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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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The chemistry department of the University of Kansas is receiving for analysis many waters from different parts of Kansas. This work is done free of charge and other waters are solicited.

A recent trip among the Shorthorn herds of Franklin County develops the fact that there is a strong and growing demand among the breeders in favor of holding an annual or semi-annual sale at some local point. There is a large number of pure-bred herds in Franklin and adjacent counties from which drafts of good animals could be made once or twice a year to the manifest advantage of the breed as well as the owners. As a number of these herds are not large and comparatively few breeders in the country would be able to hold large individual sales, and as it is always true that the best interests of the breeders are always advanced by cooperation, we suggest that it would be a wise thing for the Shorthorn breeders of Franklin County to organize a county breeders' association with the object of advancing their own interests and for the purpose of holding sales. It is a well known fact that where such associations have been organized the results have been uniformly good, in that a larger number of outside buyers have been brought in touch with the breeders and competition between local herds has been, in part at least, suppressed. The Hereford breeders of Marshall County, Kansas have recently organized a country breeders' association which, although it is yet young, is apparently satisfactory in every way and promises well for the future. We suggest that these breeders in this pro- all lines operating in the southwest by gressive county should get together and one great corporation is hinted at.

arrange for a county association and sale with the assurance that only good will result to both the breeders and the

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CONSOLIDATIONS.

The tendency of the present age is to displace small enterprises with larger ones, to displace large enterprises with others still larger, and to consolidate the largest into combinations of capital and energy whose proportion would heretofore have been deemed impossible. That some of the great businesses of the present require the use of re-sources of vaster magnitude than any single individual has been able to own is easily seen. That these great con-cerns are able to and do render their services to mankind at less cost than can be afforded by any operated on a smaller scale is scarcely questioned. That they are able to and do monopolize their lines of business, with practical elimination of competition, is not denied by their defenders. That, as at present organized society unable to stop or hinder the formation and operation of complete monopolies, is daily and yearly becoming more apparent

A striking instance of consolidation is now being brought to completion in the railroad world. A few months ago Kansas City was thrown into considerable commotion by the news that the "Frisco" railroad had absorbed the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. Kansas City was greatly opposed to this consolidation and tried to upset it. With vastly different feelings the city at the state line now learns that the Rock Island is in the act of assimilating the Frisco, the Memphis included. There are rumors of other consolidations relating to the Pacific Ocean. Consolidations of the Santa Fe with one of the great trunk lines to the Atlantic are also suggested, while the absorption of

If these movements shall be consumnated how will the public be affected?

The first outcry is made in behalf of numerous high priced officials of the Frisco for whom it is thought there will be no positions after that road shall have been merged into the Rock Island. It is stated, however, that a superintendent can as well care for his duties over a 3,000-mile road as over one of 300 miles. The case with other officials is essentially the same. It is therefore inevitable that consolidations displace many high priced employes. With this however, the general public has only a sympathetic interest, and, since those displaced are of the vigorous sort of people they are not ant to long remain people they are not apt to long remain

objects of sympathy.
In considering movements of this kind the interests of individuals necessarily sink into insignficance and the effects upon the general community become paramount. Again, effects other than those that have to do with dollars and cents are entirely without influence in determining the course of events of the kind under discussion. Recognizing the fact, then, that consolidations are taking place rapidly and without likelihood of hindrance, the question of practical importance is one of distribution of the benefits to be derived from the econo-mies of the larger operations. Those who are bringing about the consolida-tions are playing at games of finance in which they expect to win collosal fortunes. Sometimes they win and some times they lose. But it may be taken as a correct assumption that the economies of operation are figured to go into the profits. That they do not all find lodgement in the profits is shown by the constant decrease in rates of transportation, in the reduced spread between prices of raw materials and manufactured products, and in the narrow ing margins between manufacturers' and retailers' prices.

It is true that up to this time, transportation and trade have been subject to competition, the competition of giants in many cases. The object and ultimate result of consolidations now in progress must be the elimination of competition. With competition gone will the general public get the benefit of reductions in cost? If not the acquisition of millionaire fortunes must be rapidly succeeded by the piling up of billionaire fortunes.

The promoter's reply to this proposition is, "Who will be hurt while the consumer gets his supplies at the old prices?

The philanthropist can not look with tions whose purpose and apparently inevitable result must be the production of vast differences in fortune among the "free and equal." As already suggested philanthropy has little to do with shaping economic policies, and if we look at these matters at all they may as well be viewed as cold matters of finance. Doubtless bigger fortunes will be amassed within the next few years than the world has seen before.

But the prospect is not all bad. Re-curring to the case of railroad consolidation it is worth while to consider briefly one of the maxims of the traffic department of the railroad. It is the business of this department to make money for its road. It therefore makes 'as high as the traffic will bear.' Take the example of the shipment of fruits from California to the east. The railroads make a good deal of money out of this traffic. No very considerable advance in the rates for this service would make the fruits cost more

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in the eastern markets than people would pay. It was indeed a grave question whether the traffic would bear a rate that would enable the transporta-tion of California fruits to pay expenses. Take the case of meats. Prices of meats went up last spring. Topeka re-

reported declines of sales amounting to 25 per cent on the average. Similar results throughout the country reacted against the rise in prices.

Whether society shall find its remedy for extortions of monopoly by applying the brakes on what "traffic will bear" or by other means, it is reasonably cer-tain that an enlightened age will in some way secure for the generality of mankind a share of the advantages of very advance made in economy of production and distribution. Consolida-tions are forward movements. They will continue, probably to the extinction of competition as we know it. The wise man of his generation is he who adapts his industry to the conditions of the age in which he lives. It is the highest financial unwisdom to fight against inevitable economic developments, or to lament the passing of conditions when they shall have passed into history.

POLAND-CHINA BREEDERS, ATTEN TION.

On another page in this issue we publish a stirring appeal from the managers of the American Royal Swine Show to be held at Kansas City next October. The earnest and careful attention of every breeder is invited to the same. There is no reason whatever why this

show should not be the greatest exhibition of swine ever held in America and its success is of paramount interest to every breeder of pure-bred swine in the West. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Winn clearly set forth the difficulties which they are encountering and there is no reason why the breeders should not promptly come forward as suggested by them. Every cent contributed by breeders will be the best little investment for their future welfare possible to be made and we want every breeder to do something to identify himself with this great movement.

The management is anxious to have

790

240 representative Poland-Ching pledged for the sale and also \$500 in cash contributed to make good the deficit pledged by the Standard Poland-China Record Association which has since been repudiated. Poland-China breeders can ill afford to be handicapped in this great show by reason of a failure to do their full duty and we feel confident that the enterprising breeders will act at once in this important matter.

The KANSAS FARMER hopes that the breeders will start a goodly list to be known as the Poland-China Roll of Honor, and we hope that this list will be large enough for publication next week.

"PROHIBITION IN KANSAS."

The second edition of "Prohibition in Kansas" by T. E. Stephens, who was secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union from 1895 to 1900, has just appeared from the presses of the Kansas Farmer. It is a book of 140 pages, nestly printed on fine paper and bound in leatherette cover. The book is a compilation intended to show the results of prohibition in Kansas and how to its benefits more universal throughout the State.

After the compilers introduction the book opens with an historical sketch of the Kansas State Temperance reform by Hon. Jas. A. Troutman. This is fol-lowed by a list of Kansas non-partisan organizations and short accounts of the several organizations as related to temperance.

One of the most valuable features of the book is entitled "The law and how to enforce it," by Mr. W. H. Cowles, of Topeka. This part of the book gives all of the information needed by either of-ficer or citizen who wants to know what he can do to secure the enforcement

of the prohibitory law.

A chapter on the enforcement of the law in ordinary cases by Messrs. Thos. H. Bane and A. H. Vance, will also be found helpful. In some communities in Kansas there is a disposition to license municipalities to traffic in liquors. Of course no authority in Kansas can legally license liquor selling where the liquor is to be used as a beverage. Judge Vance was county attorney in Shawnee County when the first successful attempts were made to enforce the law at the apital and what he is therefore spoken with the authority of one who knows.

A concise summary of prohibition is contributed by Mr. L. A. Stebbins, an attorney of eminent ability and one of the clearest thinkers in Kansas. Assistant Attorney-general, J. G. West, con-tributes a chapter in which are ans-wered a number of questions which have been submitted to the State law department.

Part IV is devoted to several methods of local work and gives much helpful information for local workers.

Part V reviews the beneficial results of Kansas prohibition. These are shown by comparison with non-prohibition It is a clearly established fact that, although in many places imperfectly enforced, Kansas prohibition is vastly superior to the method of any other State in dealing with the liquor

Part VI is devoted to present day temperance problems and their solution. It is a masterly presentation of the difficulties to be met with and the ways of meeting them.

Part VII is a collection of miscellaneous information on various phases of the temperance problem opening with short sermon on total abstinence" Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon. The book illustrated with photo-gravures of leading temperance workers in Kansas, and cartoons illustrating various phases of the saloon evil.

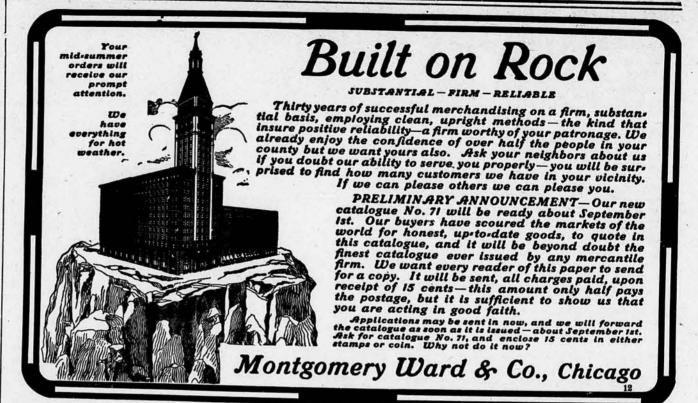
The book is being distributed under the auspices of the State Temperance Union and under the direction of Mr. Stephens. The fact that the demand for this kind of literature rapidly exhausted the first edition of Mr. Stephens' book and made it necessary that another and a larger edition should be printed speaks well for the temperance sentiment in Kansas. Temperance or-

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Half a million of these steel wheels have been sent out on our own wagons and to fit other wagons. It is the wheel that determines the life of any wagon, and this is the longest lived wheel made. Do you want a low down Handy Wagon to use about the place? We will fit out your old wagon with Electric Wheels of any size and any shape tire, straight or staggered spokes. No cracked hubs, no ten felloes, no resetting. Write for gue. It is free.

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ganizations and individuals who desire to have the book should write for terms the State Temperance Union or to T. E. Stephens, Topeka.

A RECORD OF \$8.60 FOR BEEVES.

When will the prices of prime beef cattle cease soaring? The highest price of the record was obtained last week when Mr. Sam Kimmel of Falls City, Neb., received \$8.60 per hundred pounds for twenty-nine head that averaged 1,448 pounds, or \$124.53 each.

The cattle were native Nebraskans and were bought by Mr. Kimmel around home a year ago at an average cost of \$4 a hundredweight. They were good grades, part of them having a broad streak of Angus in them, others being good Shorthorn grades, and some being Shorthorn and Angus crosses. When merketed they were long threes. They were run on grass last summer, and placed in the feed-lot about October 1. At this time they weighed about 900 pounds. They were fed shock fodder and ear corn until about March 1. From March 1 to June 15 they were given shelled corn and alfalfa hay. From June 15 to July 1 they were on a three meal ration of shelled corn, oats and alfalfa. For the last four weeks oil cake was added to the ration.

"The object," said Mr. Kimmel, "was to avoid allowing them to become tired of their food. To accomplish this I made frequent changes. When the days became long I began feeding them three times a day. When they began to tire of this I fed them salt freely. The result was that they kept on filling out right up to the day they were shipped."

ROBERT S. COOK, DECEASED.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer will learn with sincere regret of the death of Robert S. Cook of Wichita, Kans., the veteran Kansas breeder of Poland-China swine. His death occured at his home on July 29, 1902. Mr. Cook has suffered during recent years with stom-ach and throat trouble which developed into a sort of apoplexy which resulted in his death.

Mr. Cook has always been one of the prominent breeders of the West, and was always an active member of the various breeders associations of the state. We will miss his familiar presence at the annual meetings as we will at the great stock shows.

He was born in Illinois, near Springfield, and later moved to St. Louis. In 1869 he came to Kansas and he and his grandfather, noting the width of the beautiful valley (at Wichita), and believing that a city would be built here, homesteaded on the hill to the east. Here Mr. Cook grew from boyhood to manhood and in 1873 he was married to Miss Carrie Copeland, who died in 1885. Later he was married to Fanny Wenger, who died in 1894. His surviving children are Charles Cook, Mrs. Fred Allison of this city, Mr. Elmer Cook and Miss

Reports in the daily papers announce that the Armour Packing Company have secured a controlling interest in the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, which has established plants in Hammond, Ind., St. Joseph, Mo., and South Omaha, Neb. Also that the Swift Packing Company have purchased the property of the Geo. Fowler & Sons Packing Company at London.

T. A. Borman on the Proposed Dairy Commission.

The dairy farmers of Kansas, almost to a man, are taking a great interest in the proposed dairy commission. The subject is being agitated and discussed in every part of the State. The KANsas Farmer asked Mr. T. A. Bor-man of the State Dairy Association what was proposed to do in the matter and what would be the field of the commission. Replying Mr. Borman said: 'In the face of the agitation now going on for a Dairy Commission the ordinary dairy farmer who should be the most interested, asks why should we

have a dairy commission.

"It is much easier to answer the question 'Why should we not have a dairy commission,' than to answer the one propounded; for there is absolutely no reason why we should not have a commission while there are a thousand reasons for it. It would be impossible to enumerate in any article of a reasonable size the benefits to be derived from such a bureau. The truth of the matter is that we have fallen behind. We have made no material change in the running of our State Agricultural Department since it was organized many years ago. In the early days it was easy to manage the department for the details were not so complex, the industries of the State had not assumed any great proportions and the management of the department required little complicated machinery to run it. But as time has gone on and the State developed, the work has grown greater and greater and while there has been some inevitable and absolutely necessary changes and improvements, the development of the department, the force required to manage it, and the machinery to handle it, has not at all kept pace with the development of the State's resources. The work has piled up mountain high upon the shoulders of the secretary of agriculture; department after department has been developed as best it might; and yet our legislators have complained at the comparatively small appropriations asked for by the department and bave been absolutely niggardly in their consideration of it in comparison with the generous treatment of states hav-

not new. It has been adopted in every State which has dairy interests of any magnitude. Kansas has waited until the situation of affairs has forced the creation of this bureau upon the State. Kansas is the ideal dairy State of the union. The eyes of dairy people in all parts of the country are turning toward Kansas, attracted by the showing made by her dairies and creameries. Her soil, climate and every condition combine to make the State absolutely the finest for this business which could be imagined, and yet Kansas has not come up to the one-twentieth part of what she can do in the dairy industry.

"Kansas farmers need dairy education. The dairy commission can furnish it. It can arrange for annual institutes all over the State, with national and State speakers. Traveling libraries can be started and conducted as they are now in several States; libraries which contain books upon every phase of dairying. In these traveling libraries is a tem to resist disease germs.

college education in dairying for every man who will read them, and yet they cost but little and the system can be made self-sustaining.

"The printing of bulletins and proceedings of state dairy meetings for general distribution will also come under this department. Every other

der this department. Every other branch of farming has these bulletins and the tens of thousands of dairymen in the State will welcome them as they do everything which eminates from the office of the secretary of the state agricultural department.

"Again, the dairymen of the State need an absolute and authentic test for their butter fat. This the dairy bureau can also furnish. The bureau experts will test every instrument in use in the State and when this is done and tests made under their supervision there can be no question as to the dairyman getting full value for his product. On the other hand the creamery man will welcome this; for the greatest sorrow in his life is the fault found with tests. This will put the State behind the business and the confidence gained on all sides by the change will help the

industry in every department
"The people of Kansas want the
dairies of Kansas inspected for sanitation. They want to know that the choicest thing on their table and, next to the staff of life, the most popular, comes from cleam and wholesome vessels and that the surroundings of the factories are clean, sweet and inviting. They want to know that precautions have been taken against germs in every ounce of the product. The state dairy commission will be created for this very purpose and their inspectors will see to it that all these conditions are complied with. The people of Kansas want to know that everything used in the manufacture of butter and cheese is pure and wholesome and free from adulteration. They want to know that they are buying pure food when they pay out their good money. This is another important function of the department. The dairyman, if he is honest, will welcome this supervision. He knows that if the people are confident that his product is pure and sweet it will get a readier sale and that the word of the State back of his efforts will make him reach out for greater successes in his busi-ness. For the public will know through the dairy department that his business is being conducted along legitimate lines and that his products are all he can possibly claim for them.
"As I said before there are a thous-

and reasons for the bureau and not one that can be urged against it with any degree of force. I am satisfied that the people of the State will demand it this winter and that the bill will pass unanimously. I hope also that there will be no niggardly policy in regard to the appropriation. You cannot get something for nothing, and the people of Kansas were never in better condition to afford a liberal policy towards her agriculture which above all else within her borders is making her the greatest state in the union."

Keep your vital organs in good condi-tion if you would have health through the malarial season. Prickly Ash Bitters cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels and helps the sys-

Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS.

FROM BULLETIN NO. 192, U. S. CENSUS OF 1900.

Kansas has a total land area of 81,700 square miles, or 52,288,000 acres, of which 41,662,970 acres, or 79.7 per cent, are included in farms.

The State forms a portion of the Great Plains that extend from the Rocky Mountains east to the Mississippi. Its surface slopes gently from the northwest toward the east and south, following the course of the rivers. Two principal streams drain the State—the Kansas, formed by the confluence of the Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon, and Republican rivers in the north; and the Arkansas, with its tributaries, in the per cent of farm land improved:

south. Between the river valleys are rolling prairies, and toward the east are wooded hills.

Throughout the State the soil has the Throughout the State the soil has the property of retaining moisture to an unusual degree, and is productive without the aid of fertilization. It consists chiefly of the alluvium of the river bottoms, and the dark, rich prairie soil of the uplands. The tillage of the soil is confined almost wholly to the eastern and middle sections of the State, where there is sufficient rainfall. The western portion, on account of its lack of moisture, is not well adapted to general farming, but is admirably suited to pasturing, but is admirably suited to pasturage, and especially to sheep raising.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

TABLE 1.-FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1860 TO 1900.

	TABLE L.		Number of acre	s in farms.		Per cent
1890 1880 1870	Number of farms. 	Total. 41,662,970 30,214,456 21,417,468 5,656,879 1,778,400	Improved. 25,040,550 22,303,301 10,739,566 1,971,003 405,468	Unim- proved. 16,622,420 7,911,155 10,677,902 8,685,876 1,372,932	Average. 240.7 181.3 154.6 148.1 171.0	land improved. 60.1 73.8 50.1 34.8 22.8

The number of farms reported June 1, 1900, is over sixteen times as great as the number reported in 1860, and during the last decade there was an increase of 6,481, or 3.9 per cent. In the same period the total acreage of farm land has increased 37.9 per cent. Since 1860, the average size of farms has varied, but for the last two decades shows a material increase. Both

The number of farms reported June | improved and unimproved farm acreage have increased during the last ten years, but the former has gained only about a third as much as the latter.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1860 TO 1900.

Total value of farm property. 1:00. \$864,10,286 1690. 706,664,141 1880. 311,738,933 1870 117,553,537 1860. 16,318,383	Land, improve- ments, and buildings. \$643,652,770 559,726,046 235,178,936 90,327,040 12,258,239	Implements and machinery. \$29,490,580 18,869,790 15,652,848 4,053,312 727,694	Live stock. \$190,956,936 128,068,305 60,907,149 23,173,185 3,332,450	Farm products, 1 \$209,895,542 95,070,080 52,240,361 *27,630,651
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¹For year preceding that designated.

²Values for 1870 were reported in depreciating currency. To reduce to specie basis of other years, they must be diminished one-tifth.

²Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

The gain in the last decade in the total value of farm property was \$157,-436,145, or 22.3 per cent. The increase in value of land, improvements, and buildings was \$83,926,724, or 15.0 per cent; in that of implements and machinery, \$10,620,790, or 56.3 per cent; and in that of live stock, \$62,888,631, or 49.1 per cent. The value of the farm products of 1899 was 120.8 per cent or 49.1 per cent.

products of 1899 was 120.8 per cent
greater than the value reported for
1889. A portion of this increase, and of that shown for implements and machinery, is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years.

Nearly two-thirds of the counties show increases in the number of farms in the last decade, those showing decreases being located in the western part of the State, where large areas are used for grazing purposes.

Except six western counties, all report a larger area in farm land in 1900 than in 1890. The decrease in improved acreage reported by many of the counties is doubtless due to the use of a more strict definition of the term "improved" used by the Twelfth, than by any preceding census. The average size of farms is, as a rule, largest in the southern counties, and smallest in the counties on the eastern border of the State. For the State the average size of farms is 240.7 acres, ranging from 56.4 acres in Wyandotte county to 2,754.9 acres in Clark county.

The average value of farms for the State is \$3,718. Increased farm values

are reported in nearly all of the cen- salary from the owners.

tral and eastern counties. A few counties, containing a large number of hay and grain and live-stock farms, report decreases in the value of implements and machinery, though large increases are almost everywhere shown. The increase in the value of live stock has been more general than that for any other item of farm property. Anderson and Sumner counties alone report decreases.

FARM TENURE.

Table 3 gives a comparative exhibit of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900. Tenants are divided into two groups: "Cash tenants," who pay a rental in cash or in a stated amount of farm produce, and "share tenants," who pay as rental a share of the products. In table 4 the tenure of farms for 1900 is given by race of farmer, the farms operated by owners being subdivided into four groups designated as vided into four groups designated as "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others. (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed

TABLE 3.-NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES:

	Number	of farms oper	ated by	Per cent	t of farms o	perated by
Total number of farms.	Owners, 1	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners.1	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
Year. of farms. 1900	112,172 119,576 115,910	17,741 10,101 4,438	43,185 36,940 18,213	64.8 71.8 83.7	10.3 6.0 3.2	24.9 22.2 13.1

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER Total number of farms. The State	Owners. 74,447	Part owners. 33,434	Owners and tenants. 2,562	Man- agers. 1,729	Cash tenants. 17,741	Share tenants. 43,185
White	73,712 735	33,063 371	2,549 13	1,712 17	17,512 229	42,684 501
PART 2.—PER CEI	TOF FA	RMS OF	SPECIFI	ED TE	NURES.	
The State 100.0	43.0	19.5	1.5	1.0	10.3	24.9
White	43.1 39.4 adians, and	19.3 19.9 1 1,782 ne	1.5 0.7 groes.	1.0 0.9	10.2 12.3	24.9 26.8

Between 1890 and 1900 the number of farms operated by owners decreased 7,404, or 6.2 per cent; cash tenants in creased 7,640, or 75.6 per cent; and share tenants, 6,245, or 16.9 per cent, the greater relative increase of cash tenants indicating a growing sentiment on the part of both landlord and tenant in favor of the cash-payment system. The greatest relative numbers of owners are in the western half of the State, where settlements have been most recently made—the share-tenant system being most in favor in the east central division, and the cash tenants race of farmer and by tenure:

predominating in the eastern division where the land is more valuable and the settlements have been longest established.

No previous census reported the number of farms operated by "part owners,"
"owners and tenants," or "managers,"
but it is believed that the number of farms conducted by the last-named class is constantly increasing.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 5 and 6 present the principal statistics for farms classified by

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TEN-URE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

	Numbe	er of acres in fa	Value of farm property.		
Race of farmer, ber of farms. The State	Average. 240.7	Total. 41,662,970	Per cent. 100.0	Total. \$864,100,286	Per cent. 100.0
White farmers	242.2 97.4 155.2	41,476,323 173,614 13,033	99.6 0.4 (²)	859,909,840 3,757,904 432,542	99.5 0.4 0.1
Owners	194.7 414.6 305.1 1,427.0 164.5 165.2	14,497,826 13,862,445 781,586 2,467,341 2,918,430 7,135,342	34.8 33.3 1.9 5,9 7.0 17.1	368,788,174 210,604,039 17,185,991 34,868,924 74,404,215 158,248,943	42.7 24.4 2.0 4.0 8.6 18.3
Including one Chinese. Less than one-tenth of 1 per	cent.				

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Average values per farm of-

					The second second	
	F	rm property	, June 1, 1900.	V 5-14		Per cent
Race of farmer, and tenure. The State	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings). \$ 3,075	Build- ings. \$ 644	Implements and machinery.	Live stock. \$1,103	Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	of gross income on total investment in farm property.
White farmers Negro farmers Indian farmers'	3,091 1,473 3,384	648 248 613	172 71 126	1,111 316 1,026	937 396 688	18.7 18.8 13.4
Owners. Part owners. Owners and tenants Managers. Cash tenants. Share tenants. 'Including 1 Chinese.	2,731	768 701 934 1,540 446 414	173 223 220 281 123 137	1,035 1,622 1,342 8,049 894 614	884 1,284 1,209 5,260 722 636	1/817.8 20.4 18.0 26.1 17.2 17.4

The average value of land is highest for Indian farmers—who are few in number, however-but for the other kinds of farm property and products, the average values are highest for white farmers. The highest per cent of gross farm income is for farms of colored farmers. This is not due to superior management but to the low value of the farm land of the negroes, which is used as a basis in the computation.

The farms of managers, though few in number, have the largest average value of land and buildings, the highest average values of farm property and products, and the highest rate of gross income. In all these 2,236 the farms of tenants stand love of.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA. Tables 7 and 8 present the principal statistics for farms classified

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROP-ERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

E1111, 001(12 1, 100)		Number	r of acres in f	Value of farm property.		
Area. The State	Num- ber of farms. 173,098	Average. 240.7	Total. 41,662,970	Per cent. 100.0	Total. \$864,100,286	Per' cent. 100.0
Under 3 acres	690 2,908 3,408 12,269 32,103 58,421 22,663 28,182 8,895 3,559	2.2 6.9 13.9 35.6 76.9 149.9 218.5 349.7 677.6 2,589.5	1,552 20,204 47,310 437,177 2,467,724 8,638,256 4,952,753 9,854,430 6,027,508 9,216,056	(1) 0.1 1.0 6.0 20.7 11.9 23.7 14.5 22.1	1,462,724 4,763,422 5,285,293 21,750,187 82,111,697 225,739,572 127,008,255 201,743,565 97,807,711 96,427,860	0.2 0.6 0.6 2.5 9.5 26.1 14.7 23.3 11.3 11.2

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

FIED BY AREA.		Average	values per far	m of—		Per cent
	Fai	rm property	, June 1, 1900.		Gross Income	of gross
Area.	Land and improve- ments (except buildings).	Build-	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	(products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	on total invest- ment in farm property.
The State	A POST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	\$ 644	\$170	\$ 1,103	\$ 931	18.6
Under 3 acres	901 789 1,064 1,620 2,458 3,621 4,522 6,618	552 5511 479 362 416 556 751 867 1,150 1,685	46 49 59 73 104 150 201 253 328 440	1,081 177 224 274 418 700 1,031 1,517 2,900 11,053	458 223 286 381 492 705 1,016 1,259 1,929 6,151	21.6 13.6 18.5 21.5 19.2 18.2 18.1 17.6 17.5

The medium-sized farms, containing from 100 to 174 acres each, constitute over one-third of the total number of farms, and comprise more than one-fourth the value of all farm property. Those from 260 to 499 acres in extent report nearly one-fourth of the total area—a larger proportion than any other group.

For farms containing less than ten acres each, the average values given in table nine are relatively high, as this class includes most of the florists' establishments in the State, and a number of city dairies. The income from these industries depends less upon the acreage of land used than upon the amount of capital invested and the expenditures for such iter is as labor and fertilizers.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups are as follows: for the various groups are as follows: Farms under three acres, \$203.67; three to nine acres, \$32.06; ten to nineteen acres, \$20.64; twenty to forty-nine acres, \$10.71; fifty to ninety-nine acres, \$6.40; 100 to 174 acres, \$4.76; 175 to 259 acres, \$4.65; 260 to 499 acres, \$3.60; 500 to 999 acres, \$2.85; 1,000 acres and over, \$2.38.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 9 and 10 present the leading features of the statistics relating to farms classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop, and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the lead-

same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive their principal income from any rangerop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a "vegetable" income in 1899 are classified according farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the er farms in the same locality. one class of products. Farms with no income in 1899 are classified according

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

To the second second	Num-	Numt	er of acres in f	arms.	Value of farm	property.
Principal source of income. The State	ber of farms. 173,098	Average. 240.7	Total. 41,662,970	Per cent. 100.0	Total. \$864,100,286	Per cent. 100.0
Hay and grain. Vegetables. Fruits Live stock. Dairy produce. Tobacco. Cotton. Sugar. Flowers and plants. Nursery products. Miscellaneous. 'Less than one-tenth	75,807 2,249 956 79,308 5,381 5 7 99 65 79 9,142 of 1 per	201.1 57.3 67.7 301.8 182.1 24.0 26.0 167.1 2.6 107.8 140.0 cent.	15, 248, 349 128, 781 64, 721 23,936, 240 979, 713 120 182 16,538 171 8,515 1,279,640	36.6 0.3 0.2 57.5 2.3 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	328, 295, 923 8, 107, 354 3, 835, 44 474, 346, 126 19, 373, 844 4, 815 7, 270 397, 843 238, 579 643, 735 28, 849, 359	38.0 0.9 0.5 54.9 2.2 (') 0.1 (') 0.1 3.3

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

		Averag	e values per fa	rm of—		
	Fa	rm proper	ty, June 1, 1900		Gross	Per cent of gross
Principal source of income.	Land and improve- ments (except buildings).	Build-	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	income on total invest- ment in farm property.
The State	. \$3,075	\$ 644	\$170	\$1,103	\$ 931	18.6
Hay and grain Vegetables Fruits Live stock Dairy produce. Cotton Sugar Flowers and plants Nursery products Miscellaneous	2,739 2,731 3,369 2,104 624 659 2,275 1,618 5,997	536 526 841 708 554 216 200 565 1,950 1,724 514	170 94 116 183 120 12 59 210 60 198 117	645 246 324 1,661 822 111 121 969 42 230 540	761 656 686 1,188 1,442 1,442 301 889 1,148 5,632 454	17.6 18.2 17.1 19.9 12.0 149.7 29.0 22.1 31.3 69.1 14.4

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: For farms deriving their principal income from flowers and plants, \$436.53; tobacco, \$60.08; nursery products, \$52.25; cotton, \$11.59; vegetables, \$11.44; fruits, \$10.13; sugar, \$5.32; live stock, \$3.94; hay and grain, \$3.78; miscellaneous products, \$325; and dairy products, \$2.38. The wide variations shown in the averages and percentages of gross income are largely due to the fact that in computing grosas were no deduction was made for expellences. For florists' es-

tablishments, nurseries, and market gardens the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a greater percentage of the gross income than in the case of "hay and grain," "live-stock," or "miscellaneous" farms. Were it possible to present the average net incomes, the variations shown would be comparatively

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 11 and 12 present data relating to farms classified by the reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

	Num	ber of acres in	Value of farm property.			
Value of products not fed to live stock. The State	Number of farms. 173,098	Average. 240.7	Total. 41,662,970	Per cent, 100.0	Total. \$864,100,286	Per cent. 100.0
\$0 \$1 to \$49 \$50 to \$99. \$100 to \$249. \$250 to \$499. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$2,499. \$2,500 and over.	18,614 37,505 58,495	385.7 178.1 134.3 129.9 152.1 196.8 301.6 919.1	607,072 378,415 557,935 2,417,382 5,703,690 11,511,857 12,724,059 7,762,560	1.5 0.9 1.3 5.8 13.7 27.6 30.6 18.6	7,265,000 4,037,350 7,795,220 37,619,140 103,799,600 243,588,954 301,167,062 158,827,960	0.8 0.5 0.9 4.4 12.0 28.2 34.8 18.4

TABLE 12.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPER-TY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

		Avera	ge value per f	arm of—		
	FA	rm proper	rty, June 1, 190	ю.	Gross	Per cent of gross
Value of products not fed to live stock. The State	Land and improve- ments (except buildings.) \$3,075	Build- ings. \$ 644	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock.)	income on total invest- ment in farm property. 18.6
\$0. \$1 to \$49. \$50 to \$99. \$100 to \$249. \$250 to \$499. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$2,499. \$2,500 and over.	2,169 1,094 1,069 1,205 1,704 2,624 4,537	188 222 279 317 403 582 929 1,816	62 58 63 77 109 161 249 422	2,197 526 466 422 552 797 1,424 5,826	43 69 171 362 676 1,356 5,599	2.3 3.6 8.5 13.1 16.2 19.0 29.8

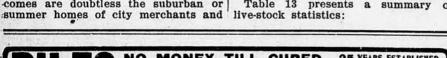
The absence of income in the first professional men, who derive their pringroup is due, in part, to the fact that cipal income from other than agriculthe enumerators could not always se cure complete reports for farms where changes in ownership or tenancy had oc-curred shortly prior to the date of enumeration. The persons in charge of such farms, on June 1, 1900, could not always give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. The same statement is also true of some of the farms with reported in-comes of less than \$100. To this ex-tent the reports fail to give a complete statement of farm income in 1899. Other farms with small reported in-comes are doubtless the suburban or

turai pursuits

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective rela-tions to the dairy industry and the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with previous ceusus reports.

Table 13 presents a summary of





ABLE 13.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

		On larms,			
Live stock. Age in years.	Number.	Value.	Average value.	Not on farms.	
CalvesUnder 1	923,462		Additional library	Number.	
Steers 1 and under 9	E00 000	\$ 10,630,929	\$ 11.51	8,168	
Steers 2 and under 3	500,377	12,833,686	22,90	2,567	
Steers 3 and over		17,466,124	32.93	3,745	5
Bulls 1 and over	430,633	17,450,632	40.52	4,266	
Helforg and over	62,469	3,089,345	49.45	424	
Heifers 1 and under 2.	447,295	9,112,935	20.37	3.071	
Cows kept for milk 2 and over	676,456	22,191,123	32.80	37,740	
kept for milk2 and over	859,925	24,866,027	28.92	4 200	
Colus Inder 1	72,539			1,583	
Horses 1 and under	78,447	1,465,610	20.20	1,991	
Horses 2 and over		2,462,398	. 31.39	1,530	
Mule coltsUnder 1	828,709	39,830,326	48.06	89,435	
Mules1 and under 2.	18,809	518,591	27.57	252	
Mules2 and over	18,330	751,271	40.99	229	
Agger and human	81,565	5,238,054	64.22	3,544	
Asses and burros All ages	3,787	428,176	113,06	613	
	82,106	167.196	2.04	768	
Sheep (ewes)	133,825	491,198	3.67	587	
Sheep (rams and wethers). I and over	46.082	175,433	3.81	677	
Swine All ages	3,594,859	17,076,904	4.75		
GUALS All accor	18.288	71,290		73,170	
FOWIS:	10,200	11,400	3.90	611	
Chickens ²	11,966,843 7				
Turkeys					
Geese	275,330	4,356,997		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Geese	97,768	.,,,,,,,,,			
Ducks	216,244 J				
Bees (swarms of)	88,594	277,967	3.14		
Unclassified		4.724		*****	
Value of all live stock		\$190,956,936			
The number reported is of fowls over 3 n				*****	,
young.	nonths old	. The value	is of all	old and	
Including Guinea fowls.					
anordania Guinea Towns.				120	

The value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$190,956,936, of which 50 per cent represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 22.9 per cent, the value of horses; 11.6 per cent, that of dairy cows; 8.9 per cent, that of swine; 2.3 per cent, that of poultry; and 4.3 per cent, the value of all other live stock.

er average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the total value of domestic animals not on farms is \$6,872,122, or but 3.6 per cent of the total value of farm live stock, exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, the total value of live-stock in the State is approximately \$197,829,000.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS. No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is changes since 1860 in the numbers of probable that such animals have high-

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS: 1860 TO

Year.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and	Sheep, 1	Contra	
1900 1890	741.786	3,814,622 2,446,247	979,695 930,305	122,491 95,937	179,907 401,192	Swine. 3,594,959	
1870		1,032,724 250,527	430,907 117,786	64,809 11,786	499,671 109,088	4,022,983 1,787,969 206,587	
1860	28,550	64,905	20,344	1,496	17,569	138,224	

The decade of greatest development, for Kansas was that between 1880 and 1890, when large increases in the number and value of live stock also oc-curred. From 1890 to 1900, the growth was more gradual, but for all classes, except sheep, swine, and dairy cows, the last decade shows increases in the number of animals reported.

More than twenty-three times as many dairy cows were reported in 1900 as in 1860, but the table shows a decrease of 8.8 per cent for the last decade. This decrease is probably more apparent than real, as the term "dairy cows" was more strictly construed in cows" was more strictly construed in 1900 than in any previous census year, being confined to "cows kept for milk" exclusively. Many of the 859,925 cows and helfers not kept for milk were doubtless milch cows, dry at the time of enumeration, or were milked at some time during the year. The increase in the production of milk indicates that more cows were used in dairying in 1900 than in 1890. The number of "other neat cattle" reported in 1900 was more than fifty-eight times that in 1860,

the gain since 1890 being 55.9 per cent. There were over forty-eight times as many horses reported in 1900 as in 1860, gain of the last decade being 5.3 per cent.

The per cent of increase in numbers of mules and asses has been greater than that for horses, over eighty-one times as many being reported in 1900 as forty years before, while the increase since 1890 was 27.7 per cent. The total number of mules and asses in 1900 was about one-eighth as great as the number of horses.
Since 1880 the sheep-raising industry

Since 1880 the sneep-raising industry has declined, although over ten times as many sheep were reported in 1900 as in 1860. The decrease in the last decade was 55.2 per cent. Many counties which led in sheep-raising in 1890 report large numbers of cattle and but few sheep in 1900. There were over twenty-six times as many swine reported in 1900 as in 1860, but the last decade showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent, due in part to an epidemic of hog cholera in 1899 and

In comparing the poultry report for 1900 (see Table 14) with that of 1890 it should be borne in mind that in 1900 the enumerators were instructed to report no fowls under 3 months old, while no such limitation was made in 1890. This fact explains to a great extent the apparent decreases in the numbers of all fowls. An increase of 71.9 per cent in dozens of eggs produced indicates that more fowls were kept in 1900 than in 1890. Compared with the figures for 1890, the present census shows decreases in the numbers of fowls as follows: Ducks, 55.4 per cent; turkeys, 48.1 per cent; chickens, 24.5 per cent; and geese, 17.1 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 15 is a summarized exhibit of the products of the animal industry.

ABLE 15.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS. AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899

SHAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899.		Management control accompanies	NOTE OF THE OWNER.
Products. Wool. Mohair and goat hair. Milk Butter. Cheese.	Pounds	4,066 1244,909,123 41,640,772	Value. \$247,895 1,077 211,782,902
HoneyWax	Pounds	291,445) 73,190,590 1,187,569 } 19,236 (7,237,111 6,491,183 151,873
Animals sold			64,596,534 5,864,274
Total			-

Comprises all milk produced, whether sold, consumed, or made into butter or cheese.

2Comprises the value of milk sold and consumed, and of butter and cheese made.

MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. e treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured Usased—we furnish their names on application.

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$96,372,849. Of this amount, 73.1 per cent represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 14.3 per cent, that of poultry raised and eggs produced; 12.2 per cent, that of dairy produce; and 0.4 per cent, that of all other products.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Improved facilities for making and shipping dairy produce have led to a rapid development of dairying in Kansas. The production of milk in 1899 exceeded that in 1889 by 43,301,024 gallons, or 21.5 per cent, but on account of the transfer of the butter and cheese making industries from the farm to the creamery and cheese factory, the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in 1899 were, respectively, 9.7 per cent and 61.6 per cent less than in 1889. The quantity of milk sold was not separately reported in 1890, but in 1899 it was over thirty-five times as great as in 1879. Improved facilities for making and

Of the \$11,782,902 given in Table 16 as the value of all dairy produce in 1899, \$5,846,240, or 49.6 per cent, represents the value of such produce consumed on farms, and \$5,936,662, or 50.4 per cent, the amount realized from sales. Of the latter amount, \$3,028,892 was derived from the sale of 47,939,088 gallons of milk; \$167,813, from 335,377 gallons of cream; \$2,716,948, from 20,463,158 tall fulliber of these animals, and the average number of the

pounds of butter; and \$23,009, from 227, 431 pounds of cheese.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899 was \$13,728,294, of which amount, 52.7 per cent represents the value of eggs produced, and 47.3 per cent, the value of fowls raised. Over thirty million dozens more eggs were produced in 1899 than in 1889, the rate of increase being 71.9 per cent.

The production of wool has decreased steadily since 1880, the rate for the last decade being 29.0 per cent. In the last decade the average weight per fleece decreased from 7.3 pounds to 6.9 pounds.

HONEY AND WAX.

The quantity of honey produced in 1899 was 1,187,569 pounds, a gain of 33.3 per cent since 1889. The quantity of wax reported in 1900 was more than twice that reported ten years before.

HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 16 presents, for the leading groups of farms, the number of farms reporting horses and dairy cows, the to-tal number of these animals, and the

TABLE 16.—HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

	Horses.			Dairy cows.			
Classes.	Farms reporting. 164,106	Number. 979,695	Average per farm. 6.0	Farms reporting. 149,902	Number. 676,456	Average per farm 4.5	
White farmers	162,459	973,399	6.0	148,763	673,379	4.5	
	1,647	6,296	3.8	1,139	3,077	2.7	
Owners ¹	105,634	656,385	6.2	100,344	493,442	4.9	
	1,468	18,014	12.3	1,230	6,623	5.4	
	16,583	96,323	5.8	14,416	58,611	4.1	
	40,421	208,973	5.2	33,912	117,780	3.5	
Under 20 acres	5,450	12,087	2.2	4,404	9,186	2.1	
	40,602	142,719	3.5	34,232	98,066	2.9	
	55,951	311,745	5.6	52,136	211,406	4.1	
	22,261	145,828	6.6	21,270	114,103	5.4	
	39,842	367,316	9.2	37,860	242,695	6.4	
Hay and grain. Vegetable. Fruit. Live stock. Dalry. Sugar. Miscellaneous ² .	70,447 1,770 815 77,478 5,074 94	387,181 6,034 2,733 519,265 26,308 566 37,608	5.5 3.4 3.4 6.7 5.2 6.0 4.5	60,735 1,289 647 74,361 5,381 85 7,404	223,297 2,508 1,553 381,796 40,944 324 26,034	3.7 1.9 2.4 5.1 7.6 3.8 3.5	

CROPS.

The following table gives the statistics of the principal crops of 1899: TABLE 17.—ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

Unit of

	Acres.	measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Crops.	ACTES.	Bushels	229,937,430	\$ 58,079,738
Corn		Dushola	38,778,450	19,132,455
Wheat	3,803,818	Bushels	24,469,980	4,915,896
Oats	900.353	Bushels		383,709
Barley	119.158	Bushels	1,474,150	316,013
Rye	80.904	Bushels	807,260	010,010
Buckwheat		.Bushels	15,203	9,022
Kafir-corn	4-1-00	.Bushels	3,063,781	785,276
Kanr-corn		.Bushels	1,417,770	1,262,487
Flaxseed	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	.Bushels	36,865	141,583
Clover seed		.Bushels	244.523	151,014
Grass seed		.Tons	7.235,136	18,499,287
Hay and forage		Pounds	35,200	2,279
Cotton	100	Toulius	35	245
Cotton seed		.Tons	45,960	4,804
Tobacco	80	.Pounds	11 010 010	458,481
Broom corn	34.383	.Pounds	11,813,310	4.306
Peanuts	220	.Bushels	4,516	
Day beend	848	.Bushels	7,284	9,485
Dry beans		.Bushels	18,108	17,391
Castor beans	AND STREET STREET, STR	.Bushels	2,006	2,306
Dry pease	05 010	.Bushels	8,091,745	2,485,800
Potatoes	1 500	.Bushels	474,810	224,049
Sweet potatoes	004	.Bushels	143,832	89,261
Onions				2,351,044
Miscellaneous vegetables	53,302	' M. W	45	60
Maple sirup		.Gallons	131,207	73,019
Sorghum cane	20.089	.Tons		206,010
Sorghum sirup		.Gallons	735,787	
Small fruits	D.824		***********	406,464
Grapes	28.232	.Centals	157,860	3296,649
	- 2202 179	Bughelg		51,728,659
Orchard fruits	000,210111111	Pounds	50	1
Figs		. L oundbriring		6,097
			********	837.997
Forest products	<u></u>	*********	V.C. CONTRACTOR	79,765
Flowers and plants		***** ***********		44,431
Soods Phoop	. 812			447,053
Nursery products	3,449			70,557
Miscellaneous	7,330			10,001
Total	18.394.271			\$113,522,693
10ta1		MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE		

om number of vines or trees *Including value of raisins, wine, etc. *Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.

Of the total value of crops, cereals, including Kafir-corn, contributed 73.7 per cent; hay and forage, 16.3 per cent; vegetables, including sweet potatoes and onions, 2.3 per cent; potatoes, 2.2 per cent; fruits and nuts, 2.2 per cent; flaxseed, 1.1 per cent; and all other

products, 2.2 per cent.

The average values per acre of the various crops are as folloys: Flowers and plants, \$1,064; nursery products, \$130; onions, \$103; small fruits, \$70; sweet potatoes, \$49; miscellaneous veg-

etables, \$44; potatoes, \$29; flaxseed, \$7; cereals, \$6; orchard fruits, \$6; and hay and forage, \$4. The crops yielding the highest average returns per acre were grown upon very highly improved land. Their production required a relatively great amount of labor and large expenditures for fertilizers.

CEREALS.

The following table is an exhibit of the changes in cereal production since 1859.

TABLE 18.-ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1859 TO 1899.

	PART 1	.—ACREAG
Rerley	Buckwheat.	Corn.

1899	119,158	Buckwheat. 1,923 6,907	Corn. 8,266,018 7,314,765	Oats. 900,353 1,463,526	Rye. 80,964 199,146	Wheat. 3,803,818 1,582,635
1889	00,000	2,458	3,417,817	435,859	34,621	1,861,402

No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

	PART	2.—BIJS	HELS PRO	DUCED.		
1899	165,715 300,273 98,405	15,203 67,115 24,421 27,826 41,575	229,937,430 259,574,568 105,729,325 17,025,525 6,150,727	24,469,980 44,629,034 8,180,385 4,097,925 88,325	807,260 2,917,386 413,181 85,207 3,833	38,778,450 30,399,871 17,324,141 2,391,198 194,173

Each census year since 1859, except the last, shows a marked increase in the production of cereals. Between 1879 and 1889 the acreage in cereals increased 83.1 per cent, and in the last decade 24.6 per cent. The area devoted to the production of barley in 1899 was nearly seventeen times as great as in 1889; wheat increased 140.3 per cent; corn, 13.0 per cent. Buckwheat, oats, and rye, show decreases of 72.2, 38.5, and 59.3 per cent, respectively.

Of the total acreage under cereals in

Of the total acreage under cereals in 1899, corn occupied 62.8 per cent; wheat, 28.9 per cent; oats, 6.8 per cent; and barley, rye, and buckwheat, 1.5 per cent. The late spring of 1899 caused a different distribution of the areas in the various cereals from that prevailing in other seasons. Ordinarily, there would have been a greater area planted in wheat and oats, and less in barley.

In 1900, 151,996 farmers, or 87.8 per

cent of all in the State, reported corn. Every county was represented, and more than one-third reported over 100,-000 acres each. Nearly one-sixth of the land of the State was planted in corn, or an average of 5.6 acres to each inhabitant. Wheat was reported from all the counties except Grant. More than one-fourth of the acreage in barley was in the adjoining counties of Ness, Barton, Pawnee, and Rush. Rye and buckwheat are of minor importance.

HAY AND FORAGE.

In 1900, 137,083 farmers, or 79.2 per cent of the total number, reported hay and forage crops, of which, exclusive of cornstalks and corn strippings, an average yield of 1.6 tons per acre was obtained. The acreage in hay and forage in 1899 was 16.5 per cent greater than it was ten years before.

In 1899 the acreages and yields of the various kinds of hay and forage were as follows: Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 2,165,174 acres and 2,291,173 tons; millet and Hungarian grasses, 349,906 1890 are shown in the following table:

Each census year since 1859, except acres and 670,770 tons; alfalfa or lucle last, shows a marked increase in the cern, 267,376 acres and 601,624 tons; cloreduction of cereals. Between 1879 ver, 160,395 acres and 214,199 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses, 258,108 acres and 337,536 tons; grains cut green for hay, 94,936 acres and 223,048 tons; forage crops, 1,041,447 acres and 2,728,-321 tons; and cornstalks and corn strip-

pings, 107,087 acres and 168,465 tons. In Table 18 the production of cornstalks and corn strippings is included under "hay and forage," but the acreage is included under "corn," as the forage secured was only an incidental product of the corn crop.

Flax was grown in 1899 by 10,322 farmers, or 6.0 per cent of the total number in the State. Compared with 1889, the area devoted to this crop shows an increase from 114,069 acres to 192,an increase from 114,005 acres to 154,167 acres, and the production of seed, an increase from 994,127 bushels to 1,417,770 bushels. The average yield per acre was 8.7 bushels in 1889, and 7.4 in 1899. The average area per farm was 18.6 cores and the average yellow of was 18.6 acres, and the average value of the crop, \$122. Almost the entire crop is grown in the eastern portion of the State, fourteen of the extreme eastern and southeastern counties reporting 84.6 per cent of the total acreage. The leading counties are Allen, Miami, Bourbon, Linn, Anderson, and Neosho.

BROOM-CORN.

In 1899, 34,383 acres, reported by 1,487 farmers, produced 11,813,310 pounds of broom-corn, valued at \$458,481. This is a gain in production of 9.3 per cent since 1890. McPherson, Reno, and Rice counties produced 5,947, 450 pounds, or 50.3 per cent of the total yield, and Allen, Stafford, Sheridan, and Pratt rank next in the order named.

TABLE 19.-ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

	Number	of trees.	Bushe	els of fruit.
Fruits.	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples	11,848,070 169,266 1,109,673 5,098,064 327,781 852,702	6,063,343 18,795 1,087,890 4,876,311 80,510 410,426	3,214,407 4,236 60,511 137,489 21,978 57,520	3,713,019 3,713,019 1,00,161 18,891 18,128

32.4 per cent, reported orchard fruits in 1900. The value of orchard products was not ascertained by the census of 1890, but in 1879 the total value of such products was \$358,860, and in 1899 it was \$1,728,659, almost five times as great as twenty years before.

The most noteworthy change between 1890 and 1900 is an increase of 95.4 per cent in the number of apple-trees. This fruit is grown in every county except Greeley, and of the counties reporting apples, Linn is the only one which did not report an increase in the number of trees. The leading apple-growing counties are Leavenworth, Shawnee, Doniphan, and Reno.

In 1890, 48.4 per cent of all fruit trees in the State were apple-trees, and 38.9 per cent, peach-trees. In 1900, 60.6 per cent of all fruit trees were apple-trees; 26.0 per cent, peach-trees; 5.7 per cent, cherry-trees; and 7.7 per cent, plum and prune, pear, apricot, and unclassified fruit trees. The unclassified trees numbered 158,139, and yielded 17,545 bushels of fruit.

The value of orchard products, given in Table 18, includes the value of 15,-598 barrels of cider, 7,931 barrels of vin-egar, and 205,820 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits. The five southeastern counties of Chautauqua, Wilson, Cow ley, Butler, and Harvey, report over onethird of the dried and evaporated fruits produced on farms. The quantity of fruit produced in any given year is determined largely by the nature of the season. Comparisons between the crops of 1889 and 1899 have little significance, because in the latter year there was an almost complete failure of peaches, and unusually small yields of other fruits

VEGETABLES.

The total area used in the cultivation of vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, in 1899 was 144,-054 acres. Of this amount, 59.2 per cent was devoted to potatoes, 37.0 per cent to miscellaneous vegetables, 3.2 per cent to sweet potatoes, and 0.6 per cent to onions.

Potatoes were reported by 56.5 per cent of the total number of farmers in the State, and show an average yield per acre of 94.8 bushels. Although grown

Of the farmers of the State 56,002, or throughout the State, the soil in the 2.4 per cent, reported orchard fruits in northeastern portion is best adapted to their cultivation, Wyandotte, Doniphan, Douglas, Johnson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Shawnee counties reporting 30.3 per cent of the total acreage and 37.4 per cent of the total production. For of an acre per farm reporting potatoes was devoted to this cro but in the counties given above the 2.5 acres per farm. Comp cd with the census of 1890, the returns received by the present census show a decrease of 24.3 per cent in the acreage devoted to potatoes. This is doubtless due to the very late spring of 1899, and to the heavy rains that prevailed at that time. Ground that otherwise would have been used in the cultivation of potatoes was devoted to cultivation of crops that require a shorter season. The average acreage per farm devot-

ed to miscellaneous vegetables by the 93,336 farmers reporting them was 0.6 of an acre. Vegetables grown on 17,-997 acres were reported in detail, but for 35,305 acres, or 66.2 per cent of the total, no detailed reports were received. The acreages devoted to the more important vegetables reported in detail were as follows: 6,142, to watermelons; 4,626, to sweet corn; 2,579, to tomatoes; 2,510, to cabbages; 1,032, to ons; 481, to cucumbers; and 609 to other vegetables.

SMALL FRUITS.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 5,824 acres, distributed among 12,955 farms. growing of berries was confined chiefly to the eastern part of the State, particularly to Wyandotte, Cherokee,



phan. Douglas. Leavenworth. Labette. and Johnson counties. Of the total area 39.5 per cent was devoted to strawberries, the production of which was 3,321,-650 quarts, and 35.1 per cent to black-berries and dewberries, with a produc-tion of 1,857,514 quarts. The acreages and production of the other berries were as follows: Raspberries and Logan berries, 957 acres and 820,330 quarts; goose-berries, 212 acers and 269,860 quarts; currants, 134 acres and 130,210 quarts; cranberries, 1 acre and 36 bushels; and other small fruits, 172 acres and 171,-320 quarts.

The total value of all small fruits was \$406,464, an average of \$31.38 per farm, and \$69.79 per acre devoted to their cultivation.

TOBACCO.

According to the census of 1860, Kansas produced in 1859, 20,349 pounds of tobacco. The census of 1870 showed a gain over this of 12,892 pounds, or 63.4 per cent, the increase in the subsequent decade being 158,428 pounds. Since 1880 the tobacco crop has noticeably declined, a decrease of 129,586 pounds, or 67.6 per cent, being shown between 1880 and 1890.

The present census shows that in 1899 tobacco was grown in Kansas by 207 farmers, who obtained from 80 acres a yield of 45,960 pounds, valued at \$4,804. This is a decrease in area since 1889 of 43 acres, or 35.0 per cent, and in production of 16,123 pounds, or 26.0 per cent. The average area in tobacco was lass than two-fifths of an acre for each

farm reporting, and the average yield per acre was 575 pounds.

The tobacco crop of 1899 was distributed through 42 counties of the State, but the four counties of Miami, Ellis, Rush, and Franklin furnished 48.8 per cent of the entire production of the per cent of the entire production of the State.

CASTOR BEANS.

In 1899 castor beans were grown by 228 farmers, who devoted to their cultivation 3,338 acres, securing a product of 18,108 bushels, an average of 5.4 bushels per acre. Of the total acreage, 93.9 per cent was reported by the extreme southeastern counties of Neosho, Crawford, Labette, Bourbon, and Wilson, ranking in the order named.

SORGHUM CANE.

The present census shows that in 1899 sorghum cane was raised by 5,727 farmers on 20,689 acres, an average of 3.6 acres for each farm reporting. From this area they sold 31,207 tons of cane for \$73,019, and from the remaining product manufactured 735,787 gallons of sirup, valued at \$206,010. This was a decrease in acreage since 1889 of 62.9 per cent. The total value of the sorghum-cane products for 1899 was \$279,029, an average of \$48.72 for each farm reporting. The average yield per acre. reporting. The average yield per acre, not including the product of the 31,207 tons of cane sold, was 35.6 gallons. The

average value per gallon was 28 cents.

The crop was distributed over 95 counties of the State, the largest area, 1,840 being reported from Cowley County.

FLORICULTURE.

The area devoted to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants in 1899 was 75 acres, and the value of the products sold therefrom was \$79,765. These flowers and plants were grown by 121 farmers and florists, of whom 65 made commercial floriculture their principal

These 65 proprietors reported green-houses with a glass surface of 272,426 square feet. The capital invested in land, buildings, implements, and live stock was \$238,570, of which \$126,750 represents the value of buildings. Their gales of flowers and plants amounted to \$71,541, and other products sold were worth \$3,105, making an average value of \$1,148 for each farm reporting. Their expenditure for labor was \$16,270, and that for fertilizers, \$510. The average gross income per acre was \$436.53.

In addition to the 65 principal florists' establishments, 352 farms and market gardens made use of glass in the propagation of flowers, plants, or vegetables. They had an area of land under glass of 345,920 square feet, making, with the 204,320 square feet belonging to the florists' establishments, a total of 550,-240 square feet.

NURSERIES.

The total value of the nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$447,053, reported by the operators of 181 farms and nur series. Of this number 79 derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 8,515 acres of land, valued at \$473,755; buildings, valued at \$136,170; implements and machinery, valued at \$15,640; and live stock, valued at \$18,170. Their total gross income was \$444,897, of which \$424,701 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and THIS RUNT GAINED 360 LBS. IN 160 DAYS BY EATING INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.



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er farm products. The average gross income per acre was \$52.25, and for each farm reporting, exclusive of products fed to live stock, \$5,632.

LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The total expenditure for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of board furnished, was \$10,792,910, an average of \$62 per farm. The average was the highest on the most intensively cultivated farms, being \$1,291 for nurly cultivated farms, being \$1,291 for nur-series, \$250 for florists' establishments, \$100 for fruit farms, \$89 for vegetable farms, \$80 for sugar farms, \$75 for live-stock farms, \$52 for hay and grain farms, and \$38 for dairy farms. "Man-agers" expended on an average, \$417; "owners," \$61; "cash tenants," \$42; and "share tenants," \$35. White farmers ex-pended \$63 per farm, and colored farm-ers\$ 26. ers\$ 26.

Fertilizers purchased in 1899 cost \$268,360, over ten times the amount spent in 1889, and an average of \$2 per farm. The average expenditure was \$8 for nurseries and florists' establishments, \$3 for fruit farms, \$2 for vegetable, hay and grain, and live-stock farms, and \$1 for dairy farms.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Sac and Fox are the only reservations in Kansas still intact. The farm products of the Iowa Indians, whose lands have been entirely allotted, were reported with the Sac and Fox reservation. These tracts are situated in the heart of the corn belt and contain much rich agricultural land.

The Kansas Indians have made considerable progress in civilized life, agri-culture and stock-raising being their principal occupations. With excellent land, and plenty of horses, wagons, and agricultural implements, they have every inducement to become good farmers, but in this respect they are making little advancement as a class. The system of allowing Indians to lease their lands is accountable, in a great measure, for their lack of industry in agriculture. Their incomes from annuity payments, and the lease of a whole or a part of their land, enable many of them to live in idleness most of the time, and they are retrograding, acquiring habits of indolence and dissipation. Some of them, however, have tilled the soil industrious-ly, and are steadily increasing their acreage under cultivation.

KICKAPOO RESERVATION.

Kickapoo reservation is located in the extreme northeastern part of Kansas, in Brown County, and contains an area of ity have leased their lands and are con-32 square miles, more than one-half of tent to live on the income derived therewhich is allotted. Practically all of the land is suitable for either agriculture or grazing, although it is not as fertile as that of the Sac and Fox

The Kickapoo (Algonquin) in Kansas constitute but a branch of that tribe; the remainder, called the Mexican Kick apoo on account of their withdrawal into Mexico during the Civil War, are now allotted in Oklahoma. The popula-tion of the reserve is 566, of which about one-half are Indians. A few were opposed to allotment and have not yet begun to fence or improve their land The others are industrious and are making good progress towards citizenship except in the matter of tilling the soil for their prefer to rent their land rather than work it themselves.

Corn and wild hay are the principal crops of the Kickapoo, but some of their white tenants raise wheat and oats in and other vegetables but gardens were not generally reported. Only 23 of the 73 farms on the reserve were operated by Indians, the others being operated by white and black tenants. The majority of the Indian farmers cultivate from 20 to 80 acres. Their live stock consists of a few work horses, mules, and cattle.

POTAWATOMI RESERVATION.

Potawatomi reservation is situated in Jackson County, in the northeastern part of Kansas, and contains an area of 121 square miles. The larger part of the tract is allotted. One-half consists of creek bottoms and sloping hillsides, with a rich soil suitable for cultivation, while the remainder is adapted only to grazing, the native prairie grasses affording excellent feed. The population of the reserve is 1,011, of which about three-fifths are Indians. They are quite civilized and well to do, but since the practice of leasing their lands was inaugurated, very few of them are industrious.

The principal crops of the Potawatomi are corn and hay; most of the latter is made from native prairie grasses, white a few raise alfalfa and other tame grasses. Only a small number reported gardens, while some have orchards of apple-trees. The leasing system seems to be even more prevalent here than on other Kansas reserves, only 9 of the 63 farms being operated by Indians. The area cultivated by the majority of Indian farmers ranged from 50 to 150 areas of 360 and 550 acres respectively. areas of 360 and 550 acres sespectively.

The Potawatomi are well supplied with good horses, cattle, dairy cows, swine, and shickens; a few have herds of range cattle and derive an income from the sale of live stock; the largest sale reported for 1899 was \$3,500.

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION.

The reserve of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri is located in Brown County, in the extreme northeastern part of Kansas and extends into Nebraska. The total area is 12 square miles, of which the greater part is allotted. The former Iowa reservation, now completely allotted, adjoins that of the Sac and Fox, and the agricultural statistics of the two have been consolidated. These two tracts comprise a fine body of very productive agricultural land, situated in the midst of the corn belt.

The total population of the two reservations is 449, of which only about three-fourths are Indians. They carry on agriculture ordinarily, but the majorfrom together with annuity payments. Most of them are well equipped with implements and farm machinery, while many have comfortable homes and are

well to do.

But 18 of the 67 farms on these two reserves are operated by Indians, showing the extent to which the leasing system prevails. The majority of the Indian farmers cultivate from 40 to 100 acres, while two cultivate 135 and 160 acres, respectively. Corn is the principal crop raised by these Indians, although a few have wheat and oats. The larger number have small vegetable gardens in connection with their farms, as well as orchards of apple, plum, and cherry trees; some also raise grapes. Their hay crop consists of both wild and tame grasses.

All the farmers possess good American horses, while most of them have a vines, and \$20,196 from the sale of oth- addition. A few Indians had potatoes small number of cattle, in addition to this paper.

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swine and chickens. Nearly all the Indian farmers reported small sales of live stock, and six also reported milk and

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

In many important agricultural conditions, the western part of Kansas dif-fers materially from the eastern. The divergence is marked in the elevation, soil, and rainfall. That portion lying west of the one-hundredth meridian, and some parts extending east of it, belongs to the semi-arid region, where irrigation is necessary for the successful cultivation of most crops. Had these facts been appreciated earlier, much of the distress and many of the failures which have occurred in the development of the western part of the State, would have been obviated.

The history of irrigation in Kansas has been marked by a number of disastrous failures. Most of them resulted from a lack of knowledge of the climatic oscillation in the subhumid regions, and from a fever of speculation in estern mortgages. During a cycle of wet years agriculture was extended far into the Plains region. The movement West-ward was greatly facilitated by companies which were formed to place loans and to take mortgages on real estate, the funds being obtained from the East. As long as the rainfall continued abundant, the profits of these loan agencies were great and the competition became so keen that ordinary prudence was thrown aside. When a series of dry years came, and no crops were made season after season, the land-owners abandoned their farms, leaving whole counties practically deserted. The loan companies foreclosed their mortgages and became possessors of large tracts of land which were comparatively value-

These ditches and canals have never given adequate returns upon the large investments, owing to the fact that no study had been made of the volume of water in the streams, or of any of the important conditions relating to the di-

version of water from them. In order to make their property marketable, the corporations organized new companies, sold stock, and in the southwestern part of the State constructed some of the largest irrigation canals in the United

States. The water supply for most of these ditches was taken from the Arkansas River, but after a few years of drouth it proved wholly inadequate for the purpose, and hundreds of miles of ditches had to be abandoned. The principal ir-rigated areas are along this river, where the conditions are somewhat similar to those along the Platte River in Nebras-ka. Its broad, shallow channel is dry for a considerable part of the year, but water is seeping beneath the surface of the valley lands as well as under the stream bed. The ditches that are operated at the present time can receive water only in times of flood, and are utilized largely in the cultivation of for-

age crops. The reclamation of large areas of fer-tile and productive land depends upon the adoption and application of successful methods of utilizing the ground waters, which are found throughout western Kansas at varying depths. A partial solution of this problem has been found in the use of windmills and by building small storage reservoirs. The wind, which in the West has heretofore regarded as an annoyance and a mischief-maker, is harnessed and be-comes a factor in promoting progress and development. Irrigation from windmills is no longer an experiment, and to-day many farmers are depending for their living on the products of orchard and garden tracts irrigated by this means. In 1899 there were reported 599 farms irrigating 1,909 acres from wells. This acreage was mostly in gardens and orchards. The average cost of installing these plants is estimated at \$50 an acre.

Table A gives certain stitstics relating to irrigation from streams and wells in 1899, with cost of construction of irrigation systems.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

August 8, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. Chas. F. Milia, Mgr. Association, at Kansas City, Mo. Chas. F. Milia, Mgr. Association, at Kansas City, Mo. August 22, 1902—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., and McFarland Bross. Beaman, Mo., Duroc-Jersey hogs at State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.
September 2, 1902—L. M. Monsees & Sons, registered saddle horses, mules, and registered Poland-Chinas, at Smithton. Mo.
September 8-18, 1902—Kansas State Exposition, Topeka, O. P. Updegraff, Secretary.
September 17, 1902—J. F. Finley, dispersion Shorthorns ale, Breckinridge, Mo.
October 1, 1902—J. F. Finley, dispersion Shorthorns, Cotober 13, 1902—Wm. Plummer, Poland-Chinas' Barclay, Kans.
October 1, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo. Shorthorns.
October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royla.)
October 22, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royla.)
October 22, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.
October 20, 25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock Yards.
October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralla, Mo., Shorthorns.
November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.

Yards.
October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co.,
Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale
of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.
November 3, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee
County, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
November 6, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence
Kans., Berkshires.
November 10, 1902—Bransteller, Robinson & Wright,
Shorthorns, Vandalia, Mo.
November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka,
Manager. Combination sale of Berkshires. Manhatten, Kans.
November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas,
Burden, Kans.
November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred PolandChinas, Iola, Kans.
November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford
Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.,
and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City,
Mo., Godoy Shorthorns.
December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill,
under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle
Show.)
December 18, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert
& Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
December 18, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.,
Shorthorns.
December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.,
December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.,

December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Mannattal, Kans., Shorthorns.

December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.

January 12-17, 1903—U.W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser. Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo. January 23-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.

February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

A Card to Poland-China Breeders.

You will remember that the national Poland-China show that was to have been held at Kansas City last autumn was abandoned on account of the widespread drouth. Following this the Poland-China breeders of Kansas and Missouri at their annual meeting voted unanimously to re-establish the show and sale, and push it to completion for the autumn of 1902. The undersigned were appointed to represent the two States, to organize and push the enterprise. It was with great reluctance that we undertook the task, especially after our experience in the same capacity the year previous, when a vast amount of unappreciated work was done and some actual loss incurred; having no fund of money to draw upon, other than the voluntary contribution of the friends of the industry.

In order that you may more fully understand the situation, we have thought best to give you a brief history. The cattle shows with which we have joined in making this show are all backed financially by their respective record associations. The Berkshire Record Company is doing the same for its breed. From the beginning we have be-lieved the Poland-China record companies should do the same for our people. Space in this letter will not permit us to give our reasons, or to point out the many advantages accruing to such associations, and the duties they owe to the members who support them. With as strong an appeal as we knew how to make. And especially to the Standard Record Co., the stockholders of which are largely located in the territory to be the most benefited by the show at Kansas City, and ourselves being shareholders. At the annual meeting in February, 1901, we asked for \$500 for the then planned show at Kansas City last fall. They voted \$250, but attached it to so many strings that it would not have been used had the exhibition been made.

But now comes the matter that we wish to call to your especial attention. Having the exhibition again in our Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spayin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheu-matism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Bold by druggists, or sont by ex-press, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimo-nials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

hands for the fall of 1902, we, together

with other members, made our second appeal for help at the last annual meeting in February. We asked for a lib-eral appropriation. On the morning of the 5th of February there was the sum of \$3,099.14 in the treasury. By the hour of 10:30 a.m., the time the shareholders meeting was called to convene, the directors, a majority of whom were hostile to the donating of funds to help build up the business of the associa-tion, had voted a dividend that left in the treasury only about \$600. Your sub-scribers to this letter believe, together with many others conversant with the facts, that this dividend was devised not because the shareholders desired it, or that the distribution of \$5 per share to nearly 500 shareholders was a wise policy to pursue in the face of many things to be done for the betterment of the interest of the greatest of all breeds of swine, not because the great majority of the stockholders had invested in a single share of stock for the purpose of obtaining dividends, but for the reason that they were opposed to the Kansas City enterprise and believed there would be a majority of the stockholders then convened in person and by proxy in favor of voting an appropria-tion out of the ample fund. They were correct only in their estimate of the desire of that majority as proven by voting, notwithstanding the depleted treasury, a donation of \$500 to the American Royal premium list at Kan-The vote of instruction to City. the directors was unanimous and there were no impractical conditions attached. The directors were instructed to make the appropriation provided there were sufficient funds in the treasury by the time the money would be needed. Three of the directors voting the dividend are not directly interested in breeding Poland-Chinas, and two of the present board of directors declining to comply with the will of the shareholders are in the same condition. Well, we came home believing the appropriation would the \$500 we have pledged from the stock yards company, would make the \$1,000 desired on our regular prize list. together with enough specials to enable us to present a prize list of \$2,000. Now comes our dissappointment. Four of the seven directors will not comply this conviction we presented the matter to the record association and made make the order for the money. It may be pertinent to state that these four directors were a part of the unfriendly board of 1901. Two of them are not interested as breeders. They can not say there are not sufficient funds. On June 29, there were \$1,625 in the treasury, about \$500 of this is uncalled for dividends. We believe the bulk of this will still be in the treasury on October 1, the date we should have the money. But supposing this all be called for, and taking the previous year as a basis, allowing for all the liabilities of the company, there would still be in the treasury October 1, \$743, while the (Continued on page 800.)

TABLE A.—IRRIGATION FROM STREAMS AND WELLS, IN 1899, WITH COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

	Irrig	ation from st	reams.		ion from ells.	Cost of	
Countles.	No. of ditches.	Acreage irrigated.	Total length in miles of main ditches.	wells.	Acres irrigated.	construc- tion of irrigation systems. \$529,755	
The State	107	21,711	324	599	1,909	\$020,100	
Cheyenne. Clark. Finney. Gray. Hamilton. Kearny. Meade. Reno. Wallace. All other counties.	4 4 3 11 10 3 4	568 1,120 8,482 495 1,877 7,000 652 345 453 719	69 14 60 8 14 104 10 8 -17 20	4 6 77 1 7 19 9 12 10 454	13 9 457 1 37 71 272 53 21 975	106,220 14,315 102,225 1,950 9,050 213,500 15,500 3,575 5,900 57,520	

CHANGES BETWEEN 1889 AND 1899. changes during the last decade in the the chief irrigating counties.

number of irrigators and in the acreage The following table shows the irrigated for the State, and for a few of

TABLE B.-NUMBER OF IRRIGATORS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1899 AND 1889, WITH PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

	Numb	er of irrigat	ors.		Acres irrigate	ed.
Counties.	1899,	1889.	Per cent of inc.	1899.	1889.	Per cent of inc.
The State	14 182 20 39 88	519 2 162 4 8 91 252 annexed	79.0 600.0 12.3 400.0 387.5 23.3 132.5 in 1893.	23.620 1,129 8,939 496 1,914 7,071 4,071	20,818 550 9,151 266 1,130 5,218 4,503	13.5 105.3 *22.3 86.5 69.4 35.5 *9.6

the State, and in 1899, 929, an increase of 79.0 per cent. The total area irrigated in 1899 was 20,818 acres, and in 1899, 23,620 acres, an increase of 13.5 per cent. There has been a large increase in the number of irrigators, but not a corresponding increase in the number of acres irrigated. This is explained by

In 1889 there were 519 irrigators in the large increase in the number of farms which irrigate small areas by means of windmills and of water pumped from streams, and by a shortage of water for the ditches operated in 1899. The total value of irrigated products was \$226,453; hay and forage, \$154,257; cereals, \$10,109; vegetables, \$45,662; orchard fruits, \$11,315; small fruits, \$2,974; and other crops, \$2,136.

Spring Valley Farmers' Institute.

EDITORKANSAS FARMER:—The annual picnic institute of the Spring Valley Farmers' Club was a decided success in every way. The train stopped at the grove and left the speakers from the college and Mr. Westgate, Master of the State Grange. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange was called home from Arkansas City, Saturday. We were disappointed in not hearing him, but Mr. Westgate gave us a good talk about the grange; its history, objects and accomplishments.

Mrs. Calvin, librarian of the agricultural college is undoubtedly the best lady speaker we have had at our institutes. She held the close attention of the audience while she talked of the "American Woman" and gave valuable instruction to the mothers of Kansas and a good many hints to the husbands, that many will do well to heed.

Professor Otis gave one of his dairy talks which was pronounced as it always is one of the best of the day. Our county superintendent L. M. Knowles, filled half an hour with suggestions and examples to create higher aspirations in boys and girls, and in older people as well.

The vocal music by the Spring Valley chorous was highly appreciated; also the band music which was ren-dered by the Florence Citizen Band.

The number present was variously es timated at from 800 to 1,000 people.

Hot weather saps the vital energy and makest the hardest workers feel lazy. To maintain strength and energy, use Prickly Ash Bitters. It is the friend of industry.

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

The Houng Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

A SUMMER MORNING.

Oh, the earth and the air,
Honeysuckle and rose:
Fir-trees tapering high
Into the deep repose
Of the fleckless sky;
Hills that climb and are strong:
Basking, contented plain;
Sunlight poured out along
The sea of the grass like rain;
Spice-burdened winds that rise,
Whisper, wander and hush:
And the caroling harmonies
Of robin and quall and thrush:—
O God. Thy world is fair!

And this but the place of His feet!
I had cried, "Let me see; let me hear;
Show me the ways of Thy hand:"
For it all was a riddle drear
That I fainted to understand.
Canopy, close draw round,
Part not nor lift from the ground:
Move not your finger tips,
Firs, from the heavens' lips.
When this is the place of His feet,
How should I bear to raise
My blasted vision to meet
The inconceivable blaze
Of His majesty complete?
—Anon -Anon,

Drudgery.

It quite frequently happens that peo ple grumble at what, in later years, they acknowledge to have been their greatest blessing. Young people as a rule count it somewhat of a burden that they must work; yet this necessity, which seems to them so irksome, is a boon for which they should devoutly give

The boy or girl who does not have to work, whom in our narrowness of mind we sometimes envy, is really the one we should pity. What more pitiful fate than to go through life convinced that one is a superfluity, that no one needs him, that the place one fills were better left unoccupied! Such is the fate of the man who does not work.

There are certain natural laws in the universe which no one can evade, and universe which no one can evade, and none can ignore except to his own hurt. Such is the law of gravity. If I say "I do not believe in gravity. I think it is all a fiction, a myth, and I do not intend to pay any attention to it," and go about with that intention, I will soon suffer. Suppose I am up in a tree-top picking fruit, and think I will just walk over to another tree without taking the trouble to climb down and up again. It is a very simple matter since gravitation is merely an imaginary force and there is nothing to draw me to the ground. So I start out stepping confidently into the air toward the other tree. There is no need to tell the remainder of the steam but it is seen to mainder of the story, but it is safe to venture that I recognize, hereafter, the power of at least one of nature's laws.

Such another law is work; even so dire are the consequences of ignoring it. I say "There is no such law. I have enough to eat and to wear; then why should I work? I will ignore this so-called law." What then? With mind and hands unoccupied, I drift into a driveling incompetency, despondency, crime, insanity. Too late I learn the reality of the law of work, and the consequences of breaking it.

Work is really not disagreeable. It

Work is really not disagreeable. It is a pleasure, did we but take it so. There are only two conditions under which work becomes drudgery. One is when it is too arduous for our strength and endurance. The other is when it is done dully, riscontentedly, complaingly, heedless of its meaning and worth, without ideals, without a look

The first of the conditions I would say from my somewhat limited observations and experience, can always be done away with. If your work is too hard there must be an easier way to do it. Think about it, study it as you would a problem, until you have become master of the situation. If there is too much of your work, do not dot it all. I know a good many wiser and better people than I would hold up their hands in horror at such a proposition, but surely the body is more than meat and raiment, and to shirk some non-essential is wiser than to overwork.

If the first difficulty can be overcome, the second surely is possible of solu-tion. Here the problem is with oneself. It is a matter of will whether our work shall be done stupidly or intelligently, vretchedly or happily. So many people do not look beneath the surface of things. Milking the cows is a part of the chores instead of helping to feed the family. Washing the dishes is a weary piece of drudgery to be done again within a couple of hours, instead of a loving ministry to everyone's hap-riness. Raising corn and tending the children, either one is a drudgery or opportunity for noble service to the world, just according as we look at it. opportunity for noble service to the world, just according as we look at it. All work is a preparation, an education, drawer in the spare room,"

a discipline for harder and worthier tasks ahead, profitable and pleasurable in proportion as it is done intelligently and faithfully. Use your "think-machine," make your head save your heels, and drudgery will disappear.

What She Gave.

"I see," said Jane, laying down the paper with a sigh, "that Mr. Danielson has given half a million dollars to the new lospital. If one only had his million to the done in the state of the see when the see one in the see of the see lions! There is so much to be done in the world, and if you have neither money nor talent you can do nothing!"
Her father looked at her a moment.

She was one of the eager, nervous, modern girls who are burning with anxiety

to set right a world gone wrong.
"Let me tell you a story about myself, Jenny," he said. "When I went to college I was a farmboy, used to a home life and with my mother and sisters." The college was in the midst of nome life and with my mother and sisters. The college was in the midst of a busy town. I had a small room in a cheap boarding-house which swarmed with noisy students. They sang, shouted, played games, fenced, and sometimes drank. It was impossible for me to study. After a couple of months I to study. After a couple of months I ceased to try, and sang and told stories and soon began to drink with the rest.

"One day the sister of one of my classmates asked me to supper. Each of the class had been asked by her in turn. She was a plain, middle-aged woman, not learned or bright in any way, busy in taking care of her family and house. But she had a thought to spare to a stranger—a boy whom she saw probably on the brink of ruin.

"When I was going away she said, laughing, 'Of course you will be work-ing hard now to be leader of your class, Ing hard now to be leader of your chas; to satisfy your mother. It is simply impossible for you to study in that babel of a house. Why not take the corner of my back porch for a study?"

"She led the way to a little nook overlooking an old-fashioned garden. 'It is never used,' she said. 'Nobody will distingly you. You can enter from outside.

turb you. You can enter from outside. We shall not interfere with you, nor will you with us.'

"The quiet little corner, shaded by grape-vines, was an enchanted place to me after the noisy, ill-smelling boardinghouse. I came to it the next day and found a chair and table with a lock-drawer for my papers and books. I remember that the tears stood in my eyes for sheer happiness. It was the first time that I had been alone since I left home. I went to work. I would be leader of my class! I would satisfy mother!

"Well, that little nook was my salva tion. The woman who gave it to me and her husband and children grew to and her husband and children grew to be dear to me. They brought me into a world of innocent, pure aims, quite apart from my college life. If I was kept near to the right during the years when a man is most sorely tempted, it was by the kind thought which gave me that quiet corner. There was not one of my class whom that woman did not know and help by her sympathy in not know and help by her sympathy in some simple little way. Yet she had neither money nor great intellectual gifts."—The Youth's Companion.

An Eighteenth Century Club Story.

In the days when our grandfathers were young, in a little New England town, there existed a organization of men, for purposes social or convivial, and from it were excluded all women.

In it were lawyers, doctors, an exconsul, and some merchants, with a farmer and a judge. They met often at the homes of the different members, and the principle feature of the even-ing was a banquet, in the preparation of which, the skill of the wives of the different members was taxed to the utmost, while they were not admitted to when demands the table time and skill became irksome, the ladies met and determined that they would cook no more dinner of which they could not partake, and that they would organize and eat without their respective lords.

This gave the men some inconvenince but was soon adjusted by employing a cook, who prepared their dinners in the absence of the lady of the house.

One cold evening in winter, the gentlemen were holding their meeting in one mansion-home, and the ladies in another. Matters went on well, and the time drew near for the banquet. The cook in the kitchen was preparing a dinner for the merry company of men, and the turkey in the big brick oven was just done, when a sleigh drew up at the back door, silently without bells, and from it stepped the mistress of the house.

In the kitchen Hannah looked up in

surprise.



the mistress gone, also the turkey from the oven. This last departure, which filled her with consternation, was not discovered until a few minutes later, when she wished it for the table.

Meanwhile, the turkey, hot and brown

was wrapped in a sheet, and rapidly taken to the ladies' meeting, where it was received with great glee, and immediately placed on the tables, ready for the feast, which the deft fingers of the ladies had made ready.

They sat down and were having much quiet fun over the venture, when the noise of a bombardment outside was heard; and for an hour missles of var-ious kinds, together with snow-balls, were hurled at the house, interspersed with some rather vigorous language. Quietly the meal proceeded, and the turkey rapidly disappeared, while the wrath of the men outside waxed hot and hotter. It was of no use to clamor or even to fill the chimney with brush and snow, which they did. "No admittance" to the other sex was the rule in theirs' as in the men's club, and they were flially left to turkey in peace.

Some changes were afterwards made to who and by laws and the wives and

in rules and by-laws, and the wives and husbands were allowed to mingle each in the other's social pleasure, to the mutual benefit of each.

"DOWN EASTER."

Uncle Sam at the World's Fair.

Plans for the United States Government building at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis have now been approved by the official board of managers in charge of the Government exhibit. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury, has directed the preparation of the plans, which call for a building 764 feet long, 243 feet wide at the ends and 175 feet wide in the central portions. The style is somewhat of the classic order, less festive than the other Exposition palaces. The center of the building will be surmounted by a dome 100 feet in diameter, similar in character to the dome of the par-thenon at Rome. The apex of the dome will be 175 feet above ground. The main facade will be 764 feet long, with center and pavilions connected by a colonnade of Ionic columns five feet in diameter and 45 feet high. The central pavilion with the colonnade on each side will form a portico 15 feet wide and 524 feet long. The interior floor area will be 724 by 175 feet, entirely free of columns. The end parades will contain one central portico 250 feet long. The building will be of staff, a composition of plaster be white. A magnificent color scheme has been devised for the interior. The Government building will have an imresembling stone, and the exterior will posing site fifty feet above the principal exhibit palaces. A magnificent flight of steps 100 feet wide will lead up to the main portico. "Ramps," or sloping paths will furnish another means of reaching the building. Statuary will be freely used in adorning the building and its approaches. The estimated cost of the Government building is \$350,000 and \$50,000 more will be expended on the Fisheries building which will stand southwest from the main structure. The Fisheries building will be 135 feet square. The construction of the Government buildings will begin soon. It is the policy of the Government to open its buildings and exhibits on time.

Great Telephone Inventor's Airship.

Urof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is personally supervising the construction of an airship at his home at Baddeck, Cape Breton. This is to be exhibited at the Louisiana Pur-chase Exposition. The craft is said to

Hannah obeyed, and returned, to find be the result of years of study on the part of Professor Bell, and represents an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It is twenty feet long, and is com-posed of seventy-five distinct parts. It is celled internally with canvas, and in places with linen stretched on piano wires. Five miles of the wire were used in the construction. The principle of the kite will be utilized to a considerable extent in this machine, which is to carry human freight. This means that the aeroplane sistem, not used in any of Santos-Dumont's airships, will be a feature of Professor Bell's machine.

Just what Professor Bell hopes to accomplish with his airship is not certain, but those who know him insist he intends to outdo Santos-Dumont in the conquering of the great problem, and they predict a machine ready for a test of mettle with Santos-Dumont's newest airship now building in this country for the World's Fair aerial contests at St. Louis in 1904.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

A LITTLE BOY RHYME.

At night my ma she tucks me in
An' pats th' covers down,
An' kisses me an' says "Good-night,
Go off to sleepy-town,
—She says—
"To sleepy-dreamy town."

But first she hears me say my prayers, An' kisses me some more, An' nen goes down th' creaky stairs An' shuts th' stairway door —She does— She alwuz shuts 'at door.

An' I 'ist lay there in th' dark
'N', scared at ever' sound,
I cover up my head—an' nen
I hear things movin' round
—I do—
'Ist movin' round an' round!

An' nen when I'm 'ist all curled up 'N' 'fraid as I c'n be, I think, ain't nothin' bothers boys 'At says their prayers like me

—I bet— 'Ist big long prayers like me.

So nen I go to countin' sheep
'Ist like my grandpa said;
An' nen-why men first thing I'm gone
To land o' Sleepy-head
—I be— To land o' Sleepy-head.

Nen next I know—w'y t's broad daylight,
'N' I skip an' yun down stairs—
What's 'at you say? Said 'em last night—
Don't need long, 'fraidy prayers
When it's light!—
What's use o' big long prayers?
—William Lucius Graves.

Rabbits.

EUGENE HARSHBARGER, AGE 11.

out. I have four big rabbits, and two of them have made nests. One is silver color and the other is black. The silver one made her nest in a little box, a foot and a half square with a hole in one end for her to get in at; the black one made her's in a large box. There was a little bundle of chicken wire in it and she made her nest down in that. Then they traded nests and the black one had two little ones—they were both Belgian hares. The silver one has had only one, and it is very pretty. It is the color of silver, too. I am not have the desired any more because troubled with cats any more, because the big black rabbit drives them away.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Sixty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It soothes the Child, softens the Gums, allays all Parin; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrheas. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Twenty-Ave Cents a Bettle.

The Some Circle.

HIS NEW BROTHER.

Yes, I've got a little brother,
Never asked to have him, nuther,
But he's here.
They just went away and bought him,
And, last week the doctor brought him,
Weren't that queer?
When I heard the news from Molly,
Why I thought at first 'twas jolly,
'Cause you see. When I heard the news from Molly,
Why I thought at first 'twas jolly,
'Cause, you see,
I s'posed I could go and get him
And then mama, course, would let him
Play with me.
Fut when I had once looked at him,
"Why," I says, "Great snakes, is that him?
Just that mite!"
They said "Yes," and "Ain't he cunning?"
And I thought they must be funnin',—
He's a sight!
He's sc small, it's just amazin',
And you'd think that he was blazin',
He's so red.
And his nose is like a berry,
And he's baid as Uncle Jerry
On his head.
Why, he isn't worth a brick,
All he does is cry and kick,
He can't stop;
Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—
I don't see why pa don't change him
At the shop.
Now we've got to dress and feed him,
And we really didn't need him
More'n a frog;
Why'd they buy a baby brother
When they know I'd a good deal ruther
Have a dog?
—Anonimous.

The Men Who Have Made Kansas.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY. Energy well directed will generally win in the end. Not many young men of to-day know or will ever know how much of it was necessary to make homes in Kansas. How many promises were made only to disappoint! Great promises induced many to give up the homes they had in the east and make their way toward the land of promise, only to find disappointment.
The year 1874 will be remembered

by many farmers and others of this great State of Kansas. The spring promised great things, but, like many other promises, it had to be broken. It is not always safe to place too much reliance on promises. Great promises brought many to Kansas. But it seemed for a long time that they would never

be realized. Yes, the spring of 1874 promised much for Kansas, but the dry, hot summer destroyed them all.

The early rains made a good wheat crop, which was harvested in good shape, but the drought and extreme heat seemed to burn every other crop. Those who left the east when everything was green and growing on every were much disappointed when they reached Kansas. How much disappointment and how many heartaches none will ever know except those who passed through it. Traveling west over the then Kansas Pacific was no pleas-ure. The hot air blew through the cars like the heat of an oven. The grass-hoppers were so thick on the way that the train could scarcely travel for grease on the rails. When Abilene was reached desolation was found. There was nothing to show that any green was ever there except corn stubs.

Many who wanted to make homes in Kansas, became discouraged and went back to the wife's relations, and many others would have done so if wife had relations to go to. What heartaches many had who stayed! Those were times to try men's souls. Heat, drought and grasshoppers, and not much food except that which cost three or four prices. Determination was necessary to

hold on. The fall brought rains, and the rains made things grow. Of green wheat there was no end. This was a new promise. The year 1875 proved good. There were potatoes, green peas and much garden stuff to use by June 9. A fine spring and summer and timely rains produced a splendid crop of everything. New hope came to many. A large acr age of wheat was sown the fall of 1876. It made a fine start but the grasshoppers came once more and ate it all, or nearly so. Some few fields were left and these made a good crop. But thousands of acres were resown after the grasshoppers left that never matured, sown too late for the season. The grasshoppers did very little harm to the corn crop, as the corn was well matured before they came. But every green thing went out of sight, and there was nothing to be seen for it except grass-

Hope again was necessary. "Try, try again" was the motto. Kansas has was the motto. Kansas has always produced a good crop of hope. We have had no grasshoppers here since the fall of 1876. What other State can say as much? But many promises have been made and many refusals to fulfill those promises. Many times when fulfill those promises. Many times when It seemed we only had to put forth our hand to get it, it was not there, for it was gone. Many who lost hope and

quit Kansas then would gladly exchange with those who held on. Small eighty-acre farms have increased to 160, 240 and 320 acres and in some cases whole sections. In the place of one or two room houses, are six, eight and ten room houses.

Small shanty barns have been followed by ten, twelve and twenty horse capacity barns. The ox team and pony team have gone. Where there were one or two cows then, now ten, twenty or thirty are seen on many a farm, with other stock in proportion. In the place of one or two pigs then, now are seen hundreds of fine Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas. We have lots of thorough-bred hogs in Kansas and good ones, too.

It took energy and grit and lots of stick-to-it-iveness to accomplish so much and turn the desert into a garden. Those who were young men and women then are growing older now. But many of them have energy as of old. There seems to be something in the ozone of Kansas to give ambition, even if strength does fail somewhat. There are many eighty-year-old men here who are still young or think they are, which is the same thing. For no one is any older than he thinks himself or feels.

Many more have passed over to the great beyond, but Kansas is better because they lived and helped to make Kansas what it is. There is still much to do. The world is not what it should be, or will be by and by. But it is getting better. It is good to be young now. There are so many good things in store for the young, which will be realized when they are older. It seems a pity sometimes that we can not be always young. But youth is the time of bloom and age the time of the fruit. How well it will be if the fruit is of the right kind.

Beverages.

To look over the nation's drink bill must be a great encouragement to temperance workers. The statistics show that the consumption of all spirituous drinks is less than it was from 1890 to 1894, and the American Grocer concludes that "the cheaper and the milder stimulants are growing in favor, and are steadily reducing the use or flery liquors."

With the great abundance and variety of fruit which this country produces it is surprising that any intoxicant should be desired. The following are some of the popular beverages which are suitable for any company:

KANSAS CITY TEA PUNCH.

Pour one quart of boiling water on one tablespoonful of any stron tea, and allow it to stand until perfectly cold, then strain. In the meantime add to one pint of sugar, the juice of three lemons, the juice of three oranges, the pulp and juice of one shredded pine apple, and allow all to stand until the sugar is dissolved. When ready to serve, add the tea to the fruit-juice and pulp, with one quart of Apollinaris wa ter and one quart of fresh berries or thinly sliced peaches. Pour block of ice in the punch-bowl.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

Take twelve lemons, one quart of ripe raspberries, one ripe pineapple, two pounds of best white sugar and three cuarts of cold water. Peel the lemons very thin, squeeze the juice over the peel, let it stand a few hours, add the sugar, mash the raspberries with onehalf pound of sugar, cut the pineapple, after paring it, in very thin slices, and cover with sugar. Strain the lemon-juice into a bowl, add the raspberries and pineapple, and mix thoroughly. Add the three quarts of water, stir all together until the sugar is dissolved, and then it is ready to serve.

FRUIT PUNCH.

To the juice of six lemons and three oranges add four tablespooufuls of sugar, the juice from one can of pineapples and one can of preserved cher-ries, and let stand three hours. Add one quart of ice-water and one cupful

of finely chipped ice. If too strong weaken with ice-water, and add more sugar if necessary, but it should not be very rich or strong and not too sweet. too sweet.

FRUIT PUNCH NO. 2.

Place over the fire long enough to entirely dissolve one pint of granulated sugar in one quart of water; take from the fire, add to the syrup the juice from three fine lemons, the grated peel of one lemon and the pulp and juice of one orange and one pineapple which has been peeled and picked into pieces. Let the liquid mixture stand until part ly cooled, then strain through a coarse sieve, rubbing as much of the fruit through as possible, then place where it will become perfectly cold. At serv-ing time add to the liquid one pint of ice-cold Apollinaris water.

FRUIT LEMONADE.

Place one and one-half pints of sugar with one quart of water in a saucepan fire until the sugar is dis the solved. Peel and grate one pineapple, and add to this one sliced banana, one half cupful of seeded cherries and one half cupful of grapes cut into halves and seeded. Add the prepared fruits to the syrup when it is taken from the fire, and when the mixture is cold add the strained juice of two oranges, one-half pint of lemon-juice and one-half pint of juice from berries. When perfectly cold add one cupful of water, or more if desired. Fill each glass half full of shaved ice, and pour over it three tablespoonfuls of the fruit-mixture, and serve with a spoon.—Virginia Reed, in Farm and Fireside.

Philosophy of Laughing.

"Again, a word about the philosophy of laughter. When the system is nerved and is making conscious or unconscious effort, the nerves that tighten the walls of the blood vessels are hard at work, and pressure in the arteries is great; but a hearty laugh, as Brucke's inter-esting experiments show, tends to bring the blood over into the veins where there is no pressure, relieves the arteries and brings the exquisite sensations of relaxation of rest. This is favored even by the attitude of a hearty laugh. To draw in a full breath, throw back the head, open the mouth and let the expiration 'gurgle forth with sonorous intermittence,' to quote a phrase from the Philosophy of Laughter, and to do it again and again, slowly throws off the chains of the world's great taskmaster and brings us back, back toward the primeval paradise, where there was nothing but joy, and sin and sorrow were unknown.

"Once more optimism is one of the supreme sedatives. There are men who worry because the sun will some time go out and the earth grow dead and cold like the moon; or the coal measures be exhausted; or the fertile areas of the world dry up because of the denudation of forests, but the philosophy of health is that the best things have not happened, that man's history has only just begun, that, on the whole, there has been steady progress, that in virtue, comfort, knowledge, arts, re-ligion and nearly, if not quite, all the essentials of the further development of man, faith in human nature and belief in a future better than the the conclusion of every philosophy of development and evolution. It is our good fortune to live in a day of the evolution of evolution, and this is giving a new meaning to the very word progress and makes us feel that the world is rational and beneficent to the core, and that where conscious purpose and effort fail we sink back into ever-lasting arms. This is a sanifying point of view authorized now by both science and religion, and is a good psychic state

to sleep on or in which to enter the great rest.
"The idea of the Kingdom of God is

not yet realized. It makes the opti-mistic assumption that the human race as a whole is ascendant, not decadent, and that society is in the making, not moribund. Again it is not content with the less discouraging philosophy of history that assumes that everything good and great that can happen or be done in the world of man has already oc-curred, that Eden has bloomed and faded, and if it come again will only beed, and if it come again will only be-cause history eternally repeats itself; that history is made up of cycles in the sense of either Plato or Herder; that periods of great reform and advance can never present anything of import-ance that is new, but only undergo a palingenesis indefinitely repeated. Lotze says that we must not envy our more fortunate descendants in the future, but only serve them, for God loves man at all stages alike. Weiss interprets the Kingdom as meaning a worthy close of the historic stadia, perhaps sub specie aeternitatis; that the personality of man is God's greatest work; that we should rejoice that others, who come after, can stand upon our shoulders, and that no ultimate good is lost for the early workers in the historic field, to which we should subordinate ourselves as we love to do for our children."-G. Stanley Hall, in Ainslee's.

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NEW ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY-The finest in the Missouri Valle Writes for estalogue to WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topoka, Mr.



A Card to Poland-China Breeders.

(Continued from page 797.) chances are that with the uncalled for dividends there will be over \$1,000. We regret to have to make the statement to you, and we regret the fact that the majority of the board of management of the Standard Record Association fall so far below the broad views and progressive policy of other like associations which not only encourage, but originate and foster such enterprises as we have

We are compelled, therefore, to appeal to the breeders and friends of the Poland-Chinas for help. The stock yards company have undertaken to build all necessary facilities and donate in cash \$500, on the understanding that we furnish a like amount. Under these circumstances unless the breeders re-spond to the appeal and make up the amount of money needed, we can hardly avoid failure. There is not a breeder of Poland-Chinas in the United States that cannot afford to give something while there are many who can afford to give liberally rather than that the show of Poland-Chinas should suffer in comparison with the cattle or Berkshires. The Berkshires have their funds secured for the premiums and expenses and many handsome specials. Our interests are several times greater and our breeders several times as numerous. We will do all in our power to make the show of the breed a credit, but we cannot do it without money. We will make every dollar go as far as pos-sible. We give our time and labor gratuitously, but you can not ask us to go ahead and incur obligations that we have no funds to pay. Appealing to all breeders in the United States—we can-not write to each one separately—it becomes necessary, therefore, for each man to voluntarily fill out the blank herewith inclosed for whatever amount he is willing to pay and return to Frank D. Winn, Secretary, Mastin, Kansas. After the success of the exhibition is assured, then we ask you to consider the advisability of having one record company for the whole country, one exone system, one management, and that management pledged to an intelligent care of all interests of that most popular of all breeds, the Poland-

H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman. FRANK D. WINN, NUCLEURIY.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the race, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

For some time past the Kansas FARMER has been hearing of a new breeder of Poland-Chinas who has already won the reputation among his neighbors of breeding and owning only the best quality of stock. Mr. Emmett McGrew of Kossuth, Kansas, has a herd of Poland-Chinas that he thinks anyone would be proud to own. The two prominent herd boars are Rustle I Know by Perfect I Know, and Eclipsed Rival A breeder who is Chief Eclipsed. familiar with the herd book as well as with the Poland-China breed will see at a glance that Mr. McGrew has gone direct to the fountain head for good and he is well supplied with bred gilts, a few mature sows and a number of spring pigs that are fine and lusty and are worth good money. We extend a cordial welcome to Mr. McGrew on his entrance into the breeders' world as the owner of individual animals which re-flect credit upon their ancestors and the skill of the breeder. His breeders' card will be found on page 809.

Those intending making an exhibit at the coming Iowa State Fair, August 22 to 30 are requested to write Hon. S. B. Packard, Marshalltown, Iowa, Superintendent of the Cattle Department of the Fair, stating the number of stalls they desire reserved for their exhibit. The cattle exhibit this year will be large, therefore those con-templating an exhibit will do well to reserve their space at once.

ook out for malaria. It is seasonnow. A few doses of Prickly Ash 's a sure preventive.

Kansas Exposition for 1902.

The first annual event of the Kansas State Exposition Company will be held at the Topeka State Fair Grounds, September 8-13, 1902.

The attractions this year will consist of a State Fine Stock Show, State race meeting, one of the grand circuit of Western State Fairs. In addition to the live-stock display, there will be held Topeka's Karnival of Fall Festivities, which includes a high class and attractive vaudeville performance every night on the fair grounds. The combination of races, fine stock show and amusement features will constitute the greatest attractive event held at Topeka for many years. All railroads have granted an open excursion half-rate for the entire week. For details regarding any feature of the fall attractions, address O. P. Updegraff, Secretary of the Kansas State Exposition Company, Topeka,

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

ercury will surely destroy the sense of as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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I. W. C. T. Stands for Illinois Wire Cotton Tie, the best tie ever devised. In point of economy has no equal. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any press. No breakage and the wire never slips, hence the greatest density is maintained. Endorsed by Ginners, Compressers and Exporters. Write for circular and prices.

WM. CHRISTIAN, Agent, 2081/4 Main Street, Houston, Tex.

imported cow, Lady Belle 3d, with a heifer calf at foot by Imp. Knuckleduster. The summary of the sale is as follows: 57 females brought.....\$15,855; average \$278.07 10 bulls brought...... 2,035; average 203.50 67 head brought...... 17,890; average 267.01

Mr. Robt. J. Evans, Secretary of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, announces that in order that breeders may become acquainted with the National's methods and pedigrees they have reduced the price of registration for volume IX to 50 cents. This price is made for this one volume only and closes when 4,000 pedigrees are recorded. The Secretary's address is Elpaso, Ill., and breeders may communicate with him for further particulars.

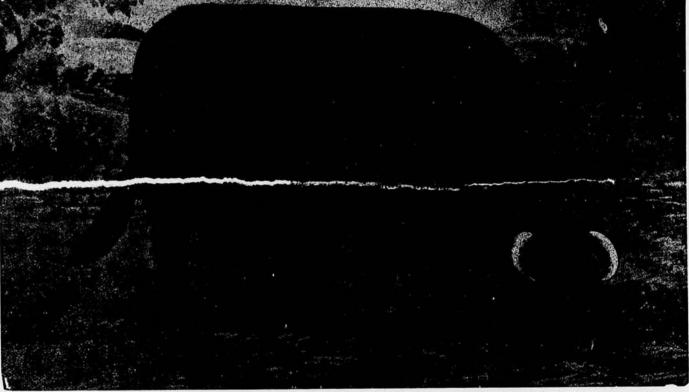
The wisdom of appointing Senator Harris of Kansas as special commissioner of the Louislana Purchase Exposition Company to visit Europe for the purpose of securing live stock for exhibition, has been heartily approved by all classes. It is now announced that Senator Harris will make a strong effort to secure King Edward's herd of Shorthorns for the Exposition. King Edward has one of the most complete herds in Europe and inherited his love for them from his father, who developed some of the finest strains now on the other side of the water.

with them. Parties desiring the best of Hereford cattle or Berkshire swine should visit Sunny Slope.

The Shorthorn breeders of Kansas will soon have another addition to their number. Smith Brothers, of Bayard, Iowa, have purchased large ranches near Emporia, Kans., and will move their herd there about December 1. The foundation stock for their new herd will be the pick of their present herd, supplemented by choice selections out of the best herds of Iowa and Kansas. They are firm believers in the theory that the Shorthorn cattle are the best all-purpose cattle for the farmer, alming to produce cows which will furnish an abundant milk supply either for the calves or for the the dairy, and yet have the natural qualities of fattening readily when furnished with a normal supply of corn and alfalfa. May the "Sunrise" Herd of Shorthorns make Emporia as famous for Shorthorns as "Sunny Slope" has made her famous for her Herefords.

approved by all classes. It is now announced that Senator Harris will make a strong effort to secure King Edward's herd of Shorthorns for the Exposition. King Edward has one of the most complete herds in Europe and inherited his love for them from his father, who developed some of the finest strains now on the other side of the water.

Mr. Carey M. Porter, Secretary of the Franklin County Fair Association, reports that the prospects for a successful county fair were never so promising as at present. Hreeders and farmers throughout the county and adjacent country are taking a lively interest in the matter and Ottawa will specified by the feeder as well as the first and the first with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached on the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached on their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached in that market last week when a bunch of pure-bred Short-horn and pure-bred Angus steers topped their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached in that market last week when a bunch of pure-bred Angus steers topped their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached in that market last week when a bunch of pure-bred Angus steers topped their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached on their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to their market at \$8.6



Herd bull owned by George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Manager of the Breeders' Combination Sale to be held at St. Joseph Stock Yards, on Thursday, August 14, 1902.

Gossip About Stock.

Breeders of imported stock who wish to show at the State Fine Stock Show at To-peka, September 8-13, 1902, should corre-spond with the secretary of the Kansas Exposition Company, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kansas.

On September 17, 1902, J. F. Finley, of Breckenridge, Mo., will hold a dispersion sale of Crystal Springs Herd of Shorthorn cattle. This will afford a splendid opportunity for buyers. Detailed announcefor buyers. Detailed announces will appear later in the Kansas

C. R. Thomas, Secretary American Here-ford Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, writes us to inform the Hereford breeders that entries in the Here-ford classes at the Minnesota State Fair must be made to Secretary Thomas before the 15th of August.

A farmer named Frank Beebe, of Jones City, Okla., has just contracted his crop of Elberta peaches to a commission house at a price of 42½ cents per crate. As his yield will be about 12,000 crates this year his Elbertas will bring him about \$3,600 in cash, while his pears, apples, and plums will enable him to start another bank account. Oklahoma is rapidly winning a reputation as a great fruit country.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of the Kansas City Cattle Market, a bright and interesting publication gotten out by the L. A. Allen Cattle Commission Company of Kansas City, Mo., who make a specialty of strictly cattle business. This firm has had twenty-five years of active and successful experience in the cattle trade, consequently are in a position to give correct advice to all cattlemen. Write them for their Kansas City Cattle Market.

The third annual sale of Shorthorn cattle from the Glenfoyle Herd of A. Chrystal was held on Tuesday, July 30, at Marshall, Mich. A large crowd was in attendance and the prices realized were satisfactory. The top of the sale was brought by the

undoubtedly have one of the three big fairs of the State. Hutchinson and Wichita will be warm competitors for the distinction of being the biggest county fair in the State, while Topeka will hold an exposition that no one can afford to miss. The string of prizes held up at Ottawa makes it well worth the breeder's while to be represented by his herd.

In a letter from H. W. Avery of the horse breeding and importing firm of Henry Avery & Son, we read the statement that they have recently lost their herd horse, Dublin 24680 (44533). The letter does not state the cause of Dublin's death. A handsome cut of Dublin was published on the first page of the Kansas Farmer for March 27, together with a brief statement of his breeding and a description of himself. This horse was sired by the champlon breeding stallion at the Chicago International and he won the prizes at the horse judging contest at the State Agricultural College in March last both for draft horses and the ideal farm horse. We extend our sympathy to the Messrs. Avery who will find difficulty in replacing Dublin, although they have some excellent young horses now in their herd. they have some now in their herd.

The Hereford cattle at "Sunny Slope," Emporia, Kans., are in fine condition this summer. Like all Kansas pastures, those around "Sunny Slope" are on the boom and the "whiteface" rustlers have taken advantage of their opportunities and are developing into grand specimens of the breed. The calves sired by the grand bull, Keep On, are wonderfully uniform in type and markings, and illustrate the prepotency of a good sire. Calves sired by Java are all good, growthy individuals with plenty of bone, short legged, and carrying plenty of flesh on the back and hind quarters. Wild Tom's influence is still strongly represented in the young stuff and his calves are a credit to their sire. Sunny Slope will probably be represented at Des Moines, Iowa, Hamline, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., Mr. C. A. Stannard also has the largest Berkshire herd in the world, and has had good success

the breeder it must not be forgotten that there is a large number of native cattle which have been sold without profit to the country feeders. Green and half fat native cattle are not topping any of the markets at present.

The first attractive live stock event of the season will be the Shorthorn Breeders' Combination sale to be held at St. Joseph Stock Yards on Thursday, August 14, 1992, under the management of Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., to whom all requests for catalogues should be sent. Consignors to this sale have promised as good animals as their herd affords and Manager Bothwell believes that the entire offering will compare with those made by other breeders. There will be a good variety of blood lines from which to select and the individual merit of the offering compares well with the breeding. Another thing of importance to be considered in connection with this live stock event will be the opportunity to visit the great live stock market of South St. Joseph, Mo., which has probably made the greatest growth of substantial business of any similar market in the country for the same length of time.

The Duroc-Jersey swine are rapidly forging to the front as a new breed to this country which combines in a large degree the merits of the older breeds which have been especially bred for hams and shoulders with those which have been bred for bacon. They are remarkably deep hogs with good hams and shoulders and are especially noted for their great reproductive powers and early maturity, and Mr. Green McFarland, of the firm of McFarland Brothers, Beaman, Pettis County, Mo., showed us a sow of this breed which had brought him forty-two pigs in three litters within twelve months. The McFarland Brothers combine with Harry Sneed of Smithton in the same county to hold a sale of this breed of hogs at the State Fair grounds, Sedalia, Mo., on August 22d. Perhaps no breed has ever attained popularity on account of its good qualities so rapidly as has the Duroc-Jerseys and any farmer or breeder who desires to get started right

with this breed should write to McFarland Brothers for their sale catalogue and any other information desired. The advertise-ment of the sale appears on page 806. Cut it out and paste it in your hat.

Regarding the Shorthorn breeders' combination sale at St. Joseph Stock Yards on August 14, the cattle are contributed by fifteen breeders, and comprise matured cows, yearlings and 2-year-old helfers and a strong lot of young bulls, ready for immediate service, all of such standard familles as Rosemary, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Ianthe, Josephine, Rose of Sharon, Ruby, Alice Maude, and others. The advantage of holding a sale of this kind at the time and place mentioned is that it is a season of comparative leisure, and breeders and prospective buyers have time to attend. St. Joseph as a sale center, has many advantages, being located in the center of a rich agricultural and stock-growing country and is a large and rapidly growing live stock market. There will in all probability be plenty of good bargains at this sale, and prospective buyers are all urged to be present to take advantage of the snaps. For catalogues, address Geo. Bothwell, Mgr., Nettleton, Mo.

Mgr., Nettleton, Mo.

One of the best things to be seen at Glendale Farm, so long noted for good things in Shorthorns, is the young Imp. Prince Lovely 155860. When Dr. Wolf brought Prince Lovely over from Duthle's Herd in Scotland, he looked a little ragged and we expressed a fear that he might not excel or even equal Scotland's Charm. A look at him now serves to dispel all doubts as to his quality. He is not in full flesh by any means, yet he carries 1,930 pounds of good, solid, thick flesh. Imp. Prince Lovely is by Captain Englewood by Captain of the Guard and out of Princess Lovely 2d, whose dam was a Field Marshal cow. Princess Lovely 2d was conceded to be one of Duthle's best cows and the way Prince Lovely has developed since coming to this country convinces the writer, who has never seen his sire or dam, that he is not only a distinct credit to his ancestors but a noted acquisition to the Shorthorns of the United States. C. F. Wolf & Son have won a reputation as good feeders, as well as good breeders and their herd as a whole is now in a condition much above the avcrage. The writer was shown a roan helfer named Glendale Pavonia by Bold Count 76187 out of Imp. Pavonia who was the 5th prize winner at the Royal Show at Edinburgh, which very nearly meets his ideal of a typical Shorthorn helfer. She was imported in dam and is one of the best and one of the thickest fleshed young things in this herd and that is saying a good deal for her.

this herd and that is saying a good deal for her.

We are glad to note that a number of breeders of pure-bred cattle and swine have lately moved from noted stock-breeding States farther east to Kansas. This is undoubtedly the result of two things. These breeders can see the handwriting on the wall and understand that Kansas and Oklahoma are shortly to be the great storm centers of the pure-bred cattle industry of the world and they also realize that the wonderful crop production of these States is a sure and easy solution to the feeding problem without which no breeder can succeed. Among those who have shown this remarkable foresight is Mr. N. Manrose, who last spring moved his fine herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle from Illinois to Ottawa, Kans. His herd-bull, obtained since coming here, is Glitspurs Knight 171591 by Golden Knight of Enterprise 143815 out of Victoria Glitspur 2d (Vol. 46). He is a red bull bred by Purdy Hrothers. Harris, Mo., and is of a quality to reflect credit at once upon these noted breeders as well as the herd which he now heads. The former herd-bull was Proud Guide 153729 whom the writer did not see as he was sold before the removal of the herd from Illinois, but to judge from the young animals of his get now in the herd her must have been a bull of superior merit. A very impressive matron in this herd is the red cow Gwynnevere 2d, Vol. 38, by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge out of old Gwynnevere, and tracing to Imp. Beauty. She is of the class of Shorthorns that it is a delight to see and represents the former herd-bull and the other members of his family now in the herd. Mr. Manrose is a breeder who comes to this State with the highest quality of recommendation and a splendid reputation as a breeder and a gentleman of repute and we take pleasure in introducing him to the breeders of Kansas through his advertising card shown on page 809.

From among the many remedies offered for diseases of the horse, it would be difficult for the novice to make a choice. One can safely depend, however, on anything that has been sold and used for many years. There is one such that stands out with exceeding great prominence. We refer to Kendall's Spavin Cure, manufactured by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, of Enosburg Falls, Vt. This preparation has had an exceedingly long and successful career. Beginning in a small way in the State where it is manufactured, its merits have commended themselves to intelligent horse owners and have given it a footing i nall parts of the world where horses are used and appreclated. It has witnessed the coming of hundreds of preparations to occupy its field, and has seen them one by one disappear. Through it all, Kendall's Spavin Cure has kept on in the even tenor of its way. It is because of the intrinsic merit of the article that it has been enabled to obtain this lead, and to maintain it for so long a time. Among all the horse remedies, even at this day, for a standard remedy and general purpose use upon the farm, we believe that the great majority of those competent to judge would unhesitatingly select Kendall's Spavin Cure. It is useful alike for man or

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

beast. The Dr. Kendall Co. publish a book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which is a most valuable compendium of horse information. It is well illustrated, concisely written, and contains a most useful and independent discussion of almost every disease to which the horse is subject. Within the same compass, so much and so reliable information can not be gathered from any other source. It can be procured for the writing to the publisher, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer. With this book in his hands, are Kendall's Spavin Cure ready in his stable, he may be his own veterinarian in most of the cases he shall have to treat. The book instantly commends itself to any one who wants reliable information in brief form, and the fact that the remedy has for many years withstood all tests and attacks upon it and continued to grow in popularity in proof positive of its worth. Write the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., at Enosburg Falls, Vt., for a copy of their book on the horse and his diseases, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

burg Falls, Vt., for a copy of their book on the horse and his diseases, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

Mr. Wesley Sloan, of Wellsville, Kans., is a breeder of Hereford cattle who had the knowledge and judgment which enabled him to start right. His aged herd bull, Heslod 16th, is one of old Heslod 2d's best calves and out of Tiollope 41293 by Landor 36729 out of Lady Trim 28429. Heslod 16th is a worthy son of an honored sire but will now have to look to his laurels as the young bull Copyright 90079 has been placed at the head of the herd. Copyright is by Helmet by Beau Brummel Jr., by Don Carlos. His dam is Queen Mab by Prince Edwin, a son of Lord Wilton. There are some remarkably good bulls of the Hereford breed in Kansas and Copyright is one of the best. He should figure in the shows this fall and the owner may yet be induced to show him. He is very nearly the ideal Hereford and is "all bull." The two bulls mentioned are royally bred and have a royal progeny growing up about them. On the other side of the house the family is equally good, for illustration, Dotty Dimple 75096 by Headlight 61219 by Earl of Shadeland 22d and out of Dimple 66104 by Rossiter 61233, tracing to Fortune and Lord Wilton. His dam is Lady Daylight 51428 by Earl of Shadeland 22d, out of a Beau Real cow. Dotty Dimple is one of the grandest cows of the breed that we have seen in Kansas and her daughter, Dotty Dimple 2d 105073, out of Heslod 2d is a plece of jewelry. We mention these two cows as typical of the breeding on the Sloan farm. During this visit we were interested in the cow Sophia 2557. This cow is especially interesting because of the fact that she is a Colin Cameron cow and it has been a matter of interest to note how these cows will develop under Kansas conditions. It will be remembered by those who have attended the Colin Cameron sales that most of his offerings have come from the Arizona alfalfa-fields rather thin in flesh and, sometimes a trifle off in size. They are of the best breeding to be found in

few young animals of these Princely families are offered for sale in his breeders' card on page 805.

Secretary Coburn is quoted as saying that "Kansas should raise more sheep and fewer dogs, but if the farmers are in dead earnest about the dog business they should raise more sheep to feed the dogs." Dogs and sheep live harmoniously together on the same farm only when the sheep are inside the dogs. There are few animals of greater value in cleaning up the waste places of a farm and enriching it than are sheep, and now that the products of a sheep farm are so valuable and because of the fact that sheep can be raised on the average farm without crowding out any other class of good live stock, he is a wise man who can make two sheep grow where one doy grew before. Last year Kansas had 186,987 sheep and 1,956 dogs. A dog is of no earthly use to a farmer if he is just plain dog, as most of them are. He is an expensive animal to raise and brings no returns. A sheep, on the other hand, is an inexpensive animal to raise and is very profitable. These thoughts were suggested by a recent visit to the Shropshipe herd of E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans. Here is one of the finest bred flocks of this fine breed of sheep to be found anywhere in the West. The flock has been headed for the past two years by Look-Me-Over, a ram of excellent size and finish that has proved a great sire. Lately a son of Imp. Mainspring out of a Nave ewe has been bought at a long price to head this valuable flock. Imp. Mainspring was a great show ram in Geo. Allen's hands and now heads the flock of Brown Brothers, Scottsville, N. Y. The Clovernook flock is made up largely of ewes descended from Imp. Proud Salopian and Lord Hamburg. These sires are prize-winners and Proud Salopian carried off the Mansel prize at the Columbian Exposition. The writer thinks he has never seen a finer bred flock or those of better individual merit than can now be seen on Clovernook Stock Farm. A few of these excellent young rams are for sale, and some of them a

A Noted Healer.

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the great healer of Nevada, Mo., is perhaps the most widely known man in that State, his fame having reached every civilized country on the globe. The Chicago Chronicle recently sent a special representative to see Professor Weltmer and his institution, and in writing his report the representative says: "In brief, Professor Weltmer is a healer, teach-

THE BLIND MADE TO SEE THE DEAF TO HEAR THE LAME TO WALK

Sensational Cures Made Through Weltmerism, the Drugless Method Originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Noted Scientist, of Nevada, Missouri.

THE MAGNETIC JOURNAL, A 40 PAGE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, FREE TO ALL.

THE MAGNETIC JOURNAL, A 40 PAGE II

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the noted scientist of Nevada, Mo., and the originator of the Weltmer method of healing disease without the knife and without medicines, has demonstrated in thousands of instances that his method of treatment was of such an efficacious nature that there were very few of the chronic diseases heretofore termed hopeless and incurable, that would not succumb to his method. Thousands of people—men, women and children in every walk of life—have testified, many of them on their oath, that Weltmerism had cured them after their family physicians and others had termed their cases incurable. He has also had under has care men and women of national reputation, such as United States Senators, Congressmen, and Governors of States, people to whom any method of treatment is available, and as they have attested to this grand treatment it certainly must have in it elements of unusual strength. To hear of a man in this century being able to make the deaf hear, the blind see, and the lame walk, reverts out minds back to the miracles of olden times. Yet, these sensational cures have been perfected from time to time by Prof. S. A. Weltmer. Take, for instance, in the case of Mrs. Indiana Godwin, wife of Thomas N. Godwin, who is the head of the Great Virginia Iron Works Company, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Godwin suffered for many years with deafness and head noises. She was permanently cured by Professor Weltmer's famous absent treatment method. She writes under date of February 23: "My husband took me to the Ciliton Springs Sanitarium of New York, where is supposed to be the best skill and talent in the United States. I was informed that my case was hopeless and a cure impossible. We came home, my mind made up to bear my affiction, when I saw Professor Weltmer's famous absent treatment method. She writes under date of February 23: "My husband took me to the Ciliton Springs Sanitarium of New York, where is supposed to be the best skill and talent in the United States. I was informed that

er limbs. His stomach refused to do its natural duties and gradually he became almost a living skeleton. A few months ago he placed himself under Professor Weltmer's care, but before doing this he called on his family physician and asked him to carefully examine him. The physician did so, and said that he could do nothing for him. His improvement under Professor Weltmer was almost immediate, and in three weeks' time he was able to sit up. Within five weeks his stomach was acting in its natural way, the first time in six years. He is now a happy and healthy man, in full possession of his faculties and body, and a heart full of appreciation of the marvelous cure made through the Professor Welter method. No matter what your disease nor how many have termed it incurable, there is hope for you in this wonderful treatment, which does away with knife and drugs as well as all tortuous methods: It is not necessary for you to leave your home to receive this treatment, for you can be cured at your own home, no matter what distance you may live. Send your name and address to Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Department No. 2, Nevada, Mo., and receive full information and convincing testimonials free.

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Frof. S. A. Weltmer proposes to give each of our readers absolutely free a copy of his magnetic journal. This journal contains forty pages of the best book paper, is handsomely illustrated with beautiful half-tone photographs, and is brimful of vital interest to every man and woman living who wishes health, wealth and happiness. Simply send your name and address to Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Department No. 2, Nevada, Mo. mentioning this paper, and you will receive The Magnetic Journal absolutely free. As the distribution is only meant for those who wish to be cured of their disease, or those who wish to take up the study of this noble and lucrative profession, we trust no one will send for The Magnetic Journal out of idle curiosity.



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er, speaker, and founder of a new philosophy—a leader without bigotry and a discase-slaver without self-exaltation or unwarranted assumptions. Rising from obscurity, coming up from nowhere, the man and his work are now an accepted fact, resting on the strong foundations of success and oft-repeated practical demonstration. There have been more pretentious healers; there have been self-appointd teachers of "the word" and the mystic sciences, who claimed far more and showed far less, than the patient, quiet man of the Southwestern city. Some of them may have been doubtless were, far above the word work done and tasks accomplished, is not the Missourian far greater than they?

Brange 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. Bachelder, 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.

Field Meetings of the Grange.

After ten days' attendance at Grange meetings in Kansas I find myself on the Santa Fe Railway en route to other fields of labor in the interest of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. I should be glad if every Patron of Husbandry and every farmer of Kansas should know the impression made on my mind, by observing the comfortable and beautiful farm homes, rich and fertile farms laden with bountiful crops of grain and stock. Nature has done much for and stock. Nature has done much for Kansas. The enterprising young men and women who have emigrated from the older States to make homes on these splendid lands have improved them and have made such pleasing homes that the Kansas farmers are indeed to be envied. I expected to meet an industrious, thrifty and cultured peo-ple. I was not disappointed, my expectations were more than realized.

The farmers of Kansas are to be congratulated on their splendid schools. No boy or girl in the State of Kansas need grow up uneducated, if they but avail themselves of their school advantages. Church privileges are equally universal, both of which are appreciated by the people and add much to the value of land in the country or a home in village or city.

With the many advantages available to the farmers of Kansas, they have not felt the need of the additional benefits of the grange in each township of the State. But, in many locations the keen, observing farmers have observed that we live in an age of advancement in all departments of industrial activity. They see that all other lines of business have formed organizations to advance their special calling and cooperate with each other in promoting their interests; and noting their success, are impressed with the idea that farmers should organize in some good systematic organization free from partisan, sectional, or sectarian bias. Such an organization they believe will promote a better knowledge of their business by stimutating thought and study, that will broaden their thoughts and lives and give them a clearer and more perfect understanding of the relation of agriculture to all other industrial interests of our country. An organization that encourages investigation as to the best methods of conducting their farms, as to producing the largest crops of grains and stock, and also as to promoting a better system of marketing the products of the farm to enable the farmer to realize the high-est measure of profit for the products of labor and capital invested. The profits to be used by them in providing more beautiful and comfortable homes surrounded and provided with all the attractions and labor-saving devices so as to make them more and more attractive and to relieve the farm and the home of all needless toil, and to make the farm home as beautiful and free from irksome labor as possible.

The system, and the use of all modern devices to lessen labor will tend toward greater leisure for all the members of the household, and this leisure can be utilized by mental study and improve-ment, giving a due proportion of time for recreation and social pleasures, and giving to the children such an education as will prepare and fit them for any avocation in life, and give to them that ease and grace of manner so essential in refined society.

The enterprising and intelligent farmers recognize in the grange just this kind of an organization, and are just now seeking knowledge how to form new granges, or what they shall do to become members of existing granges.

Brother E. W. Westgate, Master Kansas State Grange, in cooperation with the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the different localities of the State, arranged for a series of field

HOT WEATHER WEARINESS This misery is caused by bad digestion which has clogged the system with impuri-ties. The liver is overworked, the kidneys weak and the bowels irregular, producing low spirits, tiredness, poor appetite, unrefreshing sleep, loss of energy and ambition. And, what is worse, it breeds diseases that are serious. RICK This great purifier exercises its reviving influence in every part of the body. Relaxes the bowels and urinary organs, drives out badly digested food, cleanses the system of impurities, sets the whole internal organism to working smoothly and harmoniously thereby creating new life and energy. It is the best known remedy for removing t hat dull bilious feeling so common in hot weather. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle. SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

advantages of membership in the grange, and also why farmers should cothe operate more closely with the Agricultural College. Brother Westgate also invited Brother A. P. Reardon, Lecturer of State Grange, and the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and the editor of the Kansas Patron, believing these editors would be benefited by meeting face to face the people they are working for, and believing also the meeting with these people would be mutually advan-tageous to the farmer. I was also invit-How many more people were invited I know not. But I do know, Broth-er Westgate urged all the farmers, business and professional men in reach of these various meetings to come and enjoy a day of relaxation from the treadmill of business cares and clasp hands with friends and neighbors and cultivate a warmer friendship and a better understanding of our varied relation in

These meetings were largely attended and the programs so arranged as to give ample time for social greetings and the speakers to present what they deemed important to say. Good attention was given to the speakers and we believe as a result of this series of meetings, there will be a large increase in membership of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and at least three new grange organized. We believe also a large increase of subscribers to, and readers of, the Kansas Patron, an excellent grange paper published at Olathe, and the Kan-SAS FARMER, an up-to-date agricultural paper, published at Topeka, having a good grange department, were secured. We hope and believe the editors of these two papers will work a little harder to make their papers still more valuable to their thousands of readers. If I had my way about it and the Patrons and farmers of Kansas would accept my advice both of these papers would be a weekly visitor to every farm house Kansas, as in my opinion no better in vestment could be made of the small sum it would cost, than to subscribe for and read carefully these papers. No matter how many other papers you may take. Good food for the body costs money, good mental food costs some money; the one is as essential to mental growth as is the other to bodily strength. You need the one to grow strong and viogorus physically. You need

a full knowledge of your profession.

Another result of these meetings will be a higher appreciation by the farmers of Kansas of the benefits of the State Agricultural College. More boys and girls will be sent to this splendid school, and seceive such training as will make them better home-makers and add largely to the material prosperity of the State of Kansas.

The Patrons of Husbandry, the farmers, the business and professional men, and the State Agricultural College, should thank Brother Westgate and the Patrons of Husbandry who have labored with him in organizing and conducting these meetings that will be productive of so much good to the people of the

The speakers who spoke for the grange endeavored to show that farmers would be benefited by membership in the grange, first, on account of its social and educational opportunity, by farmers meeting together, exchanging friendly greetings, etc. The grange admits to membership wife and daughter as well as husband and son, affording equal opportunity for relaxation from home duties and cares of all the members of the farmily. This is restful and helpful and tends to establish more sociability among farmers and thereby adds to the pleasures and happiness of country life. It brings the young people together socially, and the meetings being conducted under the rules of parliamentary usages, they learn the laws and usages of parliamentary bodies, learn how to make motions, formulate and present resolutions expressive of their views upon all questions in which they are interested; thus developing and stimulating intellectual growth; making our sons and daughters ready writers and speakers and fitting them to pre-sent and maintain the rights and interests of the agricultural classes in all commercial or legislative matters.

Second.—The discussion of farm management and all the practical operations of the farm tends to make better and more successful farmers and adds much to the profits of the farm. In these discussions not only how to produce, but how to sell to best advantage are matters of vast importance to every farmer.

Third.—In the grange the home as well as the farm and how to increase its attractions and add to the happiness of

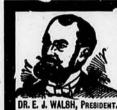
meetings and discuss the benefits and | the other to grow mentally strong with | all the members of the household, are carefully, thoughtfully considered.

Fourth.—Cooperation in securing needed legislation and in all other leigitimate lines. In promoting economic conditions in the purchase of supplies and in the sale of the products of the farm, in promoting better schools, improving public roads, home and country adornment, and promoting harmony and good will among the residents of coun-try, town and city. All efforts along these lines tend to make more prosperous and happy people and more intelligent and refined citizens.

The representatives of the Agricultural College presented with force the benefits that would result from a closer cooperation of the grange and the praccical farmer with the Agricultural College, and they enclosed and emphasized the idea of the grange that to make agriculture what it ought to be, the farmer needs a special training not only in the public school, and in the grange school, but also at the Agricultural College, con-tending that no one can reach the full measure of success unless he is a thoughtful and studious man. In fact, a student using brain in all the operations of the farm.

The wife and mother who presides over the home should be versed in do-mestic science, and knows how to prepare appetizing and wholesome and how to keep the home; to make it most restful and most conducive to contentment and happiness.

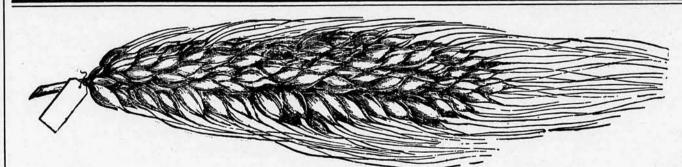
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The well-known seedsmen, J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa, are again in the field with the leading varieties of wheat to be offered their customers at fair prices. The accompanying illustration shows a facsimile of their latest imported variety—Malakoff, grown on the Ratekin farm from seed imported direct from Russia last year by this enmeetings or "Grange Picnics" as they are now sometimes called, and invited about the Black Sea, and is described as an iron-clad variety, rugged and vin of the Kansas State Agricultural College to go with him to these various at the state of the state

head on a very vigorous growth of straw and is thus a good and sure yielder, which should commend it to popular favor throughout Western wheat-growing circles. Their first harvest of "Malak-off" was something of a "rakeoff" as well, the yield and the quality both being in the nature of a surprise. Malakoff is thus made their leader this year,

equipped with new machinery of latest pattern for cleaning and grading, so that customers of Ratekin & Son will buy pure and unadulterated wheat seed of best grade. Their sales of seed wheat ran away up into the thousands of bushels last year, and they are ready for another big run of trade now. Please note their advertisement and write for cata-

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In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. Otis, Professor of Dairy Hus-andry, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., whom all correspondence with this department would be addressed.

Eliminating Germs from Milk.

R. L. PAYTON. At the present day it is becoming

more necessary and important to obtain milk that is free from fermentation and odors. There is a growing demand for sanitary milk in large cities and the milk must be procured in the best possible manner before it is fit for san-itary purposes. Creamerymen are also opening their eyes and demanding pure sweet milk and cream which they must have to produce a good quality of but-ter. It is a well known fact that certain kinds of germs are desirable to obtain a good flavor aroma but there are many kinds that are undesirable and must be prevented from entering the milk or destroyed after they enter.

To prevent germs from entering milk, several things must be taken into consideration. The first of these is cleanliness. To obtain milk in a clean condition, that is free from dirt and germs, all vessels used in connection with it should be of pressed tin, or have the seams well filled with solder, to lessen the space for the collection of dirt. They should be thoroughly cleaned and scald ed and set in the sunshine, for the sunlight is very destructive to germ life. The top of the milk bucket may be diminished in size to prevent the dirt from

falling in, to some extent.
As soon as the vessels are looked after, the cow, her quarters and her feed are very important. It is a good plan to brush off the udder and lower parts of the body around the udder before milking. A damp cloth may be used for this purpose. The roughness should not be fed or the bedding put in just before milking, as it will stir up a dust. These dust particles will have many thousand bacteria clinging to them and these bacteria will contaminate the milk. If desirable, the grain may be given at the time of milking to absorb the cow's mind so she will stand better. Of course it goes without mention that the milker should have clean hands and garments that are not covered with dirt and dust that will be likely to get into the milk. The cow stable should be kept clean (for manure is a hot bed for the production of bacteria), well ventilated, and plenty of sunshine should be allowed to enter.

After the milk is drawn it should not be allowed to stand in the barn to absorb bad odors and taints but it should be taken to the dairy house immediately, areated, cooled, and kept in a cool, well ventilated place constructed for this purpose. A good way to keep the milk at a low temperature is to make a box, set the milk in it and pump the water for stock use through it. It has been let come what will. And above all repeatedly demonstrated that bacteria grow and multiply very slowly when the milk is held at a temperature below 50° F., and it is the every day experience of the dairyman that milk kept cold will remain sweet for a long time. Therefore, every one engaged along this line should take advantage of the fact and cool his milk as soon as it reaches the dairy house, and as soon after milking as possible.

This practice rests upon sound bacteriological principles. No pretence is made of killing the bacteria; they are simply held in check and their growth retarded. They may be destroyed by the use of heat, which process is known as pasteurization. A great many cream-eries, to-day, use this method in connection with butter-making. The milk or cream is run through the pasteurizer and heated to about 150° or 160° for ten or fifteen minutes. This kills all germs except the spores. This method is not always desirable when the milk is to be

for the table for, if too high a temperature is used, it imparts a cooked flavor to the milk and makes it less valuable for direct use.

When centrifugal force is used a great many germs are removed in the separator slime but not enough to change the keeping qualities to any great extent.

Germs usually do not show any bad effects upon milk for some time after it is drawn, therefore it is easy to determine whether the bad flavor is due to germs or to the feed.

There are some feeds which impart bad flavors to milk. These should be fed somewhat sparingly and after milk-ing rather than before. This gives the undesirable flavor time to pass through the system and be thrown off before the next milking.

The Skimming-station Operator a Man of Gumption.

P. W. KEYS.

Who is the station operator, that so nuch care and judgment is exercised before employing him? Will not an or-dinary man, picked up from the farm or city fill the requirements? I answer He is as the ore before the fire and must go through the mills and be tested before he is of any great value. "Nor does it pay," says one large firm," to employ any short of the best." He should be an experienced man and have added to his experience such a course as is given at the best dairy schools. Some one has said, with a great deal of truth, "Experience is a good teach-er but tuition is rather high."

A dairy school is an ideal place for such training, as it educates the brain as well as the muscle. F. D. Coburn has said, "Muscle, to win, must be lubricated with brains." But we must not lose sight of experience. Many of the dairy schools have seen fit to require a stated amount of experience before the student is admitted. Experience with the school training, enables him to see things through a larger vision and grasp them more readily, and the field is truly broader to him. It does not always im-ply that the experienced dairy student is an over-powering success, but it does imply that if he is a man of good hab-its, honest, truthful, energetic, agreeable and possessed with a large amount of push, he is bound to succeed. The world is only waiting for such men and will pay them well. I heard a creamery man say the other day that the cheapest operators they employed were the ones who received the largest pay.

The twentieth century offers the greatest opportunities for dairymen. The ladder is crowded on the first few rounds, but there is plenty of room at the top. It is he who has worked his way from the bottom round up who fills the most responsible positions, for who can understand the situations and re quirements better than the man who has been there himself. The engineer may tell you how to set the side valves on an engine but until you do it yourself do you thoroughly understand it?

The skimming-station operator must he one who can keep his machinery in good order, handle the creamery products in a satisfactory way, and manage the patrons in such a way as to keep peace in the family. As we sometimes say, he must have the interest of the patrons and the company at heart; he must go to the farms and test the herds, and if he can, show the patron where he can improve his herd and induce him to keep a record of each cow. Is he keeping cows for fun or for profit? Make him feel that you are interested in his

On the other hand, don't give up if the engine breaks down or a flue gives out. Fix it and go ahead. Show that you are master of the situation, and so trons by being able to take their milk,

things, do not quarrel with them or keep them waiting for their skim-milk. If they come early, be ready. When a pa-tron complains of his test, as they frequently do, just put your little scales and tester in his wagon and go with him to the farm, have the cows milked and handled in the ordinary manner. It it sometimes best to have him do the testing while you oversee it. But you say this is too much trouble and takes too much time. If you ever succeed you must concentrate your every effort on the one line. A man can not be a creameryman, a barder, and a drayman at the same time and expect to succeed.

Some Dry Weather Water Notes. W. W. BOGGS.

We must always think of water as being taken directly into the blood of an animal, and whatever impurities it may contain go directly to the very source of life. Impurity of the blood, thus oc-casioned, must inevitably produce dis-

During the hot season of the year, surface water of all kinds, especially that which is stagnant, and even that of streams, contains a vast proportion of impure matter, the drainage of the land which is covered by decomposing mat-ter, dead insects with their eggs and an uncountable quantity of various kinds of injurious germs. If one desires to of injurious germs. If one desires to test this matter let him taste such watest this matter let him taste such water, and if the appearance of it alone does not disgust him, the smell and taste of it will surely do so. Cows should not be compelled to drink water that the herder would not use himself and as we know that the use of bad water during the hot summer days is a frequent cause of fatal disease to persons, we must think the same as regards the dairy cow

Water supplied from a pond fed by a brook which flows from low, swampy ground is very poor water to give to

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stock, but many people use it. Cows should always have pure well water the year around and most especially at the time when the soil is covered by an amazing quantity and variety of dead and living impurities. A dairy cow to do her best must have clean, fresh wa-

The quantity and good quality of water furnished at the outlets of long lines of tile drains is surprising to one not familiar with the action of small drains, but in times of severe drouth this sup-

ply fails.
For the average Western farmer, good wells with good pumps, tanks and a windmill are the best and most trustworthy sources of supply. Where veins can not be found, cisterns can be used by draining the water off the land and running it through a filter into the cis-

A very poor way of watering cows is like the method said to be employed on some large ranches where the pas-tures are close to the river and the bank of the river about twelve feet high.



THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING!

is in the eating. When we announced our price on the co-operative basis on January 1, the wise ones shook their heads. They said it wouldn't work. We began on that day to pay two and one half cents below the New York market for butter fat, deducting the actual cost per pound for running the station. We that this would take the matter of price out of our hands, give an impetus to the business by making the patron directly interested in the business and help all concerned. Time has proved our judgment good and the results have been wonderful in many cases.

NOW LOOK!

The following table will show how it has worked in three stations:

J	unds Milk une, 1901.	Cost Operating Sta.	Price in June, 1901.	Pounds Milk June, 1902.	Cost Oper- ating Sta.	Price in June, 1902.	
Big Bend	153,580 137,435	.021	.145 .145	206,277 202,020	.013 .0125	.1816	
Lyndon	265,972	.019	.15	315,540	.01	.185	

DO YOU SEE THE POINT!

These are only a few of the many which can be cited as showing the success of the plan. The more milk, the more money. That is all there is to it. Let everybody in this community join hands to build up the dairy business and interest more people in supplying more milk to the creamery. This has been done at the places named and these results have followed. You can do the same here. Try it. It is entirely in your hands. Bigger prices are what you want and we are ready to do our part to make it win. Prices are high now and there is no time like the present to push the business to its limit. Every men iu your community wil be benefited by an increase in the milk flow. Get your shoulder to the wheel.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.

Topeka, Kansas.



THE RECORDS SHOW COMPETITORS ADMIT USERS TESTIFY .

proves conclusively that

THAT

THE U. S. SEPARATOR STANDS WITHOUT A PEER

Its record at the Pan-American Model Dairy of average test for 50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS . .

has never been equalled by any other make. This, together with its many other points of excellence and superiority, such as

EASY RUNNING, DURABILITY, ENCLOSED CEARS, SAFETY, SELF-EMPTYING BOWL, STABILITY, BEAUTY, ETC.,

THE U.S. EXCELS ALL OTHERS. WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

CHILDS

The cattle stand on the bank and look

at the water instead of drinking it.

A man who goes into the dairy business right should have good water supply close at hand. He should not go into this business if he is compelled to haul his water five or ten miles.

Milk Powder.

A subscriber writes for information as to the machinery needed for making or "powder" from new and milk "flour" skimmed milk.

We know of no one making a spacialty of furnishing such machinery, unless it be the Casein Company of America, Bellows Falls, Vt., which we understand controls several patents for the technical use of such powder.

The manufacture in itself is simply to coagulate the milk in a vat with diluted sulphuric or muriatic acid, the washing of the curd, its pressing, drying, and grinding.

This requires vats, presses, a crusher, a drying oven with a hot air blast, and The latest development is shown by

the following press clipping:
"The National Nutriene Company has completed a factory at Augusta, Sussex County, New York, for the production of sterilized nutriene or milk powder. The product is now used as a baking powder. The factory is now using 5,000 pounds of milk each day, and when in full op-eration will use 40,000 pounds daily."— New York Produce Review and Ameri-

Dairy Notes.

can Creamery.

In breeding stock for dairy purposes it is of great importance to select a cow that is even tempered and not disposed to be vicious. Peculiarities of bad temper, irritability, and a disposition to be troublesome, seem to be transmitted from either parent of the offspring with considerable certainty.—H. E. Richter.

The dairy cow should have kind treatment, careful attention, a nice and com-fortable stable, plenty of water to drink, regularity in feeding and good feed in the right proportion as to protein and fat. By observing all of these points you will have excellent results from your milch cows.-Roscoe White.

Question of Saving Alfalfa Seed.

FIDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have at present a small piece of alfalfa growing for seed, and would be pleased to read some suggestions as to the best method of gathering and stacking, with the least loss of seed.

I have the past year, used a bunch ing attachment on my mower which rakes it into windrows as it is cut. Have any of my brother farmers had any experience with using a sweep-rake and stacker in gathering it from the windrows and stacking same, and if so, will it shatter the seed as bad or worse than if taken up with the fork?

J. E. GOOD. Canada, Merriam County.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending August 5, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week just closed was the warmest so far this season, yet with a wide range in the maximum temperatures from 107 degrees in Decatar and Thomas to 89 degrees in Jefferson. Good rains fell in the southern tier of counties in the western division and in Cowley, with fair to good rains from Lane to Smith and from Smith to Dickinson, thence eastward to the State line, with lighter showers over much of the rest of the State.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn continues in good condition, being unusually well eared in Atchison, while in Chautauqua it is hard and is being fed to the hogs. Wheat threshing continues, showing better yields than expected in some counties; in Linn quite a per cent was damaged by the wet weather. Oats threshing shows fair to good yields. Flax threshing is in progress with fair to good yields, except in Wilson. Prairie haying is progressing in many counties and an unusually large crop is being put up. The third crop of alfalfa is a foot high in Jefferson and is ready to cut in some of the fields in Morris. Potatoes a large crop. Apples are plenty and fine in Chautauqua and are doing well in Morris and Pottawatomie, through some varieties are dropping badly in Morris. Peaches are fine and abundant in Chautauqua.

Anderson County.—Good rain first of week; vegetation growing very rapidly.

Atchison.—Corn unusually well eared, but

To Port

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Less than 1/2. 1/2 to 1.

meeds rain; oats making good yield, damaged in shock; timothy a full crop, clover generally poor; pastures getting dry.

Bourbon.—Wheat and flax making good yields, oats fair; crops doing fairly, but rain will be needed soon; fair crop of timothy; prairie hay first class; potatoes good; no fruit.

Chase.—Heavy rain north and east portions, very dry southwest and corn suffering; flax threshing almost completed; good weather for alfalfa to seed.

Chautauqua.—Most of corn hard and being ed to hogs, crop is fine; prairie grass heavy and haying commenced; forage crops will be arge; plowing well advanced; apples and peaches plentiful and fine.

Coffey.—Fine growing week, making corn; grass finest in years; corn prospects excellent; petato crop very large; wheat yields fair to goed, fix a heavy crop.

1 to 2.

2 to 3.

....

SCALE IN INCHES.

More Milk. More Money.

Cows will give 15 to 20 per cent, more milk if protected from the annoyance of files with Childs' So-Bos-So Kilfly. It is a thorough fly and insect killer, and it absolutely destroys all bacterial germs. It allays nervousness in horses as well as cows and keeps both in better general condition by the comfort it gives. For scours in calves, hog cholera, and foul in calves' feet it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless to man and beast and may be rapidly applied with Childs' Electric Sprayer. It is a true antiseptic and it will keep stables, cow sheds, chicken houses and pig pens in a perfectly sanitary condition. Convenient. Cheap. Practical.

Mr. Jacob Steibel, Supt. to the Hon. John E. Parsons, Lenox, Mass., says: "I have used So-Bos-So Kilfly with good results. It is a comfort to both man and beast at milking time."

As your dealer for SO-BOS-SO or send \$1.00 for 1 gailon can and sprayer complete, express paid to any point east of Mississippi river.

CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Mfrs., is LaFayette Street, UTICA, N. Y.

Doniphan.—Corn doing finely.

Douglas.—Flax yields large, medium quality all crops in good condition except watermelons Elk.—Showers local, rain needed; fine weel

for haying.

for haying.

Franklin.—Good rains first of week; corn in fine condition; pastures good.

Geary.—Corn fine, early cut out of danger, late filing nicely; heavy growth of millet, Kafir, and sorghum.

Jackson.-Ground in corn fields begins to get

Jackson.—Ground in corn helds begins to get dry.

Jefferson.—Good week for threshing and mak-ing hay; third crop alfalfa twelve inches tall; geod rain needed.

Leavenworth.—Threshing progresses; crops in

T, trace

fine condition; pastures good; stock doing well. Linn.—Fine corn weather; harvesting prairie hay; cutting and threshing flax; wheat badly damaged by wet weather, oats somewhat damaged.

aged.
Marshall.—Threshing; corn prospects continue

Marshall.—Threshing; corn prospects continue fine.

Montgomery.—Heavy dews but little rain; good week for threshing; crops doing well.

Morris.—Corn of good color ani promises good crop; Kafir and cane heading; fair third crop alfalfa ready to cut in some fields; apples doing well, some varieties dropping.

Osage.—Good conditions and rapid growth; rain not needed at present.

Pottawatomie.—Second crop of alfalfa well secured; good prairie hay on market; prospects for apple crop good; good potatoes plentiful. Riley.—Heavy dew each night.

Shawnee.—Corn not reached by local rains needs moisture; prairie-grass unusually good, haying in progress; new alfalfa will be sown in fall.

Wabaunsee.—Corn filling nicely; very heavy

in fall.

Wabaunsee.—Corn filling nicely; very heavy crop of prairie hay being put up; wheat threshing out better than expected, oats well.

Wilson.—Good local showers, but some localities need rain; hay good quality and yield; flax a poor crop; apples rusting.

Woodson.—Favorable week for haying; corn beginning to need rain; some plowing for wheat; threshing about finished; cane a good crop.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The early corn is well advanced in the southers counties and is in roasting-ear in Clay; the late corn is suffering for rain in many counties. Wheat harvest is finished, and threshing is progressing showing poor to good yields. Oats are a fine crop in Reno and Kingman. The prairie hay crop is fine; cutting has begun in McPherson and Reno. Alfalfa is fine; the second crop is mostly in the stack in the northern counties and cutting has begun on the third crop in the central. Millet is a heavy crop in many counties. Apples are dropping in Barber.

Rainfall for Week Ending August 2

Potatoes are a fine crop. Plowing is making good progress in Harper, Lincoln, and Saline, but generally the ground is too dry. Grapes are splendid in Barber and on the market in

but generally the ground is too dry. Grapes are splendid in Barber and on the market in Cowley.

Barber.—Forage crops fair but need rain; some late corn suffering; pastures good and cattle doing well; grapes, watermelons and muskmelons plentiful; apples continue to drop.

Rarton.—Early corn assured, late in silk and tassel but badly damaged; too dry for plowing. Clay.—Wheat threshed from shock of poor quality, better results expected from stacked wheat; early corn in roasting-ear; hay and alfalfa in fine condition; rain will be needed soon. Cloud.—Good week for haying; corn needs rain, damaged in spots; wheat all cut.

Cowley.—Good week for threshing and haying; corn needs moisture; millet hay very heavy crop; pastures fine; stock doing well; grapes on market.

Elisworth.—Corn in critical condition; plowing

Ellsworth.—Corn in critical condition; plowing backward.

backward.

Harper.—Corn not suffering yet, but needs a good rain; threshing and plowing continue.

Kingman.—Oats making large yield; late corn needs rain; little plowing done.

Lincoln.—Early corn through belt of rain in center of county saved; much plowing being done for fall wheat and to kill weeds in uncut wheat-fields.

McPherson.—Vegetation suffering; corn well.

wheat-fields.

McPherson.—Vegetation suffering; corn well sustained by moisture in subsoil, but good rain needed to fully make crop, which will be short, chaffy and not well filled, without more rain; conditions more favorable in northwestern part of country, where low land is too wet to plow; prairie hay good and haying begun; too dry for alfalfa; heavy crop potatoes, good quality; no plowing in greater part of country; fruit will be poor crop.

Phillips.—Corn and alfalfa doing well; potatoes full crop; prairie hay abundant.

Pratt.—Crops suffering badly: corn drying up:

Pratt.—Crops suffering badly; corn drying up; tock water scarce; threshing progressing rap-

idly.

Reno.—Corn badly injured; wheat fair to good yields, oats excellent; cane and Kafir look well; prairie-grass fine, some being cut.

Republic.—Corn needs rain; wheat threshed from shock yielding poor to fair crop, poor quality; second crop alfalfa about all cut.

Kice.—Rain needed for corn; wheat yields poorly.

Rice.—Rain needed for configuration of the poorly.

Saline.—Corn prospect very promising; third crop alfalfa being cut; plowing progressed rapidly.

Smith.—Corn doing well, early in roasting-ear; wheat yield poor, quality poor; heavy second crop alfalfa cut; early millet in stack, a good crop. crop. Stafford.—Crops doing well; too dry for plow-

WESTERN DIVISION.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn is in good condition in Ford, Gove, and Wallace; but in many counties it has been seriously affected by the high temperatures; rain is badly needed. The wheat crop in Trego was light but the quality good. The third crop of Mifalfa is about stacked in Clark and is ready to cut in the other counties, a fine crop. The forage crops are in good condition in Ford, Clark, Norton, and Wallace, but in many counties have been damaged by the prevailing conditions. Grass is doing well in most of the counties, but in a few it is hurt. Cattle are in good condition.

Clark.-Kafir-corn heading; third crop alfalfa about put up.

Decatur.—Forage crops and considerable corn drying and badly damaged, must have rain Finney.—Range-grass curing on ground; forage

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WHAT DID YOU GET?

600 Shippers to BLUE VALLEY OREAMERY COMPANY

St. Joseph, Mo.

crops burning badly; no water in river for irrigation.

crops burning badly; no water in river for irrigation.

Ford.—Third crop alfalfa fine; early corn made; late corn and forage crops look well; pastures fine and cattle in splendid condition.

Gove.—Corn looking fine; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; pastures good and cattle looking well; some damage by hail in parts of county.

Grant.—Local showers; crops doing well but getting dry.

Hamilton.—Hot winds on 2d.

Kearney.—Local showers; crops doing well where rain fell.

Morton.—Warm with good rains; crops look well; haying begun along river.

Norton.—Much corn ruined by hot winds.

Kawlins.—Much corn, cane, and broom-corn budly damaged by dry weather.

Thomas.—Corn and other crops badly damaged; grass drying rapidly; threshing half done; grain good; plowing stopped by dry weather.

Trego.—Crops in good condition; wheat light yield but good quality.

Wallace.—Corn, Kafir-corn, and sorghum doing nicely; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; range-grass fine.

THE MARKETS.

Frazius' Market Review.

Frazius' Market Review.

Topeka, Kâns., August 4, 1902.

There has been another material decline since our last report and the price for cash wheat closed from 1@3c lower than it did a week ago. The September option in Chicago also suffered another cent decline probably in anticipation of the big spring wheat receipts to come forward in a few days. There are signs of a slight let up in the receipts of winter wheat and it now seems to the writer, that the price of wheat is at or near the bottom. Of course any material advance is out of the question for some time to come, because the foreign demand is very poor at present; in fact nearly all the big handlers of actual wheat report, that exporters are nearly all out of the market and the only wheat going abroad at this time is wheat that was sold some time ago and for which vesselroom had been engaged during the early summer months, and strange as it may seem our primary receipts have been larger than those of last year, notwithstanding the fact that last year, rotwithstanding the fact that last year, rotwithstanding the fact that last year, rotwithstanding the fact that last year, notwithstanding the fact wheat, 60 weak and without any apparent support as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red winter wheat, 71c; No. hard winter wheat, 66%60; No. 2 corn, 60%61c; No. 2 oats, 30%31c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red winter wheat, 65c; No. 2 hard wheat, 66%60c; No. 2 white corn 54½c; No. 2 corn, 56c; No. 2 white corn 54½c; No. 2 cots, 31@33c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City August 4, 1902.

The culmination of the weekly record marks for high cattle, which have been advanced nearly every seven days this spring, was reached here on Wednesday, July 30, when Hon. Sam Kimmel, of Falls City, Neb., secured \$8.60 for 29 head of fancy steers. The previous top of the year was \$8.50, which was also the record of the market up to that time. While corn cattle of the best grades sold steady during the week, grassers showed further declines in the face of liberal runs. Total cattle receipts for the week amounted to 46,200 head, about the heaviest run of the year. Compared with the previous week this is an increase of 6,000 head. Another big run of quarantine grass cattle featured the trade and packers had all sorts of soft fleshed cattle with which to fill their orders. Grass beeves declined a full 50c and closed at the low point of the year on medium grades. Receipts of Western canning cows were very heavy and the market suffered a decline amounting to 10c. It is said that the movement of grass cows from the Panhandle and the Southwest this year will be the largest on record, exceeding last year's run by 50 per cent. It looks like Kansas farmers will have an excellent opportunity this fall to restock their farms with cows from this heavy Western movement.

Feeding steers broke fully 25c during the week. It takes a pretty good quality steer at present to bring \$5, although the best sell as high as \$5.30. A plain but serviceable class of feeders is now selling from \$40.450. Prices may go lower yet.

Week to lower hog markets were reported from day to day last week. Receipts were extremely light, both here and at other markets. The local supply amounted to only 24,000 head, compared with 60,700 a year ago. Packers all want hogs but they seem to have entered into a combine to break prices, for values have now taken a big tumble from the first of July and are again within sight of the \$7 mark. Top hogs for the week sold for \$7.87\%. They were marketed by J

Sheep receipts were light at 11,500 head. The feature of the market was the liberal run of Southwestern grassers, and the non-arrival of Utahs. The movement from the latter State is fully two weeks late this year. Native sheepmen should be happy at this, however, as it means temporarily higher prices, for the advent of Westerns will undoubtedly cause a weakness in lambs. In spite of the moderate runs here, values declined on account of liberal receipts at other points. The average loss on lambs was 25@35c. Best native lambs are now selling at \$5.75 and sheep at \$4. The tendency of the market is downward. Horses and mules ruled slow, but big mules showed strength as regards prices. A load of first-class 16½ mules sold for \$210 a head on Monday, breaking all previous records. In April a load of first-hand stock sold for \$200 which at that time was the record. Horses ruled dull, owing to the lack of supplies. Farmers could easily sell their stock at present, but not at spring time prices.

Spring chickens are steadily declining in value as the season advances. Best grades, one pound and up are now quoted at 11½c. Other poultry is steady. Hens are quoted at 9c; roosters 20c each; ducks 6@9c; turkeys 8@10c; and geese 4c. In spike of the hot weather eggs are holding steady with the demand brisk. They bring 14½c a dozen, cases returned. Butter steady, creamery 19c, dairy 17c.

PILES Fistula. Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free.

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saver ever invented. Saves time,
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boiling clothes, hand scrubbing or
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Will do two hours washing in 10 minutes. Washes
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FOR SALE—Pure-bred Berkshire sows due to far-row not latter than September 10. O. P. Upedgraff, North Topeka, Kans.

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FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I have a large farm in eastern Kansas. I would like to exchange for a smaller one, or land that would do for a sheep ranch. For further particulars inquire of John Morrison, Drexell, Mo.

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The Stray List.

For Week Ending July 24.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Degraff, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Messer), June 25, 1902, one sorrel yearling mare, blaze face; valued at \$25. MULE—Taken up by same, one dark bay mule, 4 feet high; valued at \$25.

Crawford County-John Vleits, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Wylle, six miles south-west of Girard, May 11, 1902, one gray horse, 8 or 9 years old, weight about 900 pounds.

Allen County—C. A. Fronk, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. O. Furmeaux, in Marmaton tp., July 9, 1902, one sorrel gelding, about 7 years old, with brand on left hip, wnite strip on face; valued at \$10.

For Week Ending July 31.

Sumner County- W. E. Wood, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. M. Conner, May 1, 1902, one dark hay puny mare, 13½ hands high, Spanish brand on right-shoulder, blemish on right hip, star in forehead, wearing leather halter head stall.

Marshall County-James Montgomery, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by Wm. McDonald in Marys-ville tp., (P. O. Marysville), on July 3, 1902, one bey horse, 8 or 7 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, Branded with TW on left shoulder, with halfmoon over letters. No evidence of having been worked.

Barber County-J. E. Holmes, Clerk,

PIGS—Taken up by Geo. T. Knight, in Medicine Lodge tp., (P. O. Medicine Lodge), on July 23, 1902, one black pig with white and red spots; one pig with black and red spots; one black pig one black sow weight about 250 pounds; four white feet, split in right ear; ome black sow with white marks, weight about 140 pounds, split in right ear.

Week Ending August 7.

Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. P. Alvis, in Belmond tp.,
July 8, 1902, one horse branded with letter C or G and
T on right shoulder, about 15 years old. Also one
brown horse with little white on right hind foot, about
12 years old, both work horses.

Bourbon County-L. Barton, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nathaniel Williams, July 30, 1902, one stray mare (pony) sorrel color, halter marks, cut on left hind leg, and branded on left front shoul-Sedgwick County-J. M. Chain, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Patterson on May 11, 1902, 2 miles south and & mile west of Greenwich, one bay mare 14½ hands high, 8 years old, white right hind foot. Valued at \$25.

A Vodedour

COMBINATION SALE OF DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

To be held at the State Fair Grounds, SEDALIA, MISSOURI, AUGUST 22, 1902.

(At time of the State Fair)

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All Missouri railroads make reduced rates for the State Fair August 18-23. For catalogue address either of the owners. Bids by mail may be sent to Col. Sparks.



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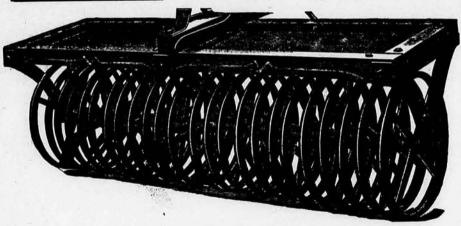
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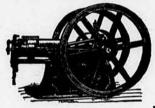
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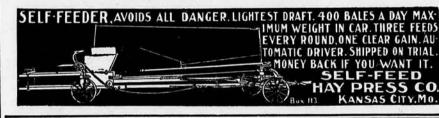
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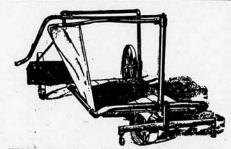
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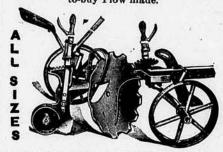


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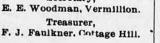
To All Whom It May Concern:—Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, 1902, a charter was duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, by the undersigned, incorporating the Kansas Union Life Insurance Company, for the purpose of transacting the business of life insurance.

The names and residences of the Directors are as follows:
Chas. J. Devlin, Topeka, Kans.; Samuel T. Howe, Topeka, Kans.; Joab Mulvane, Topeka, Kans.; P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka, Kans.
The place of business is Topeka, Kans.
CHAS. J. DEVLIN.
SAMUEL T. HOWE,
ALPHEUS K. RODGERS,
JOAB MULVANE,
P. I. BONEBRAKE.
Topeka, Kansas, July 9, 1902.

Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association.

President, Bommer, Marietta. Vice President, Wm. Acker, Vermillion.

Secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion.





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The President, the Secretary, Fred Cottrell, Irving; Chas. Drennan, I. D. Yarick, Blue Rapids; J. H. Whiting, Frankfort; B. M. Winter, Irving.

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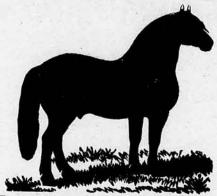
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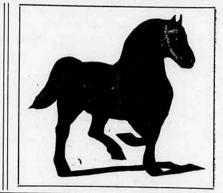
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