

KANSAS FARMER

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NO. 37.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861
\$1.00 A YEAR.

Breeders' Directory.

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLAND-CHINAS. 90 good spring pigs; only a few fall gilts bred but they are choice. Write for one. Don't delay.
DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

STANDARD HERD OF Registered Duroc-Jerseys

PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Herd headed by Big Joe 7363, and others. Write for prices on what you want. S. C. B. Leghorns.

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

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

Verdigris Valley Herd POLAND-CHINAS.
Large-boned, Prize-winning. We have for sale 80 head of fall pigs—the best grown out lot we ever raised. We can furnish herds not akin, of any of the fashionable strains. We have several that are good enough to fit for next fall's show. Prices reasonable. Nothing but good ones shipped on orders.
WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Kansas.

LOCH AERIE... STOCK FARM.

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

SWINE.

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

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

SHADY LANE STOCK FARM.
HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans
Registered Poland-Chinas
25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

RIDGEVIEW FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Have for sale—spring pigs of quality, at reasonable figures. Write us before buying.
MANWARING BROS. Lawrence, Kansas.

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

BERKSHIRES A Specialty
GEO. S. PRINE, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
For sale, 180 head of the best blood known, including Prine's famous Noras and other popular strains. Foundation stock supplied to breeders.

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

R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kansas, BREEDER OF **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**
The prize-winning herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra-large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

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

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

E. S. COWEE, Eskridge, Kans., R. R. 2, Breeder of **PURE-BRED HERFORD CATTLE**
Kids' Duke 96637 at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM. REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

CATTLE.

Polled Durhams! THIS LITTLE AD. will direct you to the largest as well as the best Scotch-bred Polled Durham herd of cattle in the United States. **175 Fine Duroc-Jersey Pigs.**

Registered Herefords
Of either sex, at private sale. I also have 140 ½ to ¾ high-grades at private sale.
ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kansas

ALFALFA MEADOW STOCK FARM.
1,300 acres. Pure-bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Light Brahmas, and Belgian hares. Stock of all kinds for sale. Pedigreed hares, 42.
O. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor, Shady Bend, Kans.

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

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

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

Silver Creek Shorthorns.
The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 130913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missile bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High class Duroc-Jersey swine for sale.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN, GIRARD, CRAWFORD CO., KANS., Breeder of **PERCHERON HORSES, and HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE**

Representing Josephine, Meethilde, and Parthena families. Poland-China hogs. Son of Missouri's Black Chief at head of herd. B. P. R., and B. L. H. chickens. Eggs in season, always guaranteed as represented.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

D. P. Norton's Shorthorns.
Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
BREEDER OF
PURE BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Herd Bull, Imported British Lion 133692
Young stock for sale.

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

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

H. M. SATZLER, BURLINGAME, KANSAS, BREEDER OF
Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Cotswold Sheep.
Stock For Sale.

..SUNFLOWER HERD..
SCOTCH, AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Herd Bull, Sir Knight 124403.
Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Sunflower Black Chief 23603.
REPRESENTATIVE STOCK FOR SALE.
Address **ANDREW PRINGLE**, Rural Route 2, Eskridge, Kansas.

PALO DURO STOCK FARM
Imported and American Bred
SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE, AND ...REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES.

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

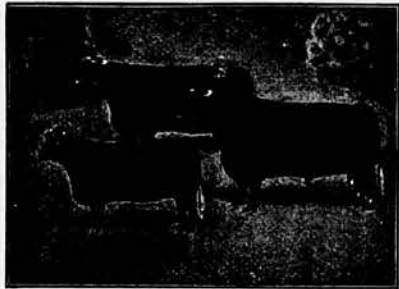
Bulls in Service: **IMP. COLLYNIE 135022, IMP. MARINER 135024, AND IMP. LORD COWSLIP.**
HERD is rich in the best Cruickshank blood and contains 10 females imported direct from Collynie and Uppermill. For Sale—10 bulls—herd headers—of choicest Scotch and Cruickshank breeding. No females for sale at present.
Registered Percherons (Brilliant) in Service.
DIRECT 18899 (by Bendago by Brilliant, dam Fenelon by Fenelon by Brilliant.) Bendago's dam the famous prize-winner Julia by Le Ferte
FOR SALE—Three 2-year-old stallions by Direct

CATTLE.

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

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

Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 143002.
 FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves. Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.



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

SHEEP.

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

CHEVIOT SHEEP, AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. Some fine rams for sale. The Cheviots are rustlers smooth, clean face, allowing clear vision to approaching danger. Write for prices and circulars.
 A. E. BURLIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

KIRKPATRICK & SON, - - Wolcott, Kansas.



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kansas.
 Breeders of SELECT

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Young Stock For Sale Inspection or Correspondence Invited

T. K. Tomson & Sons,

Proprietors of

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

Sunny Slope Herefords

...290 HEAD FOR SALE...

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

G. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON HORSES

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.
 Importers and Breeders. Largest Herd in the State. Inspection Invited.

PERCHERON HORSES and ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

GARRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner Co. Kans. Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

HENRY AVERY & SON,

BREEDERS OF

Pure Percherons.

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

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

Pleasant Hill Jack Farm.

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

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

Quality and Breeding Unexcelled. Inspection and Correspondence Invited.



Prospect Farm.



H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas,

Breeder of

OLYDESDALE HORSES, AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 8 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 18 mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kans., Importer and Breeder of **Percheron, and French Coach Horses, and Shorthorn Cattle.**

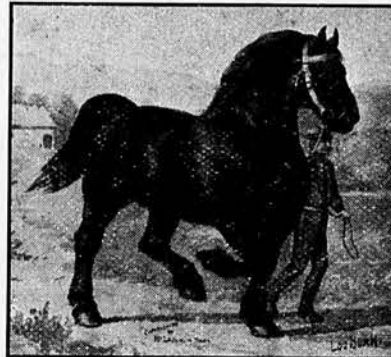
For Sale—A few Shorthorn heifers, and Percheron stallions; also a Special Bargain on 9 Registered Hereford Bulls, 2 years old, and a few Full-blood Percheron Mares.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,

Breeders of

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

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



AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS!

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

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

SCOTT & MARCH,

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

HEREFORDS,

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58375, EXPANSION 93603, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 88781. HESIOD 29th 66304
 Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco, Fort Scott & Memphis, and K. C., P. & G. Railroads



PEARL SHORTHORNS

HERD BULLS:

BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915.

Inspection Invited

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans

VALLEY GROVE SHORTHORNS

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

LORD MAYOR 112727, AND LAIRD OF LINWOOD 127149,
 HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull, Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow, and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address T. P. BABST, Proprietor, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans

Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorns.

HERD BULLS ARE—

IMPORTED COLLYNIE 135022 bred by Wm. Duthie.
 IMPORTED BLYTHE VICTOR 140609 bred by W. S. Marr.
 IMPORTED BAPTON MARQUIS bred by J. Deane Willis.
 ADMIRAL GODOY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard

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

E. M. Williams,
 Manager.

G. M. CASEY, Owner,
 Shawnee Mound, Henry County, Mo.

GALLOWAYS.

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.

Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kansas

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON,
 INDEPENDENCE, MO.,
 BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Herefords

One of the Oldest and Largest Herds in America.

ANXIETY 4th Blood and Type Prevall.

BOTH SEXES, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS ALWAYS FOR SALE.



Agricultural Matters.

The Study of Farm Crops in the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Farm Crops Division of the Illinois College of Agriculture has been called upon to supply judges of corn and other crops for the Illinois State Fair, the Indiana State Fair, the Peoria Corn Exposition, the Atlanta Fair, the Champaign Fair, and numerous other exhibits of corn and farm crops. In addition to this, the students of this department have been asked to judge the exhibits of corn, wheat, and oats at nearly all of the county farmers' institutes in the State this year. The work will be done according to the score-cards arranged for judging corn, wheat, and oats, which are used in the regular class instructional work at the University. According to this plan all exhibits of farm crops will be judged by men who have a uniform standard of judging. This will result in a fair and just awarding of prizes to exhibitors in all sections of the State.

The scoring for each exhibit will be put on each sample of grain exhibited, so that the exhibitor will find in what his standard differs from that of the judge. This educational feature will be one of the most valuable parts of the exhibit.

This instruction in corn judging will commence on September 15, and continue for nine weeks; during this time an exhaustive study of corn, wheat, and oat production will be made by daily practical lessons in judging, supplemented by illustrations, lectures, and demonstrations.

The Farm Crops Division is receiving numerous letters inquiring about the quality of seed-corn for next season. One of the features of the class-work in the study of corn will be the testing of the vitality of seed-corn. During this time the farmers of the State will have an opportunity to send samples of seed-corn to the university to be tested by the students of this division. In order to get a fair sample for testing, pick out one kernel near the butt, one near the middle, and one near the tip of each ear to be used for seed, tie the shelled corn in a stout cloth bag, and send to the Division of Farm Crops, Illinois College of Agriculture.

A. D. SHAMEL,
Instructor in Farm Crops.

Sorghum Killed the Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seen several letters in your paper in regard to pasturing cattle on sorghum. Here is my experience. In one of my corn-fields this year is about one acre of ground from which I raised a crop of sorghum last year. Quite a sprinkling of volunteer sorghum came up among the corn. Two weeks ago when I cut up the corn from this acre I also cut all the sorghum that was 2 feet or more tall and shocked it up with the corn. This left some scattering small stalks and blades of sorghum growing. I noticed yesterday that a number of suckers had sprouted out from the stubs left after cutting the sorghum. These suckers are from 4 to 12 inches long. On Tuesday of this week 22 head of my cattle got through the fence into the field where this sorghum is growing. They were not in the field longer than ten minutes, but within twenty minutes after getting in, three of the number were deathly sick and died within two hours. They were surely poisoned. Now will some one who pastures sorghum without fear and without danger tell me whether it was the sorghum in the shock, the small volunteer stock left growing, or the sprouts from the stubs that killed my cattle?
J. M. CRAIG.

Garnett, Kans.
Mr. Craig has done a valuable service in sending the above clear statement of his experience to the KANSAS FARMER. This value will be greatly increased if he will state whether the cattle were hungry when they made the fatal break into the field. Information hitherto made public indicates that only when taken into a comparatively empty stomach does sorghum produce fatal or even harmful results. But if our correspondent's cattle, at the time they got into the field, had been subsisting on short pasture as had most of the herds of this and adjacent States the fact that some of them died is in harmony with general experience. But the KANSAS FARMER has yet to learn of a case of sorghum poisoning of cattle when treated as directed by the farm department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

LET THE WIND WORK FOR YOU

Don't do work that the wind can do for you. A windmill isn't for pumping alone; that is but a tenth of its possible service. Let us send you our 40-page book showing the dozens of things that a power Aermotor can do. The hardest part of your work can be saved by it.

Wind power costs nothing. It is almost always available, if you have the right windmill. The first cost is small; the running expense almost nothing. Its efficiency is marvelous.

Take feed-grinding for instance. We make a simple and inexpensive grinder which, in connection with the 12-foot Aermotor will, in a fair wind, grind from 12 to 15 bushels of feed per hour. A 16-foot Aermotor will operate two or three of these grinders with a capacity of 25 to 40 bushels per hour.

Besides doing his own work, many a farmer has paid for his power Aermotor the first season by doing custom grinding for the neighbors. Many are clothing themselves and their boys every year with what it earns.

Then there is feed to cut, corn to shell, and wood to saw. The grindstone must be turned; the churn must be operated; the machinery in your tool room needs to be driven.

No need of doing these things by hand.

If you hire this work done, it may cost you as much every season as an Aermotor would cost.

If you or your boys do it you are wasting as much. And it is that kind of drudgery that drives boys away from the farm.

These very boys like mechanics. The operation of a power mill is fun for them. And they will find a score of ways to make it help in the farm work.

Let them do it. They will save all the dollars that you pay the miller and blacksmith. They will make more dollars by doing the same work for others.

You are using farm machinery that serves you but a few weeks in the year, and it pays. No modern farmer would think of doing without it.

A power Aermotor that costs less works 365 days in the year. Almost no attention is needed; the power is free.

You who get along without an Aermotor don't know what you miss. If you used one a season you would not go without it for many times what it cost. You would do without your mower first.

LET US SEND YOU OUR BOOK

If you would like to know more about the power Aermotor, write for our book. Remember that the Aermotor is the result of 5,000 experiments to learn how to get the utmost power from the wind. This book was written by the man who is highest authority on wind power.

It tells how he gets that power in the Aermotor; how he utilizes it without waste by friction; how he has made a power Aermotor, covered with 55 patents, that does as much work with a 12-foot wheel as the old kinds will do with a 16-foot wheel.

He tells how he cut the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was when he started.

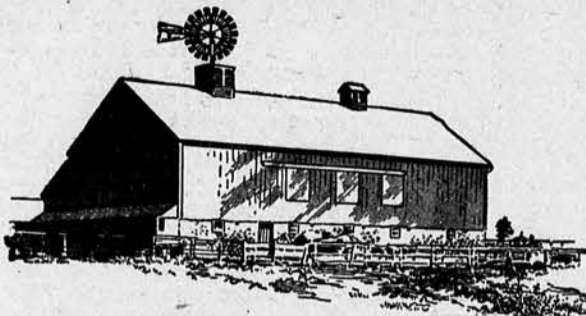
It also contains some very interesting extracts from very careful, scientific experiments made at the Universities of Kansas and Wisconsin. These facts are a matter of public record, but can be more conveniently read from this book, which we furnish upon request.

These reports show how wonderfully the Aermotor surpasses all other windmills in efficiency. They also give the results of a large number of experiments showing just what can be accomplished with different kinds of grain in winds of various velocities.

You can't afford to buy any power mill save the Aermotor. You would pay more and get far less if you bought any other. This book tells you why. More than half the world's buyers choose Aermotors now, both for pumping and power; and the other half would, too, if they knew them.

The book is free for the asking. Write today; we will send you the book and tell you the nearest dealer who has Aermotors on show.

AERMOTOR CO., 1255 ROCKWELL ST., CHICAGO



Science and Agriculture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The greatest of American scientific organizations is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its fiftieth annual meeting in Denver during the last week in August. Its program suggests how large a factor agriculture has become in the scientific world.

The association is divided into 10 sections, each of which represents a particular science or group of related sciences. The presidents of two of these sections were men whose work is in science applied to agriculture. The permanent secretary of the association, the entomologist of the department of agriculture, is another worker in agricultural science. Ten "affiliated societies" met during or just before the principal meeting. Three of these—the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and the American Forestry Association—work in the interest of agriculture.

As I write, I have at hand the programs of the third and fifth days of the meeting. The program of the section on social and economic science contained 7 titles on the third day, 3 of them agricultural; on the fifth day it contained 7 titles, 6 of them agricultural. The program for the botanical section contained 20 different titles during the two days named, and 5 or 6 of these had a decided leaning toward the farm. Even the section devoted to mathematics and astron-

omy could not escape, but had a paper by Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the United States Department of Agriculture on "The Physical Bases of Long-Range Seasonal Forecasts."

In his address on "The Farmer as an Educated Specialist," President Beal of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science emphasized and illustrated the value of science as an aid to agriculture. In concluding his address, he said:

"It is the duty of the members of this association to sound the alarm in the ears of the young, that they may be made to see that there is an excellent opportunity for a farmer in any of the many departments of agriculture to study, to think, to devise, as well as in any other calling. Let us get as many as possible to the agricultural college by using all the devices with which the most sagacious advertiser is conversant; for we know that nothing can prepare the farmer better for any line of work he may pursue than a thorough, technical education in a well-equipped agricultural college."

D. W. WORKING.

True Humility.

The Head Waiter—That Humane Society woman made a big fuss about her coffee being too hot.

Waiter No. 7—Yes; she claimed that it scalded a fly that got into it.—Harper's Bazar.

Price of the Imported Seed Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last fall or winter I ordered 10 bushels Russian seed wheat, which I received yesterday. At the time I placed my order I was told that \$2.25 per bushel would cover everything, and now they charge me 14 cents per bushel more, making \$2.39.

In your paper you published an article saying that \$1.80 would cover it. There is quite a difference in prices and I write for information as to what is right, and when so many prices could be given and all by authority, please inform me if possible.

FRANK WASSENBERG.

Marsyville, Kans.

This new seed wheat importation is an important matter. It was, as the KANSAS FARMER understands, under-

The Old Reliable
"TIFFIN"
Well
Auger



Will make you money now.
It has never met an equal.
Write at once for prices. State the diameter and depth of wells.
LOOMIS & NYMAN
TIFFIN, OHIO.

taken by the millers and grain dealers of the State as a means of increasing the value of the Kansas crop and thereby increasing their own profits, but without expecting to make any direct profit on the imported wheat. The work was undertaken at the suggestion, and indeed the earnest solicitation of Secretary Coburn.

We find in the KANSAS FARMER of January 31, 1901, an estimate of the cost of the imported seed, as follows:

"Under the plan adopted, any farmer who desires to secure a supply, either large or small, at the estimated cost price of \$2.50 a bushel, can do so by placing his order and the cash with his local miller or dealer."

We do not remember to have published a statement that the price would be \$1.80.

C. Hoffman & Son, of Enterprise, Kans., took great interest in this importation of new seed, and to ascertain what they know about the prices promised we addressed them a letter of inquiry enclosing a copy of Mr. Wassenberg's letter. Following is their reply:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have yours with copy of the Frank Wassenberg letter. Of whom did Wassenberg order his seed wheat? The only contracts that we know anything of which we sent out, was that we guaranteed that the price for seed wheat should not be more than \$2.25 F. O. B., Kansas City, or such point in Kansas as the wheat was delivered in carload lots. The local freight from such point of distribution to the individual has to be paid by the individual. I have not yet received an account of what the wheat actually costs, but understand that it approximately costs \$2 F. O. B., Kansas City. To this would be added the carload lot rate to point of distribution in Kansas, and then the local freight, which the receiver must pay.

C. HOFFMAN & SON.

Enterprise, Kans.

It is to be hoped that no cause of complaint will arise in connection with the very laudable work of procuring and distributing this seed wheat.

Sorghum Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The drouth has lessened the crop of sorghum seed in the great sorghum growing States. It is expected that seed will be scarce and high priced next spring. Farmers in Eastern States now plant more sorghum for forage than they formerly did. After a drouth injures the corn crop there is always a large demand for sorghum for forage than they formerly did. Sorghum seed has been much more in demand, at higher prices, the past season than Kaffir-corn. It is not difficult to save a moderate quantity of seed for one's own planting. A few seed heads, of the variety preferred, can be put into a stout grain bag, when dry, and threshed quickly by pounding the bag with a club. The seeds can then be well cleaned by pouring them from one pan into another, in a moderate wind. Shaking the pan brings stems and trash to the surface of the seeds, so the trash may be removed, and then one has dry, sound, well-cleaned sorghum seed of the best variety, and better seed than one can buy.

When planted for cane, for sirup, 1½ pounds of good, sound seed, properly planted, is enough for an acre, better than more, for in dry weather cane thickly planted suffers more than when rightly planted. Cane, planted with 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre yields more seed, gives large stalks, and good tonnage. When planted thickly, for forage, the stalks are smaller, which is supposed to be an advantage, for forage, but the tonnage is not greater, except in a wet year.

In Iowa, many sorghum sirup makers silo the bagasse from their cane mills. They assert that the silage is good and cheap feed, when some grain is added. One sirup maker grows 300 acres of cane, gets 30,000 to 50,000 gallons of sirup, and feeds 275 head of stock main-

FARM WAGONS

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

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

ly on bagasse silage. He is well pleased with it.

It has been proven that the quality of sorghum sirup can be greatly improved by better methods of removing slimes from the juice. When well cleaned, sorghum sirup rivals the good, old-fashioned New Orleans sugar cane sirup and molasses. As the pure sirup has value, and the seed has value, and the bagasse, or crushed cane, has value for silage, there should be use for sorghum besides forage. It will have use for both purposes.

When methods have been worked out for cleaning sorghum juice, so it is as clean as sugar cane juice naturally is, there will be no more trouble in making a good grade of sorghum sugar for home use, with a small horse power mill, than there is now, in making good sugar and good molasses, from sugar cane, with a horse mill. But the small mill can never compete, in wholesale markets, with the great sugar factories, no more than a small wagon shop can compete with the great factories. There are many farmers who wish to make good sirup, always from cane of fair quality, and who would like to make sugar, for home use, when cane is rich, and ripe.

The Department of Agriculture has now in press a Farmers' Bulletin on "Manufacture of Sorghum Sirup." R.

Plan to Evade Drouth.

E. Corbin, volunteer weather observer of the United States Department of Agriculture, owns a farm near Grand Island, Nebraska, on which he conducts experiments in methods of planting and raising grain and other farm products recognized as suitable to that climate. According to his statement he has discovered this year a plan for the cultivation of corn which will place the farmer who adopts it at great advantage during seasons of drouth. Speaking of the idea he said:

"This spring I determined to try a different method of planting corn to see what could be gained by changed conditions. I had a small field carefully prepared. Then I ran the lister over the field in the usual manner. After this was done I took a checkrow corn planter and planted the corn so that it fell at the bottom of the listed rows. After the corn was planted the field was harrowed smooth and rolled. In a short time the corn appeared and it was cultivated both ways in the usual manner. This corn is the best in the neighborhood, has stood the drouth better than any, is further advanced than corn in the same field planted in the usual manner, has more ears to the stalk and the ears are filled out better. It seemed that this corn, being covered deeper in the ground, drew moisture from the soil which the other corn could not reach. Next season I will further experiment in the matter by having the ground broken below the lister furrows with a beet digger before planting the corn, believing that by getting a loose bed for the seed the roots will more easily penetrate to moisture.

"There is one thing that people in eastern Nebraska must get out of their minds, and that is the mistaken idea that there is no corn in the States. Hall County is believed to be damaged as badly as any county in the State, and before coming to Omaha I went through several fields. They are damaged—no doubt of that; but there will be corn in Hall County and more than many people believe.

"The hot weather of July was not an unmitigated curse to the State, and the farmers are going to find that out next year. Last spring the fields in my part of the State were overrun with chinch-bugs and the pest seemed to be increasing in spite of all that could be done to exterminate them. This summer when the wheat was cut they crawled into the cornfield and down near the heart of the corn. The hot days came and it was noticed that the bugs were not doing the damage that was expected. We did not know the reason until the other day, when I went out to get some bngs to send to Lincoln to have them inoculated with disease. I found very few bugs and on opening the blades of corn found hundreds of them in each hill killed by the heat, while of live bugs I could only find scattering ones in the fields."

Buffalo Pan-American

15 day tickets for \$13.00 via Nickel Plate Road. 20 day tickets \$16.00. Lowest rates to all eastern points. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (24)

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

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO., 252 So. Green St. Chicago.

Alfalfa and Brome-Grass.

A. B. BENNETT, IN NEBRASKA FARMER.

Dry weather has dried up pastures in this section, and it does not take a very close observer to see that alfalfa for dry weather is superior to other clover. While our pasture was dry our alfalfa was green, and we got 8 big loads of second crop and 21 loads of first crop, making 29 loads or hay from 8 acres. As there was some hay left on the ground, we turned 23 head of cattle and 4 horses on to pick up the hay, and while the other pasture is still dry the alfalfa has started up with all of the stock on it.

We notice one of our neighbor's meadows that was sown several years ago in alfalfa. This neighbor concluded that the alfalfa would not be any good; so he plowed it up and sowed the field to timothy and clover. He did not succeed in killing all the alfalfa. The timothy has not started since cutting. The red clover has not made very much growth, but the alfalfa has made a good growth. I believe that if the farmers can succeed in getting brome-grass and alfalfa started together they will make the best pasture to withstand our drouths.

I sowed a small strip of brome-grass amounting to 20 square rods, in 1900. The 11th of July we cut it for seed with a binder. The blades on it were still green. I failed the seed out, getting 3 bushels. We gave some of the straw to the cattle, and they ate it with a relish. The conclusion we came to was that Bromus inermis would make hay for cattle even if cut for a seed crop, and good hay for all feeding if cut at the proper time. The second growth has not started yet, though the crop was cut over two weeks ago. This grass starts in spring earlier than alfalfa.

Why get discouraged in sowing alfalfa and brome-grass, if we do not get a start every time? We sowed timothy and red clover this spring, and at the present writing they appear to be all dead. Yet we do not expect to abandon and denounce timothy and clover.

Horse Shoeing.

Shoeing is, of course, credited with being the principal cause of contraction, as well as of most other diseases of the foot, and with some show of reason in this case, since shoeing undoubtedly confines the heels, prevents the natural expansion that takes place in the unshod foot, as well as to a great extent depriving the sole and frog of the exercise of their proper functions. Shoeing—and especially bad shoeing—is also responsible for contraction in another direction, viz., by the removal of the horn from the heels, bars and frog by undue paring and rasping in the pro-

cess of preparing the foot for the reception of the shoe, and in finishing off and making neat work. Hardening and shrinking of the heels from rasping, and cutting away the bars of the foot already narrow at the heels, in order to give such a foot an "open" appearance, is simply removing the only obstacle to further contraction, and rendering the wiring-in of the quarters a matter of greater speed and certainty. Professor Williams says: "The great barriers to the collapse of the hoof at this part are strong heels, bars and sole; but if the smith, by the so-called 'opening of the heels,' remove such a quantity of horn as to weaken the foot, can we wonder that it collapses, and that its sides approximate too closely to each other?" Hunting ("The Art of Horse-Shoeing") says: "Constant cutting away of the bars and paring the frog so that it takes no contact with the ground also leads to shrinking in of the heels." Among other reputed causes for contraction, or aggravations of a tendency towards it in already narrow feet, are long spells of illness in the stable and insufficient exercise. Dollar says that "if young horses, after being shod for the first time, are long confined to the stable, the posterior half of the hoof invariably contracts, while want of exercise causes the front hoofs to become hard and dry, and the hind feet to be attacked with thrush. Circulation and horn construction are also less vigorous. In yearlings all these ill results are seen in an aggravated form.

"If the horse flinch while a particular nail is being driven, the nail should be at once removed, the hole disinfected with a few drops of carbolic acid (5 per cent), and closed with wax. There is seldom any bad result. But when bleeding follows, the shoe should once more be carefully tried, and only affixed when it is seen to fit perfectly and the nail holes to correspond exactly with the white line; the nails should be left out in the neighborhood of the injury, and the latter disinfected and closed with wax or tar."—Country Life.

Hot days followed by cool nights will breed malaria in the body that is bilious or costive. Prickly Ash Bitters is very valuable at this time for keeping the stomach, liver and bowels well regulated.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

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all kinds of work fine on one set of grinders without injuring them. The Tandem Sweeps are easy on the horses.
No Gearing. No Friction. It's different from all others. (Also make 7 sizes belt-power mills) 2 to 25 H.P.
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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 8-10, 1901—American Berkshire Association Sale at Kansas City.

October 25, 1901—National Galloway Sale at Kansas City, under the auspices of the American Galloway Breeders Association.

November 21, 1901—Ernst Bros., Shorthorns, Tecumseh, Neb.

November 20-22, 1901—National Hereford Exchange, East St. Louis, Ill. (Sotham management.)

December 10, 11, and 12, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City.

December 18, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.

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

February 25-27, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.

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

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

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

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

No Ice in the Water Tank.

During the last winter, tank heaters were used on the college farm to prevent the water from freezing and keep it at an agreeable temperature, both for the 130 calves in the experimental feeding lots and for the dairy cows. The water-supply is from the city water system, and is controlled in the tanks by float valves which keep them full all the time.

The heaters used were made by 5 different manufacturing companies, one kind being made of cast-iron while the rest are made of galvanized-iron. They are of various sizes, the larger ones burning more fuel and consequently better for large tanks. Yet they are all built on the same general principle, resembling a deep kettle provided with a removable grate 4 inches from the bottom. This sets right in the tank, the water coming within a few inches of the top, which is provided with openings for admission of fuel, controlling the draft, and the attachment of a short pipe through which the smoke passes. The draft is the same as in the airtight heaters, the opening being at the top and carried below the grate by a sheet-iron pipe at the side of the heater. Coal was used for fuel and we found no difficulty in keeping up the fires. A box of coal was kept at each tank and thus required only a little time. By a little stirring and adding coal morning and evening the fire keeps all right. The ashes must be removed about once a week, and this is best accomplished by taking up the heater, pouring out the ashes, and then replacing it.

The fires were started November 10 and continued until April 1. During the extreme cold weather they were given extra attention, while when the weather was warm the fires were barely kept going. During this period of one hundred and nineteen days the 5 heaters burned 9,414 pounds of coal, or a daily average of 16 pounds for each heater. Figuring coal at \$4 per ton, the average cost of one heater would be 3 cents per day. The largest heater used burned 18½ pounds of coal per day, while the smallest one used burned 13 pounds daily.

The time required to tend to a heater is about the same as that required to break the ice, and during the extreme cold it is almost impossible to keep the ice broken at all times. Thus the animals can not drink when they are thirsty and will stand about the tank in the cold instead of being under the shed. If the best results are desired, either with the dairy cow or with the fattening steer, they must be comfortable. Even if the ice is broken they will often stand about the tank for some time before drinking because the water is too cold, it is not palatable, it makes the teeth ache, chills the animal and retards digestion for a time.

On January 3 the ice in a tank without a heater was 6 inches thick while the water in the tanks provided with heaters was not frozen over. The stock like water at a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit better than at a lower temperature. Everybody has certainly noticed how slowly an animal drinks ice-water, often opening its mouth and dropping it as if it were hot lead, and sipping away until it has only partially quenched its thirst and then stands shivering in the cold until the water taken into the stomach is warmed to the temperature of the body.

In the winter we had been watering the horses at a tank without a heater for some time, then watered them at a tank provided with a heater. They seemed to like the water better and would drink more. With all animals it is always well to keep the water in the

most palatable condition, because they will drink more, and a good quantity of water is required to carry off the waste material of the body and keep the animal in good health.

Even when laying aside the hygienic phase of the question and considering it in dollars and cents, does it not seem reasonable to suppose that it is better economy to furnish the heat that is required to raise water to a certain temperature with coal at a cost of \$4 per ton than with corn at a cost of \$10 per ton?—O. H. Elling, in the Industrialist.

The Hog the Packer Wants.

Upon this subject, Mr. L. F. Swift of the firm of Swift & Co., recently contributed a lengthy article to the Western Swine Herd, from which we glean that the favorite weights are 175 to 250 pounds. Such hogs yield a larger percentage of high-priced meats, and are not too fat. When lard is scarce and high, the heavier and fatter the better. There is always a good demand for hogs weighing from 170 to 190, if they are otherwise suitable for making the best bacon. Hogs fed on corn or wheat are most desirable. Hogs fed on soft food, acorns and nuts, make oily and undesirable bacon. Packers prefer Berkshires or Poland-Chinas, because they yield the largest percentage of high-priced meat. Yorkshires and Tamworths are better for curing into high-priced bacon, such as is popular in Canada and England. Butchers prefer white hogs, because they can be dressed so as to make a more attractive show, but packers care nothing for the color of the hair. There is a sufficient demand for the bacon hog, but he can not be made from our American breeds by any system of feed. Light bacon is not necessarily the best bacon. If American farmers would produce or grow a bacon type of hog, in quantities sufficient and in supply regular, then packers could pay a premium for such and make bacon for the British market. No packer can undertake to supply a special grade of meat unless he is assured of a sufficient supply of raw material. Unless there are enough bacon hogs available, it is not reasonable to expect them to command the prices they otherwise would. The man who fattens his hogs as a part of his cattle business, using them to utilize the droppings, can not make a bacon hog at all. Corn as an exclusive feed will not make a bacon hog.

Mr. Swift gives the following advice to farmers from the packer's standpoint:

"I advise farmers to market younger hogs—hogs that are mature at about 6 months of age, and weigh from 175 to 250 pounds. A painstaking, successful farmer, who aims to mature and market his hogs at 6 or 7 months, weighing 220 to 230 pounds, says that experience has taught him that with corn worth 25 cents per bushel the first 100 pounds of hog cost him \$2, the second \$2.75, the third, \$3.50, and the last 100 pounds of a 400-pound hog, \$4.25. This in view of the fact that as a rule the 175 and 200-pound hogs are in best demand and consequently sell at better prices, added to the tied-up capital and greater danger from disease, holding hogs to make them heavier, makes a powerful argument for early maturity."

Report of Swine Exhibit, Pan-American Exposition.

The last week of August marked the opening of the live stock show at the Pan-American Exposition, the success of which is even beyond the expectations of the immediate management.

While the exhibit of swine, numbering about 600 animals, is not as large as was seen at Chicago, or at the Crystal Palace, London, yet it was evident, in the minds of all people who witnessed this exhibit, that in point of individual quality there never has been a show brought together in America or in Europe that can compare with the show of swine at the exposition.

It was thought originally that the extreme heat of August might perhaps prevent the breeders from sending their stock to the exposition, but the ten pavilions devoted to the swine show, testified that this was a mistake.

The judging of the swine occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, August 28 and 29. The men employed for this work were men of national reputation. The jury was composed of 5 members, viz: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; Capt. G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; W. A. Alexander, Scipioville, N. Y.; Aaron Jones, Jr., South Bend, Ind.

The policy of Superintendent Converse was to have all the work done by the single judge system, and the merits of all the animals determined by compar-

ison, rather than by the score card. In many instances, however, the high quality of the animals shown made it necessary to resort to a committee rather than the single judge, and in several instances it was necessary for 3 men to pass decision before the awards could be made. It will be seen by the awards that some of the most noted herds in America and Canada were represented at Buffalo.

Below is given a summary of the awards in the different classes as made by the jury:

BERKSHIRE.

In the Berkshire class the Biltmore Farms of North Carolina won 4 first prizes and 3 second prizes.

T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., won 4 first prizes and 3 second prizes.

Homer Bros., of Greenville, Pa., won 1 first prize and 2 second prizes.

The sweepstakes on boars and sows in this class were won by the Biltmore Farms, North Carolina.

POLAND-CHINA.

In the Poland-China class, J. J. Snyder, of Paris, Ont., won 7 first prizes and 2 second prizes.

Wiseley & Wiseley, Oakwood, Ohio, won 1 first prize and 6 second prizes.

CHESTER WHITE.

In the Chester White class P. & J. J. Hardin, Lima, Ohio, won 4 first prizes and 4 second prizes.

Joseph Hilton, West Chester, Pa., won 3 first prizes.

E. B. Ashbridge, West Chester, Pa., won 1 first prize and 1 second prize.

In this class the sweepstakes for sow was won by P. & J. J. Hardin.

SMALL YORKSHIRE.

F. B. Stewart, of Espyville Station, Pa., won first and second prizes throughout the entire class.

LARGE YORKSHIRE.

The competition was one of the best in this class ever seen, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., winning 5 first prizes and 2 second prizes, and Brithour & Saunders, of Burford, Ont., winning 3 first prizes and 5 second prizes.

F. B. Stewart, of Espyville Station, Pa., won 1 second prize.

Sweepstakes for boar was won by D. C. Flatt & Son, and sweepstakes for sow was won by Brithour & Saunders.

ESSEX.

L. F. Doolittle, Otiaquaga, N. Y., won 4 first prizes and 3 second prizes.

William Lindsay & Son, Plainfield, N. J., won 3 first prizes and 4 second prizes.

Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., won 1 first prize and 1 second prize.

Sweepstakes on boar was won by L. F. Doolittle, and sweepstakes for sow was won by Davis Bros.

CHESHIRE.

In this class L. F. Doolittle, Otiaquaga, N. Y., won 6 first prizes and 2 second prizes.

R. D. Button, Cottons, N. Y., won 2 first prizes and 5 second prizes.

Sweepstakes on boar was won by L. F. Doolittle, and also by W. D. Button.

TAMWORTH.

In this class John C. Nicol, Hubrey, Ont., won 7 first prizes and 4 second prizes.

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., won 1 first and 4 second prizes.

Sweepstakes on both boar and sow in this class was won by John C. Nicol.

VICTORIA.

In this class William Sykes, Hobart, Ont., won 2 first prizes and 3 second prizes.

Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., won 5 first prizes and 3 second prizes.

Sweepstakes in this class on both boar and sow, were won by Davis Bros.

DUROC-JERSEY.

In this class O. Walter & Co., Lebanon, O., won first and second prizes in every class, including sweepstakes.

Cow Tales.

W. R. HALL, BEFORE THE TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

About one year ago I had the honor of extending an invitation to the members of this association, at its meeting at Fort Worth, to attend the great International Live Stock Show at Chicago last December.

Of the 350,000 visitors who saw that show there were only about 150 Texans; so I am going to try it again.

A little girl said to her mother, "Mamma, is Mrs. Galley's husband dead?"

"No, no; he is not dead."

"Well," she said, "what is she going to be married again for?"

"Well," her mother says, "you are not old enough to understand divorce mat-

HANDICAPPED.

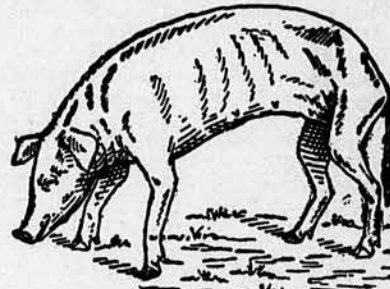
The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is over-weighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1205½ Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

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



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Cures 80 per cent of sick hogs, prevents 100 per cent. A treatment removes all disease germs, and worms. Picture of sick hog on every box of the genuine. Book free.
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DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

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ters yet. As soon as you get older you will know more about it."

That did not satisfy the little girl. She kept thinking about it until finally she says: "Oh, mamma, I understand now. It's like vaccination, it didn't take on her the first time." (Laughter.)

Being convinced, as I am, that the show given at Chicago on the 8th of last December, and to be re-enacted this year the first week in December on a much larger scale, is the greatest live stock show the world has ever seen, I am trying it again. I hope it will take this time—take you to Chicago.

Don't forget the date.

You are a wonderful and a magnificent organization. Your legal department is a veritable X-ray machine. There was a school superintendent talking to an audience of Georgia negroes one night about the wonderful power of the X-ray machine, and explained to them how the light could be thrown on the human body and you could see all the organs within. After the lecture

was over an old preacher took him aside and said: "Look heah, boss, was you in earnest when you was talkin' about dat thing?"

"Oh, yes," said the professor, "yes, parson, perfectly in earnest, sir."

The old darkey said: "Well, I wants to ax you, if a nigger et chicken could you look into him w' that machine and see chicken?" (Laughter.)

He answered, "Oh, yes; yes, you can see chicken."

"M'm! Lordy massy! Well, boss, I jest wants ter ax yer one more question. Could you look in dat nigger w' dat machine and tell whar dat chicken come f'um?" (Laughter and applause.)

This legal department of yours is not only able to tell you when a fellow has been eating association beef, but they can mighty near see the brand on him. (Laughter.)

I know what I am talking about. Your inspection department, is like clockwork. In the parable the Lord said: "What man of you, if he have an hundred sheep and lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine and go after that which is lost until he find it?" You see they didn't have inspectors at that time, and hence the parable. If the parable were spoken now, it would read something like this: "What man of you, if you have an hundred cattle, and lose one of them, doth not stay with the ninety and nine, and letteth not his heart be troubled about that one, because verily he knoweth the inspector will find it, and woe unto the sun of a gun who swiped it." (Prolonged laughter and applause.)

Yes, you are a great organization. You represent the paramount interest of all this southwestern country, notwithstanding the fact that the oil wells and church debates still continue to draw great crowds.

You have millions of money invested in your business—lots of that same being commission money, but still there is room. (Laughter.)

I was looking over a little red book furnished me by the Chicago delegation, with reference to the vast extent of the live stock industry, and I was reminded of an anecdote. A friend of mine went down to Corpus Christi, and he was standing in front of the hotel, and there was one of the guests out in front; he mistook him for the proprietor. He says:

"Iss you de proprietor of dis hotel?"

"Yes."

"You own all dis groun' 'roun' here?"

he inquired.

"Yes."

"Whoo-ee?"

"Yes."

He says, "Dis water pretty good bath water?"

"Yes, it is pretty good bathing."

"W'at iss it wort' a bucketful?" said the stranger.

"Why, I'll sell you a bucketful for two bits."

"W'at iss it worth a half-bucket?"

"Sell you a half-bucket for fifteen cents."

So they closed the deal. My friend got a half-bucketful and went upstairs and took a bath. The tide was in then, running 'way up. By the time he got through bathing and came downstairs the tide had gone out, and he walked out there and says: "My Yasu, w'at a beezness dis fellow is doing in de water line." (Laughter.)

Yes, you are a great organization. The great railroads of this country take off their hats to you and would damn their corporate souls, if they had any, violating the Sabbath, carrying your cattle. The Congress and the president himself turn an attentive ear when you howl one of your great post-graduate howls over the Groot bill or something like that. Yet, notwithstanding all your commercial supremacy and all your vast interests, some of you will persist in raising three-dollar dogies on six-dollar grass. (Laughter, and a voice, "That's right.")

Little Willie went to the circus and was delighted with the Shetland ponies—doggie ponies, you know—and when he got home his mother says:

"Son, what did you see at the circus?"

"Oh," he says, "mamma, I saw lots and lots and lots of things, but the best thing of all was the little condensed horses." (Laughter.)

And you men, instead of improving your opportunities and going to the Chicago show, are absolutely wasting your beautiful young lives raising condensed cattle.

It is the duty of every man to improve the opportunities that are presented to him during the course of his life. He owes it to himself and his posterity, to his organization and to his country.

Old Father Noah knew how to improve his opportunities. He was in favor of live stock shows. You remember

he had an animal show of his own. Sacred history tells us that he was the first man who ever made a shipment of live stock (Laughter and applause) to Mount Ararat. (Renewed laughter.) That was the highest place that could be found then, like Chicago is the highest place that can be found now. You see, he floated his stock when the whole world was in liquidation. (Laughter, applause, and a voice: "Ain't it pretty near that way now?")

But he made the landing all right. Of all the cattlemen of that day and time, Noah was the only man who was able to keep his head above water. (Renewed laughter.) All the balance of the cattlemen went under. (Laughter.) You see they were opposed to the show business. They even made fun of Noah's show; which ought, my friends, to be a sad, sad warning to every one of you. (Laughter continued.)

I might go a little further and say it is not only the duty of a man to improve his opportunities, but it is your duty as stockmen to improve your cattle; and permit me to say that the days of the long-horn in the land are few and full of trouble. He fleeth as a shadow and continueth not. One of his old-time cowboy friends has sung his requiem in these pathetic lines:

"An ancient, long-horned bovine lay dying by the river;
There was lack of vegetation, and the cold winds made him shiver;
A cowboy sat beside him with sadness on his face,
To see his final passing—this last of a noble race.

The ancient eunuch struggled and raised his shaking head,
Saying, 'I care not to linger when all my friends are dead.
These Jerseys and these Holsteins, they're no friends of mine;
They belong to the nobility who live across the brine.

Tell the Durhams and the Herefords when they come a-grazing round,
And see me lying stark and stiff upon the frozen ground,
I don't want them to bellow when they see that I am dead,
For I was born in Texas, near the River that is Red.

Tell the coyotes, when they come at night a-hunting for their prey,
They might as well go further, for they'll find it will not pay;
If they attempt to eat me they very soon will see
That my bones and hide are petrified;
they'll find no beef on me.

I remember back in the '80s, some twenty summers past,
There was grass and water plenty, but it was too good to last.
I little dreamed what would transpire some twenty seasons hence,
When the nester came with his wife, his kid, his dog, and his barbed wire fence."

His voice sank to a murmur; his breath came short and quick;
The cowboy tried to skin him when he saw he couldn't kick;
He rubbed his knife upon his boot until he made it shine,
But he never skinned old long-horn, 'kase he couldn't cut his rine.

And the cowboy riz up sadly and mounted his cayuse,
Saying, "The time has come when long-horns and their cowboys are no use."
And while gazing sadly backward upon the dead bovine,
His 'bronk' stepped in a dog hole and fell and broke his spine.

The cowboys and the long-horns who partnered in '84,
Have gone to their last round-up, over on the other shore;
They answered well their purpose, but their glory must fade and go,
Because men say there is a better thing at the Chicago Live Stock Show."

(While this sad lay was being layed the audience coughed up varied and numerous punctuation points, without a full stop.)

And now that is what I want to talk to you about. Of course it is unnecessary for me to say anything to that 150—if you are here—who attended that show; because they have all returned to Texas with their mouths full of praises for the enterprise of Chicago in getting up the show; but briefly I want to touch upon a few prominent features of the show.

In the first place, they are going to have premiums there, something like \$75,000 or \$80,000 in premiums. These premiums will be distributed in this way: Texas cattle will compete with Texas cattle; Territory cattle will compete with Territory cattle. You will not be forced to put your cattle into the show against Illinois or Indiana—the cattle raised in that locality. So you see you come in with an equal show for your part of the money.

They will have \$50,000 worth of educational features there. One of them is scientific feeding. They will commence to fatten cattle before that show; they will take ones and twos and so on, and they will fatten those cattle and have them on exhibition there; they will explain to you exactly how they are fattened—how they are red—at what intervals and what quantities, and how much they are fed.

Do you know it is a great art to know

how to feed an animal properly, in order to make him take on flesh and the proper amount of flesh, and not use too much food. Why, you fellows that go out here, when you go to feed, you take a handful of sorghum, throw it down in the mud, and get enough cottonseed-meal to sweeten a long toddy, and throw it down on the ground and call that feeding, and then you water in an old tank which during all the spring, summer and fall has served as a city of refuge for the heel flies, and call that watering! Why, you had better come up and learn how to feed and water scientifically and properly! They will have that there.

The next thing they will have will be a practical illustration of how to slaughter animals, show you how the packing-house slaughters them; show you how to kill a beef according to Hoyle.

The favorite way down in this country you know, is for two or three fellows to go out where there ain't many people on the range, and run a good, fat yearling down in a hollow and kill him, while one of them stands up on the hill and watches. (Laughter.) And then they bury his head and his hide and divide the meat among the defendant's witnesses. (Laughter and applause.)

That method used to be considered safe enough, but it is a gross injustice to a white-faced yearling who has a pedigree like the Duke of York to have to die in that informal manner, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." (Laughter.) And besides, the method has an inexperienced, kindergarten way about it, and is getting to be dangerous during this day and time.

And, too, they will give you a practical illustration of packing-house methods. In other words, they will show you how it is that your beef, that you sell them for 4 cents a pound, will come to be worth 50 cents a steak when they sell it back to you. (Laughter.)

I went into a restaurant up here the other day and ordered a steak for 50 cents, and they brought the thing in; and while I was waiting for them to bring the rest I pondered over the matter, and says, "don't understand how this is. Some member of this association sold this to these Chicago or Kansas City fellows for 4 cents, and here I have to cough up 4 bits in order to get it. I am going to Chicago to find out where that other 46 cents goes.

I want to understand the situation. It is too much like a distillery paying us 15 cents a bushel for our corn and selling it back to us at 15 cents a drink. (Laughter.) Of course, the cold storage article is easier to handle, and it is better than when we had it, but is it 46 cents better? I am going up there just to find out that one fact.

In addition to these educational features they will have the government inspection of meat; show you how the government inspects meat. There will be the inspectors with their microscopes and appliances, examining the meat, laying it on the table, looking for tuberculosis, blackleg, ticks and hysterics and other things. (Laughter.)

If they find any tuberculosis—I believe that is the deadliest disease they can find—they send it over to the Philippine Isles for the soldier boys. (Laughter and applause.)

If they find any blackleg, why, they send that over to Wall Street for those gamblers to eat.

If they find any hysterics they send it to the Kansas women, care of Sister Carrie Nation. (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

If perchance there should be found any ticks they send them back home, care of the president of this association. (Laughter.)

And then they will have an exhibition there, too, of the various cars for shipping live stock, from the crudest car up to the magnificent palace cars. Actually, they have got palace cars for shipping fine horses and fine cattle in; and it beats the Pullman palace car, because nobody has to sleep up in the loft, no snoring nor babies; no chance for the conductor and porter to get the thing mixed up and put you in the wrong berth. They are magnificent cars; they are superior to the cars that we ride in; they run better. They have named them for the commander-in-chief of the Philippine army. They call them "Aguinaldo" cars, because they run so easy. (Laughter.)

Now, I have been told to tell you that all on earth it costs you to see this great show is your railroad fare from here to Chicago. The show will be held—well, it was held the last time in a building called the Dexter ark amphitheater. That is a building that has stable room called the Dexter Park amphitheater, or arena that will hold comfortably 2,500 animals at one time. The seats will hold 6,000 people; it is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and you go

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from the cars in a carriage, you get off on a carpet and go into that building under an awning, like a fashionable wedding.

Those fellows are going to do the thing in style. They don't make any money out of it. Now, that is what I was told to say to you. (Laughter.)

Well, of course, I know that any man with as much brains as a gosling prairie dog knows that is not so.

You see the thing is this: Chicago is at present the greatest stock market in the world, and these fellows want to keep her that way, and her people can well afford to get up this \$80,000 in premiums and prepare these buildings—for they are going to build another one exactly like this—I will tell you about that later on; they can well afford to do all this and get you people to going there and get you stuck on Chicago and stuck on them; and then they will get paid for it in the future; of course, we understand that; but don't tell the Chicago fellows I told you that; that is between us gals, you understand. (Laughter.)

Now, they are going to put up, right by the side of that, another building exactly like it in dimensions, and it will be even more comfortable than this one. So you see there is going to be a two-ring show of it. Leonard is going to be ringmaster of one, Skinner of the other; Sam Cowan will ride the trick mule, and Lively, the daring man on the trapeze.

It will be a great show, an educational affair from start to finish, and I am here to tell you that it is an advertisement of any man's ranch or any man's cattle to be able to say that he carried his cattle to Chicago and took first, second, or third money. Beats most any advertisement you can think of, don't it?

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I want to say to you that Chicago is anxious for you to come, and as one whose love for good beef makes him feel a warm personal interest in your welfare, I want to beg you to come. Chicago will give you a hearty welcome, a welcome as broad as the vast area of her city and as deep as her streets are between her high buildings. She wants you to come; she will treat you right while you are there.

But, understand me now, while she wants you to come, she is not going to get mad and quit speaking to you if some of the children are sick so you can not come. She will still feel a kindly interest in you, and in that particular she is like the old black mammy I heard about, that was praying for the sinners of her town. She said: "Lo'd hab mercy on de sinners ob dis town, and sabe der immortal souls! And, Lo'd, take 'em up in you' right han' and shake 'em ober de fires ob hell! But, look 'ere, Lo'd, you be careful Honey, an' don' you drap none uv'm." (Laughter and applause.)

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THREE STATE FAIRS.

Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Hold the Most Successful State Expositions in the History of the Association.

Editorial Correspondence:

During the last week of August and the first week of September, 1901, the State fairs of Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska were held under the auspices of their respective State agricultural societies. Each was an unqualified success in almost every respect, financially and otherwise, it is gratifying to state. Each State had a magnificent exposition of its agricultural, live stock, and mechanical resources and furnished entertainment and information for its many thousands of visitors, including the writer, who regrets that space precludes the giving of fuller details to KANSAS FARMER readers, a more comprehensive report of the great shows of improved stock, the displays of the dairy, horticulture, farm and garden products, poultry, farm machinery and vehicles of every description, and many other kindred and allied industries.

Such magnificent annual exhibitions are worth millions of money to the State holding them. It is exceedingly humiliating to a public-spirited, patriotic Kansan to visit such grand expositions and see how the great State of Kansas lags in such matters. Any one who is familiar with the resources and conditions of the States herein mentioned, well knows that Kansas with her more varied agricultural resources could easily equal, if not surpass, any one of the States mentioned. How many thousand times has the writer heard the query: "What's the matter with Kansas?" "Will your people ever have a State fair or exposition?" and "I suppose that 'bleeding' Kansas is completely burnt up again this year with hot winds and the drouth."

A State exposition held annually in Kansas would be a complete refutation of these slanderous insinuations which neighboring States delight to fling at Kansas. Besides it would add millions to the State's resources provided a representative State fair or exposition was held. What will Kansas do about it?

From personal observation and from interviews with people from all parts of the trans-Mississippi States, the writer knows that Kansas is better off, agriculturally, than any other Western State, yet it is believed by many to be otherwise because of so many damaging reports, and it requires an exhibit of our resources and an annual exposition of the same to set Kansas right before the rest of the world. What will Kansas do about it?

The leading attraction at these fairs was the show of fine stock of the various breeds of beef and dairy cattle, horses, swine, and sheep. All classes were well filled with the best specimens, representative animals of the breed, that the breeder's art could produce. The show of beef breeds of cattle was particularly strong this year, the most notable improvement over previous years being the creditable and representative showing made by the breeders of Galloway cattle. The year 1901 will be memorable for Galloways as the first time that a strong and worthy showing of the breed was made at the leading State fairs. The show of sheep was larger and better than for many years and the same may be said of the draft-horse division. In the swine department there was a notable increase, especially in the Duroc-Jersey and Chester White classes. Exhibitors of swine and sheep, as usual, had considerable sale stuff and at each fair reported sales about as numerous as last year and at same prices.

Kansas, it is gratifying to note, was in evidence at each of the fairs so far as her improved stock is concerned. Kansas Shorthorns, Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Delaine Merino sheep, and Standard-bred horses made a record that was a credit to Kansas and to the breeders themselves and the State should be proud of their achievements. Kansas fine stock carried off some of the highest honors at each State fair. At Des Moines, Iowa, the best Poland-China prizes were captured; at Lincoln, Nebraska, the principal Shorthorn prizes and some of the best speed purses went to Kansas; and at Hamline, Minnesota, the highest average made by any consigner in the national Hereford sale was made by a Kansas breeder. The Kansas roll of honor belongs to the following breeders who went forth to meet competition open to the world: T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Shorthorns; M. A. Lowe, Topeka, trotting horses; Cottrell Bros., Irving, Herefords; J. N. Grau, Asherville, Delaine

Merinos; C. A. Stannard, Sunny Slope, Emporia, Herefords; Steele Bros., Belvoir, Herefords; and Poland-Chinas by H. G. Sims, Smith Center; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; and Winn, Mastin & Co., Mastin.

State Fair Notes.

The best display of Duroc-Jersey swine was made at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln. Mr. O. S. West, of Paulina, Iowa, acted as expert judge, giving splendid satisfaction and received the unanimous vote of thanks of the exhibitors.

At the Nebraska State Fair, Harvey Johnson, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and some of his customers who have stock by Chief 3d, carried off the bulk of premiums in the Poland-China class. Mr. Johnson won in all 11 prizes. Stock of his breeding won 13 prizes at the Iowa State Fair.

H. G. Sims, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Smith Center, Kans., had an exhibit at the Nebraska State Fair, and sold 16 pigs during the week at prices ranging from \$15 to \$40. Last year, during the fair, he sold 17 head at an average price of \$25. Mr. Sims is well pleased with the outlook for a good trade this fall and winter.

During the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, held at Lincoln last winter, the breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine conceived the idea of a State organization, and during the State fair last week regularly organized as the Nebraska Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association, with W. H. Taylor, of Lincoln, as president and E. Z. Russell, of Herman, as secretary-treasurer.

T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans., had the champion herd of Shorthorn cattle at the Nebraska State Fair. The herd was headed by their bull, Gallant Knight, and they succeeded in carrying off first prize in every class shown, winning 13 prizes, including senior and junior bull sweepstakes and junior female sweepstakes and the \$50 prize for breeders' young herd. They carried off in prizes over \$200 for the Kansas Shorthorn cattle.

The first series of 4 sales of Shorthorn cattle to be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was held at Hamline, on September 3. It was considered a great success, and the general average on 51 head of over \$200, was very gratifying to the Shorthorn breeders. Geo. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., topped the sale with Rosedale of St. Mary's 7th at \$330, which went to T. J. Ryan, Irwin, Iowa. The offering was quite creditable, and the bulk of the offering went to Minnesota buyers.

One of the most attractive shows of draft stallions at any of the State fairs was that of 18 head shown at the Lincoln, Nebraska State Fair by Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelley, of Lincoln. The show consisted of 2-, 3-, and 4-year-old Percheron and Shire stallions. They won first and sweepstakes in every class of Shires and all firsts in Percheron classes except in the 2- and 4-year-olds. This enterprising firm has 78 head of Percheron and Shire stallions on hand and their next importation of 20 stallions will arrive in October.

The second annual national sale of Hereford cattle, held at the Minnesota State Fair, at Hamline, on September 4 and 5, was a decided success as compared with last year, when the average was only \$187. The first of 4 national sales to be held during 1901 was held this year with the result of the two-days' sale as follows: Twenty-nine bulls, \$4,655; average \$161.51. Forty-four cows, \$10,050; average, \$228.40. Total, 73 head, \$14,705; averaging \$201.43. Considering the fact that the animals offered were nearly all young and just off the range, the price was very satisfactory.

Mr. C. A. Stannard, proprietor of the Sunny Slope herd of Herefords, of Emporia, Kans., was one of the consigners to the National Hereford sale held at Hamline, Minn., September 4 and 5, during the Minnesota State Fair. In this sale 72 head were sold at an average of \$207. Mr. Stannard topped the sales for Cornelia, one of the highest priced females, which sold for \$500, and also on the female, Modest Real Second for \$500, both going to R. A. Wilkinson, of Cookston, Minn. The 5 head consigned by Mr. Stannard averaged \$353, the highest average made of any consigner to the first National Hereford sale for 1902.

The Nebraska Swine Breeders' Association held their annual meeting during the week of the State fair at Lincoln and elected officers as follows: President, John Blaine, Pawnee City; Vice President for Poland-Chinas, John O'Connell, Malcomb; Vice President for Duroc-Jerseys, Gilbert Van Patten, Sutton; Vice President for Chester Whites, J. M. Vanderslice, Cheney; Vice President for Berkshires and Essexes, L. E. Mahon, Malcomb; Vice President for Yorkshires and Tamworths, R. M. Wolcott, Archer; Secretary, E. F. Fassett, Lincoln; and Treasurer, W. H. Taylor, Lincoln.

One of the most successful continuous shows in the way of practical demonstration and lively sales of live stock remedies was made by the Moore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., during the Iowa State Fair. Colonel Moore was in charge of the class of demonstrators, and if a very large number of hogs do not have a bath of Moore's Dip before the close of the year it will be a wonder. Mr. W. W. Winn, who had charge of the champion Poland-China herd, was an able second of Colonel Moore, and declared that his hogs would never have won so many prizes had he not been a user of Moore's celebrated dip. It was the best case of hustle the writer ever saw on a State fair ground.

The following are a number of the leading breeders of Hereford cattle of Nebraska, owners of ten of the most representative herds of the State, and consisting of the well-known firms: Stanton Breeding Farm, Madison; W. N. Rogers, McCook; Minler Bros., Craig; R. A. Templeton, Tekamah; Wm. Ernst, Graf; L. L. Young, Oakland; — Clark, Craig; Fred Eason, North Bend; Wood & Bancroft, Madison; and E. E. Day, Weeping Water. These breeders propose to make a reputation for Nebraska Herefords such as their splendid merits deserve, by holding one or more combination breeders' sales and no animal will be catalogued unless it is accepted by the committee on inspection. Every Hereford offered for sale must be owned and bred by one of the ten breeders named. This movement is a wise one and will do

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much for Nebraska Herefords in giving them a national reputation which they merit.

The draft horse importing firm of McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, made the premier display at the Iowa State Fair of 15 Percherons and French Coach stallions, on which they won 15 premiums. In the 3-year-old class their famous French prize-winner, Scipion, won over a large field and the expert judge, Col. F. J. Berry, of Chicago, pronounced him "the best type of Percheron that he ever passed upon." In the 4-year-old class, Belos was an outstanding winner, and the 3-year-old, Bristo, created the sensation of the show in his class. In the French Coach class, all Coachers competing, they made a clean sweep and the stallion, Tapageur, won first and was considered the best French Coach horse ever seen in the West. All the leading prize-winning Percherons and French Coach stallions were sent to their stables at Lawrence, Kans., to fill orders from Kansas buyers.

Central Kansas Fair.
 J. C. NORTON, MORAN, KANS.

The great Central Kansas Fair, held at Hutchinson, Kans., Sept. 2-6, has now come to a successful close. It was a great financial success. The exhibits of vegetables and fruits were complete and fine in every respect. The management spared no effort to make the fair a great success.

I was pressed in as judge on cattle, sheep, and hogs, and was granted permission to select a referee in the person of Mr. Fred Cowley, of Columbus, Kans., and with his help we passed on the Shorthorns in the forenoon, and 146 hogs and 20 sheep in the afternoon. I was so fortunate as to receive the thanks and congratulations of the exhibitors.

As judge of the live stock, I naturally take more interest in them than the ordinary observer, and here are my conclusions: That Harry F. Lunt, of the Shady Lane Stock Farm, Burden, Cowley County, Kans., and Jno. D. Marshall, of Walton, Harvey County, Kans., have a complete Poland-China show of their own, that is an honor to any fair, and the principal rub in judging was between these two herds, while the Maguire Bros. gave them a close second. The sweepstakes Poland-China sow owned by Harry Lunt, was Nora's Perfection, and was bred by Snyder Bros., of Winfield, Kans., and sired by Ideal Corwin 21534, out of Nora (51280).

While Snyder Bros. failed to take any premiums with their herd, they are immensely pleased to see one of their breeding take the sweepstakes.

H. H. Hague had the best Duroc-Jersey hogs I have ever seen. I. F. Stodder, of Burden, Kans., and G. D. Stratton, of Walton, Kans., were the principal Shorthorn men and made the most of the show. They were followed by Comes Bros., of Burden, Kans., with a cow, which if in better condition, would have easily won over all.

Of course, the Aberdeen-Angus herd of Parrish & Miller, was a splendid showing for that breed, while J. W. & J. C. Robison's draft horses were simply great. In the sheep department, H. H. Hague & Son, of Walton, carried off all the prizes with their Shropshires, winning \$39.50.

In Duroc-Jersey hogs, H. H. Hague showed 7 head and W. R. Crowe 27 head. Mr. Hague won first and second on boar six months and under one year; the same on boar under six months; first on sow over one year and under two; the same on sow pigs over six months and under one year; sow pigs under six months, first and second. W. R. Crowe won first on boar pig over one year and under two; first and second on brood sow two years and over; first and second on sow and suckling pigs, and \$10 for boar and 4 of his get.

The Poland-China hogs were a grand lot, and were handled in a masterly manner by the exhibitors. The winners were as follows:

Harry Lunt, Burden, Kans., first on boar two years and over; first on boar one year and under two; the same on boar six months and under one year; second on brood sow over two years; the same on sow one year; first on herd of breeding hogs, 5 or more; first on boar any class or age, and 4 of his get farrowed in 1891; first on sow any class or age. F. P. Maguire, Haven, Kans., second on boar two years and over; second on boar six months and under one year; second on boar under six months; first and second on sow pig under six months; \$10 for boar and his get; sec-

ond on boar, any class or age, and 4 of his get farrowed in 1891. J. D. Marshall, Walton, first on boar under six months; first on brood sow over two years; first on sow one year; first and second on sow pig; second on herd of breeding hogs, 5 or more; second on sow any class or age. In the Berkshire class the prizes were won as follows: A. Keller, Hutchinson, Kans., first on boar six months and under one year; first and second on sow pig six months and under one year. G. W. Rummer, Hutchinson, Kans., second on boar six months and under one year. In the O. I. C. class Mr. W. P. Ensminger won all the prizes.

Gossip About Stock.

Under our special want column, C. H. Ballinger, of Lexington, Nebr., has for sale 200 Shropshire ewes. These are of a very good class, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., report the sale of a Polled-Durham bull to M. M. Burke, of Billings, Oklahoma. They still have for sale 5 Polled and 1 Shorthorn bull at bargain prices to quick buyers.

The sale of 1,500 Angora goats, held at the Kansas City Stock Yards last week, was encouraging to those interested in the Angora industry. Buyers were present from the East and South, and while no fancy prices were realized, the average made was satisfactory to the consigners. Recorded bucks and does sold around \$10, while goats averaged from \$3.50 to \$5.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Delaine Merino rams by J. N. Grau, of Asherville, Kans., who made a successful showing at the Nebraska State Fair last week. He has 100 rams which he offers at reasonable prices. They are large sized, well woolled, with especially fine fleece. There is no better cross to be made on the small Kansas flocks than by the use of such rams as he is offering for sale. Write him for prices.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, proprietors of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, of Towanda, Kans., made exhibit at the Hutchinson Fair and won 17 premiums on the 10 head of horses exhibited. In the Percheron class they won first prizes as follows: Stallion 4 years or over; stallion 3 years or under 4; stallion 1 year or under 2; brood-mare, with offspring shown; mare 4 years or over (first and second); filly 2 years and under 3; filly 1 year and under 2; and filly under 1 year. In the Clydesdale class they won 3 first prizes on brood mare, offspring shown; mare 4 years or over; filly under 1 year. In sweepstakes they won stallion, any age, first and second prize; mare, any age, first and second; and on heavy draft team first. We will publish an illustration of the sweepstakes stallion, Reveur (30216) 13640.

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, seem especially well pleased with their big show of Percheron and French Coach horses at the Ohio State Fair, and in a recent letter, say: "We had enough Percherons registered in the French Draft Stud Book to fill all the French Draft classes except that for yearlings, and we were equally successful here, having won every first prize for which we entered into competition, but to cap the climax yesterday we were awarded every prize given for French Coach stallions in every class in which our horses were shown, first, second, and third, making a clean sweep of it. In each instance the judge who had given us all the first prizes, was objected to by the other exhibitors, and three judges each time awarded sweepstakes to us. We won sweepstakes in the Percheron class, in the French Draft class, as well as with our French Coach stallions. We never owned such a large number of horses, all of them evenly good, and our exhibit at the exposition has attracted the widest attention. Our aim has been to import to this country horses of the highest type, those that will improve our breeds of horses in this country most, and when we receive as many compliments as we have for our exhibit at the Ohio Exposition this year, we believe that we have been successful in our efforts to bring to this country the very best procurable, those that will be of the most value to our American farmers and breeders."

Catarrh Cured Two cent stamp gets the formula, Write to-day. Address **HOME REMEDY CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

The Home Circle.

HAIL! THE QUEEN!

Written for Kansas Farmer.

Some pick out her failings with prying eye
And predict the time when her fame must die.

Fault finders sneer at her plebian birth
And the sterile lands where she holds her court;

But nature slyly knowingly smiles
As she works o'er the monarch's kirtle

And dreams of the time when the queen
Will be resplendent in "royal purple."

The southern breezes laden with musk
Drift dreamily by in the summer dusk,
And, as if praying pardon for passing so soon,

Leave with me the scent of the alfalfa bloom,
But find time to whisper
"We've met her! The Queen!"

The Queen of the prairie! Alfalfa we mean!

Stately and graceful in meadow lands
This royal queen of the prairie stands
And Kansas farmers her laurels twine
Believing she reigneth by right divine,

While bird and butterfly
Breeze and man
Are all enriched by her lavish hand.

ELIZABETH DRUSA.
Bridgeport, Kans.

New Hebrew Legends Discovered.

A most remarkable and unique manuscript is reported to have been discovered in the famous Bodlein library by the well-known Hebrew scholar, Dr. M. Gaster. It is nothing less than a chronicle dating from about a century before the Christian era.

Dr. Gaster, in publishing a translation of his find for the Royal Asiatic Society, calls it the "Chronicles of Jerahmell."

Every reader of the Bible has felt from time to time as if there was gaps in the narrative. This feeling was responded to by the ancient Hebrews in the creation of a large number of legends, which are scattered through volumes of rabbinical law.

JEHRAMELL.

"The Chronicle of Jerahmell" embody many of these ancient legends and include also a large number of interesting tales hitherto unknown.

The compilation of the present manuscript is due to a certain Eleasar ben Asher, the Levite, who lived at the beginning of the fourteenth century; but his chief source of information was Jerahmell, the most ancient of those who attempted to fill out the lacunae in the biblical narrative.

He did not repeat the Bible stories at all. Those, he knew, were in the reach of every one, but he tried in every case to supply what seemed to him lacking in those stories. He took up the problems which suggest themselves to the minds of most readers of the Bible, and for which they look to the Bible for light and very often in vain. There is no detail of life too small for a legend, and one of the most interesting of these is that relating to the seven ages of man.

"And why does the child cry at birth? Because of the world it has left behind? For at that moment seven new worlds are awaiting it. In the first world it like unto a king, after whose welfare all people ask; all desire to see it and em- For at that moment 7 new worlds are awaiting it. In the first world it is like unto a swine which wallows in mire; a child does the same until it reaches two years. In the third world it is like unto a kid that skips and gambols about on the meadows. Thus a child skips about here and there until it is 5 years of age. In the fourth world it is like unto a horse, who strides along haughtily. In the same way does a child walk along, proud of his youth, until he is 18 years old. In the fifth world he is like unto an ass, upon whose shoulders burdens are placed. In the same manner burdens are heaped upon man's shoulders; he is given a wife and children. He must wander to and fro in order to obtain food for them until he is about 40 years old. In the sixth stage he is like unto a dog, insolent and wandering about in all places for food; stealing and robbing in one place and enjoying it in another. In the seventh stage he is like unto an ape, whose appearance is changed in every respect. All the household curse him and desire his death; even the young children make fun of him, and even the smallest bird wakes him from his sleep."

PARADISE DISCOVERED.

A description of Paradise, nowhere plainly mentioned in the Old Testament, is most striking.

"Paradise has two gates of carbuncle and 60 myriads of ministering angels keep watch over them. Each of these

angels shines with a luster of the heaven. When the just man approaches them they divest him of the clothes in which he had been buried and clothe him with 8 cloths, woven out of clouds of glory and place upon his head two crowns, one of precious stones and the other of gold, and they place 8 myrtles in his hand and prise him and say to him, 'Go and eat thy bread with joy.' And they lead him to a place full of rivers, surrounded by 800 species of roses and myrtles. Each one has a canopy according to his merits, as it is said (in the Bible) 'for over all the glory shall be spread a canopy.'

"And through it flow 4 rivers, one of oil, the other of balsam, the third of wine and the fourth of honey. Every canopy is overgrown by vine of gold and 30 pearls hang down from it, each of them shining like the morning stars. In every canopy there is a table of precious stones and pearls and 60 angels stand at the head of every just man, saying to him: 'Go and eat with joy of the honey, for thou has worked assiduously in the law,' of which it is said, 'And it is sweeter than honey,' and drink of the wine preserved from the sixth day of creation, for thou hast worked in the law which is compared with the wine,' as it is said, 'I would cause thee to drink of spiced wine.' The least fair of them is as beautiful as Joseph and Johanan, and as the grains of the pomegranate lit up by the rays of the sun. There is no night, as it is said, 'And the light of the righteous is as of the shining light.'

"And they undergo four transformations, according to the four watches of the day. In the first watch the dust is changed into a child, and he enters the compartment of children and tastes the joy of childhood. In the second watch he is changed into a youth, and there he enjoys the delights of youth. In the third watch he becomes a middle-aged man, and rejoices accordingly. In the fourth watch he is changed into an old man; he enters the compartment of the old, and enjoys the pleasure of mature age."

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

The process of the confusion of languages at the Tower of Babel has always been an interesting question, and Jerahmell supplies the following account, as supplementing the Bible story: "And it came to pass when they commenced to build the tower that God confused their tongues and changed their forms into that of monkeys, so that one could not recognize his own brother, nor could one man understand the language of his neighbor, so that when the builders ordered the people to bring stones they brought water, and when they told them to bring water they brought stubble. In this way their evil intentions were frustrated and they ceased building the tower, and the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole earth. For they had said, 'Come and let us build for ourselves a city, and let us take axes and break open the firmament, so that the water flow from there the same as below, that he may not do to us as he did in the generation of the flood. And let us wage war with those in heaven and establish ourselves there as gods.' But how could they build the city, since they had no stones? They made bricks from clay and pitch and burnt them as a potter burns his pots in the oven and hardens them. In this way they made the brick and built the city and the tower exceedingly high, with 70 steps. The ascent was made from the east and the descent from the west. If a man fell therefrom they did not heed it much, whereas if a brick fell they wept bitterly, and said, 'When, oh! when will another brick be brought up.' When Abram saw their wicked ways he cursed them in the name of the Lord, but they did not pay any attention to his words. The Lord then descended from the 70,000 angels that surrounded his throne, and at that time of the dis-

persion he confounded their tongue into 70 different languages."

LEGENDS OF ABRAHAM.

The legends clustered around the personality of Abraham are innumerable, but this one is peculiarly characteristic of the Hebrew conception of Abraham's work. "It is related that the whole household of Abraham's father were idol worshippers; moreover, they made idols and sold them upon the streets. But when a man approached Abraham to sell him an idol he would ask him: 'How much is this image?' 'Three manas,' he would reply. 'How old art thou?' Abraham would ask. 'Thirty years.' 'Thou art thirty years of age and yet worshipest this idol which we made but to-day!' The man would depart and go his way. Again another would come to Abraham and ask: 'How much is this idol?' 'Five manas,' he would say. 'How old art thou?' would Abraham continue. 'Fifty years.' 'And dost thou, who are 50 years of age, bow down to this idol which we made but to-day?' With this the man would depart and go his way. When Nimrod heard of Abraham's utterances he ordered him to be brought before him, and said: 'Thou son of Terah, make me a beautiful god.' Abraham then entered his father's house and said: 'Make a beautiful image for me.' They accordingly made it, finished it and painted it with many colors. He went and brought it to Nimrod.

"And on that day Abraham's righteousness shown forth. It was a cloudy day and rain fell, therefore when they were about to thrust him into the burning furnace, Nimrod sat down and all the people of the dispersion did likewise. Abraham then entered, and standing in the center he pleaded his cause. After which Nimrod asked: 'If not the gods, whom shall I serve?' Abraham replied, 'The God of Gods and Lord of Lords, whose kingdom is everlasting in heaven and on earth, and in the heavens of the high heavens.' 'I shall worship,' said Nimrod, 'the God of Fire; and behold I shall cast thee therein. Let then the God to whom thou testifiest deliver thee from the burning furnace.' They then immediately bound him strongly and tightly and placed him on the ground. They then surrounded him with wood on the 4 sides, 500 cubits thickness to the north, 500 cubits to the south, 500 to the west, and 500 to the east. They then set the pile on fire. The whole house of Terah were worshippers of idols and until that moment had not recognized their Creator. Their neighbors and fellow-citizens assembled, and beating their heads, said to Terah, 'Oh, shame—great shame. Thy son of whom thou did say that he will inherit this world and the world to come, has Nimrod burnt in fire.' Immediately then God's mercy was moved, so that he descended from the habitation of his glory, his greatness, his majesty and the holiness of his great name and delivered Abraham our ancestor from that shame, from that reproach and from the burning furnace, as it is said, 'I am the Lord who brought thee out of the fire of the Chaldeans.'

THE CHILDREN OF MOSES.

"There has been a strange fascination about the loss of the Ten Tribes of Israel and Hebrew legend attempts to supply an account of the fate of those Ten Tribes in various ways. There is a peculiarly interesting legend respecting the so-called children of Moses, connected, of course, with the exile of Nebuchadnezzar. 'When they arrived in Babylon, their enemies and captors said to them, "Sing us a song of Zion," and they replied, "How can we sing a song of Zion upon strange ground?" "Now," retorted their captors, "ye shall sing by force," but they at once cut off their fingers with their teeth and cast them before them and they replied, "How can those fingers, which thruck the strings of the heart and the temple, strike them here in a strange land?" And God exclaimed, "If I forget Jerusalem, my right hand shall be forgotten."

"A cloud then descended and lifting all the children of Moses with their sheep and cattle, brought them to the east of Havila. In the night they were let down and on that same night they heard a great noise surrounding them, like that of a river, without seeing a drop of water descending, but heard only the rolling of stones and sand where there had never been a river. This river then rolled great stones and the sand without any water, made a noise as if a great earthquake. This continued until the Sabbath. The river they called Sabbathon or Sabbathanus. On the Sabbath it ceases to flow, and on the eve of Sabbath a cloud ascends full of smoke. No one is able to approach them, neither do they approach



them. There are no wild beasts, no unclean animals, nor any reptiles or creeping things. Nothing except their flocks and herds. They reap and sow, and they ask the others, and thus they learn of the destruction of the Second Temple." It is behind this region in which the children of Moses dwell, that the remnants of the Ten Tribes are said to be found.

WHERE THE TEN LOST TRIBES DWELL.

"The tribe of Isaacharr dwell on the mountains of the great deep in the nethermost parts of Media and Persia, and there they fulfill the commandment, 'The book of the Torah shall not depart from their mouth;' nor do they take upon themselves the yoke of any earthly kingdom, but only the yoke of heaven and the yoke of the law. They have many captains of the army, but never fight with any man, but discuss the Torah. They dwell in peace and tranquillity and no rebellious thought of evil enters their minds. They possess a country whose area covers land of ten days' journey, and they have an abundance of cattle, camel and servants, but do not bring the horses, nor do they possess any warlike instruments, except knives for preparing food and to kill the animals for that purpose. They are men of great faith, hating oppression or robbery.

"The children of Zebulun encamp on the mountains of Paran and pitch their tents, made of the hair of Armania, and stretch as far as the Euphrates. The tribe of Reuben dwell opposite them, behind the mountains of Paran, and between them there is love, unity and peace. The tribe of Ephraim and half the tribe of Manasseh dwells opposite the City of Mequa." In a similar way each and every one of the ten tribes is located in this fabulous region "to the east of Havila," which every Bible reader will easily connect with the Garden of Eden as located by the second chapter of Genesis.

Many legends of Moses, Daniel, and all of the other famous Bible characters are included in this great chronicle. It will attract the attention, not only of scholars who have found so much that is interesting in the legendary law of Israel, reflecting, as it does, the religious consciousness of the people, but it will also interest the mass of the people, because of the people's fancies and sympathetic legends which are here recorded.

He Turned Pale.

Wife (with determined air).—I want to see that letter.

Husband.—What letter?

Wife.—That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it. Give it to me, sir.

Husband.—Here it is. It's your milliner's bill.—Fun.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

The Young Folks.

JOURNEYING.

When we fall in simple kindness
We are drifting into blindness;
Half the zest of every life is lost in selfishness and greed.
Burdens we were meant to lighten,
Other's sad hours meant to brighten—
"Comfort one another" is the world's most sacred creed.

Meet life's battles with endurance,
Bearing ever in assurance
That to lift the weak, deserving, were better than a crown.
Tho' sad the heart and burning
'Tis a long lane has no turning;
Reward and rest awaiteth as life's path-way journey down.

NELLIE HAWKS.

THE MAN OF THE WEEK.

Arthur Young.

(Born September 11, 1741.)

Agriculture is debtor to two kinds of farmers—those who failed and those who succeeded. Arthur Young was a farmer who failed; and he was useful to agriculture largely because of his repeated failures as a farmer.

Born in London and "brought up for mercantile pursuits," it is not remarkable that he was ignorant of the details of practical farming and that he "squandered large sums, under golden dreams of improvement" when he first undertook to manage a farm. But he had a passion for agriculture. So, at the age of twenty-six, he leased another farm. Becoming embarrassed by lack of capital, he paid an experienced farmer a hundred pounds to take the farm off his hands. On the 300 acres thus transferred, his successor is said to have made a fortune. But Arthur Young was not easily discouraged. Soon after this profitless adventure, he hired another farm, this time contenting himself with a hundred acres. After nine years of effort, this also was abandoned. His description of the farm and his failure is interesting:

"I know not," he said, "what epithet to give this soil; sterility falls short of the idea; a hungry, vitriolic gravel—I occupied, for nine years, the jaws of a wolf. A nabob's fortune would sink in the attempt to raise good arable crops, upon any extent, in such a country. My experience and knowledge had increased from traveling and practice; but all was lost when exerted upon such a spot. I hardly wonder at a losing account, after fate had fixed me upon and calculated to swallow, without return, all that folly or imprudence could bestow upon it." Of course all this is a confession that he did not know how to select a farm. This one was chosen because it had good buildings.

Already Mr. Young had begun his contributions to agricultural literature. The six weeks devoted to selecting his hundred acres of "hungry, vitriolic gravel" resulted in a book—"A Six Weeks' Tour Through the Southern Counties of England and Wales." Three years later (1771) was published "A Six Months' Tour Through the North of England"; and about the same time appeared "A Farmer's Tour Through the East of England," "A Course of Experimental Agriculture," and "The Farmer's Calendar." Afterwards he traveled in Ireland and France, everywhere studying the agricultural practices of the people. Every important journey resulted in a book.

These writings were profitable to their author. As a money-maker, his pen was mightier than his plow, bringing him an income of about \$1,500 a year during the trying times when he was losing money as a farmer.

Having traveled extensively and observed closely, Mr. Young's agricultural writings were useful; being an entertaining writer, his books were popular. "In 1784," says Cuthbert W. Johnson, "he commenced the publication of Annals of Agriculture, in which he appeared in the double capacity of editor and author." This publication was continued for many years, and was the means of disseminating a vast amount of information concerning farm practices.

The efforts of Sir John Sinclair and others resulted in 1793 in the creation of the British Board of Agriculture. It was but natural that Arthur Young should be offered the secretaryship; for he knew more about agriculture than any other man in England. Young continued as secretary of the Board until 1812, when Parliament suspended the appropriations for its support—owing largely, it is said, to the secretary's mixing politics with agriculture.

George Washington became much interested in the Board of Agriculture and its work, and used to correspond with Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, the latter being president of the Board. In

1795 Washington wrote as follows to Sir John:

"From the first intimation you were pleased to give me of this institution, I conceived the most favorable ideas of its utility, and the more I have seen and reflected upon the plan since, the more convinced I am of its importance in a national point of view, not only to your own country, but to all others which are not too much attached to old and bad habits to forsake them, and to new countries that are just beginning to form systems for the improvement of their husbandry."

When Arthur Young was chosen secretary of the Board of Agriculture he was in the midst of preparations to go into farming again—this time "with a big auger," to use an expression still current among American farmers. The appointment induced him to give up his dreams of landed independence. He wrote:

"What a change in the destination of a man's life! Instead of entering, as I proposed, the solitary lord of 4,000 acres, in the keen atmosphere of lofty rocks and mountain torrents, with a little creation rising gradually around me, making the desert smile with cultivation, and grouse give way to industrious population, active and energetic, though remote and tranquil; and every instant of my experience making two blades of grass grow where not one was found before—behold me at a desk, in the smoke, the fog, the din of Whitehall. 'Society has charms;' true, and so has solitude to a mind employed. The die, however, is cast, and my steps may still be, metaphorically, said to be in the furrow."

Arthur Young was a benefactor of agriculture, and so a benefactor of his own and other countries. It is said that at one time he had under his roof students sent by 7 different nations—the United States, Russia, France, Naples, Poland, Sicily, and Portugal—to study agriculture with the famous secretary of the British Board. Mr. Young died in 1820.

There is a disposition among hard-headed, practical men of affairs to sneer at those who fail in the conduct of the details of private business and yet profess to have ability to succeed in the public service. Let it be frankly confessed that there is excuse for the sneer. But it ought to be emphasized that there are thousands of men who are better fitted by temperament and natural endowments to succeed in large affairs for others than in small matters for themselves. There are hundreds of successful bankers who would be useless in the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and there are men who fail as country bankers, but who could successfully manage the Treasury Department.

D. W. WORKING.

Denver, Colo.

The Judge in the Kitchen.

When Mrs. Vinsonhaler, wife of County Judge D. M. Vinsonhaler, boarded a train at Union station two weeks ago for a visit to her old home in Missouri her parting words to the judge were in substance as follows:

"Don't forget to send for Hannah to make the grape jelly."

Hannah is a well-nourished young woman, weighing 193 pounds, who has been for several years head chef in the Vinsonhaler household. The judge promised faithfully to attend to the grape jelly and then, waving a lingering farewell, he went to the Elks' club, seeking panacea for his loneliness.

A few days ago grapes came on the market. Judge Vinsonhaler was an early buyer. Then he sent for Hannah, who by the way, was given leave of absence to visit suburban relatives simultaneous with the departure of Mrs. Vinsonhaler.

Hannah sent back another message like this:

"Ay tank Ay stay wan more week." Then it was up to the judge to make his own grape jelly. He had seen it done many years ago down in Hughes township, Missouri, where they have grapes that are grapes, and he convinced himself that he could do it nicely. With one of Hannah's kitchen aprons tied in a hard knot about his athletic waist the judge started the jelly works.

It was 8 o'clock in the evening. The flames on the gas range were burning fiercely, regardless of the clickety-click of the meter dial. The half finished jelly sputtered furiously. Several samples clung to the front of the borrowed apron.

The door bell rang. The judge tugged at the apron strings. The knot was hard. Again the bell rang. Apron and all, the judge answered the summons.

LAZINESS

is a disease which has its origin in a torpid liver and constipated bowels.

Prickly Ash Bitters

cures laziness by cleansing the liver, strengthening the digestion and regulating the bowels. It makes good blood, creates appetite, energy and cheerfulness.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AT DRUG STORES.

It was a couple from four miles east of Newmarket, Tallor County, Iowa, wanting to get married. They said they were in a hurry.

"Come in," said the judge. And then he told them about the jelly. The bride-to-be said she was a jelly maker herself.

So the marriage ceremony proceeded, the bubbling sound of the boiling fruit taking the place of old Mister Mendelssohn's wedding strains. The combination sounded something like this:

Do you promise to love, honor and cherish him—sput—sput—sput—sput—whrrr—czzzz—to keep him through sickness and in health, to be true to him so long as you both shall live? Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder—sput—sput—sput—I now pronounce you—excuse me just a moment, the jelly is boiling over—husband and wife—and now I congratulate you—I didn't think that blaze was so strong—two dollars please.

The bride said she reckoned that jelly ought to jell, even if it did boil over on the range, and forgetting her hurry, she remained an hour longer to see the task well done.—Omaha Daily Bee.

Utilizing the Sun's Energy.

The uncertainty which the engineer feels regarding the solar motor is due largely to the difficulties arising from the fact that the sun is not always available, even by day, and that it is entirely out of reach for power purposes for one-half the twenty-four hours, and he has as yet no idea of practical methods of storage, either of the heat or the power, for use during cloudy periods, hours, days and weeks, even, when the engine can not be kept in steady operation. It is, of course, possible that much improvement may be effected in the electric storage battery, and it is even true that great improvements in that precious device are apparently already in sight; but even the ideal and perfect battery, could it be realized, would probably prove so costly and so enormous, as a part of this system of sun-power utilization, as to make its use practically out of the question in temperate regions where the sky is overcast so often that not over one-half the direct heat of the sun is each day, on the average, available, or in the tropics where the rainy season makes it unavailable for months together.

The availability of sunlight and heat for the purposes of the engineer differs greatly in different places, and with every change of latitude, as well as from season to season. This variability is an enormous handicap where it is sought to employ this energy. The remark is attributed to Prof. Langley that all the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, if burned in a single second, would not liberate a thousandth part as much heat as does the surface of the sun in that unit of time. Yet it is evident that our coal deposits, so long as they last, are worth more to us than all the available heat of the sun.—Cassier's Magazine.

Suburban Sanitary Arrangements.

City Man—Has the house exposed plumbing?

Suburban Real Estate Dealer—Certainly! It's got a well and pump out in the yard—you wouldn't ask for anything more exposed than that, would you?—Brooklyn Eagle.

HOT BLAST HEATER FOR COAL OR LIGNITE



HOT BLAST has 12-, 14-, and 16-inch fire pots. Send for Catalog which shows 26 different styles of range, cooks, and heaters at factory prices; every one GUARANTEED.



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Of Course He Was a Brute.

Mrs. Stalor—John, don't you think I need a new gown? This one begins to look shabby.

Mr. Stalor—I don't see anything the matter with it. You look well enough in it to suit me; and why should I pay out money to make you more attractive to other men?—Boston Transcript.

The Topeka College
LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP & TELEGRAPHY

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

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR.

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

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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).

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Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

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

Address all orders:

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

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

No. 1 prairie hay was last week sold at \$13 a ton at Kansas City, while No. 1 Timothy was the same day sold at \$12.

Mr. B. Warkentin, of Newton, Kans., chairman of the committee having in charge the importation of seed-wheat from Russia, advises Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, that the 15,000 bushels imported is practically all distributed. This seed has principally been absorbed by Kansas and Oklahoma wheat growers, but some of it has been sent as far east as Ohio, and northwest to Oregon and Montana. Great good is expected to result from sowing this imported seed. Mr. Warkentin desires attention invited to the fact that farmers should sow not to exceed 1 bushel to the acre, in order that it may have abundant room for stooling. Aside from this it will need no treatment different from that given other hard winter wheats.

THE TROUBLE AT THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A good deal has been written and printed in Eastern papers about the recent disturbance at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

At the recent meeting of the Connecticut pomological society the following resolutions were received with loud and prolonged applause, and were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, this pomological society, representing many of the farmers of the State, does greatly deplore the existing condition of affairs at the Connecticut Agricultural College; and

"Whereas, in the opinion of those best informed, the only satisfactory settlement of matters for the success of the college is the resignation or removal of the present head of the institution,
"Resolved, that we urge upon the Trustees that such action as shall lead to this result be taken at once.

"Resolved, that we want such an agricultural college as it was expected to be, not an academic institution."

This is direct and unequivocal. We have no doubt that it indicates what

ultimately will happen—the departure of President Flint and the restoration of the institution to its original intent.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE ASSAILED.

President McKinley was shot twice by an anarchist assassin while shaking hands with the people at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo last Friday afternoon. The assassin, who bears the Polish name Czolgosz, was in the line of hand shakers. He had a revolver concealed in a handkerchief which was wrapped around his right hand. On coming to the President he fired twice. The first ball struck the breast bone and did little injury. The second passed entirely through the stomach and is thought to be embedded in the muscles of the back. Prompt surgical assistance and the best possible care seem likely to enable the President to recover. Up to this writing—Tuesday noon—all reports received are favorable, and the physicians say the danger has passed.

The assassin, who escaped immediate destruction, declares that he is an anarchist and that he did his duty. He denies that he had any accomplices, or that he was selected by any organization or person to do the deed, but says he was incited to it by the anarchistic teachings of Emma Goldman.

The wrath of the people of the country against persons who would thus strike down the person of the President, who represents the organized power of civilization to protect mankind and to promote the general welfare, has found many bitter expressions. The personal character of President McKinley, whose impulses are all kindly, has had no small share in intensifying resentment at the foul deed.

It is time that society awoke to a realization of the fact that the teachings of those who would destroy governments have had wide influence and have gained many adherents in this country. The propagandists are generally foreigners or descendants of foreigners who have suffered grievous oppressions from the powers that be in other lands. The hatred of government that is, has become hereditary on the part of the Polanders. He carries that hatred, in many cases, to the free government seemingly unable to distinguish the difference between the tyranny which oppressed his ancestors and the free government which protects himself.

The constant discussion, by which the people of this country ever strive to improve their government and to hold their officers to fidelity to their trusts, seems, to narrow-minded people, to be an unending and possibly a deserved tirade against those who are exercising the powers of government delegated to them by the voters of the people. Such narrow-minded persons are dangerous and the attempt on the life of the President contains a strong suggestion that society will have to protect itself against danger from such unbalanced zealots. Doubtless Congress will supply the needed legislation to make a murderous attack upon the nation's head a crime against the United States and provide adequate punishment therefor. So, to the propagation of doctrines of assassination should be made impossible in this country.

Government by the people must find means to protect its necessary instruments against the assassin and its people against the spread of doctrines which inevitably lead up to assassination.

IMPROVEMENT DEMANDED.

A mistake is made by many in considering the agricultural college question by their failure to differentiate between the colleges' very proper work of teaching and their equally proper work of experimentation. As first instituted these colleges were essentially intended for the work of instruction and in many, perhaps most of them, the experimental work was limited in amount and was directed almost wholly to illustrating to the students the teachings of the books and lectures. Later, however, Congress began and still continues the appropriation of \$15,000 a year to each of the States to be expended in experimental work for the purpose of adding to the world's knowledge of agriculture subjects for the development of new information or for the production of improvements in materials and methods of agriculture.

It may well be believed that at the outset the supply of original investigators capable of taking up the higher work of the experiment stations was very small. Especially were these investigators scarce among the pedagogues. But the teachers had control of the schools, and most of the experiment stations were connected with the

schools. This is a good arrangement in all cases where the intent of the experiment station appropriations is faithfully adhered to. In some cases, however, the experiment station fund was seized upon as a means of increasing salaries of teachers and was, to a considerable extent, diverted from real experimental work. Such chicanery wherever practiced is almost certain to be brought to light sooner or later to the discomfiture of those who have engaged in or have connived at such practices.

Writers who have sought to have these errors corrected have in some cases been misrepresented as enemies attacking the institutions which they have tried to benefit. Other writers have in some cases taken up the discussion without a clear understanding of the points at issue.

In this State the attempt has been made by the farm committee of the board of regents of the agricultural college to correct some of the errors which have been made in the use of the experiment station fund and also to improve the course of instruction given in the teaching of the college by making it more in harmony with the act of Congress under which these schools were originally endowed. This attempt at improvement of our excellent institution was endorsed by an editorial in the KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago. That editorial was copied, in whole or in part, and approved by several prominent and excellent newspapers. It called forth a good deal of writing from the president of the agricultural college and from the professor of botany. Their communications, which were sent to the Topeka Capital, were copied into the KANSAS FARMER and answered by the editor. Since that time nothing has been heard on that side of the controversy, but several other papers have published comments, editorial or otherwise, and have, without exception, taken the utilitarian side of the question. Among the papers which have taken more or less part in the controversy are the Topeka Capital, the Topeka State Journal, the Mail and Breeze, the Kansas City Journal, the Kansas City Star, and Wallace's Farmer—the latter applying its attention to the institution in its own State.

AS THE COUNTRY LOOKS.

During a trip over the Rock Island from Topeka to McPherson last Thursday the writer was much interested in noting the variation of the appearance of the crops from that usual at this season of the year.

One could not resist the wish that the acreage of alfalfa had been several times larger. Everywhere this crop yielded an excellent first crop and a fair second crop. In many places the third crop had been harvested and in some the fourth crop was well advanced. In some fields the alfalfa was waiting for the rain, but in most of the country traversed the lively green and vigorous growth of the alfalfa contrasted with all else. Conversation with farmers showed that the KANSAS FARMER has made no mistake in persistently urging the value and reliability of this crop. One farmer went so far as to claim that he had become as great an alfalfa crank as the editor of this paper.

Next to alfalfa in point of appearance was the Kaffir-corn. Throughout most of the trip this forage crop was late but growing well. An exception is to be noted in the western part of Marion and the eastern part of McPherson counties. There farmers generally declare against both Kaffir-corn and sorghum, giving the preference to sorghum, but placing Indian corn far above either as a dry-year crop. In general Kaffir-corn is justifying its reputation as a drouth resister and the feeder who has a liberal acreage of it is assured of plenty of feed.

Prairie hay was much improved by the rains of a few weeks ago and while not up to the usual average is receiving more careful attention than ever before. It is a remarkable fact that both prairie hay and prairie pastures improve as one goes further west. In western Marion County the writer saw pastures which might well have supported more cattle than had been turned in, and adjacent to them were prairie meadows which will yield good average crops of hay.

The corn crop showed an almost uniform depreciation as the miles to westward were traversed. Corn-harvesters were in the fields in vast numbers. More corn fodder will be available for the coming winter than ever before.

Live stock in general looked remarkably well. The short pastures have been yielding remarkably rich feed. The

writer saw one bunch of beef steers which were being fed cottonseed-meal while running on pasture. They were fine looking animals—grade Shorthorns and Herefords—and were doing well.

Everywhere the sunflower was flourishing, the bright flowers make cheerful the landscape. In places there were vast fields of them. At a few places cattle were being herded among the sunflowers, and the way in which they were plucking the flowers indicated that these chemists had found nutritive materials in the sunflower. According to the chemists of the experiment stations, sunflower seeds contain enough nutritive materials to make them more valuable feed, pound for pound, than corn. It has often been noticed that the sunflower is not permitted to grow as a weed in pastures. It does not endure grazing, but the animals surely eat it or it would not utterly vanish from pastures. Perhaps those who are giving their cattle a change of feed by turning them into the sunflower patch are feeding better than has been supposed.

The wheat belt is full of the brightest and best straw ever blown out of a thresher. In some fields the straw has been carefully stacked and the stacks have been raked down so that the rains which are sure to come will be turned off and the straw will be allowed to retain its nutritive value. There is surely straw enough in the wheat belt of Kansas to furnish roughage for all the stock in the State. But so accustomed have wheat growers become to considering straw as only a nuisance that little attention is given to the fact that bright straw, that which has never been wet since it matured, possesses a feeding value not very far below that of prairie hay. But the care with which the foddors and all kinds of hay are being saved probably assures abundance of roughage of kinds easier to protect from the weather and possibly justifies the magnificent fires which lighted up the landscape on Friday night as the writer drove from Little River to McPherson by the light of the stars.

In eastern Kansas there are windmills and a good many of them, but in going west over the Rock Island one really reaches windmill land only after entering McPherson County. This windmill land extends well over the central portion of the State in much of which the underground supplies of water are so abundant that no fear of exhausting the well is ever felt.

The stranger traveling through the central counties of Kansas is likely to be surprised at the transition from big pasture fields and little else in western Marion County to diversified farms with houses surrounded by groves and orchards in McPherson County. The land speculator got his claws fastened in western Marion, while in McPherson the homesteader controlled the situation. As one goes further west in McPherson County the effect of one-crop farming is manifest. Where wheat field joins wheat field for mile after mile the farm houses are less attractive than where diversified farming prevails. As one passes from the west side of McPherson into Rice County the transition is again favorable. Wheat there is in abundance, but more alfalfa, more stock, more orchards, more groves, more big barns, more evidences of prosperity, more attractive homes.

AT LITTLE RIVER AND AT DOLE'S PARK.

The editor broke away from his office last week long enough to attend two farmers' picnic institutes. The first of these was at Little River in Rice County. About 450 people were at this institute, the attendance being about 4½ times as large as at the initial gathering last year. Some of the town people wanted to have a greased pig entertainment and some other amusements, but the management was in the hands of young farmers who had attended the agricultural college and they held the program down to the legitimate purposes of refined sociability and the dissemination of useful information. Next year's institute will probably bring out 1,000 persons and each subsequent gathering will witness increased interest and greater benefits to those who attend.

The country about Little River is rich in resources and in the prosperity of its farmers. The writer had time to drive to only one of the fine farm homes of the vicinity. The place visited was that of Mr. H. C. Hodgson, 4½ miles south of the town. Mr. Hodgson and his wife came to their present home thirty years ago. A claim was taken, a sod house was erected, and the work of converting the raw prairie into a fruitful farm was commenced. Twenty years ago the writer visited this farm and

found it the abode of prosperity, plenty, and happiness, domiciled in a comfortable story and a half house. It may be remarked that the builders and makers of this farm home came from the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. To all who know anything about the farmers of that famous valley, it is unnecessary to say that their board was always richly spread and that their hospitality was hearty and their courtesy dignified. Twenty years have wrought changes. The farm has grown to 800 acres; the temporary barns have given place to a great stone basement and frame superstructure in which are now stored 7,000 bushels of wheat and 150 tons of alfalfa hay. The orchard contains 80 acres and the gathering and marketing of the fruit is no small matter. New and improved machines are at hand for every part of the work, even to a gasoline engine which drives the cider mill, the feed grinder, etc. If there ever were any old machines on the place they are not in evidence. The story and a half house has been set aside and a large two story house, with cemented basement and all modern conveniences, surrounded by a neat lawn, is now occupied. The grown up children now surround the major part of the table and their repartee is joined by their Quaker mother and enjoyed by their gray-haired father. Two of the young men attend the agricultural college.

Only half of the land has been brought under the plow. The other half is native pasture and meadows. "The boys thought we might as well put another 'quarter' into alfalfa," said the father. "While this would bring in a good deal more money it would bring more work and more care, and we don't need it; we have enough without it."

Wheat, perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 bushels, will be crushed and used with alfalfa to finish the beef cattle. Mr. Hodson is not sure that the experiment will be profitable, but there are the cattle and there is the wheat; both are to be marketed and it seems probable that together they will bring more than if sold separately.

The second picnic institute of the trip was at Doles' Park, near Canton, McPherson County. The attendance at this was about the same as last year, but was much interfered with by the many showers of the day. Of course people were willing to get wet if necessary, but preferred to remain near the base of supplies of dry clothing. A feature of this institute was an address by the county superintendent of Marion County in which was brought strongly to the front the idea of practical usefulness of education. The rain compelled a suspension of the proceedings at a most interesting point in this address, but it is hoped that the superintendent will find many opportunities to bring his views to the attention of the public.

While the recurring showers drove the picnickers repeatedly to shelter, opportunity was found for proper attention to the spread prepared by the wives and mothers and daughters and for animated discussions of the problems confronting the farmer. The feeding problem is just now uppermost and the writer was much pleased at the familiarity of some of the younger farmers with the later discussions of feeding stuffs. The demand for the Stock Breeders' Annual containing the paper on Relative Values of Feeding Stuff by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER exceeded the supply.

A Great Big Reason.

"I told him I would make him eat his words," declared Mr. Beechwood, hotly, speaking of a quarrel he had had with Mr. Brushton. "He has been telling things about me that are rank untruths."

"How foolishly men talk to one another," commented Mrs. Beechwood, placidly.

"What do you mean?" demanded her husband. "Do you intend to insinuate that men talk to each other more foolishly than women chatter?"

"Of course I do," the lady went on, imperturbably. "Now, women never try to make each other eat their words, no matter how angry they may be."

"Certainly not," retorted Mr. Beechwood, "and for a very good reason, too."

"What reason?" she demanded. "Because their digestive apparatus is inferior to their vocabulary."—Point Breeze.

"Merciful heavens!" she exclaimed on her first visit to the dairy, "Why do you crowd the cows so close together in the stalls?"

"Them's the condensed milk cows, mum," replied the accommodating chambermaid.

Brain Markets.

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

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

Grain Markets to 2 P. M. Sept. 9.

The markets for grain were steady and somewhat stronger to-day, and notwithstanding the enormous northwestern receipts of spring wheat, closing prices were higher in all of the markets.

Exports were the largest so far this month, aggregating 1,057,000 bushels from Atlantic ports to-day. It appears that foreign demand is again increasing, on which account we do not look for a much greater decline in price.

The visible supply increased 650,000 bushels, and much less than expected. Receipts in Duluth and Minneapolis were 1,244 cars to-day against 891 cars this day a year ago. Kansas City receipts, however, were only 315 cars to-day against 707 cars this day a year ago, so that the decrease in receipts in the southwest nearly offsets the increase in the northwest; on the whole, the outlook is much better than it was this time last week, especially if exports continue to increase.

The demand for corn from interior points is steadily increasing, many feeders and consumers are now looking for round lots, and we think corn is worth the money.

Closing quotations were as follows:
Chicago—No. 2 red wheat, 70½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 69c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 2 oats, 34½c.
Kansas City—No. 2 red wheat, 69c; No. 2 hard wheat, 66c; No. 2 corn, 58c@58½c.

If you desire to organize a shipping association at your station, notify James Butler, Topeka, Kans.

Every member of the board was highly pleased with the progress the association is making and the manner in which the work has been done.

The article regarding "A man out in California," published last week, was taken from the editorial columns of the Salina Herald. It was an oversight that credit was not given.

Don't fail to read of the experience of farmers who have done their own shipping for years as individuals; then apply the advantages of coöperation and you will have some idea of the benefits of our organization.

The Farmers' Coöperative Association at Delphos has secured a lease for an elevator site on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad at that point. It was secured after a long struggle and the grain trust members threw every possible obstacle in their way.

J. A. Bucklin, H. C. Hawkins, A. P. Collins, Geo. E. Smith, C. W. Peckham, W. C. McConnell, R. W. Smith and James Butler, directors of the Coöperative Grain & Live Stock Association were in attendance at the quarterly meeting held by the board last week.

We will be pleased to hear from every paper in Kansas that will publish matter concerning our cause from time to time as to how much space they will devote in assisting and educating the farmers to the necessity of conducting the sale of their grain and live stock through their own company.

Look out for the lying reports of grain trust members; they are getting desperate. A hungry wolf always howls when it loses its prey. The grain trust is a "foxy" institution. Like all other anarchistic organizations it pushes individual members between it and the public in order to shield itself.

The grain trust which is operated in Kansas is conducted contrary to the laws of the State and disregards the statutes of the great commonwealth. Why should it be tolerated? It is an anarchistic organization and has for its purpose underhanded extortion of the grain growers. It is a parasite, that could not exist without your support.

No friend of the farmers' coöperative enterprise for the sale of grain and live stock should longer hesitate as to what to do. Your place is with us. You should work, talk and write for our common cause. Discuss the principles and plans of the Farmers' Coöperative

Grain & Live Stock Association in your local papers. You can do very much good in this way. On with the work!

Will Pay Dividends on Shipments.

The board of directors of the Farmers' Coöperative Grain & Live Stock Association at its regular quarterly meeting, held last week, decided by a unanimous vote to pay dividends on shipments of our members in proportion to the amount of commission paid our association by each local association or individual member. This is important to all lovers of the principles of coöperation and will meet with general approval. It will now be one of the fixed equitable principles of our association to pay to the shipper in proportion to the amount of business contributed.

This action broadens the movement; it places the stockholders on a more secure basis and in no way sacrifices his interest; it will increase the business and thereby make the stock dividends more staple and secure. The first dividend of 10 per cent of the net earnings will go to stockholders. After this item is taken care of, dividends will be returned in proportion to commission paid by each, in amount to be determined by the board from time to time as the net earnings may justify.

It Pays Farmers to Ship Their Own Grain and Live Stock.

We this week give space to articles from intelligent farmers in different parts of the country who have written on the same subject. They are worthy of careful reading and should be circulated among your friends. Very few of those writers know of the existence of the farmers' coöperative effort in Kansas, yet all indorse its fundamental principles. We give the name and post-office address of each writer. Farmers should take up this subject and discuss it in all the local papers in the State. Your home papers will give you a hearing. On with the work! The letters are as follows:

GEO. C. LLOYD, MAYETTA, KANS.

I believe the farmer should ship all his stock and grain. If there is anything to be made by shipping why should it not be made by, or rather saved to, the producer? That there is a margin made by shipping which often amounts to much there can be no doubt. Did you ever see or hear of a shipper living in a shanty in the suburbs and going about clad in ragged and patched clothing? Not by any means; and you and I, brother farmer, furnish him a mansion on Blue Blood Boulevard and feed him and his family. When you take into consideration the number of leeches and parasites feeding off of the farmer it is a wonder he has a pittance left. Their number is legion, and the shipper is one of them. You have a carload of cattle ready, but are afraid to ship them; along comes Mr. Shipper and makes you an offer and you bite and he makes from \$50 to \$180. You virtually make him a present of that much money. Had you taken this paper and written to one of the commission men advertising therein, consigning your stock to them, they would have been on the look-out for your car and would have done the fair thing by you. Do not think they will deal dishonestly with you; a dishonest company could not do business for a day. I think the reason so many farmers do not buy and sell direct is because of fear. They are afraid to run the risk, and so let the shipper gull them out of a good round sum on every car of stock and grain. Many of the farmers here are beginning to understand this and are not only shipping their own stock, hay, and grain, but are buying of their more timid brothers. If a number of farmers would combine they could have everything their own way. Surely the farmer, of all men, should try to economize and save every dollar. He has the first and only legal right to his produce and ought to hold it and not part with it till he is convinced that he is receiving every cent there is in it. This is not parsimony, but business. The farmers of to-day are far in advance of the farmers of my boyhood—and I am not so very old. There has been a steady advancement all along this line. "The man with the hoe" has learned and is learning that there are other things to gaze at than the ground, and his brow has lost its stolidity and he is in a brown study. What has caused this change? The answer may be given in two words—the press. Things that were as Greek to the farmers of yesterday are easily read and deciphered by the farmers of to-day. Brother Farmer, try the shipping business. You can lose no more than the

shipper and can save all he makes, and the extra dollars will go a long way to "help out." Especially is this so this year, when we will have a small enough "roll of cash" after saving every cent we can.

CLIFFORD WILSON, ABRAMS, WIS.

Only the farmer who sells large amounts can gain by being his own shipper. He can save the middleman's profit, while the one who has only small quantities for sale will find his gains eaten up by the cost of shipping. But coöperation solves the problem for the small farmers. They can catch the market at its best and with grain they can do the hauling when it will not interfere with other work in the least. Let the farmers of a convenient district, one or two townships, build a small elevator at a central railroad station. Have some nearby farmer or other local person act as doorkeeper and watchman. Then each farmer can haul his stuff when it is convenient for him and leave it there till the condition of the market seems advantageous for the shipment of the whole lot. There are many places where it would require a whole train to empty such a granary, which would mean lower freight rates.

Many hard-pressed farmers are compelled to realize on their produce as soon as possible, and receive perhaps as much as 10 per cent less than the man who can hold his till prices are better. With their grain in the elevator these men might borrow money on it and a few weeks interest would not be nearly as much as the gain secured by delaying the sale till better prices prevailed. If this plan would save 2 or 3 cents on every bushel it would pay the running expenses of the elevator and a fair rate of interest on its original cost, and leave a handsome pile for the patrons. There is the convenience of hauling whenever you are ready. Such a building should be built by a stock company, and the annual rate of interest on its cost should be fixed at the start. If the farmers are poor, outside money might be called in, reserving to the farmers the right to buy all the stock at its face value whenever they chose. The running expenses should be paid by the several farmers, according to the amount of produce placed by each in the house. The managers should be elected by the farmers and the company together. The farmers should elect the manager of sales. The building should not be a cheap shed, but a solidly constructed affair, of ample size, provided with hoisting machinery and car spouts, and fixed to store hay and potatoes as well as grain. To guard against fire plenty of water should be at hand, the house might well be sheathed with galvanized iron, and a careful watch should be kept.

These are the days of business combinations and the farmers are behind in this respect. If properly managed, unions must succeed here as elsewhere.

HENRY HATCH, BARRY, KANS.

The farmer of America is no fool; he does not bow down at the feet of a lord; he is not compelled to pay rent to the owner of thousands of acres of land. He is just as good as anybody and knows it, and if anyone thinks that "Farmer Cornassel" is an ignorant, plodding serf, waiting for some one to come along and sell him a gold brick, he is badly fooled. He has as much business about him as the average white shirted, strongly perfumed man of the city. The man who "farms the farmer" raises poorer crops every year, as these 1900's pass away. The farmer is learning that he can get along without the middleman's help. As long as he asked only what was fair the farmer was willing he should have it, but when he wanted to make as much on a bushel of wheat or corn, or as much per head on a steer or hog, as the men who toiled away in the hot sun and produced them, he left him out of the game. The State of Kansas now has a farmers' coöperative grain and live stock association that is in smooth working order. If a private company or elevator frantically offers more than the coöperative association can possibly command, in the vain endeavor to smash the association, the farmers simply sell them their goods, pay into the treasury of the association a certain per cent per bushel or per hundredweight, which they get back in dividends, and all is well. When the private concern gives up its "smashing" idea and prices are restored to normal conditions the association begins shipping its own grain and stock again. And thus we see the farmer is a man who is willing to live and let live, but when one tries, by unfair means, to live above his fellowman, he

(Continued on page 790.)

Horticulture.

Facts Regarding Forestry.

PROF. J. W. TOUMEY, OF THE YALE FOREST SCHOOL, BEFORE THE NEW YORK FARMERS.

It is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity to address the New York farmers. I desire to convince you that it is good business policy to take proper care of the woodland upon your farms, and in some instances to plant more trees. I desire, however, to preface my remarks by saying, if forestry is not practical, if it is not a business proposition in the same sense that the growing of hay or other agricultural crops is a business proposition, it is nothing.

If you can get more for your butter than it cost you to produce it, you are counted as a successful farmer. If you would be considered a successful forester, you must get more for your timber than it costs you to produce it. The forester as well as the farmer, wherever he applies his vocation, must bring his balance to the right side of the ledger. He must get satisfactory results, and it matters but little how these results are attained.

Now, I am not going to take your time to recount the reasons why it is desirable that a certain percentage of the lands of the country should be given to the production of timber. I shall not attempt to argue why our non-agricultural lands in particular should be largely devoted to forest crops. I infer that you are in full accord with me regarding all such questions of forest policy. I infer that you are all in full sympathy with the rapid development of practical forestry during the past few years in this country and in harmony with the recent rapid change in public sentiment regarding our forest lands.

With this inference, let us go to your own farms and ascertain how practical forestry can be put into operation there. If you are practical farmers (and I am fully aware that you are), you know that all the fields of your farms are not equally productive when planted to the general run of agricultural crops. You have rich meadows that produce annually from 1½ to 2½ tons of hay per acre. From a financial standpoint it would be the height of folly to transform these meadows to woodlands. In general, you can not afford to change to woodland or to keep in woodland the portions of your farms that are producing or are capable of producing good or even fair agricultural crops.

FORESTRY FOR WASTE PLACES.

If your farms compare with the farms over a large part of this State and the neighboring States as well, there is no necessity for the use of good agricultural lands for the growing of timber.

I dare say upon your own farms there are many areas enclosed by the farm fences that are not worth cultivating and are of little or no value for pasturage. Some of this land was formerly better for agricultural purposes than now, but it has become exhausted by many years of cropping. Some of it is stony hillsides that, from the standpoint of economy alone, should never have been bereft of its forest growth. Some of it has never born agricultural crops, but having been stripped of its timber from time to time, without regard to the method of cutting or to subsequent reproduction, and without protection from fire and grazing, it has in not a few instances gradually become transformed from its former splendor as a virgin forest to a vexatious briarpatch.

It is in the management of this waste land, that from one cause or another is too poor for agricultural crops, and in the management of your woodlands, that the forester can be of assistance to you. It is as desirable for you as farmers to bring your woodlands to the highest possible degree of production consistent with economy as it is your cultivated fields. It is good management to make your non-productive or waste lands productive if you can do so without financial loss.

MANAGEMENT OF WOODLANDS.

Permit me to briefly indicate how this can be brought about, by first discussing the management of your woodlands; and secondly, discussing the management of your waste or non-productive lands.

As a rule your woodlands are not now producing nearly as large an annual increment in wood as they are capable of producing with little additional attention and expense on your part. This arises largely from the fact that only in rare instances are they fully stocked and of the most desirable species for your personal use or for

for the requirements of your market. In many instances they are not adequately protected from fire and grazing.

You are inclined to cut out the better specimens and the better species from time to time, and leave what might be termed the forest weeds to make the future crop.

Now, your woodlands may be classed either as standard or as coppice forest, the former developing from seedlings and the latter from sprouts that have sprung from the stumps of trees previously cut down. Only a few trees, such as chestnut and oak, form satisfactory coppice, but if you live in a chestnut and oak region the chances are ten to one that your woodlands are practically of coppice growth. For most purposes a well-stocked seedling forest is far superior to a sprout forest, as the trees grow to much larger size, are not so apt to be defective, and produce the highest grades of lumber. Unfortunately, however, the production of woodland by natural seeding is seldom satisfactorily attained under our methods of cutting our timber.

When we cut out the merchantable trees we give but little thought to the young ones beneath our feet, which are to form the future forest, and, as a rule, the resulting growth is so scanty and scattered that it develops into short-boled, inferior trees, of little value save for fuel.

The management of your woodland should depend to a large measure upon what you wish to do with the timber products produced. If you live in a region of oak and chestnut, or in a region where the trees will reproduce from coppice, and only desire the lower grades of timber, such as will make fuel, posts, poles, etc., a coppice forest will produce as large or a larger annual supply than can be obtained from a seedling forest; but if you want your woodland to be stocked with trees of large size and of great value a seedling forest is necessary, and you must gradually convert your coppice to a seedling forest by the introduction of seedlings. This can be brought about gradually by cutting out the coppice that interferes with the life and growth of the naturally established seedlings that appear under the more rapidly growing sprouts.

SELF-SOWN SEEDS.

Many of us have a notion that tree planting and the sowing of the seeds of forest trees are the essential features of forestry. Nothing could be farther from the truth, because this is but one small part of forestry. Sylviculturally, it is invariably better to grow forest trees from self-sown seeds, and, furthermore, it is much less expensive than other methods.

The farmers' work along the lines of forestry in this region is not so much the artificial establishment of forest plantations by sowing and planting as it is the management of the woodlands that he already has. You may not be aware that in the 10 northeastern States, viz.: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, 88,834 square miles were classed as woodland by Mr. Gannett in his report on the "Forests of the United States," as late as 1897. This is equivalent to a little over 49 per cent of the total area. It appears to me from these figures that we should not be so much concerned in increasing the area of our woodland as in improving the quality of that which we already have.

Even with this high percentage of woodland in our own and our neighboring States, it is increasing yearly, as shown in the fact that in Massachusetts, according to the census report for 1895, the woodland of the State increased in area 530,593 acres between 1875 and 1895.

I appreciate the fact that a large part of the woodland of these States lies outside the farming regions, but, nevertheless, there is a vast area in the aggregate that is comprised within our farms, as shown in the fact that of the 3,847,750 acres in Massachusetts farms, more than one and a half million acres are woodland.

MAKE WOODLANDS PAY.

It is in the management of these woodlands that the farmer is most concerned. The question with you is, "How am I to take my woodlands as I find them to-day in their non-productive condition and bring them into a desirable condition as to density and species? How am I going to attain a stand of desirable species of sufficient density to produce long, clean, limbed boles of high value, instead of growing inferior species of scattered growth and little value?"

The all-important thing for you to do is to favor the natural growth of the



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most desirable species from self-sown seeds. You can do this by excluding all stock from your woodlands for several years prior to cutting down the mature trees, and then only cutting them the season following a full crop of seed; and, where the reproduction is not of sufficient density, by filling in the vacant places by planting, i. e., taking the young plants from places where they are too thick and transferring them to the places where they are wanting.

PROTECTION.

If natural reproduction of the desirable species has been successful, it is only the beginning of a desirable forest. The young seedlings must be protected from fire and also from stock until they are large enough to be uninjured by them. They must also be protected (and this is a very important thing), from the more rapidly growing but inferior species, which are apt to overtop and kill them unless removed.

I am free to state that this desirable condition as to species and density can not be economically attained in one or in ten years. In time, however, even without artificial seeding or planting, it can be brought about by proper management, and almost entirely by the judicious use of the ax and by adequate protection from fire and stock.

Whenever trees are to be cut, either for their wood value or to give more growing space to the more desirable species, some competent persons should pass through your woodland and mark them, in order that no trees of importance to the future welfare of the forest be removed.

So much for the woodlands that you already possess. We will now turn to the abandoned clearings, exhausted fields and other waste places upon your farms, that you are paying taxes upon but from which you are getting no returns. You can afford to put these places, in many instances, into trees and expect a reasonable profit on the investment, if you have exercised proper economy and good judgment in the planting. I might add here that if your farm buildings and orchards require protection from the wind, if your farm can be made more attractive by the judicious planting of trees, and rendered more valuable thereby, you can afford to plant them in many instances upon land of agricultural value.

With any thrifty farmer the question of the cost incurred in doing any piece of work which will improve his farm is counted in the direct outlay of cash. If the work can be done at odd times, or when his regularly employed help have little else to do, the actual cost is practically nothing. So with tree planting upon the farm; if you can weave it in with your other farm work, without employing additional help, the actual cost is not great.

If stock has been excluded from your woodlands, you can nearly always get your trees for planting directly from your own woods. When not pastured, the forest floor is very often covered with a fine crop of young trees. In the spring, when these trees are from 6 to 12 inches high, they may be taken before growth begins and transplanted directly in your proposed plantation. Such seedlings should be lifted in the woods, and put into the plantation, setting 4x6 feet apart, at a cost of not to exceed \$7 per acre. With closer planting, of course, the cost will increase proportionately.

PROPER DENSITY.

If some of your fields, long abandoned,

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have grown up to a scattered growth of red cedar and other trees, or if there are open spaces in your woodlands, this I believe to be the cheapest and most satisfactory method of filling up such places. I want to impress upon you the great necessity of bringing your forest plantations and woodlands to the proper density, for without this density your trees will be limbs to the ground, short-boled and of little value.

If you are contemplating planting certain fields of your farms to forest trees, my advice to you is as follows:

(1) From the standpoint of economy, do not expect to make a profit out of forest trees by planting them upon agricultural land, unless it be for protection or for the purpose of adding to the appearance of your farm and thus increasing its value.

(2) The profit that will derive from planting non-agricultural or untillable land will depend upon rigid economy exercised in establishing your plantation and in good judgment in caring for it afterward. I know of plantations of forest trees made in our neighboring States at a cost of from \$40 to \$60 per acre for establishing them alone. You can not expect to make such forest plantations pay.

(3) It is safer and more certain of a stand if you establish your plantation by setting out young plants rather than by seeding, except under rare conditions.

(4) Ascertain the character of your land and select a tree or trees for planting that are adapted to the soil and the locality, and, at the same time, those that are fairly certain to bring a good price when they are ready for sale.

What you should plant and how you should plant it must from necessity depend upon the local condition of your farm, your needs and your market. On suitable soil I know of nothing better than the white pine.

HOW HE WOULD PROCEED.

I shall close my remarks by stating how I should go about it to economically establish a small plantation of white pine on an open field, where my own woodlands do not afford the necessary wild stock for planting.

(1) I should establish my plantation by setting out young plants rather than by sowing seed.

(2) If my plantation were to be less than 10 acres I would not attempt to raise my own seedlings, but would purchase young plants not more than from 4 to 6 inches high from a responsible grower of evergreen stock. Such seedlings can be purchased at the rate of \$3 to \$3.50 per thousand, and on account of their small size the transportation charges will be practically nothing.

(3) I would set these young plants in the proposed plantation the first year only under exceptional conditions. My preference would be to put them in a well-protected spot, placing them in rows 12 to 16 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the rows, and keep them there for at least one year. It would be all the better if they remained there for two years.

(4) Having the plants on my own farm in good, thrifty condition, I should set them out as one, or preferably, as two-year old transplants at the proper time, selecting a cloudy, moist or rainy day in spring, just before the buds be-

gin to start. If you have your plants on your farm, when the right day comes you can put them into the ground and not lose one of them.

(5) Having good, thrifty plants, instead of setting them 3 feet apart in each direction, I should set them 5 feet apart in each direction, therefore using but one-third the number that would be necessary if set out as seedlings a few inches in height. This saving on the cost of the seedlings would balance the expense incurred in growing one-third the number into thrifty transplants. Under this procedure, the loss should not exceed 1 per cent, unless the season be exceptionally dry.

I know this to be so. When I was in charge of the work of tree planting under the United States Department of Agriculture two or three years ago, I had the direction of the establishment of a plantation in Pennsylvania, on Judge Arnold's place. We had good, thrifty plants, and on an area of 10 acres we hardly lost a single tree.

With the best success and the closest economy, it will cost from \$10 to \$12 per acre to establish a plantation of white pine by this method of planting, and without previous experience you should not expect to succeed at much less than \$20 per acre.

Considering the cost or value of your land, the amount you pay in taxes, what you expend in establishing your plantation and in protecting it afterward, I will leave to you the question of profit. At the end of sixty years, if your plantation has been adequately protected from fire, stock, etc., it may yield from 35,000 to 40,000 board feet per acre. Much will depend upon the soil, situation, etc. It may not yield half of this amount.

I have stated as concisely as I could some points regarding forest plantations upon your farms and the methods of properly caring for the plantations you already have on your farms. As I said in the first part of this paper, I think the important thing for you to do is to take care of the plantations you already have, making your woodlots produce what they ought to yield instead of having so many of them, as they are to-day, nothing more than brier patches. This can be done, as I suggested, by judicious management, and almost entirely by the use of the axe in the proper hands.

If there are any questions you would like to ask I will be glad to try and answer them.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Frost—We have at our table tonight a new member, who like myself, owns property in the State of New Jersey. We both have on our places some 200 to 300 acres of what you would probably call coppice growth of chestnut, which are at present in a fine, flourishing state. I should like to know, from the forestry point of view, which system you would recommend for the care and nurture of woods of that character. Almost all of them are trees of the second or third growth.

Prof. Toumey—In the management of coppice for profit, the only desirable way is to harvest the whole crop at once and allow a crop of young coppice to come up again. We have found that, to realize a maximum amount of product per year, the coppice must be harvested when comparatively young. Chestnut coppice will grow very rapidly for thirty years, or thirty-five years at the outside, and then almost stop. From the standpoint of financial gain, it will be unprofitable to allow chestnut coppice to stand for more than thirty-five years. The produce can only be used for posts, telegraph poles, and the like. You can not expect to get from coppice very large trees.

Mr. Post—That is destructive to the beauty of the landscape. The question is whether any system can be used which will lead to the development of coppice without ultimately having a detrimental effect on the landscape?

Prof. Toumey—The only other system would be to gradually introduce seedlings from time to time, until finally it became a seedling forest. You have to wait for trees to grow.

Mr. Appleton—Can it be done by a process of thinning?

Prof. Toumey—It is always better to thin coppice from time to time. Right away, do not put it off from year

As to the Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In setting out a young orchard the main object of every farmer should be to have a good variety of choice fruit. He should have apples for summer use as well as for the winter supply; should also have sweet apples for canning and preserving. Set all young trees out with a little slant as the heavy winds will

try them severely and if they are slanted somewhat they can withstand the storms much better. Plant the different fruits in rotation, say first a row of one kind of apples then a row of another kind, and so on. Thus plant the peaches, each of a kind to itself; then pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quince, etc. This will save unnecessary labor in gathering the fruit as you will not have to run all over the orchard hunting the different trees, one here and one there as is so often the case. System is a good thing in every line of work. A well laid out orchard is a thing of beauty to behold, and a most valuable necessity to a family. Wherever a tree dies put out another right away, do not put it off from year to year, as time is precious and must not be wasted, especially where an orchard is considered. Wood ashes or lime are beneficial to the trees. Either one will keep off the mould or the fungus growth that forms around the base of the tree. Too much mulch is not advisable as it holds the moisture and causes the roots to grow too near the surface. A tree to be long lived must have deep roots far down in the earth; a shallow root means a short lived tree. Some people plant onions around the trees to keep away the bores, but I can not substantiate for this. Never allow the horses, cattle, or hogs in the orchard. There is nothing so disastrous, as they will break the limbs, peel the bark, and rub themselves until the trees are entirely ruined. Chickens are beneficial to the orchard. Let them have full range and they will destroy many enemies of the fruit trees; such as bugs, bees, cut worms, and many other injurious insects. They like to scratch around the roots of the trees in search of worms and that is just what you want. Some will say that they turn their hogs into their orchards to eat the fallen fruit. I think it would be much better to pick it up and give it to them—yes I would rather hire it done if I had not the time myself. There are several kinds of economy, so commence by protecting the orchard.

Mrs. H. L. WILLIAMS, Louisburg, Kans.

Walnut Logs for Germany.

The fine walnut timber that is hauled daily through Boonville has attracted much attention. It is bought and cut in this vicinity by Sol Schamehorn, an Ohio man, who ships it to Hamburg, Germany. There it is manufactured into furniture, bric-a-brac, and other fancy articles that are in many instances shipped back to this country and sold at fancy prices.

Walnut timber is becoming very scarce in this country and commands a good price. Schamehorn pays \$25 per 1,000 feet in the tree. A log that scales 24 inches square must be 20 feet long to make 1,000 feet of lumber. Half this length, however, is considered a very fine log.—Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser.

What They Think of Us.

BENT MURDOCK IN ELDORADO REPUBLICAN.

Of the 40,000,000 people who live east of the line drawn from north to south through the centre of Indiana, 39,000,000 of them believe that 39,000,000 of the 40,000,000 who live west of that line are a coarse, unlettered, uncombed, and unwashed people, who feed on hog, hominy and prairie hay, live in clapboard houses and on dirt floors, sleep on straw beds, eat in the kitchen with their fingers, have cockle burrs in their hair, go to horse races on Sundays, and shoot each other on sight. They believe all this and much more, because they themselves are untravelled and ignorant; because they are narrow, prejudiced and provincial to the thirty-third degree, and because they have been taught from the beginning that everything coarse, common, and vulgar finds willing worshipers in the brutal, uncivilized West.

Eastern newspapers teach and preach it; Eastern magazines, whose pages are usually filled with the insipid drivel of the Q. Milkop Podgeiser, the Jane Spindleshank Soapsuds class of writers, revel in picturing everything from the West as cranky, sensual and unworthy of any sort of notice except beastly caricature, and yet taking 1 mile square right under the noses of those skim-milk writers there is more crime, more debauchery, more drunkenness, more of all that is vile and brutal than can be found in all the vast area lying west of the Indiana line.

The Eastern lobsters who are forever reviling the West and who have no more knowledge of this country than has a Digger Indian of a mahogany seat in the New Jerusalem are as narrow as

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a clothesline and as stupid as they are ignorant. There is more patriotism, more love of country and of the flag, more real manhood and womanhood, more love of the beautiful and true in any one Western State than can be found in an entire string of States along the Atlantic coast.

The West apes nothing, parrots nothing, and accepts no goggle-eyed chimpanzee's declarations as its standard of business and social ethics; nor does it fall on its stomach and sing paens when its snobocracy passes down the street. The West is a law unto itself; and that its business, social and political ideas are placed upon a more honorable, truthful and manly pedestal than those of any other people goes without saying. The West knows the East from a 'tizzard—knows all its washedout, half-baked ideas of what constitutes polite society, and is charitable enough to forgive it in its honest regard for the brotherhood of man; but it don't forgive the chattering magpies who, while hoisting the black flag, droll their senile rot through all the Eastern publications in condemnation of everything and everybody west of the Indiana line.

And when we recall that one-half of all this rancid so-called fine writing is done by long-haired "literary fellows" whose practical knowledge of the world is as circumscribed as is the environments in which they rattle around while stringing words together at so much per string; and by short-haired old grannies who if they could have their way would not let a man live anywhere north of the equator, we feel like hoisting the black flag in return and keeping it hoisted until the owners or managers of these Eastern publications banish the entire tribe of puritanical warts to the antipodes.

In Cuba.

According to a recent interview with General Wood, that gentleman regards the conditions in Cuba as bright. He believes that the new government will go into operation without much friction, and that if good men are selected there will be every prospect of a successful administration. General Wood says that Cuba is a totally undeveloped island and there is a great future before it; that yellow fever, that great bugbear of our people in the South, in another year will cease to be epidemic; that they have not had a single case of yellow fever at Havana this summer, and none in eastern Cuba for two years.

In regard to Cuban industries Gen. Wood says that the resources of Cuba are enormous, but require capital for their development; that the last sugar crop of over 600,000 tons was produced on but 8 per cent of the entire sugar producing lands. The American government has a million and a half reserve fund now lying in Cuba and can pay all its debts there and get out of the country within eight months.

"Don't put much dependence on borrowed money," said Uncle Eben. "When yoh credit's bad you can't git it, an' when yoh credit's good you don't need it."—Washington Star.

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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 10, 1901, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature rose steadily during the week, in the eastern half of the State until the 8th, but in the western half the rise was checked on the 6th by copious rains. But little rain fell in the eastern counties while fine rains fell in the western, culminating in over eight inches at Ness City.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The continued dry weather, with the high day temperatures, has ripened the corn rapidly and is shortening the pastures. Corn is being cut and shocked in many of the counties. Wheat sowing has begun in Allen and will soon begin in Shawnee, though in Marshall farmers are delaying it for rain. Pastures are generally in good condition in Chautauqua and Shawnee, but are getting short in most of the counties. Late peaches are a good crop and of good quality, except in Cherokee, where they are suffering, and in the central portion of Atchison where they are drying on the trees. Apples are falling in Cherokee and Wilson, but are a fair crop in Coffey and a good crop in Shawnee. Grapes are plentiful in Wilson. Forage crops planted since the last of July are not doing well in Chautauqua. Kaffir-corn and sorghum are being damaged in Greenwood. Fall plowing is about done in Shawnee. Allen County.—No rain past week; corn nearly all shocked; wheat seeding begun. Atchison.—A dry, hot week; heat and chinch-bugs killing corn, cutting being pushed; late peaches drying up and pastures and fall vegetation burning up with heat and drouth in the central part. Bourbon.—Pasturage getting very short; a second crop of prairie hay can not now be expected.

crops are doing well in Edwards, but in Sedgwick the fall forage crops are growing only slowly. Wheat sowing has begun in Rush and Stafford, and a few farmers have begun in Harvey, but most of the farmers are waiting for rain and lateness of season—to avoid the fly. The late hay is doing well in Edwards; hay cutting continues in Harper, but the prairie hay is a light crop in Sedgwick.

Barton.—Threshing nearly finished in eastern part; a good rain on the 7th refreshed everything and broke the drouth; apples falling badly; peaches, fair quality and abundant.

Cloud.—Rain at close of week will improve pastures; corn being cut for fodder. Cowley.—Rain too light to be of much benefit; corn about all cut up, yielding from nothing to 35 bushels per acre; apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plentiful; pasture grass needs rain.

Dickinson.—Everything dried up; corn foddered all cut; very little corn in the county; too dry for plowing; good prospects for rain as week closes.

Edwards.—Late hay crop and forage doing well; hardly enough rain to keep late sown cane and millet growing; very cool at nights.

Harper.—Fall plowing about over; good rain needed before wheat sowing; corn and hay cutting continue.

Harvey.—Hot, dry week, closed with a fair rain; a few farmers have begun sowing wheat; most of the wheat will be sown late on account of the fly.

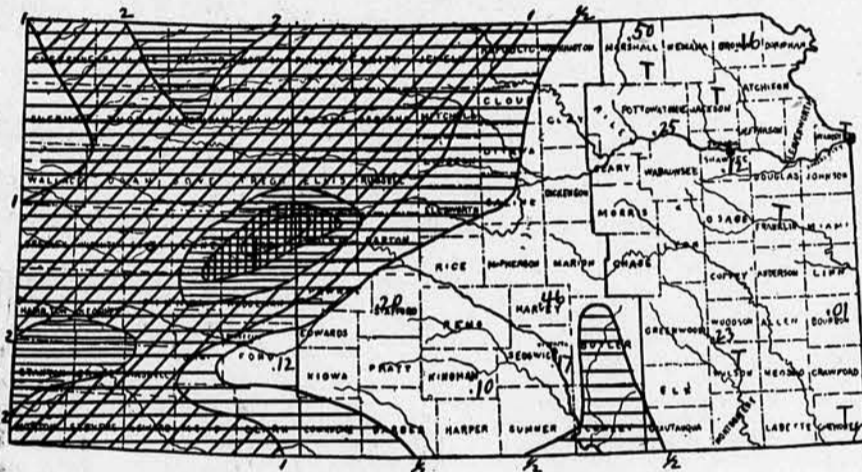
Jewell.—Some rain at close of week; fodder mostly cut.

Lincoln.—Dry and hot; farmers trying to save all feed possible; threatening rain at close of week.

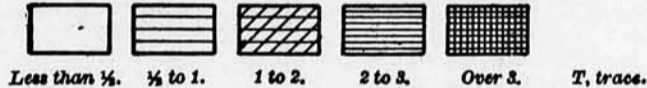
McPherson.—No change; hot, dry, dusty. Ottawa.—Corn in shock; forage crops mostly cut; alfalfa seed good; peaches on market, of fair quality; apples and pears above the average; plowing and discing for wheat about two-thirds done; threshing nearing completion.

Reno.—Corn cutting continues, for which the dry weather is favorable; threshing about finished; too dry to plow; much wheat will be put in corn fields; apples fair

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.



SCALE IN INCHES.



Chautauqua.—Too dry; corn is cut up; pasture still in good condition; forage crops planted after the drouth are not doing well; hot and dry; stock water plentiful and cattle doing well.

Cherokee.—Another dry, hot week; pastures again becoming very short; second crop of prairie hay needs rain badly; late corn needing rain to fill out, otherwise will be chaffy; apples falling, and late peaches suffering for want of rain; a good crop of corn fodder being saved.

Coffey.—Hot, dry week; water scarce; corn cutting in progress; some threshing to do yet; grass is green in some localities; corn a fair crop; peach crop good; apples fair.

Elk.—Some wheat sown and up, now dying for want of rain; stock water getting very scarce; corn fodder about all cut.

Franklin.—Corn cutting in full progress.

Greenwood.—Pastures dried up except in a few places where good local showers occurred last week; Kaffir-corn and sorghum being badly damaged by drouth; stock water getting low; corn cutting progressing rapidly.

Jackson.—Corn cutting progressing, some have finished, dry weather and bugs causing it to ripen rapidly; late corn will be out of danger from frost in another week; pastures bare and fields dusty; water scarce in many places.

Jefferson.—A very dry week; late crops injured by dry weather; stock water becoming scarce.

Lyon.—Saturday night's rain may help some late corn, and with more rain will redeem the pastures.

Marshall.—Good week for haying, but plowing stopped, ground too dry; wheat sowing being delayed, waiting for rain; rain on 7th in north part put the ground in good condition for plowing and seeding there; peaches large crop, fine quality; corn cutting progressing rapidly.

Pottawatomie.—Week dry and hot.

Shawnee.—Corn will average over half a crop in the south part, not so well in the north part, and is practically out of danger from frost; summer plowing about done; wheat sowing will soon begin; apple and peach crops good yield and quality; cattle in good condition; pastures green in south part.

Wilson.—Week hot and dry, heat increasing towards the latter part; corn about all cut up for fodder; apples very wormy and dropping badly; grapes plentiful; peaches about all gone.

Woodson.—Corn cutting about completed; hay still being put up; rain needed badly.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

A dry week, closing with fair rains in the northern counties; the ground has been too dry to plow this week, and pastures are needing rain.

Corn cutting has continued, and in many counties is nearing completion, in a few it is finished. Peaches are plentiful; apples are falling in Barton and the late varieties in Reno; they are abundant in Cowley, as are also pears and grapes. Forage

crop, late varieties falling badly; peaches plentiful and generally of good quality.

Republic.—Rain beginning at close of week, will probably put ground in good condition for plowing and seeding; fodder mostly cut, is fine feed for stock.

Rush.—Threshing nearing completion; wheat sowing has begun; abundant rains this week have put the ground in fine condition.

Sedgwick.—Too dry to plow; most of the corn is cut; pastures short and dry, prairie hay a light crop; fall forage crops growing only slowly.

Stafford.—Threshing about finished; wheat sowing begun.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The fine rains have materially helped forage crops and range grass, and put the ground in good condition for fall seeding. Wheat sowing has begun in Decatur. Corn is out of danger from frost in Ford, and cutting has begun in Thomas, but it is still green in Wallace. Alfalfa is doing finely in Ford and is ready to cut in Wallace; the fourth crop was soon cut in Thomas. Forage crops are growing well in Grant and Finney, are in fine condition in Norton and Thomas, and still green in Wallace. Some haying has been done in Gove, but it was stopped by rains the last of the week.

Clark.—Showers have helped forage crops in spots, but a good deal is too far gone to be helped.

Decatur.—Showery much of the week, with some heavy local rains; everything growing; wheat being sown.

Finney.—General rains, being heaviest in north and northeast part; forage crops growing rapidly; pastures green; plenty of stock water; prospects for cattle feed doubled in past three weeks.

Ford.—Corn out of danger from frost; alfalfa doing finely; stock doing well; ground too dry for plowing.

Gove.—Plenty of rain this week; some haying first part, too wet last part.

Grant.—The rains this week make plenty of feed for stock unless an early frost comes.

Greeley.—But little corn; forage crops are good in places, poor in others; stock doing well.

Lane.—Fodder crops are being cut; ground being prepared for wheat; week closes with a good rain.

Morton.—Drouth is checked again and the outlook is good for grass, forage, and fall seeding.

Ness.—Plenty of moisture; good rains; 3.31 inches at Ness City; ground in fine condition for fall seeding; pastures showing green again; flies bad on stock.

Norton.—Heavy rains during the week; too wet to do field work; some second crop alfalfa rotting, not being stacked; fodder crops fine.

Thomas.—Plowing for fall grain; range grass fine, cattle doing well, fourth crop alfalfa soon cut; corn cutting begun; Kaffir-corn and cane very fine.

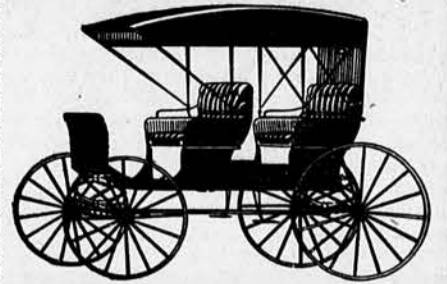
\$66.00 THIS ELEGANT SURREY \$66.00

Strongly Built, Well Finished, Leather Trimmings, Leather Quarter Extension Top.

Signed Guarantee With Each Surrey. FREE—Our Catalogue of Farmers' Needs.

...Send for it To-day...

STIMSON & CO. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI Station A.



Trego.—Fine rains; creeks all up. Wallace.—Range grass green; corn, Kaffir-corn and cane will make plenty of feed for cattle if frost holds off this month; apples and plums are fine, but crops light; alfalfa ready to cut.

It Pays Farmers to Ship Their Own Grain and Live Stock.

(Continued from page 787.)

issues his manifesto, and, like the motto on the old pine-tree flag, it reads, "Don't tread on me," and the trespasser walks with a lighter tread and carefully selects his pathway.

JOHN LANNING, ALBURNETT, IOWA.

The advisability of the farmer shipping his own productions depends a good deal upon the manner of shipping. There are so many farmers throughout the country who are renters, a great many of them beginners, and so situated that they have to sell their surplus as they gather it from the field, varying from a wagonload to a half carload. Farmers always try to manage for better prices, but when it comes time to sell—very likely a busy time and when they are dissatisfied with prices in particular and everything else in general—they haul right off to the shipper without very much investigation of the affair. In that case it is just about as good a way as any, as the shipper gets a reduction on rates by giving the road more work.

But when it comes to shipping stock I think it is a little different. Where the farmer puts all his grain and hay into cattle and hogs he puts quite an amount of dollars into them and it takes a large amount of work to do the feeding. It appears to last a long time, but a little each day to feed and tend them is not missed, being done along with the other work. It is not like quitting everything and shelling a carload of corn and hauling it off to the station 4 or 5 miles, often being obliged to hire help to do the work, making it costly, and taking time from other work. As a rule the farmer gets a little better price for the produce of the farm in the shape of pork and beef than for the grain by the bushel. I have often thought that if farmers would cooperate more it would be better. If enough of them join together to fill a car it would be more profitable than for each to ship alone. Right here comes in the trouble. The farmer has been so long isolated from the rest of the world, relying on himself, living in a kingdom of his own, that he has become self-reliant and easily beaten by companies and corporations. It is one man against many.

The Board Takes Action. Stands Firmly for the Equitable Saving Clause. in Application Contract.

KNOWN BY YOUR WORK.

The matter of changing the penalty clause in our application for stock was thoroughly discussed and settled at the meeting of the board. Each director took active part in the discussion. It was agreed that the clause kept some farmers and local associations from taking stock and becoming members. On the other hand it was argued that this was the saving clause of the association; that without it the trust could hold prices up for a short time, cut off all profits to the association, leaving it nothing to exist on and thereby forcing the farmers' movement out of the field by starving it to death; then when the trust had killed all opposition it would again return to old-time margins for handling grain and by methods of extortion soon repay its members for their efforts and contributions in killing the cooperative movement.

The grain trust is thoroughly equipped with millions of dollars of cash and the far-sighted could see they could well afford to hold prices up, and in a very short time, starve the State association, force it from the field, for want of subsistence and kill the movement. Then the trust would have the field, leave the farmers' movement in disrepute which

would stay all action by farmers for years to come.

This plan was outlined by the trust some months ago; to attack the penalty clause in our application for membership; to try to prejudice the farmers against us; and to keep local associations from joining the State association. To this end they decided to bid on track all the market would stand and more if necessary wherever there was an attempt at forming cooperative organizations.

They have practiced this method invariably as all locals know. But it may also be said to the credit of the farmers and the local associations and as an evidence of their intelligence, that this method has not been successful with the trust, except in the case of a very few local associations. The board decided against a change, the vote being seven to one. A great majority of the local associations are now members of the State association and nearly all of the others have agreed to become members as soon as their officers can take action. The broader members of the cooperative movement can see that we can not long survive and protect the interest of the producers without a strong State organization solidified on business principles, where all the locals can get strength and equitable assistance which they would not and could not get in any other way.

What could one of the little buyers accomplish if it was not for the greater organization and company back of it? What could your little branch railroad do without the great main lines back of it? What would your district school be without the thorough organization and assistance of the State? What a chaotic condition the train service would be in, without the train dispatcher!

The grain trust is thoroughly organized with a State and national organization which has its penalties and is liberally supported by its members. It uses its influence with our members to get them to go it alone. It uses its influence to keep local cooperative associations out of the State association. Why is this so? Do you think the grain trust is working in your interest? If not, why are you assisting them in the policy they have outlined? If you want to continue getting a fair price for your grain, and to perpetuate your local association, don't follow the leadership of trust managers; don't be deceived by members who have been caught by webs woven by trust spiders; don't be lured into the enemies camp, but stand up like men and build up your own organization. Without thorough organization and association you can not hope for your company to be a fixture in the commercial world.

Our organization is interdependent, and must succeed by the full comprehension and application of this principle; the State association is dependent on its members and the local associations; and to the local associations and members, permanent success depends on the success of the State association. We want your assistance and we will assist you. We extend the right hand of fellowship to all cooperative associations and ask you to become members of the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association. Do not permit the trust to keep you from taking membership in our association. Our plan is broad and liberal, and with us the majority rules. Do not sulk because all your pet notions have not been adopted by us. You will either join and help us or assist the trust in its attempt to disorganize our movement. There are just two sides to this question. You are either for us or your influence is against us. Which side are you going to take? By your acts we shall know you.

CATARRH CURED Two cent stamp gets the formula. Write to-day. Address HOME REMEDY CO., Topeka, Kansas.

The Poultry Yard.

Green Bone for the Poultry.

FIRST PRIZE ARTICLE IN THE GREEN BONE CONTEST.

In any farm paper which one may pick up at the present time, may be found a well written article on the subject of feeding green bone to poultry, in many, in fact most, instances these are prepared by professionals, who live in town, having a little chicken business on the side for pleasure. They, of course, can run in to the butchers and buy bones if their theory calls for them, or they can try eggs, if they need eggs. But suppose 45 out of every 50 readers of the KANSAS FARMER who sell eggs are cut off from such privilege. We had practical demonstration, in our house some years ago, of the value of bones as egg producers. We were forced by circumstances over which we had no control to avail ourselves of a ration for the hens which brought to us eggs galore, right in the winter, something which had not happened to us before within our remembrance. I can remember it distinctly yet. We were very hard run for money or feed, and as I had practically nothing but chores to do I resorted to one of my boyhood accomplishments and went to trapping rabbits.

I really did not consider them choice stock food at the time, but I cut all the meat off possible and gave it to the old sow and then cut the bones fine and put in a little millet seed for the chicks. There were 50 hens and I fed 4 rabbits daily. I had just got convinced in my mind that I was going to get the chickens and sow through cheaply to grass when I was astonished one day to find 3 eggs in the manger. The next day the same thing occurred, and then it began to spread, and by New Years day the hens were nearly all laying; and they kept it right up till they commenced to set in the spring. If the 500 word-limit would permit I would like to tell how the old sow found more pigs in the spring than she ever had before; how the old hens laid and set and increased; and how in the fall, with lots of corn and 300 or 400 hens we did not get enough eggs to make corn-bread, and how finally they got so fat we sold part of them and the rest all died with cholera. Then it came to us that only in the hard times of the winter before had we ever fed right for eggs—lots of bones and little grain—and since then we make it a point to keep close to a starvation diet, and we get plenty of eggs, too. I would suggest to you, brother farmers, it is going to be a capital year to try the no-grain treatment. It won't cost anything and will be fun for the boy to catch the rabbits, and you will see something in the egg line which will be quite a novelty to you.

Buxton, Kans. J. G. MITCHELL.

Fanciers Have Incorporated.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last meeting of the National Fanciers' Association it was voted as the sense of the members in regular session assembled that the interests represented by the association could better achieve success under the management of a stock company, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. W. Hogle, Thos. B. McCauley, Dr. A. D. Lowell, J. C. Pratt, F. B. F. Rhodes, P. H. Sprague, Wm. Plaehn, Fred L. Kimmey, E. J. W. Deltz, and G. M. Davidson, was appointed to devise and carry into effect a plan by which all the rights and privileges of the members of the association could be equitably transferred to, and preserved in, such stock company, and to merge into the new corporation the membership and property of the old.

The committee at a meeting, August 16, unanimously decided to incorporate the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association of Chicago with \$1,000 shares of capital stock, the par value of each share to be \$10, \$2.50 of which shall be paid when stock is issued, \$2.50 in one year, \$2.50 in two years, and \$2.50 in three years. It was also decided to issue stock to all who have ever been members of the National Fanciers' Association, and to allow all such members the amounts paid by them for membership fees, annual dues, and cash subscriptions, as cash payments on such stock.

The undersigned were appointed by the committee, and licensed by the secretary of State commissioners to open books of subscription for the capital stock.

It is not believed the subscribers will be called upon to pay the second, third and fourth payments of \$2.50 each.

From the past experience of the association it can reasonably be expected that the dividends from profits will cancel them. It is proposed to continue in the future the policy of economical management and liberality to exhibitors, which has characterized the association in the past.

P. H. SPRAGUE,
THOS. B. MCCAULEY,
W. W. HOGLE,
FRED L. KIMMEY,
E. J. W. DIETZ,
A. D. LOWELL,

Commissioners to Open Books on Subscription.

Chicago, Ill., August 29, 1901.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Now is a good time to save up a supply of wood dust to use during the winter in the dust-bath. During the winter, even though the fowls have good range, a good dust-bath will be found of much benefit and one of the easiest ways of supplying it is to lay in a good supply of dry dust now.

Too heavy feeding and want of exercise tend to barrenness. If hens are kept in rather close confinement some means of exercise must be provided. Scattering grain among litter is one of the best means of affording exercise as they will scratch through the litter to get the grain. Then if care is taken not to overfeed, a good thrift without an excess of fat can be maintained.

It is a good plan to give the poultry house a thorough cleaning now before cold weather sets in. Fasten up all cracks and make the place as comfortable as possible and then thoroughly whitewash. If the floor does not keep perfectly dry during the winter have sufficient dust to make the inside 4 or 5 inches higher than the outside, as it is very essential to have the winter quarters thoroughly dry.

Where poultry have the run of the farm, as they generally do at this season of the year, they are very apt to become too fat, and instead of being a profit prove a loss. If examined often large accumulations of fat will be found internally, so abundant in fact as to leave a very limited space for the action of the internal organs. Unless feeding for market very little food is required now until cold weather sets in. Overfeeding is as wasteful as underfeeding.

A large rooster does not always insure large chickens. An active, vigorous cock, even if below the average size, will sire as large-sized chicks as the heaviest that can be used. Fertility is always an item of importance. This can best be secured by using cocks that are not too heavy or fat, and that are active and full of life. As a rule chicks of all breeds are nearly of the same size until they are of the weight of 1 pound and only a slight difference exists when they reach 2 pounds.

It is always profitable to fatten a fowl as quickly as possible. With anything like a full feeding with a good fattening ration, ten days is long enough to fatten a fowl. Confine in rather close quarters and give a mixed ration as follows: 3 parts corn-meal, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part wheat middlings. Scald well, preparing only sufficient for one meal at a time so that no sour food will be given. Feed five times a day, giving 2 pints of meal as soon as the fowls fly down from the roosts, and the last thing at night just before they go onto the roosts. See to it that they have plenty of water daily.

Shipping Poultry.

Poultry raisers often complain of the small prices they get for their birds when they are sent to market, but it is surprising to one who walks through a market at a time when there is an oversupply of poultry that many of the lots exposed on the sidewalks sell at any price. Such specimens of poultry as are there seen are enough to forever disgust one with the whole feathered tribe as articles of food. Old birds and young birds, fat birds and lean birds, birds dressed and undressed—and some half dressed—roosters, old hens that have been killed to prevent their dying of old age, chickens frozen and thawed into all conceivable shapes, and chickens whose color is blue, white and variegated, are seen. It is no marvel that the market is dull and that prices rule low.

But if the birds themselves are bad, the packages are infinitely worse. Old flour barrels that have taken their turn in holding bran, potatoes and other vegetables, and boxes that have stood outdoors until they are weather-beaten, are the uninviting packages in which poultry is often sent to the market, and the shipper wonders why his birds fail to

tempt the eye of the epicure who may be searching for fine poultry. A little reason would convince any one that all this is wrong.—The Ranch.

The Apiary.

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

The Apiary in Autumn.

Many bees that do not survive the winter might have done so if they had been given a little attention early in the fall. When the first storms of winter remind us of the bees, it is then too late to get them in good shape, so that they can stand the winter. The best colonies that have stored the greatest amount of surplus honey, may be in the poorest condition to winter. They may have stored nearly all the honey they gathered in the surplus boxes, the brood chamber probably being crowded with brood during all this time, so that but little honey may have been stored there. Frequently this will occur and because a colony was rich and had done an excellent business in the spring and summer, it should not be taken for granted that it is ready to winter well. We can not tell to a certainty about any colony until we have looked into its condition.

We should know the condition of every colony early in autumn, and, if deficiencies are found, we can have time to supply them. Three important things are essential for good wintering and none of these can be supplied in late autumn with the success that could have been attained had they been attended to earlier. The first thing to start with is a good queen, the second strength, and the third ample stores. We can add to the strength of a colony by starting in September, but we can not build up a very weak colony, hence weak ones must be united and left with a good queen. A colony that has been queenless during autumn will never see spring, but if supplied early, so that the hive will have time to breed, it may be possible to save it. It is always the autumn-bred bees that carry the colony over the winter successfully, and the larger the force the better they will be by spring.

The bees should be confined to the lower story of the hive during the autumn months. Usually all the honey they will find in autumn is not too much to store in the brood department. The bees will need it all before the next honey season comes. It is a mistake, in most cases, to leave surplus boxes on the hives during the fall months. It is true that we sometimes get some surplus honey in autumn, but this is better left to the expert who knows just the condition of each of his colonies as to the amount of honey the brood chamber contains. It is more often the case that bees do not make a living during fall months, and it is only the exception that they gather a living that will enable them to rear a brood and fill up the brood chamber of the hive. When they do this, we may consider them as doing well. The brood nest, or the part of the combs occupied with brood during the honey season, is very large, and not infrequently does it occupy almost all the combs in the lower story, and if the bees do not find enough honey late in the season to fill it they are not in good shape to winter. The honey, even if enough to carry them over is stored too far from the cluster of bees, and in cold weather they can not reach it. The weather is too cold for the cluster of bees to expand, and thus bees have frequently starved to death. The fall flow of honey is always stored close to the brood nest, and as the brood at this season occupies a much smaller space, the honey must be deposited where it will do the most good. If the flow is good, the honey will closely encircle the brood nest, and the bees can reach it in the coldest of weather. This is the reason it will pay well to feed bees in autumn, if the honey flow is not good enough to supply this deficiency. Bees should be ready to go into winter at least a month before winter is on.

Reports of Bees for 1901.

We would be pleased if readers of the KANSAS FARMER who keep bees, would send in to this department reports of their bees, their management, etc. After the season of severe drouth we do not expect any reports of heavy yields of honey, but nevertheless these reports will be interesting. For every such report or article on bees, we will send a

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS For Sale. C. W. Staley, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kans.

A FEW Rose Combed White Leghorn cockerels 50 cents. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

HIGH-SCORING, PRIZE-WINNING, Cornish Indian Games, W. P. Rocks, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 18. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

BELGIAN HARES...

Belgian hare fry beats chicken, and a good breeding pair of hares will keep you supplied all the year round. I can supply you in the finest breeding stock at \$3.50 per pair; \$5 per trio, until further notice.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

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

STANDARD POULTRY.

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

book on "Bees and Honey," containing 85 pages nicely illustrated. The postage on it will be about six cents, which you should send.

Excursions Extraordinary.

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

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

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

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

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

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The great mail order house of America, Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, whose large advertisement appears this week have by their success in doing a tremendous business stimulated other houses to strive for a share of this desirable cash business, as a consequence, our advertiser is making an offer this week that will make it very difficult for competitors to meet. Our readers will get a positive bargain by taking advantage of this offer. Don't fail to mention Kansas Farmer.

Farmers desiring "Turkish Red Wheat" should not fail to note the advertisement of J. R. Rattekin & Son, of Shennandoah, Iowa, in this issue. They are well known to our readers as advertisers of seed corn earlier in the year, but now they are having a strong demand for their seed wheat. They have already received orders for 10,000 bushels. Growers of this variety in northwestern Kansas this year made an average of 23 bushels, while growers in Oklahoma have made an average of over 30 bushels. It would seem that this variety was well adapted to Kansas and Oklahoma territory.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Western Mercantile Company, Dept. P., Omaha, Nebr., which appears in this issue. This is one of the large western supply houses which do business right. They furnish good goods in every line, and all orders promptly. The shrewd buyer will find that he can save a great deal of money by doing business with this house. In order to appreciate the amount to be saved it is necessary to have their new catalogue, a 400 page book full of bargains in almost every thing used in the home or on the farm. Write and get this at once, and you will thank the Kansas Farmer for calling your attention to the matter.

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

ECZEMA positively cured; no cure no pay; every case guaranteed. For full information, address HOME REMEDY CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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

In the Dairy.

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

Kansas Creamery Industry.

Kansas is peculiarly blessed for the development of the creamery industry. Her natural advantages are unsurpassed by any State in the Union. Her short and mild winters, her abundance of cheap and nutritious feeds, her luxurious pastures, and plenty of stock water make her soil an ideal habitat of the dairy cow. In regard to markets Kansas is also blessed. She can ship to the East, to the West, to the North, or to the South, and when sending butter in the refrigerator cars by through freight, the cost of sending a pound of butter to any of these markets is as cheap or cheaper than the dairy farmers living near by, can send it, since the latter are obliged to ship by local freight. Although in her infancy, compared with her possibilities, Kansas has made a very creditable showing in the development of her creameries. We have 500 creameries, skimming-stations, and cheese-factories within her border. In the fifteenth annual report (1899), of the Kansas Bureau of Labor returns are given showing 70 creameries that have a total capital invested of \$615,838.93. Fifty creameries report the value of their products at \$1,004,497.96; 66 report their total receipts at \$1,390,583.43; and 67 report their total expenditures at \$1,404,283. The total number of employees of 62 creameries reporting is 384, and the total paid out for salaries and wages of the 64 creameries reporting this item is \$152,711.08. About 34 per cent of the manufactured products of 63 creameries reporting, is marketed in Kansas.

About the first of October the Kansas Experiment Station sent out requests to the Kansas creameries for information upon the number of pounds of milk received, the pounds butter and cheese made, and the amount of money paid to patrons during the last twelve months. Twenty-two creameries responded in whole or part to a year's record, and 10 responded to a partial year's record, some of these not having been in the business long enough to complete twelve months. Seventeen creameries that reported upon the amount of milk received show a record of 66,697,656 pounds; 12 creameries reporting upon the pounds of butter made show a total production of 2,332,305 pounds; 4 creamery companies report a production of 314,859 pounds of cheese. The 22 creamery companies reported disbursement of \$665,369.58 to patrons.

The creameries reporting for only a part of the year averaged between seven and eight months. During this time 10 creamery companies received 58,868,631 pounds of milk, 7 companies report a production of 2,293,189 pounds of butter. Four companies report a yield of 585,838 pounds of cheese, and the 10 companies report a disbursement to the patrons of \$388,377.34.

These figures probably represent but a small fraction of the total product of the State; and yet notwithstanding this large production Kansas creameries can not begin to supply the demand for good butter and cheese. The crying need of our Kansas creameries is more milk. We are well supplied with factories and skimming-stations, and the principal essential in supplying this creamery need is the development of the territory tributary to these plants. An increase in the supply of milk means but very little increase in operating expenses, which will mean or ought to mean increased profits both to the creamery and the patrons.

It is a noticeable fact that where the creamery industry is well developed the farmers of that community are prosperous, happy, and contented. Merchants testify to the fact that since the introduction of creameries, store bills are paid in cash instead of running from one year to another. There is no question but that there is money in patronizing a good creamery, when a farmer has the right kind of cows and will give them the right kind of feed and care, and the creamery company pays a fair price for butter fat. D. H. O.

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

Cattle and Hogs Mowing Green Sorghum.

Mr. F. L. Engle, of Centerview, Missouri, writes of his experience in pasturing green sorghum, as follows:

"My experience in pasturing is not as satisfactory as I should like it to be. In my former letter in regard to the cows that died from the dry sorghum stalks I stated that the cattle and the hogs all bit the stalks and left them on the ground, and so wasted more than half the cane. Fourteen head of weaned and suckling calves I had on the fatal pasture. I shifted to another with about 8 acres of cane that was sowed before the rains and did not come up till about the first of August, and is now 15 to 18 inches high. There was about 5 acres of timothy and clover, and about 3 acres of rye. I can not give the exact dates, but the cane was 3 or 4 inches high, and calves have been on it ever since. They ate the cane that came up scattering where sowed, but did not eat the young cane, but seemed to hunt the young hog weeds and crab grass. But during the past week they have attacked the growing cane and if I leave them on it there will be none by frost. I sowed that to cut, and so have turned them onto the other pastures. It seems to me that it is a very wasteful way of feeding cane. They still insist on nipping it off and letting it drop and would soon ruin it for mowing.

I have not pastured my horses and mules on it, and do not know if there is any danger.

A neighbor of mine lost 4 cows just before I lost mine on first growth cane, and I suspect that the idea of the deadly second growth came when men raised it for syrup and did not let the stock on the first growth.

The Kansas Dairy School.

D. MORNING, DAIRY STUDENT, 1901.

From the time the Kansas State Agricultural College was incorporated until the year 1898 there was no dairy school, except what butter-making was taught in the domestic science, where the girls were all compelled to take as part of their studies home butter-making and cheese-making.

This department opened with 6 students, who were taught in the stone barn at the northeast corner of the college campus. The room was 12x10 feet. The following year they had 24 special and 19 regular students. This time the room was too small for the students, so they had to utilize one grain bin and a dressing room for a butter room. After which the students had to do their dressing in the basement, where the cows are kept.

In 1899 the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of an agricultural building. They also appropriated \$3,000 for a dairy barn and a herd of cows. In the winter of 1899 the dairy school was taught in the new dairy barn, while the agricultural hall was being completed.

The following year the new building was completed and equipped with the latest improved machinery for butter-making, cheese making and testing. The Kansas Dairy School stands at the head of any dairy school of the United States.

The butter-making room contains the very latest improved machinery, such as factory separators, hand separators, factory churns and hand churns, cream and tempering vats, also hand and steam testers.

In the cheese room we find the latest improved machinery, such as curd vats, curd mills, and cheese press. This room is connected with the curing room by an elevator.

The basement is equipped with toilet, dressing, storage, and boiler rooms, each having the latest improvements.

The students take the following studies: Bookkeeping, feeds and feeding, milk and its products, veterinary elements, breeds and breeding, bacteriology and agriculture. Each of these studies go hand in hand with the other. The students recite in the forenoon and have creamery work in the afternoon. They have free access to the college library, which contains 19,704 volumes of different books, which bear on their studies, also 14,000 different kinds of pamphlets and 100 or more of farm and dairy papers.

Board can be obtained from \$1.75 upward per week, just as the student desires. Rooms all the way from \$2 to \$5 per month, depending upon what the students wish to have.

The laundry will not cost more than 30 cents to 40 cents per week.

Outside of railroad fare a student should get through on \$40. Some get through on less. The incidental ex-

penses are just as the individual may determine.

In connection with the school the students organize an association for discussing the dairy topics of the day, they have joint debates, which are very interesting and instructive. They hold their meeting every Saturday evening, and are well attended by all of the class. The program consists of papers and discussions of these papers by the members of the society, each member is expected to do whatever he is called upon to do.

From time to time there are more improvements added and every year the students will find it not so difficult to obtain the necessary knowledge of the studies which they take. In another year the students will have a pure-bred herd to see and study, which is much better than to be told about them.

In the dairy barn of the college there is a scrub herd, taken from the roughest parts of the State of Kansas, which have had the shelter of a barb wire fence in winter. They were brought to the college and given the proper care, and feed, and are doing good work. Each day's ration is weighed, the proper feed is given them so as to get the best yield from them.

The milk also is weighed and a record is being kept of the samples and weights of each cow; in this way they can tell just what each cow is doing. This is the one thing which a student should be well informed on so they may go home and tell creamery patrons how it is done. In this way the patrons will be able to take better care of their cows and give them the proper attention. The milk will then receive better care and be delivered at the station in much better condition.

Thirty-Five Dollars Profit, Notwithstanding Hot Weather.

Mr. F. S. Cowles, of Sibley, Kans., is a dairyman of the business type. He knows not only how to combine feeds economically, but he knows how to weed out his herd so as to make every cow yield a profit. Notwithstanding the dry weather of the past summer, which has been especially severe in his section of the country, his record for the past year shows brain as well as muscular exercise. Mr. Cowles' record as sent in for the year ending September 1 is as follows:

The milk was sent to Sibley skimming-station.

Average number of cows, 10.

Total amount received for butter fat, \$551.96.

Average per cow, \$55.19.

From skim-milk fed to hogs and calves, \$200.

Average skim-milk per cow, \$20.

Total per cow income, \$75.19.

Cost of feed per cow, \$40.

Net profit per cow, \$35.19.

These cows are grade Jerseys, Guernseys, and one Holstein. They were bought up around the country at an average cost of \$31.50. The feed consisted of clover hay, corn fodder, and cane for roughness. Bran and corn chop, equal parts by weight, for grain.

Maintenance Ration.—Notes.

F. E. UHL.

Feed lot on south slope—1½ acres area.

Watered in a tank from waterworks. Straw was good quality. Probably a quarter of it was injured slightly by rain after being hauled.

Straw was fed to the cattle twice daily.

One hundred pounds of straw was more than enough for 10 head the first three feeds. After which the straw was dampened and the ground wheat scattered over it in order to get the cows to eat the straw.

Later the grain was eaten before the straw was given.

The stock having been taken off good pasture were restless for the first week, bawling a great deal the first few days.

The feed was given in trough racks. The excreta was normal.

Open sheds were the only shades. Had access to salt except the first few days.

The Tuberculosis Question.

Much comment has been called forth by Professor Koch's paper expressing doubt as to whether tuberculosis of cattle can be communicated to human subjects. In a recent interview Secretary Wilson has the following to say on the subject:

It has been determined that bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to man and we have cases of local tuberculosis produced by inoculation. These are mostly with persons who make post-mortem examinations of tuberculosis in cows. Three such cases have recently

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to other Cream Separators as such other Separators are to Gravity Setting Methods.

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been reported from the State of Pennsylvania of veterinarians who cut their hands or wounded them with sharp pieces of bone.

"In some of these cases the bacilli were demonstrated by the microscope, and in one of them by inoculation of animals. Similar cases have been reported from Europe. Two cases recently reported from Pennsylvania were of men employed in repairing cattle cars. They wounded their hands with pieces of woodwork and local tuberculosis set in. One man was cured, but in the other case the disease had invaded the man's lungs and caused death. Another case was reported in an Omaha clinic. It was of a little girl with an eruption on the leg, supposed to be ivy poison. Parents applied cream and local tuberculosis resulted. Investigation showed that the family had only used the milk from one cow, and rabbits inoculated with the milk and cream from this cow died of tuberculosis.

"These local effects from the bovine bacillus are fully as serious as occur from inoculations of the skin with the human bacillus. These local inoculations furnish as direct and positive evidence as could be obtained from experiments. Another class of facts is represented by a case reported in France of a number of girls at a boarding school, who died of intestinal tuberculosis. Investigation disclosed only one source of infection, and that was the milk from cows which were shown to be badly diseased. There are numerous instances of this kind on record."

The Good Name He Left.

Towne—Didn't Goodman leave anything at all?

Browne—Oh, yes, but it was dissipated immediately.

Towne—The idea! What was it?

Browne—An exemplary reputation, but two widows appeared to claim it.—Philadelphia Press.

Elderly Husband—I can not endure to look on while you are flirting with other men.

Young Wife—Why don't you go home, then?—Fliegende Blaetter.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 25¢ free. West Chester, Pa.

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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.

History of the Grange in Ohio.

S. H. ELLIS.

[The following is the first chapter of a history of the grange in Ohio by Bro. S. H. Ellis, but contains so much that pertains to the founding of the order that it will be found interesting to all patrons.—Editor.]

FIRST EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE IN THE STATE.

In writing a brief history of the grange in Ohio, it will be necessary first to indicate what the grange is, where it came from, who the men were that originated it; and the men who were instrumental in introducing it into Ohio.

The grange, or more properly speaking, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, originated in the mind of Mr. O. H. Kelley, a Massachusetts man by birth, but who with his family had moved to Minnesota, likely in the early sixties, located on a farm, and became a Minnesota farmer. But extreme drouth shortened his crops, and hence shortened his prospective increase, and in order to "bridge over," he obtained a position as clerk in the office of the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, leaving his family in Minnesota.

During a trip through the Southern States in 1865, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Isaac Newton, Mr. Kelley conceived the thought of an order which should bind together in fraternity the farmers of all sections of our country. On his return to Washington, with this thought still in mind, he formed the acquaintance of John Trimble, D. D., now secretary of the National Grange; William Saunders, afterwards the first master of the National Grange; F. M. McDowell, William M. Ireland, Rev. A. B. Grosh, J. R. Thompson, and others, who after months of toil and anxiety, developed the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry," the name "Grange" having been chosen to designate the local lodge or society, County Grange, State Grange, and National Grange, indicating the higher bodies.

Hon. William Saunders had been for years one of the foremost men in the agricultural department at Washington; and as a landscape gardener, a pomologist and a horticulturist had more than a national reputation. In August, 1867, Mr. Saunders went to St. Louis, Mo., to attend a meeting of the National Pomological Society, and he proposed to his associates at Washington that if they would give him in writing an outline of the proposed society, he would submit it to some of those he should meet, and see how it would take. So an outline of the order was drawn up by Mr. Kelley, which would make very interesting reading here, but as it has but little direct communication with the order in Ohio, will not be given.

Mr. Saunders left Washington about the first of August, and as his first letter to Brother Kelley, while on this trip, has to do with Ohio, I give a short extract from it.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 30, 1867.

Friend Kelley: I have mentioned your order to a good many, and all agree in considering the thing a grand idea. Some will write you on the subject when they reach home, etc.—Wm. Saunders.

The first of these to write Mr. Kelley was Mr. Anson Bartlett of North Madison, Lake County, Ohio, who wrote under date of September 2, 1867, only three days from the date of Mr. Saunders' letter from Sandusky. This letter opened up a correspondence between Mr. Kelley and Mr. Bartlett that continued through the experimental years of the grange; and Mr. Bartlett was of great assistance to Mr. Kelley and his associates in the formation of the constitution of the order, as well as its ritualistic work. In Mr. Kelley's "History of the Grange," he gives at least 10 or 12 letters that he received from Mr. Bartlett. I mention this to show that Ohio had a hand in even the formation of the grange. Though Mr. Bartlett was so helpful in this matter, and his name is mentioned by Mr. Kelley in a list of 50 names of men con-

stituting a "Roll of Honor," and he is named as one of the officers of the grange at Washington, so far as I have ever been able to learn, he never was a member in any subordinate grange. He seems to have been present with Mr. Kelley at the organization of Grange No. 1 in Ohio, but his name is not on the list of members. But more of this hereafter.

On April 3, 1868, Brother Kelley, armed with a commission for organizing granges, signed by Wm. Saunders, master; John R. Thompson, lecturer; Anson Bartlett, overseer; A. S. Moss, assistant steward; A. B. Grosh, chaplain; W. M. Ireland, treasurer; Edward P. Farris, gate keeper; and attested by John Trimble, secretary pro tem., left Washington for a tour of the States to organize granges. He first struck Harrisburg, Pa. Here 3 gentlemen each paid him \$5 for a dispensation for a subordinate grange, but no grange was organized. From there he went to Pan Yan, N. Y., but got no grange. He then went to Fredonia, N. Y., where he organized the first actual subordinate grange. And this grange still lives, one of the strongest granges in the whole order.

While at Fredonia, Brother Kelley received a letter from J. R. Thompson of Washington, asking him to go to Columbus, Ohio, and meet Joe Dwyer, whom he was sure would help him to organize a grange there. So on April 21, after having spent some time with Mr. Bartlett at Spencer, Medina County, Ohio, he landed in Columbus. Here he met Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Klipart (then Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture), Colonel Innis, and others. These gentlemen heartily endorsed his scheme, and gave him \$15 for a dispensation, but no grange was organized; and there never has been a grange organized in Ohio from this dispensation. Brother Kelley went from Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago, thence to Madison, Wisconsin, and from there to his home in Minnesota. Thus closed the first efforts to organize granges in Ohio.

Systematic Lecture Work.

One of the plans carried out by the Lecturer of the O. S. G. in his quarterly bulletin is that of systematic lecture work. The question for this quarter is, "Should Mortgage Indebtedness be Deducted from Real Estate Valuations for Taxation?" The question for last quarter was, "Should the Grange Favor a Law Compelling the Holders of Notes and Mortgages to Present the Same to the Assessor for His Official Seal to Make Them Collectable?" Below is a summary of the points made:

It would tend to equalization of taxation and thus reduce the burden of the small taxpayer. There would be less loss from poor loans, as lenders would exercise more care.

It would be just and right but should be national in character or it would drive capital out of the State.

It would force hidden property to bear an equal share of the taxes.

It would make the rate of taxation lower by increasing the amount on which to levy.

The wealthy then would be required to pay their share of taxes.

If lenders enjoy the aid of the law in the collection of their debts, they should be made to help pay for that aid.

Notes are easily hidden, while other forms of property can not be kept from the eyes of the assessor.

Would favor the law if a clause was inserted making it affect mortgages and notes running over a year and exceeding \$100 in value.

It would be an effective way of catching the tax dodger.

Notes and mortgages are usually held by persons abundantly able to pay their share of the taxes which afford them protection by the law.

If notes and mortgages had to be presented to make them legal for collection, men would be running after the assessor instead of from him.

It would be treating all alike.

It would stop to a certain extent the fraud practiced upon farmers (not members of the order), who sign contracts which afterward turn up as notes for collection at some bank.

It would catch non-residents who loan money in the State.

It would put a premium on honesty instead of dishonesty as under the present system.

POINTS MADE AGAINST.

A note that was no good would be worth no more after sealed than before. Such legislation would drive the capitalist and capital out of the State. Real estate is listed at its full value.

It would still leave untaxed a great deal of mercantile stock.

Many would not like the assessor to have a chance to pry into their private matters.

In cases of worthless notes some would be paying taxes upon something of no value.

It would raise rates of interest. It would be harder for the small borrower to secure loans on favorable terms.

Money would go into hiding a certain period.

The grange should not go on record as doubting the honesty of mankind.

The assessor's official seal should have no weight in the collectability of a note.

The assessor might overestimate the value of doubtful notes.

Such a law would compel a double taxation; would annoy both borrower and lender.

Notes running for a short time would cause trouble in hunting up the assessor.

It would give much publicity to a person's financial standing.

It would increase the expenses of assessing.

It would not be necessary for mortgages to bear the stamp as they are kept on record.

It would not be fair to those holding money in trust as guardians, savings banks, etc., and should these be exempted it would leave a chance for the others to get out of it.

Improvement Rather Than Entertainment.

The prime object of the grange is to improve its members rather than entertain or amuse them. This can best be done in a general way by simple exercises of a practical nature so varied as to allow all to participate from time to time rather than by learned addresses by specialists, desirable as the latter may be by way of variety. We should keep constantly in mind the oft-repeated truth that mental worth ranks before worldly wealth or honor, and that the educational influence of the grange upon its members is the crowning glory of this great and grand organization. We must develop the mind while we are learning to develop the profits that yield our daily bread.—N. J. Bacheider, in National Grange Quarterly Bulletin.

If you eat without appetite you need Prickly Ash Bitters. It promptly removes impurities that clog and impede the action of the digestive organs, strength of body and activity of brain.

Extension of Limit

on Buffalo Pan-American tickets via Nickel Plate Road. \$13.00 for round trip, tickets good 15 days; \$16.00 for round trip tickets good 20 days. Three daily trains with vestibuled sleeping cars and first-class dining car service on American Club plan. Meals ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (23)

Kansas Fairs in 1901.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1901, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State board of agriculture and compiled by Secretary Coburn:

Brown County Fair Association—G. W. Harrington, secretary, Hiawatha; September 17-20.

Butler County Fair Association—H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; October 8-11.

Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—N. G. Marsh, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 25-28.

Harvey County Agricultural Society—John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; September 24-27.

Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGrew, secretary, Holton; September 24-27.

Jewell County Agricultural Fair Association—C. E. Horne, secretary, Mankato; September 17-20.

Marshall County—Frankfort Fair Association—J. D. Gregg, secretary, Frankfort; September 17-20.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—W. H. Bradbury, secretary, Palco; September 24-27.

Morris County Exposition Company—M. F. Amrine, secretary, Council Grove; September 24-27.

Ness County Agricultural Association—H. C. Taylor, secretary, Ness City; October 2-5.

Norton County Agricultural Association—J. L. Miller, secretary, Norton; September 18-20.

Osage County Fair Association—C. A. Curtis, secretary, Burlingame; September 17-20.

Rice County Agricultural Association—C. Hawkins, secretary, Sterling; September 11-14.

Riley County Agricultural Society—R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; September 24-28.

Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. G. Toler, secretary, Wichita; October 1-4.

Sumner County—Mulvane Agricultural Society—John A. Reed, secretary, Mulvane; September 27-28.

See our Blocks of Two offer on page 786, and take advantage at once. It is certainly an extraordinary offer.

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

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



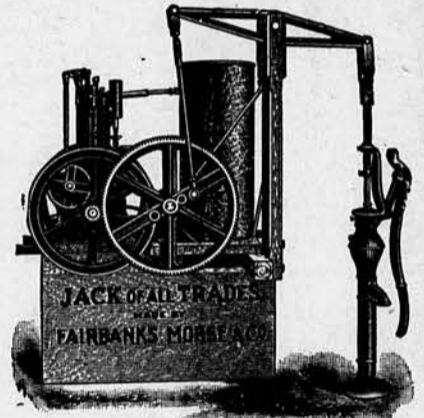
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Only \$45 California and Back.

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Only line for both Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite.

Only line to California with Harvey meal service.

Write for descriptive literature.

Santa Fe.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,027; calves, 1,083. The market was steady to strong. Representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Steers, Western Steers, and Panhandle Steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Oklahoma Steers and Western Cows.

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

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

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Native Cows and Native Feeders.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Native Stockers and Stock Cows and Heifers.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Sheep—Receipts, 2,822.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Chicago Live Stock.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include St. Louis Live Stock.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Omaha Live Stock.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Chicago Cash Grain.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include St. Louis Cash Grain.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Kansas City Grain.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Kansas City Produce.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Kansas City Produce (continued).

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Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include Kansas City Produce (continued).

Linseed oil cake, car lots, \$30.00 per ton.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Eggs—Fresh, 120 doz.

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

Poultry—Hens—live, 6½c; roosters, 12½c each; broilers, 9c lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6c; young toms, 4c; old toms, 4c; pigeons, \$1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Potatoes—New, \$1.35@1.45 per bushel in small lots; car lots, \$1.25@1.35; sweets, \$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

Fruit—Apples, \$1.00@2.00 per barrel; peaches, 40@50c per 4-basket crate; pears, \$2.25 per box; cranberries, \$7.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, home grown, per half-bushel \$1.00; beans, 50@55c per bushel. Cabbage, \$1.00@1.50 per cwt. Onions, 90c@1.00 bushel in job lots; cucumbers, 50@75c per bushel crate.

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

Special Want Column.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Ten choice milk cows, mostly fresh, are registered Holstein Friesians. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

NO FEED—Must sell part of my registered Shorthorns. Good individuals, best of breeding. Prices cut to half. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine registered Shorthorn bull calf, dark red, 10 months old. Enquire H. O. Miller, Valencía, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five registered Shorthorn bull calves. All are promising, and certified copy of pedigree goes with each. Call or write J. B. Anderson, Box 246, Salina, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four good Shropshire rams, and some choice grade Merino ewes. D. R. Gordon, Abilene, Kans.

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

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—For sale. A choice lot of rams, lambs, and ewes, Kansas grown, at very reasonable prices. Olin Temple, Lawrence, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE A book of statistics, information, and 200 Winders Realty Co., Ottawa, Kans.

IMPROVED FARMS—Two improved 80-acre farms, well located, in Wilson Co., Kans. \$2,000 each. Nos. 357 and 359.

CATTLE RANCH—1,684 acres, central Kansas, fine improvements, plenty of water. No. 360. Write us if you want to purchase a farm. Sidney P. Allen, 15 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Two months old, for sale. Females \$8 each; males \$5 each; extra nice; all black and tan. J. E. George, Burlingame, Kans.

WANTED AT ONCE—Seventy-five men to work in beet fields. We have a few houses reserved for men with large families. Standard Cattle Co., Ames, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED—New crop, specially cleaned, \$5 to \$5.50 per bushel, sacked on cars here. Chas. N. Woodell, Grain and Seed Dealer, Nickerson, Kans.

FOR SALE—A permanent business. Will guarantee \$1,800 profits per year. Needs a man with 2 or 3 steady boys, above 15 years old. Will take real estate or cash for part pay—balance monthly. Price \$4,500. All cash or real estate will take it for less. Investigate. Open 20 days. Lock Box 28, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

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

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Economy wheat, raised from seed from Western Ohio Seed Co., soft, beardless, stands well, early as Little May, and yielding 20 to 40 bushels per acre on upland. Ruby—soft, bearded, mammoth berry, stands winter well. Is a wonderful yielder, making 41 bushels per acre on upland this year. Price \$1.25 per bushel (either kind), sacked F. O. B. Cherryvale. Wagon loads \$1 per bushel at bin while stock lasts. Lewis Billings, Cherryvale, Kans.

I BUY mortgages, and loan money on farm and town property. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kas

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

NEW CROP SEEDS.

Present Prices, Sacked, Track, Lawrence.

Table listing various seeds and their prices, including Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, etc.

Prices of other Seeds on application. All orders filled promptly.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT "Turkish Red."

Why not add to the certainty of growing a good crop of winter wheat by sowing our "TURKISH RED" that always produces a good crop wherever winter wheat can be grown. It is iron clad and the hardest wheat in existence; has proven of strongest vitality, given the biggest yield and best wheat in the world at every Experimental Station where tried. It has a record of 55 bushels at Iowa Experimental Station, and an average yield of 45 bushels for the past 10 years. Hundreds of farmers grew from 10 to 20 bushels more per acre this year from our seed than from best common sorts. PRICE \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, bags free f. o. b. here. Write for free catalog and descriptive circulars. New crop choice home-grown Timothy Seed, extra clean and extra quality, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks free.

Address J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

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

ALFALFA SEED

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

Alfalfa Seed

For Sale in large or small quantities, free from weeds or sweet clover. For price apply to THE WESTERN IRRIGATED LAND CO., Lakin, Kans.

STOCK FARM.

Ozark Co., Mo., 200 acres—35 cultivated, house, barn, fine water. Controls 1,000 acres of fine grass outrange. \$1,000 gets it; only \$250 down. There are others. Write for list. LOTT, "the Land Man," 900 New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND OLD COLONIAL HOMES.

We have for sale any number of Farms in Virginia, suitable for country homes or for stock-raising and general farming purposes; acreage ranging from 25 to 1,500; prices ranging from \$300 to \$80,000. In many cases the buildings are worth more than the price asked for entire farm. Send for our Virginia farm list. LIGGETT & GOEHRING, 417 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

100 DELAINE-MERINO ...RAMS...

I have for sale, 100 1- and 2-year-old big-boned, and well-wooled rams, the kind to use on flocks to get high-priced wool and good mutton. Address J. N. GRAU, Asherville, Kansas.

LIVE STOCK ARTIST.

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

TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

First edition Stewart's "DOMESTIC SHEEP" sold out. Second edition, revised and enlarged, now ready. 384 pages boiled down sheep and wool knowledge, covering every department of sheep life. Acknowledged everywhere as the best book ever published on the subject. Used as a text-book in Agricultural Colleges. Publisher's price, \$1.50. In club with Kansas Farmer for one year, \$2. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

WHEN IN CHICAGO, STOP...

at the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but now the

WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL,

Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters and public buildings. The prices range from 75 cents and upwards per day. European plan. Visitors to the city are welcome. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Proprietor.

50 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

The Bill Brook Herd of Registered Shorthorns. Have on hand for ready sale, 50 Young Bulls, from 6 to 30 months old; also a few good heifers. Address: H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.

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

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

The Stray List.

For Week Ending August 29. Pratt County—John Mawdsley, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. P. Gibbons, in Saratoga tp., August 5, 1901, one white and yellow cow, branded Y on left hip, crop off both ears; valued at \$15. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Jno. A. Carlson, in Ross tp., August 20, 1901, one dark red milch cow, 6 years old, weight 900 pounds, some white on belly and sides, star in face.

For Week Ending September 5. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Osborne, in Garden tp., July 17, 1901, one dark brown horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, shod in front, branded on left shoulder like dim figure 3.

Week Ending September 12. Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Butler Remington, in Hackberry tp., (P. O. Bartlett), one bay mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old, white on left front foot, right hind foot white; valued at \$37.50.

If You Want a Cheap Home in Southwest Missouri, Northwest Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, or Louisiana,

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

FREE to one person in each locality.

Chandler's Cream Extractor. NO WATER IN THE MILK. Westport, Mo., May 28, '01. I am using a Chandler Cream Extractor which I got on their free offer, and I am more than satisfied with it. It does not mix water with the milk, gets more cream makes better butter, requires no labor. Mrs. Maggie Tarbaugh. Send today. O. F. CHANDLER & CO. Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

THE GIANT'S SECRET

Of attaining perfect manhood is in using Dr. Burns' Marvelous Indian Giant Salve. THE ONLY EXTERNAL REMEDY for Atrophy, Varicocoe and Impotency. Builds up, Strengthens, Develops. Indorsed by physicians and medical journals. A box mailed in plain sealed wrapper for 25c. silver, money order or stamps. Address, The Burns Remedy Co., 38 B, Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

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

\$25 ON 5 TON IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE
We make all kinds of scales.
Also B. B. Pumps and Windmills.
BECKMAN BROS., DES MOINES, IOWA.



TAKE YOUR TIME,
but when you do decide, be sure it is The PAGE.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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 15 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

The Rocker Washer
I DO THE WASHING WHILE YOU SIT DOWN AND ROCK ME
WARRANTED to do the family washing 100 PIECES in 1 HOUR. No need for wash board; no wear on clothing. Write for special prices and description.
ROCKER WASHER CO.
Clinton St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Liberal inducements to live agents.

THE BEST PATENT ON THE MARKET.
\$100 REWARD
If 6 months' treatment don't cure any case of Bad Health, Catarrh, Bad Blood, Bad Taste, Bad Breath, Bad Complexion, Irregular Appetite, Bowel Trouble, Weak Kidneys, Lazy Liver, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Backache, Stomach, or Heart Trouble.
The very best constitutional treatment in unhealthy seasons and places is HUNT'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS. One tablet per day, 1/4 hour before breakfast.
One month's treatment by mail, 25 Cents.
Six months' treatment, 180 tablets, \$1.00.
Put up by **T. J. HUNT, Merom, Indiana.**

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

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

BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Receivers' Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover and nails to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61 on General Merchandise. Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 36th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

R. E. EDMONSON, late of Lexington, Ky., and Tat Cersall's (of Chicago, limited), now located at 208 Sheffield Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his service as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stud books. Wire before fixing dates.

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

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

JAMES W. SPARKS,
Live-Stock Auctioneer,
MARSHALL, MO.
Sales made anywhere. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high-class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. A large acquaintance among the leading stock-breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming your date.

WHEN IN CHICAGO, STOP...
at the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but now the
.... WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL,
Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters and public buildings. The prices range from 75 cents and upwards per day. European plan. Visitors to the city are welcome.
SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Proprietor.

Centropolis Hotel.
The best \$2.00 (and \$2.50 with bath) Hotel in America.
W. J. KUPPER, Proprietor.
CLARK D. FROST, Manager.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

HEADACHE
DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

PILES
Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal Troubles quickly and permanently cured without pain or interruption of business. Mr. Edward Somers, Castleton, Ill., suffered with bleeding, swelling and protruding piles for many years, doctors had given his case up as incurable; he was completely cured by our treatment in three weeks. Thousands of pile sufferers who have given up in despair of ever being cured, have written us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sample mailed FREE by writing us full particulars of your case. Address
HERMIT REMEDY CO.,
Suite 736 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

I will send free to any mother a sample of Bed Wetting, a simple remedy that cured my child of bed wetting.
MRS. G. SUMMERS,
Box C, NOTRE DAME, IND.
Ladies Our monthly regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.
BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.



The Oil Wells

Of the West are creating a great deal of excitement, much talk and speculation, but there is no speculation about the service on the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route." The trains are quicker, the service better, the roadbed superior, the line shorter, and the route more interesting than that of any other road.

F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent,
525 Kansas Avenue.

J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent.

Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines.

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

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM....

Is being solved in a most satisfactory manner, along the line of the **MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY**

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

All sorts of crops are being grown, and they are large crops, too. Reduced rates are offered the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and these events are called low rate Homeseekers' Excursions. Literature on Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and on **Zinc and Lead Mining,** will be mailed free on application to **H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.**

Farmer and Capital,

\$1.25.
The Semi-weekly Capital, published twice a week at Topeka, Kansas, is an excellent 8-page Republican newspaper. It is issued Tuesday and Friday of each week and contains all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press. To a farmer who cannot get his mail every day it is as good as a daily and much cheaper. . . . By a special arrangement we are enabled to send the Kansas Farmer and Semi-weekly Capital both one year for \$1.25. This is one of our best combination offers and you can't afford to miss it. Address:
THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Easy Money in Missouri.

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

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



C. F. MENNINGER M. D.,
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN
727 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS
Specialties: Chronic, and Obsolete Diseases. Heart and Lungs.

LESS Than DEALERS PAY

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

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



Order No. R135
Price, \$7.25

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

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

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

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

Our General Catalogue lists over 70,000 articles which we sell direct to consumers at wholesale prices, including nearly everything that you use, wear or eat. It contains over 1,000 pages, 17,000 pictures, and 70,000 of the lowest prices ever quoted. It weighs almost four pounds, and the postage alone costs 30 cents. We will send you this catalogue by mail or express prepaid on receipt of 15 cents. It will save any ordinary family at least \$100 per year, and may save that on one purchase. If you are not satisfied with it we will return your 15 cents.

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

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

The Brinkman Reinertsen Co.,

609 Board Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Receivers **GRAIN** Exporters

Special Departments for Consignments and Options.

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

Reference: National Bank Commerce American National Bank

J. G. PEPPARD,
1400-2 Union Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, MO

MILLET
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TIMOTHY
GRASS SEEDS.

SEEDS



THE OLD RELIABLE

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

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

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

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

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

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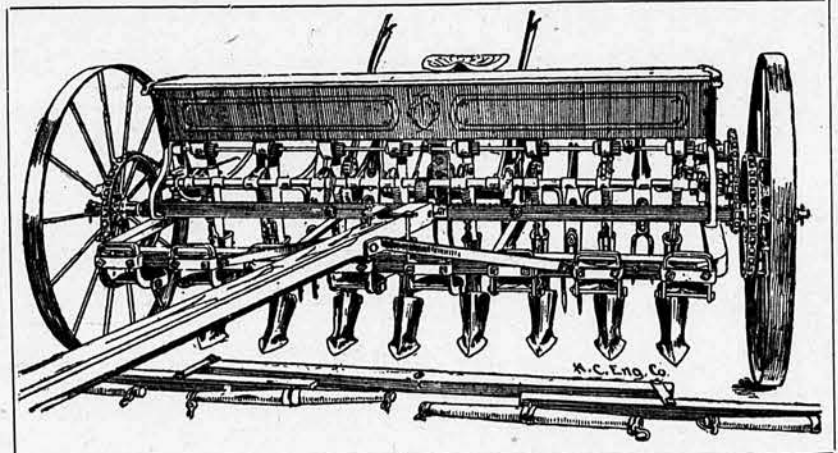
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