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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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H. A. HEATH.Advertising Manager Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.09 per agate line for one year.

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

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

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

Address all communications to

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

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 The forty-third annual fair of the St. Louis Fair Association will be held

October 5 to 10. This is one of the great annual expositions which is always a success. One fare for the round trip from all places within 150 miles of St. Louis.

The managers of the Missouri State State Fair report a surplus of \$5,000 after paying for new buildings, paying all awards in full, and paying all expenses of every kind. The Missouri State Fair has established a record for cleanness. It sells no privileges to disreputable or even questionable concerns of any kind, neither does it tolerate the presence of such. Its surplus demonstrates that a clean fair with the farmers and their families in attendance pays better than to sell out conscience and thus keep thousands of the best people away.

W.W. Marple, superintendent of territory of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed by the Missouri World's Fair Commissioners to be superintendent of the Missouri Dairy Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Marple has had preliminary training in his superintendency of the dairy exhibits at the Missouri State Fair. He is also president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, and his friends, who are numerous, unite in saying that a very wise selection has been made for the work at St. Louis. It is rumored that his own company, which is said to be one of the largest in the State of Missouri, is already making arrangements for a comprehensive exhibit in 1904.

Illinois has long been recognized as one of the foremost States in the livestock industry in the country, and yet her World's Fair Commissioners find it difficult to spare so small a sum as \$10,000 for the awards to her exhibitors of pure-bred live stock at the World's Fair. Kansas expects to use at least \$50,000 for this purpose, and certainly no less sum would be at all adequate for a proper exhibit of our State's greatest industry. The foundation of all prosperity rests upon the agricultural and live-stock interests of it is very for any State to have its interests confided to a lot of politicians who have no conception of the magnitude of the interests they are supposed to represent and whose highest interests are represented by the expressive word "graft." The Kansas Farmer has no patience with men who will accept such a trust and then use up the funds in junkets and festivities and leave the interests which are most potent in the prosperity of their commonwealth to languish for decent attention.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the Kansas Farmer is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it

possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

PROTECTION FROM OVERFLOWS.

The destructive overflow of the Kansas River last spring has brought out much inquiry for methods of averting such occurrences in future. Several plans have been suggested. All of them assume that the expense of the work will be met from the National treasury. Recognizing that the undertaking will be a large one, most of those who have suggested remedies have specified great works to control immense volumes of water and costing large sums of money.

Many of those who have suggested reservoirs to hold back a portion of the waters until a portion of the excess should have passed on have mentioned immense reservoirs in mountain gorges.

When a levee system has been considered, figures easily made it apparent that to be effectual levees would have to be of great length and great height making the plan a stupendous undertaking.

A plan is now under discussion by which it is proposed to straighten the river by cutting across bends, and to remove obstructions to a free passage of the water. This plan has its principal advocates at the mouth of the river. Like the others, it calls for excution of the work at Government expense. Since this plan is receiving a good deal of promotion, it will be well to consider its practicability.

Doubtless, if the rate of discharge at the mouth of the Kansas River could have been made three times as rapid as it was last spring, much of the distruction wrought by the flood in the cities at the river's confluence with the Missouri would have been averted. While the task of so straightening, widening, and deepening the channels of the two streams in the vicinity of this confluence may be conceived to be a practicable one, it must not be thought that people living along the Kansas River further up stream will be very enthusiastically in its favor unless the straightening, widening, and deepening is to be extended so as to allow the flood water to pass quickly by their property also. The effect of this work upon the entire length of the Kansas River and its navigable tributaries would be to deliver the entire volume of the flood waters at Kansas City with greatly increased rapidity, perhaps far more rapidly than the supposed three-fold capacity of the stream at that place could dispose of without a more destructive rise than that of last June.

When the various schemes for averting floods shall have been examined it will probably be found that the plan of retarding the flow of the surplus water from the areas on or near which it falls -the plan of many small reservoirs

distributed over the water-shed in such a way as to restrain a considerable percentage of the flood-waters to be subsequently used for irrigation-is the only rational one for dealing with the problem in a comprehensive way.

The reasonable first step would be to request the Hydrographer of the U. S. Geological Survey to examine the proposition and prepare approximate estimates of cost, and to secure competent engineering opinions as to practicability. The Hydrographer is well prepared to do this work; he is competent, thorough, and conscientions. The problem demands solution. It will have to be approached from the engineering side. Its solution will necessarily be such as shall comprehend the entire district subject to overflows.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE "TRUST" SITUATION.

The material development of the present age can be approximately measured and expressed in figures. Thus, it is known and recorded that each of the civilized countries of the world produced, approximately, an ascertained quantity of food-stuffs, of fabrics, of mineral products, etc. By the figures expressing the quantities of commodities produced and consumed, it is well shown that great material advancement is in progress; that the efficiency of manked in securing from natural resources things needed for human sustenance and comfort, is making rapid and permanent advances.

In the history of the world not every such advance in material production has been accompanied by like improvement in the equity of the distribution of things produced. When the products of human effort have been monopolized by a few; when there has arisen a class of persons who needed not to work; when the necessities of life have become very difficult to obtain by less efficient members of the community; when conspiracies have existed whereby the strength of a combination has been proficient in compelling the many to surrender to the conspirators portions of the products of industry beyond a fair equivalent for the useful effort of those in the combination, material progress may not always have been prevented, but the rightful progress of the injured portions of society has been hindered or turned backward, and general social advancement has been less than it should have been.

At various times in the history of nations the duty of protecting society and each of its members against conspiracies has, been recognized by the enactment of more or less wise measures of prevention. Some of these measures have served their generation fairly well; some have become obsolete: some have become ineffectual: some have become a prominent part of the fundamental principles on which modern civil government rests.

There is no way of measuring or of recording in figures the progress of the race in dealing with these questions. When the temporary triumph of human selfishness has marked the success of conspirators against the

(Continued on page 1016.)

Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES BY THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS EXPERI-MENT STATION.

Spelts.

I would like to know the feeding value of spelts and how much it takes to sow per acre, when to sow it and how much it yields.

J. H. Ball.

Sedgwick County. The chemical analysis of emmer shows that it is very similar to wheat, to which it is closely related. I do not know that any experiments have been made determining the percentage of digestible nutrients, but the composition of unhulled emmer, which is the natural condition of the grain, indicates that its feeding-value should be a little less than that of oats or barley. Quite extensive experiments have been made in feeding emmer to sheep at the South Dakota Experiment Station (see bulletin 71). It was concluded from these experiments that emmer is worth about two-thirds as much as barley for feeding to fattening lambs. In this experiment the grain was fed whole and as a single grain ration. The grain should be ground and fed in combination with other grains in order to get the best results. At the North Dakota station it was found in feeding the grain whole to horses, sheep, and hogs that they did not seem to eat it with a

Emmer is a very hardy grain and resists the attacks of rust and smut better than the common cereals. It is easy to cultivate, requires about the same culture as barley or oats. The grain seems especially adapted to the dryer portions of the State. Emmer should be drilled, about the same per acre as oats and should be sown early

in the spring.

We have only this year's records of yields from growing the crop at this station. The yield of the best producing variety was 48 bushel per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel. The largest yield of oats was 51 bushels per acre and largest yield of barley, 33 bushels per acre. It was found at the North Dakota station that emmer produced more pounds of grain per acre, as an average for a four-year's trial, than barley or oats. I believe that the grain will be found to be a profitable crop to grow for feed, especially for western and central Kansas. At the present time there is no special market except for seed and its feeding value, with the present method of feeding it, does not seem to be equal to that of the common grains. This station will experiment in the growing and feeding of this grain.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa in Orchards.

Will you kindly tell me when is the best time to sow alfalfa, fall or spring, to get the best stand, and is it a good crop to sow in large orchards? Would like to get some publications which would give the results of experiment in this line. Mrs. A. A. Parker.

Atchison County.

Doubtless fall seeding of alfalfa in your locality in a well-prepared seedbed, provided the fall is reasonably wet, will generally be preferable to spring seeding.

I do not think that alfalfa would be a good crop to sow in orchards. In the first place the plants root very deeply and the crop will tend to exhaust the water of the soil, also the mineral plant foods, potash and phosphoric acid, perhaps to such an extent as to injure the fruit-trees. Again I have noticed that alfalfa does not do well along hedges or under trees, especially in a wet season such as we have just had. Its growth in such places is not thrifty and the plants are more apt to be attracted by the "leaf-spot" disease. A. M. Tenerck.

Bromus Inermis for Stevens County.

I wish you would give us information in regard to the Brome grass which has been grown in western Kansas. On a ranch in Stevens County we want to try some seed that will be successful in a dry country, we under-



stand that this Brome grass has been tried with success on ranges. Would also like to know when and how to put this seed in.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 46, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

TERWILLIGER & DWIGHT Co. Woodbury County, Iowa.

Bromus inermis is an excellent grass for the western part of the United States but it has not, as a rule, been grown in Kansas as far west as Stevens County. At the Hays sub-station in Ellis County, Mr. Haney has succeeded in getting a fair catch of Brome grass, and the spring seeding is better than the fall seeding. I would suggest that you get a field ready this fall, that is, plow, sub-surface pack and cultivate it, so as to put the ground in good condition to hold moisture. Very early next spring prepare the ground for seeding by giving it a rather shallow cultivation, the Acme harrow is an excellent tool for this purpose. It is usual to sow the seed broadcast and harrow it in, one harrowing on a well prepared seed-bed is enough. On light soils and in dry climates, it will doubtless be preferable to put the Bromus seed in with a drill, so as to get it planted in moist soil and uniformly covered. Bromus seed is very light and can not be sown with the ordinary drill. At the North Dakota station a shaker was placed in the grain box of the ordinary drill. This consisted of a strip of board through which two wire nails were driven into each seed cup. A handle was fastened to the strip of board by which it could be moved backward and forward, agitating the seed so that the seed cups were kept full and the seed was uniformly sown. At this station we have used Thompson's Wheelbarrow Broadcast Seeder, manufactured by O. E. Thompson & Son, Yysilanti, Mich., and we like it very much when the broadcasting method is used.

On very light soils which are inclined to blow, the method is sometimes practiced of mixing Bromus inermis and oats together, about half and half, and sowing the mixture with the drill, sowing about 16 or 18 pounds of Bromus seed per acre. The oats act as a cover and serve as a protection to keep the land from blowing, and this also makes a convenient way of distributing the seed with the drill. The oats should be cut very early for hay as they are apt to injure the growth of the young Brome plants, especially if the weather turns dry. As a rule it is considered best to seed Bromus without a nurse crop and I would not recommend seeding with oats unless the land is inclined to drift with the A. M. TENEYCK.

Australian Salt-bush.

I would like very much to know if the Australian salt-bush has ever been tried in this country, and with what results. I know from experience that it is a most nutritious stock food, and do not see why it can not be successfully grown in these parts, because the soil is almost identical with that of Australia, and the climatic conditions similar, except for the frosts. If it can be grown here it would be an immense boon to the cattlemen in this part of the State where we have so many sandy creek bottoms, and other sandy lands which practically grow W. J. HANAGAN. nothing.

Barber County.

Australian salt-bush has been tried in a small way at this station but we have no record of its productiveness or feeding-value. The salt-bush is especially adapted to alkali soils, although it does well on rather poor, light soils. I think it worth while for you to try it in a small way. Perhaps you could get Bromus inermis to grow on the sandy lands of which you

speak. Another good forage crop which does well on sandy soil is the sand vetch. The Bermuda grass is well adapted to the south where it is considered an excellent soil-binder. I believe it is well worth trying in Barber County.

A. M. TENEYCK.

When and How to Sow English Bluegrass.

Please send me the following information. Will English blue-grass sown in the fall do as well as in the spring? What time in the fall should it be sown, and how prepare the ground? Will it stand a hard freeze?

Jas. A. PITTMAN. Washington County.

Washington County. If the ground is favorable as regards moisture and a good seed-bed has been prepared, English blue-grass sown in the fall will make as good a catch as when sown in the spring. The grass should preferably be sown early in September, and I would not recommend sowing after October 1. The advantages of fall seeding are that the grass gets started in advance of the weeds and will make considerable of a crop the following season. The disadvantage is that the ground is not apt to be in so good condition to germinate the seed in the fall as in the spring. In case of fall seeding the ground should have been plowed several weeks previous to seeding, so as to become settled and in a condition to hold moisture and get a good firm seed-bed. The ground from which a cultivated crop has been removed, such as potatoes or early corn, may be prepared by disking (not too deep) and harrowing.

For spring seeding, corn ground prepared as described above will make a good seed-bed, or in case of plowing it is better to fall-plow than to springplow. English blue-grass is hardy, and will not easily winter-kill. It is much more apt to winter-kill in a loose, mellow sed-bed, especially if the winter is dry, than in a firm or compact seed-bed. In the sowing of grasses the part of the seed-bed below the depth at which the seed is sown should be rather firm and compact; above, the ground should be left mellow. This gives the best condition for germinating the seed and the roots are not nearly so apt to heave out by freezing as they are in the loose ground.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Samples of Wheat.

Will you please send me a catalogue or samples of wheat which you would recommend as best to sow, giving prices and explaining under what conditions they do best. A. L. Newbold. Sumner County.

We have no catalogue of wheat, and but a few samples that we can send you for examination. The station has published bulletins on wheat, but the issues are exhausted at the present time. In Sumner County the hard red type of wheat will doubtless be the most profitable to grow. The varieties of this wheat usually go under the name of Russian or Turkey wheat. This station has a limited quantity of seed of this type, called the Red Winter. If you will write to Prof. H. F. Roberts, botanist at this station, you may be able to secure a limited quantity of this seed wheat. If you are changing your seed wheat it would be well to get your seed from counties north of Sumner County and west rather than east of your location.

I believe that you can grow the hard red winter wheat better than the soft wheat, but if you wish to try the soft wheat, the Fultz and the Zimmerman are among the best soft red wheats. The soft white wheats do not produce well in this State, and are less hardy than the red type. The soft wheat varieties are grown successfully in the eastern and southeastern part of the State; they thrive best on rich, bottom land.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., may be able to secure you seed of the best-known varieties. We have not been doing much work for several years at this station along this line, and have no supply of varieties on hand. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with this station, has been doing some experimenting

AT THE TOP.

It is a laudable ambition to reach the top of the ladder of success. But many a man

who reaches the topmost rung finds his position a torment instead of a triumph. He has sacrificed his health to success.

has sacrificed his
health to success.
A man can succeed and be
strong if he heeds
Nature's warnings. When there
is indigestion,
loss of appetite,
ringing in the
ears, dizziness,
spots before the
eyes or palpitation of the heart;
any or all of these symptoms point to weakness
and loss of nutrition.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the
medicine to turn to.

\$2.000 FOPEIT will be

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

ing, thus proving their genuineness.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. H. Secord, Esq., of 13 Hastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not for a long time bear any solid food in my stomach; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor follow my occupation. Some four months ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine, I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

The "Common Sense Medical Adviser,"

The "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

with wheat at Halstead, in Harvey County, and if you will write to Mr. L. A. Fitz, who has charge of the work there, he will be able to report to you the names of the varieties of wheat which are proving most successful, and may be able to furnish you with a small amount of seed of one or more of the best varieties.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa on Wheat-stubble.

I have a good stand of alfalfa on eleven acres of wheat-stubble from which the wheat was headed, consequently a great deal of the wheat was left on the ground. Owing to the dry season in Sedgwick County I did not get the ground plowed and harrowed until during the first week in August. About the middle of August we had two inches of rain which brought up a very thin growth of wheat. The last of the month I double-disked and harrowed the field, then planted it. The disking and harrowing uprooted every spear of wheat. On the 9th of September, and after another heavy rain, I sowed the alfalfa. Now the wheat has come up again from other grains, which did not sprout at first. It makes it even too thick for a wheat crop. What is best to do to keep the wheat from smothering and choking out the alfalfa? J. H. BRANTLEY. Sedgwick County.

It will be a good plan for you to pasture the wheat this fall; that will keep the wheat down and it will not be so apt to choke out the alfalfa. I do not think the pasturing this fall will injure the alfalfa: in fact the tramping of the land is apt to cause a surer germination of the seed and a thicker stand than might otherwise be secured. The field should not be pastured when the ground is wet. Do not pasture in the spring, but as soon as the wheat has jointed mow it. I do not think that the covering of wheat will smother the alfalfa, unless the early part of the season is especially dry. I saw a good catch of alfalfa last summer which was secured by sowing with wheat as a nurse crop, and the wheat was allowed to ripen. In this case, however, early mowing of the wheat will be A. M. TENEYCK. safest.

Where Buy Seed Oats.

Several weeks ago I saw a statement in the Kansas Farmer that farmers

should buy seed oats north a few degrees, that they should be bought this fall, and should not cost fancy prices. I thought the suggestion good, and wrote to the man whose name appears on the enclosed circular. He has checked two varieties which he could supply me with, but the price seems very high. What in your opinion should I do to get oats for seed? Do you know of any farmers in Nebraska with whom I could deal and get oats at market prices. Would it be advisable to get seed wheat of this man?

J. T. BRATLEY.

Sedgwick County.

I have noticed the varieties of oats checked in the catalogue, and it is my judgment that neither variety will do well in your locality. Both I believe are late-maturing sorts. I have not grown the "Sensation" oats, but the "20th Century" variety was grown, together with some twenty other sorts on the station farm last season. The 20th Century did not yield nearly so well as several of the other varieties. The earliest-maturing varieties yield best in this climate. The largest yield secured last season was 51 bushels per acre from the variety called Sixty-day oats, the seed of which was originally secured from Russia. The Red Texas oats yielded 46 bushels per acre, and are generally accepted as being best adapted to growing in this State, especially in the southern part.

As to whether you should secure oats grown north or south of your locality, is a point upon which I am not fully decided. Northern Kansas and Nebraska are better adapted to growing oats than parts farther south, and the usual practice would be to secure new seed-oats from that part of the country to which oats are best adapted. I have lately found, however, that the Red Texas oats, brought from Oklahoma to Marshall County, in the northern part of this State, have proved superior to home-grown seed.

Without doubt Red Texas oats are the best variety for general growing in Kansas of which you can secure seed at present. These oats are perhaps better adapted for growing in the South than in the North, and securing good seed from some point south of you may give good results. As a rule, it is not well to go far away for seed grain of any kind. If there is any one in your locality who has good, pure seed of the Red Texas oats, it would be well to use this seed rather than send a hundred or several hundred miles away for new seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Barley for Hog-feed.

Am thinking of sowing barley especially for hog-feed, on black, sandy Would like information as to when to sow and what kind would give the best results. How much seed is required per acre? How shall I prepare the ground?

JAS. D. THOMPSON.

Stafford County.

Barley was a very good crop at this station last season. The best yielding varieties were the common six-row barley, the Mandschuri, the Bonanza, and the Success Beardless. I can recommend the Mandschuri, also called the Mansury, as being one of the best varieties.

Barley will do well on any soil which will produce good crops of corn or other grain. It should be sown early in the spring and given about the same culture as oats. Sow about two bushels of seed per acre. Barley ought to be a profitable crop in Stafford County. The counties west of Stafford lead in the production of barley in this A. M. TENEYCK. State.

Score-card for Corn-Crimson Clover.

Will you kindly send me a score-card on corn for this section of the State? Has crimson clover ever been tried in my section of the State, and what were the results? Has quack-grass ever been tried here, and with what results? I expect to experiment some on a HARRY G. WHITTLE. small scale.

Washington County. I enclose you a copy of a score-card which is used in the Iowa Agricultural College, and which we intend to use Our New Catalogue is Now Ready

Catalogue No. 72, fresh from the printing presses and containing more goods that are really up-to-date and of the very latest style and design than any other six catalogues published, is now ready for distribution.

It will save you money on everything you buy and enables you to make your selections as readily and satisfactorily as if you could come to Chicago every day. It puts you in direct touch with the great markets of the world and places before you a stock of first-class goods more complete in every detail than has ever before been offered by any firm and at prices that are positively the lowest, when the reliable qual ity of the merchandise is taken into consideration. This catalogue contains over 1,100 pages of quotations on reliable merchandise of every description. No matter what you may need, you will find the article fully described and illustrated in our great book at a price that no shrewd buyer should overlook.

More than 2,000,000 people sent us orders last year—many of them were your neighbors. They gave us their business simply because we sold them reliable goods for less money than they could buy the same goods for else-where and at the end of the year found that they had made an average saving of 25 per cent on their purchases. If your neighbors find it to their advantage to trade with us, why can't you? If you have never traded with us, now is the time to begin. Ordering from a great catalogue is convenient and satisfactory; in the leisure of your own home you can make selection from a mammoth stock of thoroughly reliable merchandise, all quoted at the lowest possible prices.

You can, if you desire, compare prices with those you have been accustomed to pay and you can thus get better results than by making a hasty examination at a local store. You not only have the advantage of your own deliberate judgment but you are protected by the strongest guarantee ever made by any mercantile house, for we extend to all purchasers the privilege of returning goods at our expense if they are not satisfied with their purchases; and, even more, we agree to replace any shipment damaged or lost in transit; in other words, we assume all the responsibility.

all the responsibility.

In 1872 we originated the catalogue plan of buying and during the thirty-two years of our life have grown steadily each year until our business is now one of the largest in the world. We

Cut this sli our business is now one of the largest in the world. We reached this position by treating people fairly, giving honest value and avoiding all forms of trickery, exaggeration, or misrepresentation. With Catalogue No. 72 in your possession you can buy from us almost as easily in your possession you can buy from us almost as easily as if you visited our store in person, and we cordally invite every person desiring reliable goods at whole-sale prices to fill out coupon at the right and send for a copy. The book is new from cover to cover; contains all the new goods of the season; is complete in every department; so there is no better time than the present to send for a copy and begin treding with us if you are to send for a copy and begin trading with us if you are satisfied with our prices and goods. The experiment will cost you only 15 cents. It may result in a saving of hundreds of dollars the first year.



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next winter. Doubtless some change will be made in this score as the study of corn is continued in this State. At present, however, the Iowa score-card, prepared by Prof. P. G. Holden, makes a good standard for judging and grading up our corn.

I am unable to say whether crimson clover has ever been tried in your part of the State, but it has been grown at this station and the result has not been satisfactory. It produces a very light crop, and is not to be compared with common red clover. Moreover, it is an annual, and has to be sown each spring. Perhaps it will grow on poorer soil than the common red clover, and may be used in this way to renew the soil by plowing under the crop as a green manure, but as a forage crop it has very little value to Kansas farm-

Quack-grass (Agropyrum repens) is usually considered a weed and is very hard to exterminate when it once becomes established, especially in low, wet lands. It propagates by means of underground stems, and plowing and cultivating often serves only to spread the pest. I do not think it a desirable grass for you to try, even in a small way. Try the Bromus inermis, a grass which has some of the characteristics of quack-grass in the method of propagation, but which is not nearly so hard to exterminate. I refer you to Press Bulletin No. 129, published in Sept ing information in regard to this A. M. TENEYCK.

The Old World Preparing to be at the World's Fair.

John Barret, who visited Asia as commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in behalf of the exposition management, has issued a statement with reference to foreign participation in the exposition. He says in part:

"Although in the introductory negotiations such important governments as Russia and Austria in Europe, and Japan and China in Asia, declined to participate, and the outlook was discouraging for other Nations, thirtyfive of the forty odd independent countries of the world have now formally accepted the invitation to take part, while not less than ten of the great colonies of European Nations are preparing comprehensive exhibits entirely apart from those of the home governments. The countries above-mentioned at the first as refusing to participate, have reconsidered their action and decided to take part on an unprecedented scale

"In short, forty-five foreign lands, independent and dependent, will be seen in miniature as it were, in St. Louis in 1904. A carefully prepared summary of the appropriations made for exhibitions shows a grand total of \$6,-190,000. This exceeds by nearly \$1,-000,000 the amount correspondingly appropriated for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 and represents an average of nearly \$140,000 for each country.

"Europe will expend approximately \$3,000,000; Asia \$2,000,000; Central and South America \$1,000,000; Africa \$200,000."

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

or are to be advertised in this pape.

October 3, 1903.—John Crawford, Lebanon, Kans., Poland-China swine.
October 6, 1903.—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
Uctober 6, 1903.—A. E. Burleigh, Kansas City, dispersion sale Polled Durham.
October 8, 1903.—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns. Poland-Chinas on the 7th, Shorthorns on the 8th. James P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans., Manager.
October 9, 1903.—Sabetha Combination Sale Co., Sa.

Shorthorns on the 8th. James P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans., Manager.
October 9, 1903—Sabetha Combination Sale Co., Sacetha, Duroc-Jerseys.
October 12, 1903—C. O. Hoag, Centerville, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
October 13, 1903—Shorthorns at Wellington, Kans. D. H. Robinson, Jamesport, Mo.
October 14, 1903—C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 14, 1903—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, at Salisbury, Mo. S. L. Brock, Secretary, Macon, Mo.
October 16, 1903—W. S. Wilson, Manager, Shorthorns and Herefords, at Monroe City, Mo.
October 18, 1903—Vs. Kilson, Poland-Chinas.
E. E. Axine.
October 19, 1903—American Royal, Kansas City, Sale by Galloway Breeders' Association, at

October 19-24, 1993—American Royal, Raussa City, Sale by Galloway Breeders' Association.
October 21, 1993—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Kansas City. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pula. ki, Ill., manager.
October 22, 1993—100 nead of Herefords, at Kansas City, Mc. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.
October 24, 1993.—Newton Bros. Wniting, Kans., Durged Larger, action.

October 23, 1903.—Newton Bros. Wniting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
October 27, 1903.—Duroc-Jerseys, Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans.
October 29, 1903.—W. W. Miller & Sons, Lyons, Kans., Standard-bied horses.
October 29, 1903.—Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns, at Galva. Kans. J. W. Myers.
October 30, 1903.—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Clay Center Kans. J. R. Johnson, manager. November 3, 1903.—October 30, 1903.—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Poland-Chinas.
November 3, 1903.—Aberdeen-Angus at South Omaha. Chas. Escher, Jr., Manager.
November 5, 1903.—Breeders Combination Sale, Westmoreand, Kans.
November 9, 1903.—Conper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Buncetan, Mo. W. H. H. Stepnens, Secretary.

November 10, 1903—D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 10-11, 1903—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Biue Rapids, Kans.

November 11, 1903—David Cook, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 12, 1903—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., Shorthoras.

November 12, 1903—Berkshire breeders' combina-tion sale, Herington, Kans. Will H. Rhodes, Mg'r. November 13, 1903—Central Missouri Heretord Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Ma-

Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., Secretary.
November 17, 18, 19, 1903—Armour Funkhouser,
Herefords, at Kans.s City, Mo.
November 18, 1903—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Kans.,
Poland-Chinas.
November 21, 1903—L. E. Moyer, Junction City,
Kans., Poland-Chinas.
November 21, 1903—Henry W. Kuper and W. D.
Elmore, Humboldt, Nebr., Shorthorns.
November 27, 1903—Scotch topped Shorthorns,
A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican City, Neb.
December 2, 1903—American Galloway Breeders'
Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.

Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.

December 3, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Chicago, Ill. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.

December 4, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulasski, Ill., manager.

December 9, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at McPherson, Kans. M. O. Kilmer, M'gr. December 10-11, 1903—Hereford cattle and Berashire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., C. A. Stannard, owner.

December 18, 1903—Plainville Breeders' Association combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.

tion combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.
February 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
February 2, 1904—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Brandow, Manuager.
February 2 and 3, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 4, 1904—J. B Davis, Fairview Kans.
Duroc-Jersey sows
February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Cuinas, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Towands, Kans., Manager.
February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Oscoola, Neb.
February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Os cola, Neb.
February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm,

February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb. February 28, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

The Horse Books

The "Special Report on Diseases of the Horse" has been revised under a joint resolution of the 57th Congress, is now in press, and will soon be issued. This report was prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was first issued in 1890 and the limited edition that the Department was able to publish was soon exhausted. The demand was then turned on Congress, and that body has from time to time ordered reprints for distribution by its own members exclusively, until the number already issued has reached nearly half a million copies.

The resolution under which the present revision was made provides for the printing and binding in cloth of 200,000 copies, the same to be first revised and brought up to date under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture; 128,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 64,-000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 8,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture. The allotment to the department is so small that it will have none for general distribution, and those who may desire

MY SOW RAISED 15 FINE PIGS

Newman, Ill., April 3, 1903.

International Stock Food Co. DEAR SIRS:—I have been a feeder of "International Stock Food" for over 3 years. I have a sow, perfectly white, 3 years of age, weighs 375 or 400 lbs. She is very lengthy in build and has been fed "International Stock Food" from the time she could first eat. She was bred to a Poland-China boar and two days ago she had 15 nice plump pigs. Ten of them are two days ago she had 15 nice, plump pigs. Ten of them are white and five black. The pigs are in good flesh and doing nicely. "International Stock Food" is a great preparation for hogs and pigs. Yours truly, JOHN OLIVER EAGLER.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "international Stock Food" every day to all our Wents Champion Stallions, Dan Parce 1:59 1/2 and Directure 2:051; to our Youne Stallions, Baco Mars, Corrs, Work Horses, Cartix and Hoos. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" were 3 FEEDS from ONE CENT" (25) 1/2 perpared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 for a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and Aids Digostion and Assimilations to that eachanimal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Pattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Coits, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless oven if taken into the Buman system. You insist on eating medicine, with your own food at every meal. Sait is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsis, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eatthese medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" Contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as aste and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash (uarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World for Keeping them healthy. Ap-Bewere of the many Cheap and Interior Initiations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One elaming to dose Musts be an Eignoramus or a Falsifier.

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WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

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me. Very truly yours, RICHARD J. MORRISSEY. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from shart to finish.

Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

\$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture *Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 616 by 916 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Castle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Gught To Have This Stock Book In Your Library For Reference. **Fit Contains a Finely Illustrated Yeterlaary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars.

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copies of the report should apply to members of the last Congress (the 57th) to whom all copies of the Congressional allotment will be delivered.

New members of the present Congress will not be entitled to a quota.

The report has been carefully revised either by the authors of the several articles or by veterinarians of wide reputation. An entirely new article on "The Examination of a Horse." by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State veterinarian of Pennsylvania, is included; also a chapter on shoeing, written by Dr. J. W. Adams, professor of surgery and lecturer on shoeing, veterinary department, University of Pennsylvania.

The report also contains the following articles: Methods of Administering Medicines, Diseases of the Digestive Organs, and Wounds and Their Treatment, by Ch. B. Michener, V. S.; Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Generative Organs, Diseases of the Eye, and Diseases of the Skin, by James Law, F. R. C. V. S.; Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by W. H. Harbaugh, V. S.; Diseases of the Nervous System and Diseases of the Heart, Blood Vessels, and Lymphatics, by M. R. Trumbower, V. S.; Lameness, by A. Liautard, M. D., V. S.; Diseases of the Fetlock, Ankle, and Foot, by A. A. Holcomb, D. V. S.; General Diseases, by Rush Shippen Huidekoper, M. D., Vet.; and Surra, by Ch. Wardell Stiles, Ph. D.

It is illustrated by forty-one plates and eighteen text figures.

Points About Red Polled Cattle.

Chas. Morrison, proprietor of the Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China hogs, in a recent letter says:

"Will say that cattle and hogs are in fine condition and trade is good. Have some fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Any one wanting Red Polls or Poland-Chinas will do well to visit my herd before buying, as my stock will please in quality and price. Red Polls are growing very popular with the general farmer as they come nearer filling his wants than any other breed of cattle. They furnish a large flow of milk in season and fatten at any age when not giving milk, the nice marbled beef tickles the fancy of the butcher, and being hornless and of a rich red color, please the eye of every one that sees them. A Red Polled bull crossed on all kinds of horned cattle gets 90 per cent of his calves hornless and of a solid red color. This is quite an item in their favor. They are the most perrect dual-purpose cattle of to-day. As

to size they weigh as much as any of the breeds. We have had calves at 1 year old weigh 1,235 pounds and at 5 months weigh 535 pounds. My young herd boar that I bought while at Sedalia, Mo., at the State fair, is doing fine and I think I have three of the best herd boars in western Kansas. Our third crop of alfalfa is about all cut and we have the promise of a good fourth crop. The frost has not hurt the corn much here yet and with the warm days we are now having it will soon be out of danger."

International Live stock Exposition.

The International Live-stock Exposition stands to-day a monument bearing witness to the rapidity and stability of American enterprise and achievement, says Thos. Shaw, of the University of Michigan. Scarcely four years ago the new-born and fondly cherished ideas of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. bore fruit in the first International. At the last exposition in December, 1902, there were gathered together in competition at Dexter Park amphitheater horses, cattle, sheep and swine from nearly every State in the Union and from Canada and Europe; and these the product of the most careful breeding of many decades. Proof of the stability of this great enterprise is found in the fact that the 350,000 people who attended in 1902 were not drawn by features tended to amuse or entertain, but by those solely of an aducational nature.

The International is a very potent educational facter. None but the most perfect types of live stock are gathered together there, mostly winners from the expositions during the preceding season. From these the breeder can formulate correct ideals. This must result in greater uniformity in live-stock production. The questions of correct types and how to produce and maintain them, are all important to day. Hitherto there has been too great diversity of opinion along this

One can not attend the International without carrying home some inspirations received by coming in touch with the most skillful and experienced breeders and feeders of the country. This result is not manifested alone by those with the ability to add new and improved blood to their studs. herds and flocks through large and expensive purchases. It will also manifest itself in very marked improvements in the productions of the comparatively obscure breeders and feed-

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Highly concentrated; to be diluted as required. Quickly cures sores, cuts, galls, sore mouth or teats, graase heel, scratches, mange, eczema, all skin disease; kills lice, fleas, bed bugs, nits, screw worms, warbles, etc. Cremoline Dip

Is an absolute and unobjectionable Cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, etc. Kills all vermin on Horses Cattle, Sheep and Hogs without injuring them.

Cremoline Cholera Cure

A sure preventive and Cure fo Hog Cholers, Swine Plazue, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes and other diseases in Hogs and Fowls. General dealers sell 25 cent bottles, but if your dealer does not keep *Cremoline*, accept no sub-stitute and we will ship promptly on directorders.

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allon, which makes 50 gallons of two per cent so for ordinary purposes, only \$1.50, express prepaid.

Sample bettle by mail, 10 cents. Makes one quart. Circulars of all our Cremoline Remedies, Free. The Cremoline Mfg Co., 1729-31 Olive St., St. Louis.



Used on Cutside and Inside of Hogs Kills lice and fever germs, removes worms, cures mange, canker and cough; aids diges-tion, promotes healthy growth, and

Prevents Disease, at Small Cost. At dealers in Scaled Cans Only. Useful book with illustration of Dip Tank FREE. Address MOORE C. & M. CO. L ISOI Genesoe St. Kansas City, Me.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Opthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co, Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure ers who furnish the large percentage of the market supplies.

The necessity for more "quality" in live-stock products is one of the important questions of the day. quality we mean even, thick-fleshed carcasses carrying the greatest possible amount of edible material devoid of excessive fatness. The time has been when fat won in the show-ring; but recently the International has provided magnificent demonstrations by way of slaughter tests, impressing the necessity of "quality" in the car-cass. The ability of the producer to inspect animals on foot and then the carcasses after dressing, furnishes him with rare and impressive object lessons.

It is a rare privilege for the stockbreeders of America to have an opportunity annually of attending one of the greatest live-stock expositions of the world; to come in contact with the master breeders; to come directly in touch with the greatest markets and market conditions; to meet in assembly in the various organizations to listen to the discussions of the important live-stock topics of the day; or to come directly in touch with the various registry associations now located at the Union Stock Yords.

No one engaged or interested in livestock production can afford to miss the International of 1903.

About American Royal.

Extra precautions are being taken to protect from disease and infection the swine and sheep exhibits at this year's American Royal Live-stock Show, to be held October 19-24. The stock-yards company is installing a dipping vat for swine and sheep on the show grounds, just south of the new sheep barn. The dipping will be in charge of an expert, and all exhibitors may have their animals dipped free of charge if they so desire.

The sheep exhibit will be yarded in the new sheep-barn, just completed, in which no animals have ever before been yarded. The swine exhibits will be yarded in the new sheep-barn erected recently, in which no animals except sheep have ever been yarded. Exhibitors of swine are requested to bill their animals in care of the freight depots of the roads over which they ship and not in care of the stock-yards company. In this way the swine for exhibition will be switched direct to the show grounds, and will not at any time be within half a mile of the regular hog yards. Leading swine-breeders who have investigated the proposed method of handling the swine exhibits declare there is not the remotest possibility of animals becoming infected with disease. Swine for the sales will be handled the same as swine for exhibit. The swine-pens will be thoroughly disinfected during the show.

The management of the show is in receipt of information that the Western Trunk Line committee, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution to return all animals exhibited at the show free of charge. Inasmuch as the Trans-Missouri lines took the same action recently, this insures the return of all exhibits to all parts of the country, free. Exhibitors will pay the full one-way tariff to Kansas City, and their exhibits will be returned free.

It has been decided to hold the entries of carload cattle open until the Saturday, October 17, two days preceding the opening of the show. Already the entries in these classes far outnumber those of last year, and the indications are that the carload lot exhibit will be the largest ever brought together in any show.

Spayed Heifers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I would like some information in regard to spaying heifers. What would they be worth compared to steers? What risk is there to run? I would like to hear from some of the readers of the FARM-ER on the subject, also how to spay J. E. HENDRIX. sows?

Franklin County.

Spayed heifers sell about 20 to 30 cents less per 100 pounds on the market than steers of equal quality.

There is some risk connected with



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spaying heifers although this depends largely upon the operator, yet the season in which the operation is performed and the condition and age of the animal has much to do with the time required for the animal to recover. The operation should be performed by a competent veterinarian and should be done when the heifers are poor in flesh and in the spring or fall of the year, so as to avoid flies.

Spayed heifers are always preferred to open heifers by buyers because there is danger of the latter being pregnant and it seems to affect the flesh to a certain degree if heifers are slaughtered when in heat.

As to the profitableness of spaying heifers, will say that this depends largely upon the quality of the animal. Animals of good quality and good beef type are the most profitable kind to feed.

In regard to the matter of spaying sows there are the same risks as with heifers and practically under the same conditions. It is questionable whether it pays to spay sows for market. I know of no instance where it has been practiced to any great extent.

O. ERF. Professor of Dairy and Animal Husbandry.

The Dead Animal Nuisance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-As the KANSAS FARMER seems to be a good place to get information, please tell me what the law is in regard to the disposal of dead animals, especially those that have died with contagious diseases such as blackleg, etc.

Nemaha County. F. SCHAAF. Provision is made for cases of this kind in "an act to prevent nuisances," approved March 2, 1868. In paragraph No. 339, it is stated that any person or persons who shall put a dead animal or any part of the carcass of a dead animal in any lane, lot, field, meadow or common, or if the owner thereof shall permit the same to remain in such places, he shall on conviction before any justice of the peace of the county be fined in a sum not less than \$1.00 or more than \$25.00; and every twenty-four hours that such nuisance is permitted to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional

Regulations for Breeding Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-At the meeting of the Interstate Live-stock Sanitary Boards and State Veterinarians just closed at Denver, I learned that New Mexico, Arizona, and California have just put in force the following regulations relative to the admission of breeding and dairy animals into those States and Territories. The regulations would probably apply to all cattle, but as the importation of Eastern cattle into the regions just mentioned is confined to breeding and dairy animals exclusively, the regulations apply particularly to these animals. The substance of the regulations is as follows: No breeding or dairy cattle shall be admitted into New Mexico, Arizona or California except on a certificate of health signed by a State or Government veterinarian who is familiar with the conditions at the point of origin.

These regulations are not to restrict the importation of our cattle, as they are anxious to get them to improve the quality of cattle there, but is intended solely to prevent the introduction of disease, particularly cattle scab or itch. The territories mentioned, or at least Arizona, has previously required a bill of health from qualified inspectors en route. Owing to the difficulty of detecting itch or scab on inspection during the grazing season, they will in future require certificates

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It will cause your cattle to Digest and Assimilate 20 per cent more of their feed, otherwise wasted, tone their systems, keep them regular on their feed, and give them an unequalled finish.

Price for 2,000 pounds, 6½ cents; 1,000 pounds, 7 cents; 500 pounds or less, 7½ cents per pound.

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easy. The operation need not consume on a minute **Blacklegoids** are sold by druggists; ask for them.

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As Kansas ships many breeding animals to New Mexico and Arizona, Kansas shippers should exercise care in having such stock properly certified, otherwise they will be subject to quarantine, and treatment, if necessary, with the annoying delay and expense. N. S. MAYO,

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The Franklin County Awards.

As stated last week, our representative tive was compelled to leave Ottawa before the completion of the work of the judges on live stock. The work had been delayed by the rain and arrangements were made with one of the fair officials to furnish these awards in time for publication.



The New Show and Sale Pavilion at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kans.

From some cause the awards did not reach us and we were obliged to hold them over until this week. Ottawa had a great fair, with good attendance on the fair-weather days. There are many energetic breeders in the vicinity of Ottawa who have set the State an example by the erection of the finest sale and show pavilion that now exists in the State. The cattle awards made at Ottawa were as follows: as follows:

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors-C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa; S. S. Nevius, Chiles; E. Williams, Lyn-

don,

Bull 3 years and over, Wolf first on
Imp. Tillycairn; Nevius second on Victor
of Wildwood.

Bull 1 year and under two, Wolf first;
Nevius second.

Bull under 1 year, Nevius first; Williams second.

Cow 3 years or over, Wolf first; Nevius
second.

second. Heifer 2 and under 3, Wolf first; Nevius second. Heifer 1 and under 2, Nevius first and

second.

Helfer under 1 year, Nevius first, Wolf second.

UEBEFORDS. HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors—Wesley Sloan, Wellsville; Ed Pendleton, Princeton; Henry Ackley, Wellsville; Chas. Specht, Rosemont; G. H. Hicks, Princeton.
Bull 2 years and under 3, Sloan first; Specht second.
Bull 1 year and under 2, Specht first, Hicks second.
Bull under 1 year, Pendleton first, Sloan second.

second. Cow 3 years or over, Sloan first; no sec-

ond,
Helfer 2 years and under 3, Ackley first
and second.
Helfer 1 year and under 2. Ackley first;
Pendleton second.
Helfer under 1 year, Ackley first and
second.

second. ALL POLLED BREEDS.

Exhibitors—Groenmiller & Son, Coburn, Red Polls; C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Polled Durhams; H. E. Curtis, Pomona, Appens

Polled Durhams; H. E. Curtis, Pomona, Angus.
Bull 3 years or over, Albright first; Groenmiller second.
Bull 1 year and under 2, Groenmiller first and second.
Bull under 1 year, Groenmiller first and second.
Cow 3 years or over, Groenmiller first and second.
Heifer 2 years and under 8, Groenmiller first; Albright second.
Heifer 1 year and under 2, Groenmiller first and second.
Heifer under 1 year, Groenmiller first; Albright second.
Heifer under 1 year, Groenmiller first; Albright second.

HERDS.

Best herd of beef cattle, one bull and four females over 1 year—Sloan first, Herefords; Wolf Second, Shorthorns.
Best dairy cattle, one bull and four females over one year—Groenmiller first, Red Polls; no second.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull any age or breed—C. F. Wolf. & Son, Shorthorn.
Best cow, any age or breed—Wesley Sloan, Hereford.

The Allen County Fair.

The Allen County Fair.

At Iola during the week ending September 25, was held the eleventh annual fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society. This is the first fair of the season, so far as the writer knows, that has had an entirc week of pleasant weather for its exhibits. The weather was delightful and the fair was a good one but, owing to some lack of foresight on the part of the city officials, a large and popular circus was allowed to show on Tucsday of fair week to the great detriment of the attendance at the fair. As a direct result of having to follow the circus the fair received a very meager patronage on Wednesday though the crowd on Thursday was very much better and it was hoped that the aggregate attendance of the week would be large enough to enable the association to meet all its financial obligations. It is becoming more and more apparent that the people will patronize good fairs, especially if they are clean fairs, and the Allen County Fair was well worthy of a large patronage from the citizens of Allen and adjacent counties. Perhaps the strong features of this fair lay in the exhibit of draft horses, mares and foals; in swine and in sheep.

Anderson & Findlay had a strong showing of their magnificent Aberdeen-Angus cattle, but they had no competition. A. B. Mull, of Iola, who has long had a reputation as a Poland-China China breeder, showed a few head of good Shorthorns from his newly created herd. While the cattle exhibit was weak in point of numbers the quality was of the best and the exhibit of horses, hogs, sheep and agricultural and horticultural products made the fair well worth a good attendance. In the hog-pens were

products made the fair well worth a good attendance. In the hog-pens were shown 41 Poland-Chinas by four exhibi-tors; 17 Berkshires by one exhibitor; 13 Duroc-Jerseys by two exhibitors, and 2

DR. HESS Stock Book Free A treatise on the diseases of stock and

poultry, written by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), sent free to any address on receipt of answer to the following questions: How much stock have you? (number of head of each kind). What stock food have you used? Mention this

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, saysofit: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for refer-

The value of a food for producing weight is determined by its digestibility. You frequently see one animal become thrifty and fat on a ration on which another continually declines. The fault is due to digestive differences. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), by combining his practical experience are stock feeder. combining his practical experience as a stock feeder with twenty years of study and practice of both human and veterinary medicine, has given the world an absolutely scientific preparation which provides for this very condition. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a food ration, but a medicinal tonic and laxative, a doctor's prescription for calling into healthy action every organ in the animal body. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. It keeps cattle up on their appetite to the very last day. It expels worms and produces the sleek, glossy coat, that finishing touch that commands the fancy price.

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Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application.

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plication. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

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Chester Whites by one exhibitor. In the sheep-pens were shown Shropshires, Merinos, Cotswolds, Oxfords, and Ram-

Chester Whites by one exhibitor. In the sheep-pens were shown Shropshires, Merinos, Cotswolds, Oxfords, and Rambouillets.

The poultry exhibit was not large but some of the birds shown were of very fine quality; the Brown Leghorns seeming to be the most popular of the breeds.

The horticultural exhibit was of goodly size and surprising quality considering the totally unfavorable season. In connection with this exhibit was shown one which we believe to be unique. It consisted of individual collections of wild nuts and fruits, gathered and shown by school children, and many visitors present were wholly unable to name many of the sorts shown without looking at the labels. In the newly erected agricultural hall was found a display such as only a Kansas county can make. A good idea of it was given by a lady superintendent from another department who exclaimed. "Look at those pumpkins, and think of the possibility for Thanksgiving." The one exhibit which attracted most attention, perhaps, was a bunch of corn-stalks shown by A. B. Mull, the swine-breeder, which measured 16 feet and 5 inches in height, and almost touched the ceiling of the building in which it stood. This is a new variety of corn originated by Mr. Mull by selecting and crossing choice seed of other varieties.

The floral hall at this fair is an iron building and was well filled with exhibits of flowers in pots, none of which were were greenhouse products, together with fine art work, musical instruments, etc.

The management of the fair is to be commended for its efforts to keep the fair clean. In this they were fairly successful, although it was rumored that one show succeeded in passing the censor which would better have been left out of the grounds.

Charles W. Armour Gives a Cup.

Charles W. Armour Gives a Cup.

A sterling silver loving cup was presented by Charles W. Armour to the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Mr. Armour gave the cup to the association, but its ownership, according to the offer, will eventually go to the breeder of thoroughbred Herefords who wins it twice in succession or three separate times. It will be competed for only at the American Royal Kansas City Shows.

The cup is of special design, and is finished in gray with heavy applied border. Its exact height, including base, is 16% inches, with a serving capacity of 10½ plnts. An actual scene from a photograph taken on Mr. Armour's Meadow Park Hereford Farm is etched in bright silver on a gray background. This scene shows one of the Armour farm-houses surrounded by many shade trees, while in the foreground is an illustration showing a number of the Armour thoroughbred Herefords grazing. This etching is unique and original and a credit to the artist. On the reverse is the inscription. The cup is valued at \$500, and is probably the most expensive prize of its kind ever offered in a live-stock contest.

For several years it has been the custom of the Armour Packing Company to give punch-bowls to the various breeds competing in the 'American Royal Shows, but some months ago they decided to drop this feature.

Mr. Charles W. Armour is personally interested in Herefords, having a large herd on his Meadow Park Farm a few miles south of Kansas City. His friends among the Hereford breeders suggested to Mr. Armour some months ago that a cup from him personally would be of special interest to members of the association, and would be the means of creating a lively contest. He was very glad to meet their wishes, and presented them with a solid silver cup big enough to serve as a watering-trough to the animal that wins it.

The Armous Packing Company punch-bowls given in past seasons have been an

watering-trough to the animal that wins it.

The Armous Packing Company punch-bowls given in past seasons have been an important feature in the Kansas City Fancy Stock Shows. The Hereford cup of 1899 was won by F. A. Nave's bull Dale.

The successful contestants for the Here-

ford cups of 1900 and 1901 were Perfection, owned by Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., and Dandy Rex, of the Gudgell & Simpson herd of Independence, Mo. The first Shorthorn cup, that of 1900, was carried away by Lavender Viscount by Baron Lavender out of Gayety. In 1901 the Armour trophy was taken by Clinton Victoria by Salamis out of Clinton Victoria, owned by Geo, Deming & Son. The cup of 1902 was awarded to Col. G. M. Casey's bull Choice Goods. The Hereford cup was taken away by March On 6th, owned by James A. Funkhouser, and the Galloway trophy went to Druid of Castlemilk, owned by O. S. Swigart.

The rivalry between the different breeders in the contests for the Armour cups has always been very keen. The winning of an Armour cup, of course, has meant National note for the winner, as the best animal of his breed in the United States. His winning also adds materially to his value and to the value of his offspring. The winner of the Armour trophy of 1900, Perfection, was afterward sold to Mr. Hoxie for \$9,000, and the Hereford bull, Dale, afterward brought \$10,000.

It is very probably that there will be even greater interest taken in the contest for the cup given this year by Mr. Charles W. Armour personally, on account of his being a Hereford breeder. It is specially gratifying to Hereford people to know that Mr. Charles W. Armour has taken such an active interest in the upbuilding of this breed of cattle. He is proud of his Hereford farm, the Meadow Park, which, by the way, is one of the most complete stock farms in the United States. As it is only a short distance from Kansas City, and easily reached, no doubt a great many of the breeders attending the American Royal Shows have always been held in Kansas City because of its central location, and also on account of its great importance as a live-stock center. The shows are of National note and will bring to Kansas City breeders from every State in the Union, and no doubt from many foreign countries.

Herefords at the American Royal.

Thirty-six of the leading Herefard breeders of the country will be contributars to the auction sale of pure-bred Whitefaced to be held October 22 at Kansas City in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Show. Secretary Thomas of the Hereford Breeders' Association says the offering will be one of the best ever made in any sale of Herefords in the country. Particular pains has been taken to secure representative animals for the sale—animals that will

the best ever made in any sale of Herefords in the country. Particular pains has been taken to secure representative animals for the sale—animals that will maintain the reputation of the breed. A limit of three animals to one breeder was placed upon this sale, and it was specified that where only one animal was entered by a breeder that animal must be a female. Of the total of 100 head, fully two-thirds will be females. Catalogues are now ready and may be had by addressing C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

The contributors to the sale are the following: Dr. J. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Chandler, Mo.; Steele Bios., Belvoir, Kas.; Vermillion Hereford Co., Vermillion, Kas.; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.; Guodedin, Blue Rapids, Kas.; Minier Bros., Craig, Neb.; J. A. Larson, Everest, Kas.; R. C. Wilson, Belton, Mo.; Jones Bros., Comisky, Kas.; Stanton Breeding Farm Co., Madison, Neb.; Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.; Br. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kas.; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kas.; S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo.; J. W. Lenox, Independence, Mo.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; Z. T. Kinsell, Mt. Ayr, Ia.; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo.; T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo.; B. H. Dowing, Sturgeon, Mo.; A. E. Metsker, Lone Star,

Kas.; J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kas.; H. D. Adkisson, Napton, Mo.; Estate of Logan B. Chappell, Blackburr, Mo.; Jas. A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.; Cottrell Bros., Irving, Kas.; E. E. Wall, Leeton, Mo.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky; Samuel Drybread, Costello, Kas.; C. L. Browning, Laredo, Mo.; Z. W. Huntington, Liberty, Mo.

Galloways at the American Royal.

Galloways at the American Royal.

The Galloway offerings in the American Royal sale at Kansas City, Tuesday, October 20, will be choice animals from the representative herds of the country. They will be animals of high quality and select breeding. I. B. & A. M. Thompson will offer some good helfers with calves at foot, bred to their great herd bull, Dragon of Wavertree. F. P. Wild will offer some choice animals with show records, also a few imported animals of superior quality. W. D. Brown contributes a number of bulls that are good individuals and in fine condition. Several of them have been entered in the show. W. M. Brown & Son will offer an excellent helfer, well bred, and a fine specimen of the breed. The Brookside Farm Company will offer several helfers of fine quality, well bred and carrying fine coats of hair. This firm is the owner of Imp. Scottish Standard, one of the greatest Galloway bulls ever brought to this country. In C. N. Moody's offering will be several fine specimens of the Galloway type. His great show cow, Imp. Paragon, will be disposed of in this sale. She is one of the finest specimens of the breed to be found anywhere, being of the low-down, becfy type, with a great spread of ribs. She was first in her class this year at the Iowa State Fair in competition with six cows representing the leading herds of the country. Claud Attebery will offer a number of animals that show good breeding and quality. S. M. Croft & Sons will contribute some exceptionally choice heifers and cows that will make good foundation stock.

Catalogues may be had by addressing R. W. Park, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. The contributors to the sale are the following: I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; F. P. Wild, Ovid, Mo.; W. D. Brown, Wheeler, Wis.; W. M. Brown & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; Brookside Farm Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Claud Attebery, Atlanta, Mo.; S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans.

Angus at the American Royal.

Angus at the American Royal.

The Angus show at the American Royal, October 19-24, at Kansas City, promises to be one of the greatest exhibits that has yet been made of this breed in the West. The leading State Fair exhibitors will have herds there and some high-class cattle will be on exhibition that are owned by men that have for years been breeding good cattle, but have prior to this time done little showing. The sale on October 21 of the 100 Aberdeen-Angus is an event that should not be overlooked by those in attendance at this show. Leading Western breeders contribute choice representatives of their herds.

show. Leading Western breeders contribute choice representatives of their herds.

The list of contributors contain the following well-known names: J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa; Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans.; N. M. Pettit, Shelby, Iowa; T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans.; C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo.; H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo.; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; John F. Coulter, Excello, Mo.; Elim Park Cattle Co., Harris, Mo.; McElhinney & Cubit, Morning Sun, Iowa; W. W. Andrews, Maryville, Mo.; Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans.; C. F. Flemmig, Dakotah, Iowa; and Dyer Bros. & Sons, Pleasantville, Iowa.

The sale is held under the auspices of the National association, and in connection with the American Royal Show. The offering includes some good stock bulls of demonstrated excellence as well as some splendid prospects. The females form a collection that will suit the

tastes of any and all customers for pure-bred Angus cattle. For catalogue and other information concerning the sale, address W. C. McGavock, Manager, Springfield, Ill.

Kansas Galloways On Top.

Secretary R. W. Park, of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, has arranged the following table from facts contained in volume 13 of the Galloway Herd Book which has just been issued:

		regis- tered.	Trans- ferred.
Kansas		361	187 205
Iowa		343	304
Miggouri		328	149
Illinois		100	
Nebraska		108	125
Indiana		90	60
Canada		90	161
Minnesota		89	59
Michigan		78	14
South Dakota		76	23
Wisconsin		55	19
North Dakota		53	17
Utah		33	41
Texas		29	2
Ohio		20	15
Montana		5	5
Kentucky		3 2	7
Arkansas		2	6
New York		2	
Vermont		1	
Oklahoma			- 1
Animals import	ed, 42.		

Gossip About Stock.

In our report of the Rice County Fair we were made to say that the first prize for best sow any age in Duroc-Jerseys was given to H. B. Kilbourn. This was a mistake as the prize was awarded to W. R. Crow of Hutchinson, and Mr. Kilbourn won on his showing of Poland-Chinas.

October 8 B.B.& H.T. Groom, of Groom, Texas, will sell a draft of 60 head from their famous Pan Handle herd of Shorthorns. Of these 50 will be females and 10 bulls. The sale will be held at the sale barns at Wichita. Catalogues may be had by addressing the owners at Wichita.

Jas. Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kans., will on October 29, 1903, held the grandest sale of Poland-Chinas, in number and quality, that he has ever held. Next week's issue will give all the particulars. Prepare to attend this sale; you can get most any kind of breeding, quantity and quality that you may want.

J. M. Copeland, Glasco, Cloud County, Kansas, is offering some very desirable and useful Shorthorn cows due to calve this fall. Also a few cows with calves by side, as well as a few choice bulls old enough for service. Mr. Copeland is making a very low price on this sale stuff, quality considered.

The McMillan Fur & Wool Co. have placed their circular of September 25, 1903, on file at our office for reference. This house was established a quarter of a century ago, and on account of their extensive business, they are in a position to pay high prices. Shippers find their dealings with them very satisfactory.

F. Y. Snodgrass of Chanute, Kansas, is the son of our friend and advertiser, W. J. Snodgrass of Gordon, Kansas, who owns the great bull, Scott Junior. Young Mr. Snodgrass was the judge of all the sheep classes at the Iola fair where he passed upon five different breeds to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Thos. White of Salina will sell 27 head of choice Herefords of Grove 3rd, Anxiety and Lord Wilton blood. The sale includes rare individuals and the entire lot will average with the best herds. Remember that it is a dispersion sale where every kind of opportunity is offered to purchase and the stock may be had at your own price.

Some time since, the Kaasas Farmer published an editorial on the "Tamworth Hog." We find it now reproduced in the Daily Drover's Journal of Chicago, in its issue of September 7. and the Live Stock Record of Sioux City, Iowa, in its issue of September 9. These two great daily live stock papers are of such standing that we consider it a compliment indeed to be quoted with their approval.

On September 15, at Indianapolis, Ind. was held a combination sale of Hereford cattle by a number of the big breeders of the country. Thirty-four head sold for \$5.300, average \$155.90. Twenty-four females sold for \$3,695, average \$153.95. Ten bulls sold for \$1,605, average \$160.50. C. W. Armour, who will hold a sale in Hansas City in the near future, contributed six head, all females, on which he averaged \$166.66.

We have just received a copy of the catalogue of Duroc-Jersey hogs offered by J. F. Staadt in his annual sale to be held at the new live-stock pavillion in Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas. The animals catalogued are all young and include the blood lines of the best known herds in the West. Even at this date it is not too late to catch a train for Ottawa and be there in time for this great sale which will be held on Saturday, Oct. 3.

You ought to hear the Linn County people crow. They won the first prize of \$500 for County Collective exhibits of agricultural products at Topeka, and now they have printed cards announcing this fact in big bold type with the gentle reminder at the bottom of the card that they have gas, coal, oil and other things in Linn County as well. These cards are being distributed at the fairs and other large gatherings and their traveling men each has a bunch in his grip.

Harry Evans, who won such a reputation as a Poland-China breeder at Pleasanton, Kansas, has also some good ideas about Shorthorns, as was shown by the animals of his breeding now owned by A. B. Mull and exhibited at the lola fair. The bull calf shown was an exceptionally fine 10-months-old calf got by his herd bull, Aberdeen Knight 165291,

which is advertised for sale on page 1024. The youngster was an extra good one, and reflects credit on his sire.

McLaughlin Bros., the great Percheron and French Coach importers at Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., have just transferred their business from Emmettsburg, Iowa, to Merriam Park, Minn. The new stables at their Minnesota headquarters are just completed and are the most complete and the best equipped of any on this side of the Atlantic. The owners plan to have as large an assortment of prize-winning stallions on exhibition at Merriam Park as they do at Kansas City and Columbus.

Manwaring Bros., who are among the oldest and best known breeders of Large English Berkshires in Kansas report a great sale of young hogs from their breeding farm near Lawrence, Kansas. In our report of the Topeka Fair we omitted to mention that they also won first prize in the class for boar 6 months and under 12, and also second prize in the class for sow under 6 months. These young Berkshires are selling like hot cakes and the Manwarings report that they are averaging a sale a day to distant points at good round prices.

In the "Special Want Column" today will be found the advertisement of Philip Albrecht, Athol, Kansas, who has long been known as a breeder of the best of good Duroc-Jersey swine. The two herdboars mentioned are both first prize-winners and the young stuff offered for sale includes the prize-winning young herd shown by Mr. Albrecht at the fairs this fall, A personal inspection of this herd is enough to convince the visitor that he need look no further for choice swine of this breed. A letter to Mr. Albrecht will receive prompt attention.

The daily press brings news that some one entered the livery stable of B. W. Conrad, Sabetha, Kansas, at night, and poisoned has best team. One of the animals is dead and the other will probably die. This makes a record of seven horses that Mr. Conrad has lost in the same

bought is out of a Premier sow and both are extra fine animals. Mr. Willems' card is on page 1024.

Among the bulls offered by Mr. Thos. White, at Salina, Kans., on October 15. will be included his herd bull, just 4 years past, J. G. Whittier 101219. The bull has never falled to win first prize in class and sweepstakes (open to all breeds) in three successive years. Four of his sons are exceptionally good, and the entire seven offered will show his qualities as a breeder to be very rare. Several of the cows and helfers are fine specimens, and should find places in good herds. There will be bargains at this sale without a doubt. Catalogue on application.

Catalogue on application.

The Daily Live Stock Press is authority for the statement that the sheepmen of Wyoming are up in arms over the Federal dipping regulations. The Eastern Wyoming Wool Growers' Association recently held a meeting at Douglas and vigorously condemned the policy of the Bureau of Animal Industry in requiring that all sheep in the Territory be dipped whether affected with scab or not. They also protest against the ruling which requires that cars containing scabby sheep shall bear a large placard on the outside announcing this fact. It is said that Senator F. E. Warren, President of the National Wool Growers' Association is on the side of the sheepmen and will make a determined effort to modify the sheep-dipping orders.

All about the farmer's house, outbuildings and fields, summer and winter, some person is always liable to receive a cut, scratch, bruise or burn. Or there may be eczema or other skin disease, an itching or mangy condition. For all of these Cremoline made into a liniment of any desired strength, according to the requirements of the case by the simple addition of water, is an absolute and speedy cure. The full line of Cremoline preparations covers a broad ground and furnishes remedies of equal efficacy for man, beast, and fowl. No household is properly equipped without Cremoline, and readers who do not know of its supreme merits



Watching for Cresceus at the Nebraska State Fair.

manner, one of which was a stallion val-ued at \$2,000. Mr. Conrad is a former student of the State Agricultural College who has built up a prosperous livery business in connection with his opera-tions in horse breeding, and his many friends will be sorry to learn of his mis-fortune.

In addition to the great herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle exhibited by Anderson & Findlay at their home fair at Iola they had a very handsome showing of Shire horses and a beautiful display of Shetland ponies. These, together with a nice showing of Shropshire sheep gave President T. J. Anderson of the Fair Association enough work to do without the added official duties which he had during the week. Their former show bull, Conqueror of Aberlour, has recently been sold to Frank Van Voorhees, Tonganoxie.

J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kansas, had an exhibit of 18 Poland-Chinas at the Allen County Fair, and among them a young boar which he claims to be the largest ever shown in Kansas for his age. Mr. Norton says the boar is 9 months old and weighs 400 pounds, and while some spectators claimed that they would not have guessed his weight so much they all united in saying he was a good hog. Mr. Norton also showed Proud Perfection 2nd 28057, whose picture will be found in Mr. Norton's adventising card on page 1027.

Polled Durham cattle combine all the beef-making qualities of the Shorthorn with the milk-producing abilities of the Red Polls. In other words they are a milking strain of Shorthorn cattle, without the horns. On October 6 at Kansas City sale pavillion forty-five head of these money-makers will be offered for sale by A. E. Burleigh of Knox City, Mo. If you will look at the advertising card on the last page you will see some very rich pedigrees which are only samples of those contained in the catalogue. Remember the date and the place and be sure to be there.

C. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas, the big McMcPherson County Berkshire breeder, writes that he has good results from his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. His hogs are doing remarkable well and he still has a nice string of youngsters of both sexes for sale. He is making very reasonable prices on these hogs for the next 60 days in order to make room for the fall farrows. During the State Fair at Hutchinson Mr. Willems bought two prize-winning hogs, both sired by Will H. Rhodes' herd boar Rutger Judge 2nd, who was bred by Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kansas. The boar pig that he purchased is out of a Biltmore sow that weighs 600 pounds. The glit that he

ought to note the advertisement in another column and at once ask for a copy of each special circular. We know they will not regret so doing.

will not regret so doing.

The Globe Stock Food, manufactured by O. Robison & Co., which has a very striking advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, had a notable exhibit at the State Fair at Topeka last week. They made a good impression and were awarded first premium on their stock food. The claim for the Globe Stock Food is, that it is a great digestor and assimilator. They also make the strong claim that when putting cattle on feed, if you start them with the Globe Stock Food, you will put them on the market 30 days earlier and that they will weigh heavler and be better finished than by feeding without it, and at a cost of only 16¼ cents per month each. These are strong claims, but the large number of intelligent breeders and feeders using this stock food seems to warrant them in making this strong assertion. Write them for further particulars, Kansas City, Mo., or Des Moines, Iowa.

City, Mo., or Des Moines, Iowa.

G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans., reports:
"My Berkshire hogs are doing finely. I have had some good sales this summer; the Kansas Fermer has sold part of them. My head board, Elma King 66056, is a large hog, extra low to the ground, is very deep and an easy fattener. One of my best sows is Daisy Premier 62687. She has raised some fancy pigs, two of her last spring pigs are sold to Mr. Kohl, of Benton, Kans. Another good one is Fantasy 69371. I bought her of W. H. Rhodes & Son, Tampa, Kans.. last spring for a big price, and three days after her arrival she farrowed a litter of nice pigs, about the best on the farm. Another good breeder is Old Olive 55598. She had the best pigs in my herd in 1902. Her two daughters, Queen and Young Olive, are hard to beat. I now have a bunch of young boars for sale sired by Rutger Judge 3d 62687: Elma King 66056 and Prince Reno 687747. Also a few open young sows."

F. C. Swiercinsky, the great Poland-China breeder at Belleville, Kans., writes that his card in the Kansas Farmer is bringing him many inquiries and lots of sales. He says his pigs are going to new homes pretty lively, and the reason for this is that they please all who see them. Their heavy bone and good qualities make them a class of hogs that sell themselves. Recently Mr. Henry Thierolf, of Glen Elder, Kans., who is considered an expert judge of Poland-Chinas, visited this herd after seeing many other herds in his search for a herd-header. He bought a son of Royal Tecumseh and paid a good round price for him. Mr. Thierolf is very careful of what he buys, (Continued on page 1922.) (Continued on page 1092.)



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 Spavin, 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 s invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 31.59 er bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-press, charges paid, with full directions for its ise. Send for descriptive circulars, testimo-ilals, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.



Triple geared. For ear and shelled corn and all grains. Fast working, Grinds as coarse or fine as wanted and makes excellent family meal. You save feed and have more thrift in animals if you install the

Northwestern

Steam Cooker

shown below. Return draft, an easy steamer and suited to large or small stablings. Don't buy either mill or cooker until you get our free circulars. They're money makers and savers.

It needs no argument with feeders to show the advantages of cooking and grinding.



Cascaden Mfg. Co. Waterloo, la. John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.



A Handsome Pair of Rolled Gold SPECTACLES FREE



Spectacle Wearers! Send us ten names of other spectacle wearers and we will mail you Free our Perfect Home Eye Tester, which will enable you to select a perfect fitting set of Dr. Haux' Finmous Perfect Vision Spectacles at our lowest Wholesale Price (a full family set costing \$2.50 viii be sold to you for only \$1.00 and will wear yourself and family a lifetime) and we will also include a Handsome Pair of Rolled Gold Spectacles Free, in order to introduce Dr. Haux' 'Amous Perfect Vision Spectacles to all spectacle vigarers.

BR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St Louis, Mo. Nork:—This firm is the originator of the Perfect Home system of My Testing and is the largest and most reliab e mail order spectacle house in the AGENTS WANTED ALSO.

HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1905, by sending 10 Cents in Silver at once to BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

EYE BOOK FREE!

Tells how all Eye and Ear Diseases may be cured at home at small cost by mild medicines. It is handsomely illustrated, full of valuable information, and should be read by every sufferer from any eye or ear trouble. This book is written by Dr. Curts. This book absolutely fars each way write for it. Address. Dr. F. Geo. Curts, 800 shuker Bidg. Mansas City, Mc.

The Houng Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A QUARREL ENDED.

She looked at him with quick surprise, She looked at him with tear-brimmed eyes,

eyes,
Her tight-closed hand no motion shaped,
No word her curling lip escaped;
His eyes were bright, his voice was clear;
He only said: "I love you, dear!"

Her eyes were deep with anger's hue, They softened into tender blue; The haughty curve her lips forsook, Her hand lay open on her book; Then, as he spoke, he drew more near, And said again: "I love you, dear!"

Where sweet love dwells wrath can not stay;
Her smiles chased all the tears away.
She looked at him: "Ah, do not fear,
I, too, can say, 'I love you, dear!"
His smile replied: "Our hearts are near."
His words were still: "I love you, dear!"

Ah! when the fire of anger burns,
And all life's sweet to bitter turns;
When eyes are flashing, lips close set,
Prepared to storm and to regret;
Then, happy we, if Greatheart near,
Have strength to say: "I love you, dear!"
—Exchange.

The Story of Johnnie Clem. This is the story of Johnnie Clem,

This is the story of Johnnie Clem, the little hero of Chicamauga, as told to me by an old army nurse:

When the war broke out Johnnie Clem was a little boy 7 or 8 years old, living with his parents in Newark, Ohio. His father was a drunkard, and his mother a woman of noble character, who was forced to take in washing to supply the family larder. Johnnie disagreed with his father, who was a copperhead. He "differed with him on the subject of politics," so the quaint little fellow gravely told me. And therefore he ran away from home, and went to the war, becoming a drummerboy at the age of 9, under General Thomas. He did his small duty valiantly as any soldier, until at the battle of Shiloh he was sereverly wounded by a rebel bullet. He recovered from this disaster, however, soon enough to take his part in that great disaster, the battle of Chicamauga. Every schoolboy knows the history of Chicamauga -how on that stormy Sabbath so and many, many brave boys, both in the blue and the grey, were left slain upon the bloody battlefield; and how our boys were forced to retreat after standing their ground bravely for so many weary hours. Johnnie Clem, the little drummer-boy, was in that retreat, but was captured by the enemy. A rebel colonel ordered his surrender, and he, poor little war-mad soldier, raised his gun and fired. The colonel dropped dead. This act so enraged the rebel troops that they resolved to kill the boy. They dragged him for many miles over the rough ground, until the shoes were worn off the childish feet, and they were torn and bleeding. I asked him afterwards, "Were

were going to kill you?"
"No," said the little fellow, "I was so worn out, so bruised and hurt and hungry that I did not care what they

you not afraid, Johnnie, when they

"Poor little fellow," I thought, "what would your mother say if she could hear you say that?"

But Johnnie was not to die, yet. General Morgan (that fierce Southern general, who rode through Ohio with his troops, burning and devastating the whole country), rode up when they were about to shoot, and inquired into the matter.

"No, you may not kill him," said Morgan. "That little fellow has too much of Napoleon in him for such a fate."

So he was parolled and sent North, to Cincinnati, where he was received with a regular ovation. He was made the lion of the hour, greeted with brass band and huzzas; fitted out with new clothes, presented with a horse, and at last sent back to General Thomas. General Thomas was a brave man, himself, and he recognized the bravery and indomitable spirit of the child, and showed his appreciation of it by promoting him to the rank of sergent-major of his non-commissioned staff.

It was in the following year, when I was at Chattanooga, just ready to take charge of the soldiers' hospital there, that I first saw Johnnie Clem. He had heard that a woman had come to take

care of his wounded brothers-in-arms, and came at once to see me.

I had heard of Johnnie Clem, and had read about him in one of the magazines the year before, and had been wishing and wishing that I might see him, for his story had taken a great hold upon my imagination. I was sitting by a table writing, when the little fellow came in, walked up to me, and told me who he was.

"Johnnie Clem!" I exclaimed. "Is this Johnnie Clem? I have so wanted to see you."

He was a pretty little boy, standing so straight in his soldier's uniform. He was very small, for his elbows just rested upon the table by which he stood. He talked to me for quite a while, just as sweetly and confidingly as any little boy of ten would do. There was no boastfulness about him, yet he was not timid either. He looked me straight in the eye, and answered my questions with all simplicity and straightforwardness.

"Johnnie," I said, speaking to him as to my child, "what made you shoot the rebel colonel?"

"I shouldn't have done it," he answered almost apologetically, "but he swore at me and called me such terrible names."

"What did he say to you, Johnnie?"

I asked, still tenderly, as to a child.

He drew himself up, and looked at

me with a man's spirit.

"It was such language as I would not dare to use in the presence of a

lady," he said.

Then I knew it was no ordinary child
I was speaking to, and from then on I
treated him with the respect and consideration due an equal.

When he was about to go, I said:
"Johnnie, I wish I had your picture."
"I have none now," said he, "but I will get some taken for you."

And in a few days back he came with three photographs. In one he stood with gun cocked, as to shoot the rebel colonel.

"No, no," I said, "I don't want that one, Johnnie."

I chose one in which he stood with his arms crossed, looking straight out of his sweet, honest little eyes.

I saw him only once after that. Every staff-officer, you know, has an orderly. So Johnnie Clem was provided with an orderly, a young man on a great horse, who rode behind him wherever he went. I saw him riding along the street in Chattanooga, little boy in his little uniform on his little pony, and behind him trotted this big orderly on his handsome big horse. It looked very quaint, I assure you.

A good many years after, I was traveling in Kansas, and stopped for a few hours in a Wichita hotel. In the parlor, there was a man who was ill. Soon we came into conversation, and I asked him where he was from.

"From Newark, Ohio," he answered.
"Oh, then, do you know anything of
Johnnie Clem?" I asked, interested at
once.

"Yes, indeed, I know the family well," he said, and told me much of what I have just been telling you. He added that Johnnie was always very good to his mother, and loved her devotedly, but never seemed to feel any attachment whatever for his drunkard father. After the war, General Thomas, still retaining his interest in the plucky boy, sent him to West Point, where he was graduated, and sent to command a Western post—in Texas, I think.

The stranger in the Wichita hotel said that Johnnie had been married, and had gone with his bride back to his old home in Newark to see his mother. He lived at a hotel while there, and invited his mother to live there with him, that she might escape the humiliation of her poverty. "Always good to his mother," said the stranger.

That is the last I have ever heard of Johnnie Clem. I should like much to know of his whereabouts now. I am sure he is filling an honorable place wherever he is.

The record yield of timber from one tree is 80,000 feet, from a redwood twenty feet in diameter, cut last year in California. A Boy, an Aunt, and a Rooster.

In the days when a brownstone front was regarded as the outer and visible sign of "gentility," and when life in New York was a simpler matter than it is to-day, there lived in one of the orthodox mansions a certain highly respectable maiden lady and two nephews, cousins, to whom she was guardian.

A classmate and chum of the elder boy had become the happy possessor of a rooster, which the seller assured him, had a "big gamy streak to him." Inflamed by this eulogy, both boys were wild for a "match;" and not having the means wherewith to purchase an antagonist, they put their heads together to compass the borrowing of one, and with the following results:

The younger cousin, an unusually polite and gentle little boy, was dispatched on the first holiday to the grocery where the family dealt, ostensibly to order a chicken for dinner. "But," he said, pointing to a coop of live fowls, "my aunt wants to see it before you kill it."

The grocer assented, and forthwith drew from the coop what he considered a desirable bird. But the boy would have none of it. He had set his heart on a rainbow-colored rooster with enormous comb and tail.

"Why," said the grocer, "that is the very toughest old customer in the bunch."

"My aunt likes them tough," said the gentle little boy.

In a couple of hours the rooster was borne back to the store—one eye shut, his comb torn and bloody, and but one feather of his beautiful tail left. But he was crowing so triumphantly that a small crowd followed him. He had suffered, but the bird with the "big gamy streak to him" was nowhere.

"My aunt is much obliged to you," said the polite and gentle little boy to the astonished grocer. "She can't decide to-day, but she would like to look at him again next Saturday."—Century Magazine.

He Was a Gentleman.

A few days ago I was passing through a pretty, shady street, where some boys were playing at base ball. Among their number was a little lame fellow, seemingly about twelve years old—a pale, sickly looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking, even with such assistance.

The lame boy wished to join the game, for he did not seem to see how much his infirmity would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as baseball.

His companions, very good-naturedly, tried to persuade him to stand at one side and let another take his place; and I was glad to notice that none of them hinted that he would be in the way, but that they all objected for fear he would hurt himself.

"Why, Jimmy," said one of them at last, "you can't run, you know."

"Oh, hush!" said another—the tallest in the party; "never mind, I'll run for him," and he took his place by Jimmy's side, prepared to act. "If you were like him," he said, aside to the other boys, "you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time."

As I passed on I thought to myself that there was a true gentleman.

"The Tune the Old Cow Died Of."

Doubtless you have all heard the saying about the tune the old cow died of, but perhaps you have never heard the story which tells how this old saying came into use.

It comes to us from an old song which ran thus:

There was an old man and he had an old cow, And he had nothing to give her; So he took out his fiddle, and played her

a tune—
"Consider, good cow, consider;
This is no time of the year for the grass to grow;
Consider, good cow, consider."

The old cow died of hunger while listening to this tune; and so when any ridiculous tune is played or sung, people are apt to say: "That is the tune the old cow died of."—Apples of Gold."

If your lampchimneys break, say MACBETH to your grocer loud! He knows.

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost, Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

For the Little Ones

THE TEN BIRDS.

A Finger Play.

First is a bobolink, just hear him sing!
Second, a blackbird, with a red wing.
Third is a bluejay—what a fine crest!
Fourth is an oriole, high hangs his nest.
Fifth is a house wren, tiny and dear;
Sixth is a robin, "Cheerily cheer!"
Seventh, a woodpecker, "Rap-a-tap, tap!"
Eighth is an owl in his all-day-long nap.
Ninth is a cardinal, rose-red his coat;
Tenth is a mocking-bird; hear his gay
note!

Fly away, birdies, each to your nest; Daylight is gone, and night is for rest. -Mrs. Chas. Norman, in Kindergarten Review.

The Snake-feeder.

John and Gerald were sitting upon the stone step by the kitchen door. They had been playing all morning, and had stopped for a few minutes to rest.

Suddenly a lovely, glittering dragonfly came flitting past them.

"Oh, there goes a snake-feeder," said Gerald. (Snake-feeder is another name for dragon-fly.)

"Let's follow it," said John, "until we find the snake."

"What snake?" asked Gerald.

"Why, it's a snake-feeder, isn't it? Well, let's watch it feed the snake."

The dragon-fly had been hovering about over a patch of weeds, but now as the little boys started toward it, it darted away. They ran along behind it for some time. It was very hard to follow, for it darted about so unexpectedly, hither and thither, now among the tall sunflowers and again in a clump of thistles.

At last John grew tired, and they both sat down upon a big stone, which they found under a big elm-tree. The dragon-fly flitted all about them, but they forgot all about it, and fell to watching the sunbeams falling here and there all about them through the leaves of the elm-tree.

Suddenly Gerald said: "Lookee! Lookee! There's the snake!"

And sure enough, there was a tiny garter-snake creeping through the grass. The boys were not afraid, for they knew garter-snakes will not harm any one, so they sat still and watched when the grass moved ever so slightly, for that showed them where the snake

"Where's the snake-feeder?" asked John. They looked about, but he was nowhere to be seen.

They told their mother about it that night when they were going to bed, and asked her why the snake-feeder did not stay to feed the little gartersnake.

"Oh, my dear little boys," said mother, "that is just a make-believe. They do not feed the snakes at all—they never do. They eat all the bugs they can find themselves. The snakes have to find their own food, just as everything else does in this world—the dragon-flies, the bees, the birds, and even my little boys when they grow big."

Then mother kissed them both, and they fell asleep and dreamed that they were men.

Of the 5,000,000 farms in the United States, 3,000,000 produce corn. The average cost of producing an acre of corn in America is \$5.

The Some Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

I'M GROWING OLD.

My days pass pleasantly away; My nights are blessed with sweetest

My nights are sleep;
sleep;
I feel no symptoms of decay;
I have no cause to mourn or weep.
My foes are impotent and shy;
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh—
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy for rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and nois
My growing fear of taking cold,
All whisper, in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff;
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;
I'm growing careless of my dress;
I'm growing frugal of my gold;
I'm growing wise; I'm growing—yes,
I'm growing old!

I see it in my changing taste
I see it in my changing hair;
I see it in my growing waist;
I see it in my growing heir.
A thousand signs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! My very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years,
E'en Flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight My somber muse too gladly sings;
Thanks for the gleam of golden light
That tints the darkness of their wings—
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest and none may sigh,
"I'm growing old!"
—John Godfrey Saxe.

"Gold Dust."

There is a little book called "Gold Dust," whose golden words are so pure and so bright that I want to share some of the precious grains with you.

In the little vexations, the frictions, and worries of daily life, may these words be helpful to some thankful heart:

"There is not a day in our lives that we are not distressed by some one of those numberless little worries that meet us at every step, and which are inevitable.

"The wound may not be deep; but the constant pricks, each day renewed, embitter the character, destroy peace, create anxiety, and make the family life, that otherwise would be so sweet and peaceful, almost unendurable.

"Life is full of these little miseries. Each home brings with it its own trouble.

"Here are some of the little worries: An impatient word escapes our lips in the presence of some one in whose estimation we would stand well.

"A giddy child, in its clumsiness, breaks something of value, or that we treasure on account of its associations; we are charged with a message of importance, and our forgetfulness makes us appear uncourteous, perhaps ungrateful; those we live with constantly finding fault, nothing pleases them. If, when night comes, we find we have not experienced these little worries, then we ought to be grateful to God. Each of these, and many more, are liable to befall us every day of our

life. 'How to bear little worries?

"In the first place expect them. hem the subject of our morning prayers, and say to ourselves, Here is my daily cross, do I accept it willingly? Surely, for it is God'who sends it. After all—these little troubles, looked at calmly, what are they? Oh, if there never were any worse!

Secondly, we must be prepared for them. You know, if you wish to break the force of a blow, you naturally bend the body; so let us act with regard to our souls.

"Accustom yourself, wrote a pious author, to stoop with sweet condescension, not only to exigencies (that is your duty), but to the simple wishes of those who surround you-the accidents which may intervene; you will find yourself seldom, if ever, crushed.

"To bend is better than to bear; to bear is often a little hard; to bend implies a certain external sweetness that yields all constraint, sacrificing the

wishes, even in holy things, when they tend to cause disagreements in the family circle.

"Submission often implies an entire resignation to all that God permits. The soul that endures feels the weight of its trouble. The soul that yields scarcely perceives it.

"Blessed are those docile ones; they are those whom God selects to work

Household Hints.

Every one admires the beauty of a blue hydrangea, and those who have pink ones in abundance can change some of the plants into blue by watering with alum water. This is also accomplished by florists by the addition of iron-filings to the soil.

For removing stains of iron-rust from clothing or bedding try wetting the spot with cold water and rubbing it with a mixture of cream of tartar and salt in equal quantities. If this process does not remove it the first time, repeat and set the stained article where the direct rays of the sun will fall upon it. This has given the desired result when salt and lemon juice, soap and powdered chalk have both failed. It is not so disagreeable to handle as other stain removers, and is also more convenient, since both ingredients are always to be found in nearly every home. Stains are more easily removed if the work is done as soon as the stain is seen.-Mary Taylor Ross.

Keep a piece of white table oilcloth for use when sponging silks and ribbons. No ribbon ever looks quite the same after a warm iron has been upon it. Sponge the silk first on the wrong side, and then on the right, leaving it spread on the oilcloth until it is dry, when silk or ribbon will be like new, needing no ironing.

When baby pinches his little fingers put the injured members right into water as hot as he can be coaxed to bear, and the hot water will sooth the throbbing and lessen the pain. The water can be made hotter from time to time by the addition of a few drops of boiling water.

When a bump results in a bruised forehead rub the spot with fresh butter, press with a steel knife dipped in cold water, or bathe with alcohol and water. Any one of these treatments will prevent the bruise becoming black and blue. When a child cuts his finger bathe the wound with water containing a little carbolic acid until it is thoroughly clean; then do it up with a bit of soft gause that is immaculately clean.

The next time you purchase a pineapple select one having a top as green and perfect as you can find. Cut from the apple and plant in light fibrous loam or sand, using no fertilizer. In a short time it will commence to grow, and if well cared for will result in a handsome and decorative plant. Never allow the soil to become wet or hard from severe wetting, nor too dry, and in watering be careful to water the earth and not the foliage, for this sort of plant will retain water in the corners of the leaves, causing it to rot and die. Give plenty of sunlight, but let it rest in winter.

The small pieces of toilet and laundry soap are usually wasted unless one knows some good way of utilizing them.

Perhaps the best way is to melt them in as little water as possible. the toilet and laundry soap in separate dishes, add a teaspoonful of borax to a cupful of the melted soap, and boil a few minutes. Add some fine oatmeal to the toilet soap, and pour into a pound baking-powder can to harden. The next day take it from the can and cut in round slices one and one-half inches thick.

To the laundry soap add a teaspoonful of powdered borax and a tablespoonful of whiting. Cool and cut as mentioned for the toilet soap. This makes a nice silver soap.

Recipes.

General Directions for Cooking Cereals.—The coarser the grain, the more water required and the longer will be the time of cooking. Whole grains are improved by soaking in cold water. "Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Finely ground preparations must be mixed with cold water first to prevent the formation of lumps. All others should be put into boiling water. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water. Ordinary oatmeal needs four times its bulk of water, cracked wheat, a little more. The rolled grains require but twice their bulk of water. Such foods are not injured by cooking for a longer time than the usual directions allow. Cook rapidly at first, then over boiling water, covered, and without stirring.

Compote of Apples.—Make a syrup with one cupful each of sugar and water. Flavor with a bit of lemon peel or cinnamon bark if the apples require it. Core and pare medium-sized apples, without cutting up, and cook them whole in the syrup, turning over occasionally. When soft, drain, and fill the centers with a bright jelly, crabapple or currant. Serve with cereals or tapioca, or cut out more of the center before stirring and when cooked fill with cereal and serve hot.

Apple Farina.-Into one pint of boiling water, salted, stir one quarter cupful farina. As soon as thickened, slice in two good-sized apples, and cook for a half-hour or till the apples are soft. This may be molded and served with whipped cream as a dessert.

Cream Rice.-Measure milk enough to nearly fill a buttered pudding dish. For each cupful of milk add one tables spoonful of rice well washed and one tablespoonful of sugar. Flavor with salt and nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake slowly, stirring occasionally, until the

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rice is soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk.

Mush Balls.—Season one pint of mush left from breakfast with more salt, if needed, a dash of pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Shape in small balls, dip in melted fat and bake in a hot oven. Or roll in egg and crumbs and brown in hot fat. Serve with meat in place of potato.

Rice Surprise.—Boil one cupful of rice in two quarts of boiling water till tender, and while warm drain and line a mold. Fill with one pint of cold meat well seasoned and moistened with one cupful tomato sauce, or with one cupful soup stock mixed with one beaten egg. Cover with the rice and steam or bake in a pan of water for about forty minutes. Turn from the mold and serve with tomato sauce.

Rice Timbals.-Pick over and wash one cupful of rice and boil in a large quantity of salted water until nearly tender. Drain thoroughly and put in a double boiler with one cupful of tomato or curry sauce. Let it cook gently till the sauce is absorbed, ten to twenty minutes, then pack in timbal molds and keep in a warm place until ready to serve.

Curry Sauce.-Make like a white sauce, adding one teaspoonful or more of curry powder to the butter and flour before putting in the stock or

Why We Need a Prohibitory Law.

The fact that the prohibitory law is often violated is a powerful argument in the minds of some people in favor of its repeal. This same fact, however, is in reality a telling argument in favor of retaining it. Its frequent violation indicates that the law is necessary.

It might be truly said that if the law were never violated it might then safely be repealed. Its perfect observance would indicate that it was not needed.

Laws are necessary to prevent the harmful acts that men are strongly tempted to commit. Generally speaking, a law that is the most needed will be frequently violated, because the temptations to act contrary to it are so strong that men will yield to them in spite of law.

If a half of our population were composed of wild Indians a law against scalping would very likely be required. But could it be expected that such an enactment would entirely prevent scalping? And yet, though it might not remedy the evil completely, the suggestion to repeal the law on that account would indeed be a barbarous one. When now the descendants of such a community, on becoming thoroughly civilized, should find scalping no longer a temptation to any of its members, it would also find the law against scalping perfectly observed, and then the happy condition would be reached in which it would be safe to repeal the law prohibiting that offense.

There are men who are so strongly tempted to injure their fellows by selling liquor that they will practice it in spite of strict laws forbidding the traffic. This means that we need such laws. When some happy day of the future shall have arrived in which we find our probibitory law perfectly observed, we may then perhaps repeal the law with impunity and cease being a prohibition State.—Kansas Issue.

Managing the Boys.

Any suggestions on that difficult problem, how to manage the boys, are welcome. This plan, which one woman tried, appeals to us as good:

"I would like to tell you how we manage our boys. Instead of scolding and punishing so much we give ticketslittle square pieces of pasteboard with 'good' and 'bad' written on them. Then each day we give à ticket, good or bad, as they deserve. If they have been real naughty we give a double bad one, as we call it, or if extra good, a double good one. Twenty-five is the limit. If the bad exceeds the good, we have to punish them, but if good we give a premium. The being good includes picking up after themselves, hanging up hats and coats, airing beds when they get up in the morning, taking off boots at the door in muddy weather, as well as good behavior and

correct language. It takes but little time to deal out the tickets, and avoids a great deal of scolding and friction. We think boys should be taught how to do things inside as well as outside, and so save the mother a great many steps and a deal of labor in time, as well as making them more manly."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Shawnee County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton (1902).
Osborne Woman's Literary Club (1902).
The Ladies' Reading Club of Darlington
Township (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage
County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully (1902).
Ladies Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis (1888).
Ladies' Social Society No. 2. Minneapolis (1888).

Ladies' Social Society No. 2, Minneapolis (1889). Ladles' Social Society No. 3, Minneapo-

Ladles' Social Society No. 3, Minneapolis (1891).
Ladles' Social Society No. 4, Minneapolis (1897).
Chiltso Club, Highland Park (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford (1903).
Sabean Club, Topeka, R. R. No. 2 (1903).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka (1903).
If mistakes are made in the above roll, please inform us at once. Let each club look for its name, and see that all information concerning it be correctly given.]

Many of the rural clubs of our acquaintance belong to the State Federation, and for their benefit we publish at the head of our column the names and addresses of the State officers. Some of our clubs have not federated. Personally we think they are making a mistake. Each club which belongs to the State Federation is entitled to representation by its president and one delegate for every fifteen members. And the inspiration and the wider outlook the club gets from this direct touch with the larger organization is more than worth the dollar it costs in annual dues. We should like to hear from those clubs which have federated in regard to this. Does it pay really? Those who have tried it can speak with authority, and their word will carry great weight with others who want to know.

We learn with rejoicing that one of the objects for which the new president of the State Federation of Clubs is going to work during her administration is more rural clubs. There is no work more worthy. In the city, clubs may become a woman's fad, and she may belong to so many, and devote so much of her time and energy to them as to justify the criticisms sometimes heard of club women. But in the country, one club is a luxury, and to belong to more than one were an absurdity. The country woman goes to her club, not as a dissipation, but rather as a duty, for there she finds the inspiration, the re-creation and the cultivation which helps her to do for her children and her home more nobly and more wisely. Therefore we are glad that our president is turning her energies in this direction, and we hope to hear of many new clubs during the We shall want to hear from each of them so that they may help us by their fellowship, and be helped by ours.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is a National organization, is to meet in St. Louis next year during the World's Fair there. It will doubtless be well attended, because many club women are planning to see the exposition who will choose the date of the Federation meeting for their time to see the fair, also. With this in mind, some of the clubs are directing their courses of study along these lines. For whether one shall be able to go to St. Louis or not, every one will hear much about the exposition and read about it in every magazine and paper, and such preparation beforehand as club work could give would be







\$500. Reward to any one who will prove we do not do as we advertise.

We want you as our agent in your neighborhood to introduce our household memelies and are doing some sensational advertising. The piano shown here is a Ficcolo STEINWAY—remember it is not a second-hand broken down piano but at "STEINWAY," with name stamped on it and guaranteed.

We want you to particularly note our guarantee; this piano is sent to every one who sells ONLY eight boxes of our remedies at 25c. per box; you positively do not have to sell a single box more than eight boxes, and positively not a single other condition. On receipt of \$2.00 we send this piano packed, shipped and addressed to you free of charge. There is no advertisement of any kind on it.

This plane has a full rich tone, and will add a great deal of pleasure to your how. Be the first in your neighborhood to get this piano and tell your friends how you got it; that is all we ask of you.

HOME REMEDY COMPANY, Dept. AC, 1358 BROADWAY, N. Y.



We are anxious to introduce our household remedies an every home throughout the Americas, and are doing some sensational advertising to do this quickly and thoroughly. Will you order home remedies from us, either for yourself and relatives, or to sell among friends, and get a beautiful dinner set FREE?

Send us your name and address and we will send you eight boxes of remedies, sell each box for 20c. and return the money, when we have received the money for the medicine, which we will send you immediately upon receip to your order, without the pay ment of a single cent more than for eight boxes, after you have sold the \$1.60 worth and returned the money, we will without any further work on your part or payment of any kind whatsoever send you a beautifully decorated 112-piece CHINA dinner set, exactly as per out, with either brown, blue or gold decorations, FULL size for family use. This set is genuine CHINA, and has absolutely no trade-mark or advertisement of ours on it; all we ask you to do is to show it to your friends and tell them how you got it. Absolutely no other conditions. Dishes packed and shipped addressed to you free of charge. Our No. 2 box of remedies contains \$10 worth, and you can also secure anany other valuable premiums therefor.

\$1.00 REWARD to any one who will provo we do not do exactly as we say.

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both interesting and helpful. The Vignette Club, of Topeka, has an excellent program of study about the fair, which they will take up in addition to their regular work, which is a study of American letters. One topic is to be studied at each meeting.

Here is the program, which the kindness of their program committee enables us to give to our readers, in the hope that it may prove suggestive to

- 1. Story of the Louisiana Purchase, and the territory included.
- 2. History and plan of the exposition, and the scope of the enterprise. 3. Outline of exposition grounds and
- buildings, with map. 4. Educational purpose of exposition. Departments which show processes as
- well as products. 5. Special features of exposition.
- Foreign exhibits. 6. St. Louis, the hostess city.
- 7. Kansas' part in the exhibit, and what the club women may do to honor their State.
- 8. Transportation facilities, accommodations, practical plans for an ideal

visit to the exposition. If any one of our own circle of country clubs has taken up a similar line of study, we want to know about it. Whenever you hit upon a particularly good idea of any kind, pass it on. Let your sister clubs profit by your ideas, your inspirations, and your experiences, as you wish to profit by theirs.

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at low cost by using the LEADER Steel Furnace. Saves coal, time, trouble. Send for free booklet No. 22 Hess Warming and Ventilating Co., Chicago, III.

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Borticulture.

The Lousy English Sparrow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In your last issue R. W. Scott criticizes my article against the English sparrow. Since reading my letter over again Ifind I neglected to say that I had watched in vain for the sparrows to go after the rising generation, viz, the green worms in the cabbage heads, as well as the millers, not knowing which they would do. I certainly was watching and hoping they would do either or both, which they have failed to do for me, and there is no wheat-field near to seduce them either. Mr. Scott admits that the sparrows prefer wheat to worms. I did not read the article Mr. Scott refers to in the Star of August 28. Judging from the date it must be in the daily Star-we take the weekly. The article was, "Value of the Birds." What Mr. Edward B. Clark, associate member of the American Ornithologists, says in the Chicago Record Herald (see in your issue of July 2, 1903,) is quite as likely to be the "real facts" as what the sparrows' friends-the naturalists-say. According to the latter, the sparrows live on insects nine months of the year, and as long as the young are in the nest they are fed on worms and insects. Now I do not deny but that the young, while in the nest, are fed some worms and insects (I was thinking of the adult bird when I said they are a graineating bird exclusively); but it is not true that the adult bird lives on worms and insects nine months of the year. The worms and insects are in their "winter quarters" longer than the other three months in this latitude. It comes nearer being the truth to say he lives on grain nine months of the year and feeds the young on worms and insects the other three. There are a great many other birds that can outdo the sparrow in worm and insect gathering, some of which the sparrow drives away, not so much, perhaps, by directly fighting the old birds as by rolling their eggs out of the nest and otherwise destroying them. If Mr. Scott will examine a nest of young sparrows (or old ones either) he will see that they are certainly a lousy bird, and it is an insult to the other birds to say "no cleaner bird 'flips' a wing." Thousands of farmers can testify to the damage the sparrow does to live stock by roosting over them and making them lousy, if they do not willfully blind themselves to that one very bad fault the sparrow has. If they are such a good thing for the farmer, why do they pay a bounty to have them killed in England, their native country? Mrs. Ed. F. Elton.

Osborne County.

Bulbs Fill Sixteen Acres at the World's Fair.

Fifty thousand cannas, with their gorgeous array of colors; great caladiums, or "elephant's ears," with their mammoth foliage; modest dahlias, with their daintily colored petals, and beds of tuberoses, with their wax-like flowers and intense fragrance, combine to make a floral exhibit that will cover sixteen acres of ground on the World's Fair site.

A North Carolina company furnished the bulbs for this display and Joseph H. Hadkinson, superintendent of outdoor planting for the department of horticulture, had charge of the installation. The plants will not be seen in one mammoth bed or tract, but will be scattered in well-modeled groups over the northern and eastern slopes of Agriculture Hill.

Many thousand choice tuberose bulbs, planted in beds in the six-acre World's Fair rose garden, will next spring send up thrifty blooming spikes, and the fragrance of the blossoms, almost overpowering when breathed alone, will mingle with the more delicate perfume of the rose.

The tuberose bulbs will be so selected and planted that commencing with the early summer there will be a profusion of blossoms and fresh supplies constantly succeed one another until frost comes. The caladiums are grown mainly for their foliage, as the

blossom is of little value. A large group of these almost tropical plants will be at the corner of the terrace ten feet high and a quarter of a mile long that skirts the mammoth Palace of Agriculture on the eastern side. This terrace, straight as an arrow for nearly the full length of the giant structure, makes a curve near the southern end and forms a bank for some of the beautiful artificial lakes between the Agriculture and Horticulture Buildings. The caladiums thrive near the water and here they will attain perfection.

That the dahlia may no longer be considered a "back-yard" flower will be demonstrated by the prominent position allotted to it in the World's Fair garden, by far the largest and most pretentious ever seen at any international exposition. Time was when the dahlia was small and insignificant, but florists have taken it from that class and have developed it so that it ranks with the stately chrysanthemum, while blossoms now range from the size of a button to the size of a man's hand. The petals that radiate in a single row from the solidly colored corolla, take on all the tints of the peony or rose and when cut they retain their beauty for many days.

Until recently the bulbs for all these flowers were imported, and this monster exhibit will demonstrate the progress in the industry of growing, flowering, and ornamental bulbs in this coun-

A Valuable New Book.—Systematic Pomology.

Our readers will be interested in a new and valuable book with the above title, by F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture and landscape gardening in Massachusetts Agricultural College. This handsomely gotten-up book will be of intense interest to all fruit-growers, and should be in the hands of every horticulturist. Modern methods of judging and scoring fruit, classification of varieties, and methods of describing fruit are given exhaustively and completely. The arrangement and treatment are such as to make the book particularly helpful to students, and to all who want to learn more about pomology. This is not so much because the book deals out information as because it gives one the method of finding out things for himself. It will be of great value as a text-book and laboratory guide, as a manual for committeemen in horticultural societies, and as a guide to nurserymen and fruit-growers who care anything for va-

"Systematic Pomology" may be had of the Kansas Farmer Company for \$1.

He Lost His Money.

The man who bought a cheap scale had heavy repair bills and a wornout scale in a few years. When buying scales, it pays to buy the kind that will last a lifetime, and will not be a continual expense for repairs. The Reliable Scale is without doubt the best made for the money. It is fully warranted as accurate and durable, and only the best material and workmanship is used in its construction. The beam is full compound, brass-faced and handsomely finished. This scale is made by the Stand ard Scale and Foundry Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write them for further information and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Destined within a few years to have an important influence upon American farm life, the Correspondence Agricultural College, of Sloux City, Iowa, has already accomplished much. Although established but a short time, it has had a most phenomenal growth, demonstrating boyond doubt that it is filling a needed place in the farm development of the Nation. Already several thousand pupils have been enrolled to pursue one or more of the carefully prepared courses of study, and during the winter months this number is certain to be increased. The officers and directors are all able men, the secretary being Carl C. Magee. The college faculty consists of Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa State College, who has prepared all the work on feeding and judging; Dr. A. T. Peters, of Nebraska University, who has prepared the veterinary courses, and Prof. W. A. Linklater, the expert in charge of the work on animal husbandry and agricultural lines. The college has more recently added Prof. P. G. Holden, who will have charge of the courses on farm crops in all their varied phases. The Correspondence Agricultural College at once offers the farmer opportunity to improve himself in his occupation, at the same time requiring no time from his regular duties and only a portion of his spare time. How much, is for the man himself to say. The thoroughness of the various courses, it would seem, certainly ought to result in every American farm being run by "the 100 per cent farmer."

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STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

240 acres located on Badger Creek, Lyon County, Kansas, divided as follows:

County, Kansas, divided as follows:

150 acres in cultivation (100 acres bottom land), 10 acres orchard, 20 acres good timber, 60 acres pasture and meadow land. Good improvements. Eight-room house in nice grove, new creamery building (cost \$750, two good barns, cattle sheds, chicken house, hog house, coal house, two ice houses, two silos (100 tons each), never-failing water, pond and three wells, elevated tank and windmill, underground water pipes with hydrants, two stock tanks with floating valves and tank heater, 40 acres in alfaifa. Three miles from railroad station, 8 miles from Emporia (county seat), 10,000 population. Long-distance telephone connecting with Emporia exchange and all parts of the State goes with the farm. Fifty cows kept on this farm at present. Would like to lease creamery building of purchaser and will contract to take all milk produced on farm by the year. Frice \$50 per acre. Easy terms. Address owner,

G. W. PARKMAN, Emporia, Kansas.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

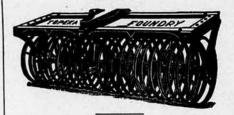
in Barton County, Kans., the Banner wheat county of the State; raised this year over 5,000,000 bushels. You can buy a first-class wheat farm from \$20 to \$40 per acre, with good improvements, three to ten miles from county seat. Barton is one of the very best counties in the State; good schools, churches, fine soil and healthy climate. I will take great pleasure in giving you all information you may ask for, having lived in the county 29 years. I also have for sale a number of choice farms in Pawnee County at such prices that one good crop will pay for the land. The Pawnee Valley in Pawnee County is one of the richest valleys of land on the map. I can sell you the best from \$10 to \$17.50 per acre. I have sold more land in the past two years than all other agents in Central Kansas. For further information call on or address

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TODAY To-morrow never comes. If you are going to buy you are entitled to get ADVANCE FEI the best fence made. ADVANCE FEI is sold direct from the factory to the us THIRTY DAYS! FREE TRIAL for less money than the dealer charges for this free book giving description and prices. tion and prices. ADVANCE FENCE COMPANY, 87 A St., Peoria, III.

HONEY

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Two cans, 120 pounds net—amber, \$7.80; whitest \$9.00. Also small cans, all sizes. Comb honey in one-pound sections, 11 to 13c. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. (Reference, Kansas Farmer Co.) Address

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Comes complete with gasoline and water tanks, piping, batteries, spark coil and all fit-tings and connections, set up on base ready to run, movable from place to place. (Pump-ing attachment is \$10 extra). A child can run it. No fire, danger, explosion. Simplest engine made. Chespest power on earth. Made also in 5, 5 and 7; M.P. at proportion-ately low prices. Everyone fully guaranteed. Send for Gasoline Engine Catalog, free. O. L. CHASE MERCANTILE CO., Dept, K2. Kansas City, Mo.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE "TRUST" SITUATION.

(Continued from page 1005.) mass of mankind, it has taken much time and great effort to regain the lost

At the present time the conspirators, against whom society finds itself obliged to guard by legal enactment and by official vigilance, are grouped into combinations which are popularly called "trusts." There are many of them, and while as yet but a comparatively small portion of community can be found to have entered into these combinations, the tendency to so combine is spreading like an epidemic. It is sometimes said that farming is the only industry not now at least partially controlled by combination. This is doubtless too broad a statement, but it has more the semblance of the truth than farmers generally are aware of.

Combination—the trust—has come as a remedy for destructive competition. Its success depends upon the good faith and confidence of the component parts. With these fairly well developed and added to efficient management, the profits of the trust are assured without any wrong-doing toward the public. But the power to compel the public to contribute excessively to conspirators seldom remains long unused. It is in active use by some of the combinations of the present day, as the public is learning to

There has for some time been a thorn in the flesh of the managements of some of these great concerns. The laborer has learned of the combines' great profits. He has demanded increased wages and has enforced his demand by the power of union. The public has sympathized with the laborer as with the under dog in a fight, and has backed his demands with the powerful support of public opinion. Rarely has public sympathy been on the side of the employer. In the contention between combination of capital and combination of labor for the lion's share of the profits wrung from the public, capital has generally been legally right, so that, if the case should be settled in court, capital usually won; but the powerful support of public sentiment has frequently set aside the legal advantage and turned the day in favor of labor. But the fierce contention of the strike and the lockout have been likened to war in their tendency to exhaust both contending parties. Such wars have been harmful, not alone to the contending parties, but have injured directly or indirectly every member of society.

Preparation for what has appeared to be the impending struggle has been made on both sides. Labor unions have affiliated and federated in a well-organized and officered body, capable of great concert of action. Capital has united organization to organization for harmonious defense in case of trouble.

It has remained for the very present to avert a general conflict at this time and probably for the future by extending the mantle of combination one step further. There is scarcely a doubt that at least in some industries the combination of capital and the combination of labor have entered into a united combination to increase the spoils of profits for their joint benefit. As an example it is suggested that the coal operators have tacitly agreed with the coal miners, through their organization, that much money can be made and divided by limiting the supply to the amount the public will take at a long price. The artificial scarcity alarms the people into willingness to pay the price with little protest. The price appears to be the natural result of supply and demand. As the season advances the demand becomes more pressing, and the man who can furnish coal is looked upon as a benefactor, whatever the price. It is stated, however, with apparent knowledge, that the price is not to be raised again during the present season. Doubtless a price of \$4.75 for coal that sold but recently at \$3, affords margin enough for a divide that is expected to be satisfactory for the present season.

How far this kind of understandings have extended may be only con-

jectured. In some industries there are many complications to be met in compelling the public to pay sufficient profits to satisfy two organizations of avarice. In some there will be bad faith in dividing the spoil. But the public will probably have an object for its sympathy differing somewhat from that to which it has been accustomed to accord this strong support. Those portions of society which are outside of the organizations of capital and the organizations of labor, especially those individuals whose proficiency is below the grade of eligibility to either component of the new double combination will find it difficult to meet the exactions of the situation and will present abundant objects of pity.

What the Agricultural College Boys and Girls are Doing.

As an index to the trend of thought and consequent action which the State Agricultural College infuses into its students we make mention of a few who have lately changed their relation to broaden their work.

John H. Oesterhaus, of the class of 1901, has entered the Kansas City Veterinary College.

Miss Laura G. Day, '93, has returned to the Stout Manual Training School, Menominie, Wis., where she has been a professor for several years.

Homer Derr, '00, stopped in Topeka the other day while on his way to complete his professional course in physics at the University of Chicago.

Con H. Buck, '96, is civil engineer on the Santa Fe railway system, with headquarters at Fort Madison, Iowa. His wife, Winnie Houghton Buck, '97, has just presented him with a new son and heir.

Chas. Eastman, '02, assisted in the veterinary department of the college during the summer and has returned to the Kansas City Veterinary College to complete his professional studies.

Ruth Mudge, '01, retires from her work in the botanical department to take the position of assistant in biology in the Louisville, Ky., High School.

A. H. Leidigh, '02, is employed by the Division of Cereals, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas.

Olivia Staatz, '00, inaugurates the work of domestic science in the Wichita High School this fall.

Elizabeth Agnew, '00, retires from the domestic science department at the college and Helena M. Pinkham. '01, resigns her position as instructor in domestic science in the Pittsburg High School, both to complete their professional studies in Teachers' College, New York.

R. S. Kellogg, '96, of the National Bureau of Forestry, has just been inspecting some plantations of croniferous trees which the Government has made in the sandhills of western Ne-

Clara Spilman, '00, retires as teacher of domestic science at the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit to take a similar position at the Christian Female Orphans' School, Camden Point, Mo.

Josephine Finley, '00, has been elected dietitian in Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

R. W. Clothier, '97, formerly assistant in chemistry at the college, is now professor of chemistry and agriculture in the Third District Normal School of Missouri.

Harry M. Whitford, '90, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago in June last. Howard F. Butterfield, D. M. Ladd, F. W. Haselwood, and E. W. Doan, all of the class of 1901, are working as civil engineers on the Western Pacific Railroad.

D. B. Swingle, '00, is assistant in the pathological laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

C. A. Scott, '01, is employed in the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, Washington. He is now collecting cedar and pine seeds in Colorado and New Mexico for use by the Department in the forest reserves.

E. M. Cook, '00, has been sent to

Guayanilla, Porto Rico, by the Government as teacher of English in the Spanish schools.

Hugo Halstead, '95, who was one of the brightest students in mathematics ever enrolled by the agricultural college, has resigned his position with Platt's Commercial College, at St. Joseph, Mo., to accept the position of assistant professor of mathematics in the college. The fact that Platt's Commercial College employed such a man speaks very highly for the quality of instruction given at that institution.

C. L. Marlatt, '84, is chief entomologist in charge of field work for the United States Department of Agricul-

R. H. Pond, '98, son of the proprietor of Pond's Business College, has been elected professor of botany and pharmacognosis in Northwestern Univer-

W. W. Hutto, '91, has been made musical director of the Manhattan city

J. M. Jones, '03, formerly assistant in agriculture, gave a series of lectures in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute during short course this sum-

Capt. Jas. G. Harbord, '86, Eleventh U. S. cavalry, has been appointed chief of the Philippine constabulary with rank and pay of colonel. Captain Harbord enlisted as a private soldier in 1889, and has done good work in his profession ever since and was given heavy responsibilities in Cuba during the Spanish war.

David G. Fairchild, '88, son of ex-President Fairchild, is now agricultural explorer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in which capacity he has several times made the circuit of the globe, and now spends a large portion of his time in foreign lands selecting grasses, grains, trees, and fruits for use in this country, more especially the semi-arid region

A Stockman's Packing House.

For some time past there has been a strong movement among the cattle men of the West in favor of defeating the combined influence of the packinghouse octopus. This movement has crystalized in the form of an attempt to organize independent packing houses which would care for the products of the ranges and feed lots and at the same time return something like value to the cattle growers and -feeders for their products.

The idea of the formation of an independent packing company has been fostered by the National Live-Stock Association and it is now announced that final arrangements were made at a meeting held at the Midland Hotel in Kansas City on Tuesday, September 22. Secretary Chas. F. Martin of the National Live-Stock Association, Ex-Governor Geo. W. Glick of Kansts, E. B. Frayser of the Indian Territory, A. G. Young of Kansas City, F. W. Plato of St. Joseph, Mo., Paul Russell, Paola, Kansas, and others were present at the meeting and the following directors were selected:

H. H. Jastro, Manager of the Current River Land and Cattle Company of California; E. S. Gosney, a banker and sheep raiser of Arizona; E. C. Adams and A.W. Atkins, of Nebraska; C. J. Buell, South Dakota; Paul Russell, of Paola; M. C. Campbell, Wichita; T. M. Walker, of Atchison, and George Plumb, of Emporia, representing Kansas; E. B. Frayser and S. L. Williams, Indian Territory; J. T. Brown and William Lindsay, Montana; L. T. Wilson, W. E. Halsell, S. B. Burnett and S. T. Lucas, Texas; F. W. Flato, N. F. Gentry, Missouri; R. R. Selway and B. B. Brooks, Wyoming; M. K. Parsons and Jesse M. Smith, Utah; F. J. Haggenbarth and John McMillan, Idaho: George Ernest. Nevada; John W. Springer, President of the National Live-Stock Association; C. F. Martin, Secretary; Frank Benton, from Colorado; W. C. Barnes and Solomon Luna, New Mexico; Pierce May and J. H. Givinn, Oregon; Ed. Johnson and W. E. Bolton, Oklahoma Territory.

Secretary Martin stated that it was surprising how the idea of independent packing houses had captured the people. He added that if he had the



time that he could raise the whole of the necessary \$2,000,000 with which to build the plant in the States of Kansas and Texas. He adds that there is no doubt about the patronage when once the packing house is started, as he has already received thousands of letters from butchers in all parts of the Union promising their support.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The Kansas Farmer has arranged with the leading publishers of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a New Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the world, with the census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches, and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all Nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a prsent a copy of this splendid Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who well send us 50 cents at once will receive the Kansas Farmer for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

\$1.00 BIG STOVE OFFER.

\$1.00 BIG STOVE OFFER.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world or the best coal or wood heating stove ever made and are willing to have either stove placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and you will receive free by return mail, big pictures of both stoves, also many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful \$1.00 steel range and heating stove offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or heating stove made.

St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis Fair.

The St. Louis Fair will be held the week of October 5-10, 1903. Over \$30,000 in prizes has been offered by the management, which will certainly attract a large line of exhibitors, in view of the fact that the State Fair circuit is over, and it will be the last battleground for exhibitors who have been out on the fair circuit. During the week the Veiled Prophets' great parade will be held as usual on Tuesday night. An illustrated catalogue, with the history of the association since 1856, has been published, giving detailed information. This is one of the handsomest ever issued by the association, and a copy of the same will be sent to any address on application to John Hachmeister, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

One Fare Plus \$2 Round Trip Rate via Chicago Great Western Railway.

To points in British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Washington, Oregon, Old Mexico, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina. Ample return limits. Tickets on sale October 6 and 20, November 3 and 17. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

H. J. Garland, of Griffin, Ga., has the patent for sale of a newly invented haypress, which is highly recommended as being superior to any of the old style of hay-presses. He will sell the whole patent or a share in it. Write him for particulars.

West Side Forestry Club.

Some months ago there was organized a ladies' club from among the residents of Shawnee County along the West Sixth Street Road and vicinity whose objects are the study of plant, animal, and insect life with a view to civic improvement in the way of beautifying the city and vicinity. Quite a large membership is already enrolled and a number of meetings have been held at which very interesting papers were read. At the last meeting but one Mrs. E. D. Loomis, of Woodlawn Avenue, Topeka, read a paper on "Our Bird Friends and Foes," which appeared in the Kan-SAS FARMER. A proposed comprehensive study of Insect pests injurious to ornamental and shade trees is the general subject for the next meeting, and we hope to be able to present the papers then read to our readers. The club is presided over by Mrs. W. A. Johnston, with Mrs. I. D. Graham as Secretary, and one of the announced purposes of the club is the erection of a triangular piece of ground at the conjunction of Willow Avenue and Sixth Street into a park. Residents of the city and vicinity should see that these ladies have every encouragement in the way of moral support and material help in the prosecution of the objects for which their club was founded.

Share of the Renter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Can you or any of the readers of the Kansas FARMER tell me how a farm is handled -that is, what share the tenant and landlord each get, the landlord furnishing farm of course, and stock of all kinds. The tenant furnishing teams, hands, and machinery?

Or what share when the landlord furnishes teams and machinery, also beef-cattle, cows and hogs? And tell me if you know of a farm of that kind F. R. MONINGER. for rent.

Franklin County.

The general custom is that the tenant gets one-half of the proceeds of the venture and the landlord the other half, and at the close of the deal the landlord is entitled to have the number or value of the stock placed on the farm returned to him.

The tenant must furnish the labor, feed, and care necessary to run the farm in a good husbandmanlike manner. The stock to be well fed, and bred so as to make the venture profitable, or the man who puts up the money will be dissatisfied.

There are many conditions that affect such deals as our correspondent mentions that can only be determined in arranging the minor details between the parties. Frequent interviews and consultations should be had by the parties and general policies agreed upon. This course will promote friendship and business success.

2. As to the second inquiry, we have to inform our correspondent that we know of no farms that can be had on the terms mentioned by him. In such cases the applicant would have to hunt for them, or induce some one who is able and willing to furnish the farm and the stock for the enterprise. A man who is a worker, a rustler and good feeder of stock should be able to find the man who would like to get him.

A few lines in the Want Column of the Kansas Farmer might find a party seeking the kind of a tenant described.

Between Cow Creek and the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Hutchinson is a tract of land that seems especially blessed. No matter how dry the season may be this strip of land seems always to produce good crops, and if the season happens to be wet the crops here do not suffer. The explanation of this phenomenon is said to lie in the fact that the bed of the creek is considerably lower than that of the river and the porous nature of the soil admits of a constant underflow of water between the two streams and near enough to the surface to sub-irrigate the crops. In this strip of territory experiments have been made recently by Mr. F. L. Parker, a prosperous young



THE FARM.

HOW NATURE PROVIDES FOR US.

The most independent man on earth is the farmer, for he makes the earth yield him almost everything needed for life. He knows that as he sows so will he reap. He usually keeps strong and healthy from constant strife with nature —in sunshine and in pure air. At sundown, when work is done, he finds most refreshing sleep in bed, such as only a tired man knows. In the same way that the earth yields food for man, so does it provide remedies for human ills. Thousands of households throughout the sands or nouseholds throughout the farming districts of the United States know the value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots herbs and barks and is the contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the con-centration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy nn the neids and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a cines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other well-known blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery." of any germ disease. With proper food This remedy works in the natural way, for the stomach, pure air for the lungs, Buffalo, N. Y.

for it corrects the irregularities of the stomach by promoting digestion and assimilation. The blood is cleansed and fed on proper nourishment, the nerves fed on proper nourishment, the nerves get rich red blood, and in consequence nervous troubles disappear, for they are often due to improper nourishment. Neuralgia is the cry of the starved nerves for food. Feed the nerves on pure rich blood and nervous symptoms will disappear. The result of indigestion and dyspepsia is that the person's blood becomes thin and watery because it is not fed on that nourishment which it is not fed on that nourishment which it should take from the food, and the person becomes nervous and sleepless. All such persons we advise taking the All such persons we advise taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" three times a day. Modern science is teaching us that those things which appeal to appetite the most are the most easily di-gested. Not all digestions are alike, and "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." Any food which you crave and long for will be easily digested if you do not think about it and do not permit others to dissuade you from it. On the appearance of any food which you have a longing for the secretion of saliva and the gastric juices will be in-creased and the stomach will take care of the rest. Don't make meals of branread or some innutritious "mush," but take some highly nutritious food such as rare beef, and give the digestive apparatus something to work upon. The stomach becomes weakened if given no exercise, just as the muscles of the other parts of the body. For those suffering from indigestion, Dr. Pierce's "Medical Discovery" gives a healthy tone to the stomach, liver, blood and heart. Drink plants of water between meals hot plenty of water between meals—hot water on arising in the morning, and three doses of "Discovery" per day, and we guarantee that you will be able to eat anything you like after a month or two. At the same time, you are putting your body in such a healthful condition that

exercise and cleanliness at all times, one gets proper nourishment for nerves, lungs, heart and liver, and by stimulating the organs into activity with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when

necessary, you can laugh at disease.
"This is to certify that I have used Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and think it's the grandest medicine in the world," writes Mrs. V. M. Young, of Weir, W. Va. "I took down sick and called in our physician and he gave me medi-cine but I grew worse. He said I had dyspepsia in its worst form. I decided dyspepsia in its worst form. I decided to try your medicine and began to improve. I used five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three of 'Favorite Prescription,' and now am doing my own housework. A number of my lady friends also are using Dr. Pierce's medicine and they recommend it highly. May God bless and prosper you in your grand work." grand work."

grand work."

Mrs. Robt. Lambden, of Havana, N.
Dak., Box 94, writes: "No one can tell
how much I suffered with my leg. It
was so bad for a year I could hardly
walk around to do my work, and at
times couldn't even bear the weight of a
sheet over me at night, but your medicines cured me. My leg is quite well
again. After I had taken two bottles of again. After I had taken two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I began to feel very different, and kept getting better. Took nine bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also used Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, and now the feet of the property of the pro leg is as well as it ever was. willing every one should know what good your medicines have done, and would advise any one suffering as I did to try the same treatment. I think and feel sure it will help them.

Do you know your own system? A complete medical book and physiology of the body, is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which can be stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-bound volume of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce,

farmer who got his agricultural bias at the Agricultural College some years ago. Among the principal results that he has obtained this last season has been the growing of a remarkable crop of Rocky Ford cantaloupes. This is interesting because of the claim made that Rocky Fords in the perfection of flavor can be grown nowhere except on the upper Arkansas. This season may have been an exception, but Mr. Parker has certainly equaled if not exceeded anything we have seen at Rocky Ford in both the flavor and yield of his cantaloupes. Incidentally he raised a large crop of straw-berries of such quality that they netted him \$3 per crate in the home market, and the picking of a single row brought in \$7 cash. We mention these facts because of the belief that the Arkansas Valley is capable in almost its entire length in Kansas of producing the genuine Rocky Ford cantoloupe of the finest quality and flavor.

The daily press is authority for the statement that the citizens of Montgomery County, Kansas, are planning for a county park. The park is to be maintained in connection with or adjacent to a new trolley line which is in process of building between Coffeyville, Independence and Cherryvale. The idea is a novel one, that seems entirely feasible, and might be well worth imitation by other counties.





In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experi-nent Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all corre-pondence with this department should be addressed.

A Kansas Cheese Factory.

The following report, taken from the Cimarron Cheesemaker, is the result of a year's work of Mr. Chas. Bull, one of the graduates of the dairy short course at the Kansas Agricultural College. He, in common with several of the graduates of that course, made the promise to send in monthly reports of their work after leaving college, and at the end of one year's time to make a complete statement covering the entire year's work.

Mr. Bull took the position of cheesemaker at the Cimarron Cheese Factory, and the report speaks for itself as to the character of his work. The notes on patrons are especially interesting:

REPORT OF CIMARRON, KANS., CHEESE FACTORY FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903.
Number of patrons 15
Whole number of pounds of milk
received 520,401
received
Number of pounds of cheese made 54,160
Number of pounds of butter-fat re-
ceived19,853.37
Number of pounds of cheese made
per pound of butter-fat 2.73
Number of cheeses made 4.295
Number of pounds of cheese sold 51,968
Amount received for same\$6,081.94
Amount per pound paid for butter-
fat 0.2467
Price of cheese per pound (aver-
age) 0.1159
Price of milk per hundred pounds. 0.9411
EXPENSE OF OPERATING.
DALISH OF OTHER TING.

Fuel	\$52.50
Rennet and coloring	33.25
Cheese cloth	
Shipping boxes	133.25
Salt, etc	22.50
Cheese-maker's salary For fixtures—vat and strainer, curd- mill	480.00
Total	\$827.00

testing 3.05 per cent butter-fat, and the full-blood gave 1,560 pounds testing 2.65 per cent. The milk of the former was worth \$17.16, at the price paid for milk. The cost of keeping these cows was \$5.60 each. They are seven years old and were both fresh in November. He has a grade Holstein cow which dropped three calves February 1—two Shorthorn helfers and a Holstein bull. This makes eight calves from the cow within three years. The cost of keeping cows per head was \$29.80. He raises about \$1,000 worth of hogs a year, the main feed being whey and alfalfa pasture, His aplary also uses alfalfa. In fact he lives "in a goodly land that flows with milk and honey."

Patron No. 2 has also been breeding for dairy purposes for 15 years. His is a mixed herd. He takes no dairy or farm papers. It cost him \$20 to keep each cow for the year. He lives a quarter of a mile from the factory.

Patron No. 3's herd is composed chiefly of scrubs. He takes the Kansas Farmer. The cost of keeping per head was \$5.50. Lives seven miles from factory. Hauls milk for Nos. 10 and 11.

No. 4 has a herd of Holsteins and Jerseys taken from No. 1's herd two years ago. He takes Hoard's Dairyman and the Kansas Farmer. Raises a number of pigs. Cost of keeping cows per head per year was \$27.25. Lives 1½ miles from factory.

Patron No. 5 has a good mixed herd. Takes no dairy or farm papers. Cost of

pigs. Cost of keeping cows per head per year was \$27.25. Lives 1½ miles from factory.

Patron No. 5 has a good mixed herd. Takes no dairy or farm papers. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$12. Lives one mile from factory.

No. 6 has a scrub herd. He takes the Farm and Fireside. Cost of keeping cows, \$7.20 each. Hauls milk 4½ miles.

No. 7 has scrub cows. He takes several farm papers. Costs him \$6.20 per head to keep cows. He will embark in the cream business. Lives three miles from factory.

No. 8 has scrubs. Does not milk his cows regularly. Calves run with the cows during the day and are shut up at night, and the cows milked mornings. We divide the number milked after counting out for home use—as we do in all cases. The result is the number of cows' milk delivered to the factory. Cost of keeping, \$6 per head. Lives three miles from factory.

No. 9's herd is composed partially of grade Holsteins, Takes the Kansas Farmer. He shipped cream for awhile and was well pleased with the business, but has since moved to Colorado. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$11. Lived five miles from the factory.

No. 10 has scrub cows. He takes the Kansas Farmer. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$11. Lived five miles from the factory.

No. 11 has scrubs. Takes the Kansas Farmer. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$12. Lives six miles from the factory.

No. 11 has scrubs. Takes the Kansas Farmer. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$1.20. Lives 7½miles from the cheese factory.

No. 12's herd is composed of scrubs and grade Jerseys. He takes no farm papers

Farmer. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$7.20. Lives 7½miles from the cheese factory.

No. 12's herd is composed of scrubs and grade Jerseys. He takes no farm papers. Cost of keeping per head, \$10.15. Lives four miles from the factory.

No. 13, the "Schoolboy Dairyman," selected scrub cows. He takes Hoard's Dairyman. Cost of keeping cows per head, \$21.50. Lives one mile from the factory.

No. 14 has scrub cattle. Cost of keeping, \$6.50 per year. Lives seven miles from factory.

No. 15 has common stock. He takes the Live-stock Farmer. Costs \$6 per year per head to feed cows. Lives three miles from the factory.

All patrons except Nos. 1, 4 and 13 keep dogs, and all the remainder except No. 6 use them in driving cattle. Patrons Nos. 1, 4 and 13 haul the manure direct from the stable to the field. Most of the patrons do not make any use of the manure. All patrons use at least a part of their whey. They get bulletins from the Kansas experiment station.

One hundred and thirty-seven pounds of chese was made from 1,304 pounds of milk on the 29th day of June, and 246 pounds made from 3.083 pounds of milk on the 18th day of March, which set in one minute and was sour, but sold for about half price. The factory was operated four times a week from September to April, and every day the balance of the

No. Names of patrons.	No. of cows milk- ed.	of milk received in lbs.	Amt. per cow per day in lbs.		of butter- fat per cow per year in pounds.	Total amount butter- fat.	Value of milk per head per year.	
1 John Bull	28	205,678	2334	3.57	262.08	7,338.18	\$68.98	\$1,931.27
2 D. G. Warren	10	54,756	17%	4.	219.02	2,190,25	52.81	528.14
3 W. B. Ferrel	8	27,795	111/4	4.11	142.93	1.143.43	33.53	268.25
4 Clyde Hanna	11	68,116	20	3.71	229.69	2,526.61	57.31	634.64
5 T. J. Patterson	5	19,090	121/2	3.85	147.17	735.88	33.15	165.77
6 John Herron	10	35,066	1114	4.06	142.45	1,424.51	32.95	329.50
7 J. F. Good	7	23,435	10%	4.13	138.46	969.20	28.58	200.76
8 Mrs. B. B. Carter	6	13,875	71/2	3.79	87.60	525.62	18.81	112.85
9 W. N. Deal	4	14,956	121/2	3.93	146.65	586.62	32.82	131.30
10 D. A. Lupton	6	17,946	9%	4.22	125.67	754.03	29.50	177.03
11 J. M. Slaughter	4	13,014	101/2	4.53	147.68	590.72	32.54	130.16
12 Cyrus Spencer	3	7,303	8	4.85	118.10	354.30	26.71	80.12
13 Geo. Hollembeak	4	17,503	14	3.66	160.30	641.20	53.28	186.47
14 W. A. Ficken*	1	785	71/2	3.61	85.14	28.38	25.62	8.54
15 H. J. Locken*	1	1,083	7	4.1	88.78	44.39	25.74	12.87
Total and average.	108	520,401	16	3.815	184.75	19,853.37	45.62	4,897.67

*Did not bring enough to amount to one ow's milk for the year, but returns per

*Did not bring enough to amount to one cow's milk for the year, but returns per head figured same as if they had. Part of the patrons did not bring milk the whole year, but brought enough to amount to the milk of the number of cows given for the year.

Patron No. 1 has been breeding his herd for dairy purposes for fifteen years. Most of them are full-blood or grade Holsteins, and come fresh in the fall. Over half of them are only two and three years old. He takes several farm papers. Carries milk 75 feet to the factory. A 2-year-old full-blood Holstein heifer and a 2-year-old scrub belonging to Patron No. 1 were tested for the month of July, 1902. Both helfers were fresh in the fore part of May, 1902. Their ration consisted of prairie-grass only. The Holstein heifer gave 599 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent fat, which, at 80 cents per cwt., was worth \$4.79. Subtract 20 cents for pasture and we have a net profit of \$4.59. The scrub heifer gave 304 pounds of milk testing 3.55 per cent fat, which, at 80 cents per cwt., was worth \$2.43. Subtract 20 cents for pasture and we have a profit of \$2.22—not quite half as much as we received from the Holstein. A grade cow and a full-blood Holstein cow belonging to the same patron were tested in December with the following results: The grade cow gave 1,652½ pounds of milk

time. Milk was paid for by the hundred until the 1st of January, 1903, but now according to the amount of butter-fat it contains. A new factory building is now in course of construction which, when completed, will be one of the best in the State. "The Kid Cheese-makes."

Home Cheese-making.

We are fond of cheese and though I was told that it was great bother to make I decided it was worth trying. In the first place, I read all I could find on the subject of cheese-making in the Encyclopedia, but with all its talk about its "development of acid, importance of temperature" and a thousand-and-one other very important things to be observed in making cheese, became rather less enthusiastic. However I found an article in the St. Louis Globe Democrat by Mrs. Carrie Totten, of great value, and decided to forget the encyclopedia and follow her directions. I had fairly good success.

very inferior to the factory-made article, but as we were not epicures, they seemed very good. The only expense was for cheese tab-

The cheeses I made were probably

lets costing 15 cents a dozen, requiring one tablet for one hundred pounds of milk, according to directions, but I found more necessary. I used one eight or of milk which weighs between sixty and seventy pounds.

When I am going to make a cheese I begin as soon as the milking is done in the morning. Skim the night's milk, for after the cream has risen the rennet has no effect on it and it is wasted in the whey. Put the skimmed milk and the morning's milk into a boiler. I use our wash-boiler of copper. It must not be of iron but may be of tin or copper.

When the milk is heated to bloodheat which may be tested by letting a drop fall on your pulse-if it is just blood-heat you can not feel it-it is ready for the rennet.

If possible set the boiler on the back of the stove where it will remain at blood-heat for about half an hour. Be careful not to let it scald. Dissolve

the cheese tablet in a little water and add to the milk, stirring it well and then let it set quietly for fifteen minutes when it will begin to coagu-If it does not, add more rennet until it looks like thick clabber-milk.

For cutting use a knife long enough to reach to the bottom of the curd, though I have sometimes cut it as far carving knife and after dipping off the top, cut again to the bottom. Cut in half-inch squares. It should be cut into cubes but as it is hard to cut horizontally in a boiler I didn't do it and found that it is not absolutely necessary.

You will think as I did at first that there is so much curd that you will need a half-bushel to press it in, but when you drain it the curd becomes amazingly small. I dip the curd into a strong flour-sack held in a tub and the whey will run out readily with some help by squeezing.

After most of it is out put it into some vessel to mix and salt. The boiler is usually handy. Salt to taste and rub it well with the hands to mix it evenly, and it is ready to press. For a hoop I use a table syrup-can with the bottom out for the small cheeses,

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS

BECAUSE.—They are construted under many allimportant patents, which cannot be used by any other manufacturer and which enable De Laval machines to skim cleaner and produce a more even and more thoroughly churnable cream than is otherwise possible, at much less speed and wear, and with much greater ease of operation.

BECAUSE.—The De Laval makers have ever been first and foremost in the manufacture of Cream Separators throughout the world—have ever led where others follow—their factories being among the finest machine shops in the world and their knowledge of Cream Separators far greater and more thorough than that of any comparatively inexperienced would-be competitor.

BECAUSE.—The one purpose of the De Laval makers has ever been the production of the very best Cream Separator possible regardless of cost, instead of that mistaken "cheapness" which is the only basis upon which any would-be competitor can even make pretence of seeking a market.

BECAUSE.—The vastly greater sale of De Laval machines—ten times all others combined—enables the De Laval makers to do these things and much more in the production of the perfect Cream Separator that no one else could attempt.

A De Laval catalogue explaining in detail the facts here set forth may be had for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Co.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.

Genaral Offices:

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AND 77 YORK STREET, TORONTO. MCDERMOT AVENUE,

WINNIPEG.

AND 11 DRUMM STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK.

and a steamer for large ones. Line with cloth (a flour-sack will do), and press the curd into it firmly with the hands, cover with cloth and on top of all put a wooden "follower," a circle which fills the hoop but slips into it easily.

Our press is improvised and very crude, but it answers the purpose. I put the hoop of curd on a bench, at one end of which a lever is attached. The lever is a 4 by 4 stick, about 6 feet long. One end is wired to the end of the bench, leaving a play of six or eight inches, so the pressure is as nearly perpendicular to the bench as possible. Put the lever across the top of the hoop, seeing that the follower goes down evenly, and block it up as it sinks so the lever will not rest upon the edges of the hoop.

After an hour or so hang a weight on the end of the lever to increase the pressure and leave it to press for twenty-four hours. Remove the cheese from the hoop, take off the cloths, and put it in a dry airy place free from flies. Turn it and rub with butter every day for three or four weeks when it will be ready for use.

MARY H. WHEELER.

August Record of H. N. Holdeman's Holstein-Friesian Herd.

 Number of cows milked
 17

 Total pounds of milk produced
 12,956.8

 Average per cow
 762.16

 Average per cow per day
 24.58

 Average test, per cent
 3.8

 Average lactation period
 4 mos
 16 da

These cows have run on a pasture in which wire grass is the prevailing grass and the supply has been rather short. For grain they have been fed an average of about five pounds of bran daily per cow. The total cost of bran for the herd at 65 cents per 100 pounds has been \$17.12.

Better Roads Considered at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which held its fourteenth annual session at Seattle, August 19, 20, and 21, took up the subject of good roads for consideration for the first time. It was a noticeable fact that whatever difference of opinion there might have been as to other questions under consideration, there was absolute unanimity prevailing as to the good-roads question, and the necessity for a general cooperation between the United States and the different States, or civil subdivisions thereof, to hasten their permanent improvement. The subject was thoroughly discussed by R. W. Richardson, of Omaha, Neb., Mr. James W. Abbott, of Denver, Colo, Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries, Wash-

ington, D. C., and many delegates from the different States and Territories.

Director Dodge has returned to his desk in Washington. In an interview with a representative of the press Mr. Dedge has the following to say regarding the sentiment for better roads at the Trans-Mississippi Congress:

"The point was clearly made that many of the interior States and Territories, especially in the mountain districts, have no navigable rivers and harbors, and that, therefore, they receive only remote and indirect benefits from the expenditure of the vast sums of money appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and that it would be just and equitable if the General Government should lend its assistance to the building and maintaining of certain public highways through such States and Territories. It was not contended that the United States Government should bear the total cost of building such roads, but that they should pay a contributory share not to exceed one-half, as provided for in the Brownlow bill. This was thought to be more just on account of the fact that the burden of raising the enormous revenues of the United States Government rests as much upon the people in the rural States and districts as upon all other classes combined. The revenues of the General Government approximate ten dollars per capita per annum, whereas the revenue of the State Governments is only about one dollar per capita. The revenues of the General Government are so large and are raised in such a manner by indirect taxation that there would be neither hardship or inequity if the United States should bear a considerable portion of the costs of improving some of the principal highways in the various States and Territories. It would seem that the best and most equitable method would be to require the United States to pay a portion of the cost, the State a portion, the county a portion and the property-owners in the vicinity of the road a portion."

After a full discussion of the question before the convention and the committee on resolutions, the following resolution was unanimously adopted both in the committee and by the

"Recognizing that properly constructed highways are primarily essential to the highest development and commercial prosperity of the Trans-Mississippi country, and believing that it is neither equitable nor feasible to secure them wholly at the expense of the local districts, but that their cost should be pro rated among all interests benefited; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, in convention assembled in the city of Seattle, That we urgently recommend to the several States that they adopt a system of highway improvement, under competent engineering supervision, embodying the general principles of the modern plan of State-aid now successfully practiced in many of the older States; and that we favor the still further distribution of the burden by enlisting the aid of the National Government, and request the active support of our Representatives in Congress for this policy."

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FARMERS

who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Mary-land, which is being sent out free by charge by THE STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND.

Mr. H. Badenhoop, Secretary, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md

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Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

The Poultry Hard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

In the fall, when selecting the stock for keeping over winter, always keep the largest, most active and youngest chickens. After a hen is three years old her best days for egg-laying are over. If you have noticed any hen that is an especially good layer, keep her another year and set as many of her eggs as possible, thus laying a foundation for an egg-laying strain of fowls.

The moulting season with poultry is a time when there is a great strain on their energies and consequently they demand extra attention during that period. It should be the aim not only to favor an early moulting but also to make the season as short as possible. If a hen is not through her moulting before the cold weather comes she is not apt to lay before spring. Hence it is advisable to feed them well so as to get them to laying before the winter sets in, then they will probably keep it up all winter, if housed in comfortable quarters. It will be found advisable to sell a greater portion of the hens that moult late, rather than to keep them over winter. It is a mistake to winter over too

many fowls for breeding, especially of males. Market all the surplus roosters in the early fall. One turkey tom will answer for a dozen hens; one drake may be kept for five ducks and one rooster for every dozen hens. The keeping of surplus males only adds to the expense of the flock without returning any income. Only such fowls should be kept through the winter as are needed for laying and breeding.

On taking his capons home from the State Fair, Mr. S. H. Dunahugh, of Hoyt, very kindly donated one of them to the writer to sample. Accordingly on Sunday we had a feast fit for a millionaire. It was most delicious eating, fat, tender, and juicy, and was pronounced by all the best chicken meat they had ever eaten. It weighed over nine pounds and was more than a meal for ten persons. Farmers would do well to caponize their surplus roosters, thus increasing their size and improving their quality. If thought to be too good or too expensive for their own tables, they can sell them to those persons for whom "nothing is too good," at fifteen cents per

Home-Made Incubators.

Some time since the Kansas Farmer received a letter of inquiry in regard to the failure which the writer had incurred in hatching chickens in a homemade incubator. He explained that the incubator had originally been intended for another purpose, but he had put a heater in it and tried to adapt it to the purpose of hatching chickens. Believing that information along this line would be of value if given by a recognized expert, the letter and a diagram accompanying it was sent to Mr. Milton O. Adams, Hiawatha, Kans., who is recognized as one of the best incubator experts in the United States. Mr. Adams' remarks are as follows:

Before turning to the questions referred to, permit me to say a few words in general regarding home-made since the on the questions have to do is of this kind. The manufacture of incubators is a business of itself; incubation has been reduced to a science with known requirements and limitations. The principal tning to bring this about was experimenting, and experimenting costs money, lots of it. That is one of the things that has tended to keep up the prices of incubators, while the new-process and simpler modes of manufacture have a tendency to lower the price. The fact that such and such a price is demanded for a certain incubator looks pretty big to some people and has prompted not a few to attempt making their own, with the "same old song" the result. But to make a long story short I will say, that of the many instances where homemade incubators have been tried, not THE KANSAS FARMER.



to my knowledge is there one that is a success.

Our correspondent is using an incubator that is what might be considered as home-made since it was built after plans and specifications different from those involved in the modern incubator used for hatching hens' eggs. It was originally designed for use in other work. To explain any little differences I was forwarded a drawing of the machine, along with the questions which follow:

"You have the drawing of our incubator. The trouble was, it could not hold the temperature with an ordinary kerosene lamp, but could hold within a half a degree with gas, but I have no chance to use gas as I am in the country. The temperature ranged about 15° degrees centigrade. Most of the chicks that formed at all were dead in the shell with a tough membrane around them. I think this was caused by the range in temperature, as the thermometer would go down at night. "Kansas. E. A. B."

To begin with, the temperature must have been far too law, since 15° centigrade would show but 60° on our regular incubator thermometer. At this temperature the eggs would not start to germinate. If they had, the fact that the heat fluctuated would not have accounted for the tough membrane. Plainly our correspondent must have meant near 40° cent. instead of 15°. This would be equal to 103° F., the temperature at which eggs hatch.

The slight variation in the temperature did not do a great amount of harm, but I believe the way the machine was ventilated did, as the drawings show no particular construction, such as would permit of a good system of ventilation. And then again, it may be in the eggs, for eggs gotten at this season of the year are generally at their lowest ebb in fertility. Given good eggs, and a fair system of ventilation, it would yet be a difficult matter to make the machine hatch-and hatch good.

There is more to an incubator than one might think. The mere walls, legs, and door count for little; the heater and regulator would not hatch of themselves, but the whole must be held together with certain definite laws-the forces that make the thing hatch. The artificial hatcher is a wonderful accomplishment of man. Wonderful, especially, when one can place his hand on the thing that makes animals out of eggs. Consider the time dame nature requires that these proper conditions be maintained, consider how exact must be these conditions and it becomes easily evident that it is not mere child's play to make an incubator that will hatch.

I truly believe it would pay our correspondent to put aside his machine, and at the expense of a few dollars get a standard, factory-made machine. The fact that it would require less watching than a home-made affair should recommend it to any one. Add to this its superior hatching qualities, and the fact that it will practically look after itself, and you have argument there sufficient for almost any one. But in buying an incubator, remember that there is a difference even in them. Do not try to buy the best for least, or you will sure "get left" and when you do get one remember that the better care that is given it the better the results will be. No incubator can hatch eggs that are not fertile, and you will therefore have to get eggs only from strong, healthy stock, or weak stock can be the only result.

How to Molt Fowls Successfully.

During the months of September and October most all of our fowls will put on their new plumage, and during this process of molting much can be done by the fancier to not only help out but hasten the matter and increase the beauty of the plumage to such an extent as is almost surprising to those who do not know that this is possible.

When the birds are on the range and can roam where they please they will provide for themselves all necessary material out of which feathers are made, but when in confinement all this material must be supplied by the poul-

Use good, wholesome food given at regular intervals and enough of it, and of such kind as is needed. There is no time when a meat ration is so necessary as during this period. Besides care and good feeding, we may at this time supply the pigments necessary to produce the gloss and rich, deep coloring so desirable in exhibition birds.

To each three birds take a teaspoonful of flowers of sulfur and mix in the soft food on bright, warm days, three times a week, and on alternate days a teaspoonful of carbonate of iron to a dozen fowls, but don't give the iron to white plumaged birds, as the tendency is to yellow the plumage. Where birds are kept purely for utility purposes and the plumage don't matter, it will, when given as above, facilitate the molt to such an extent that you can almost see the feathers unfold themselves. If this treatment is kept on during the entire molt the birds will get through easily, as there will be no loss of strength nor will any of them hang in the molt, but keep on until completed.

Now, if you desire to have an exceedingly fine plumage, keep the birds in a place partly dark, that is, where there will be no strong sunlight. Feed a little linseed oil when you feed the carbonate of iron and you will be surprised to see the beautiful black with that rich, greenish tint so much desired. In the buff varieties it deepens the color and you will never find that "washed out" looking plumage so often seen. It (the carbonate of iron) is absolutely harmless and can be fed as directed without any bad results whatsoever. It appears to have the property of forcing into the feathers whatever coloring properties the bird has in its body, and which are deposited in cells especially constructed to contain them, but it must be administered during the moult, or it is useless.

We, of course, take for granted that the fowls are free from vermin and that their quarters are kept scrupulously clean, for this also is a factor of a successful moult, and if there is no green food growing in the yards it must be supplied in plenty.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in DR. E. J. WALSH, President. English, German and Swedish, Explaining Health and Happiness sentsealed, in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Variele cured in five days. Call or address

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We can save you money on your wants in this line. We offer you Two-Ply Tarred Roofing Felt, 108 square feet to the roil, complete with caps, nails and cement, per roil, \$1.15. Three-ply complete, per roil, \$1.15. Three-ply complete, per roil, \$1.85. Vulcanite, the highest grade on the market, complete as above, Price per roil, \$1,50. We have all kinds of Roofing. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61 on material bought from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. CHICAGO HOUSE WREEK.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ALL MY BANTAMS for sale, Seabright, Cochins, Japanese Games; winners. Prefer to sell all to same party; a splendid opportunity. Write for prices, etc J. H. Matthews, Tarkio, Mo.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, White Langshans, Golden and Silver Seabright bantams, Frank McCarty, Elizaville, Indiana.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale, 5 cents a plece. Minnie M. Steel, Gridley, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—Heavy boned, vigorous stock, unlimited range. Eggs carefully and securely packed. 100, \$4; 15, \$1. Adam A. Wier, Clay Center, Neb.

SUNNY NOOK POULTRY YARDS—S. C. B. Leg. horn eggs, from vigorous, good layers, \$1 per 15. John Black, Barnard, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

CEM POULTRY FARM has for sale 400 Buff Plymouth Rock chicks, also 100 last year's breeding stock. Prices reasonable. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

	Thanolice (lice powder)25c Creo-carbo (lice killer)50c
URTEVANT'S	Egg Maker
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During the summer months we will sell all our fine breeders, consisting of over 400 our breeding-pens of

one-year-old birds, from our breeding-pens of this season. Birds costing us from \$5 to \$25 will all go at from \$1.50 to \$6 each. We will also sell spring chicks all summer. Our strck can not be excelled by any in standard requirements and hardiness. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes. White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and S. C. Brown Leghorns, Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding pens. Circulars Free. Write your wants.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 258 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

ROYAL BUFF STRAIN OF BUFF COCHINS.

Several Buff Cochin cockerels for sale at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Large, healthy, and vigorous. Among the winners at State Fair for best display. I won everything on Buff Cochins. Write at once, as best ones go first. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15.

C. F. YOUNG, Topeka, Kansas.



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IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE We make all kinds of scales. Also B. B. Pumps Warrs you and Windmills. BECKMAN BROS., DES MOINES, IOWA-

Brange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W.Westgate, Manhattan, to whom ill correspondence for this department should be ad-iressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especial. y solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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	F W Westgate Manhatt	

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Agriculture in the Agricultural Colleges.

T. C. Atkinson, Master of West Virginia State Grange, gives the following answer to the question suggested by the National Lecturer concerning agriculture in the agricultural col-

QUESTION.-What influence can be exerted by the Grange that will secure the proper recognition of agricultural matters in agricultural colleges?

The legitimate conduct of the industrial colleges, commonly known as agricultural colleges, has been a subject of frequent discussion in the subordinate and Pomona Granges of the country, as well as a prominent topic in the last session of the National Grange. It is eminently proper that this subject be discussed in this organization, for it represents the interests of a class of people these colleges were especially intended to benefit. At the time of the establishment of these institutions by the act of Congress passed in 1862, there was no appreciation on the part of the farmers of their advantages and neither textbooks nor instructors with which to put them in operation. The condition in mechanics was fully as discouraging, and so in many instances the institutions became aduncts of classical institutions or started upon a separate career more or less patterned after such institutions. The educational ideas prevailing at that time taught that a boy should first get an education and then study for an industry or profession, leaving but little use for an institution where the hand was to be trained along with the brain as is now practiced in nearly all our public schools of higher grades.

In later years the science of agriculture and various industrial sciences have been so far developed as to enable institutions of learning to establish a curriculum upon this basis if the managers were inclined. Textbooks have been prepared, instructors qualified, and the spirit of the times is ready for such instruction. In looking over the country we find many of these institutions so thoroughly grounded in what they were not intended to teach that it is difficult and in some instances impossible without a complete overturn from the foundation to make them comply with the spirit of the act under which they were established, and the present end of public opinion in reg the matter. Some of these institutions have got rid even of the name "Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" in their title and pose as State universities where a person can be educated in about everything except that for which these colleges were specially established. They were established to provide education in the various industries with agriculture in the front rank and entitled to the most prominent recognition. All authorities agree upon this matter who view the subject from an unprejudiced standpoint. This is about the condition existing to-day throughout the country, and we are asked what can be done to give agriculture more prominence in these institutions?

There should be all the influence possible brought to bear upon the managers of these institutions to in-

duce them to strengthen their agricultural course and to make greater effort to secure students for it. There should also be an effort made to promote the sentiment among the farmers favorable to agricultural education and to interest the boys in obtaining such education. It should be generally understood that it is as necessary for a farmer to have training to fit him for his vocation as for a person engaging in any other industry or any profession. If the four years' course in the college is thought to be beyond reach, there are shorter courses that require less time that can be selected. A committee from the State Grange should visit the college annually and make report to the State session upon the institution. The bulletins should be obtained as issued and carefully studied. All these things and others that may be named are essential in creating an interest in the college among the farmers as a basis of action in exerting an influence. It would be impossible to exert an influence upon the managers of any institution without first having an interest in it. The greater the interest the greater the influence.

How to Extend the Order.

Worthy Master Aaron Jones of the National Grange has issued a circular giving suggestions for extending the

After making suggestions as to distributing Grange literature, and appointing a recruiting committee to visit the families of those farmers who should be united in the Grange-the Worthy Master suggests to the committee to say:

"The members of the Grange would be glad to welcome you as a member of our Order, they desire the pleasure and benefit of your association and counsel and have requested us to invite you to join."

He further advises:

"In a truthful manner present the advantages of the order, speak of its social, educational and cooperative benefits. In the presence of the husband, wife and family is the best place to discuss the advantages of the Grange and of farmers being organized. Say to them, that all other business and professions are organized for their mutual interests. Why should not farmers organize? They need it more than any other class, their work is isolated; and as all other classes are organized, they need more than any other to organize for self-protection.

"The wife of the farmer needs it more for its sociability, for an hour of rest and recreation; she needs the Grange to meet with her and spend a social hour.

"The young men and women need the Grange for its sociability and education. There is no better school for young men and women. In the Grange they learn parliamentary law, the rules governing deliberative assemblies, how to present motions and resolutions, and how to discuss them, write essays and other literary exercises, interspersed with good and appropriate music.

"At proper times, other members exchange experiences in various methods of farming, how best to manage the farm, when and how to sell the products of the farm to the best adand realize the largest profits, how to buy the supplies for the farm and home to the best advantage.

"The wife, the mother and sister can profitably discuss the home, its duties, and how to relieve it of as much of the drudgery as possible, and make the home of the farmer as pleasant and free from irksome cares as any home can be.

"The entire question of how to add to the pleasures and happiness of life, and the attractions of country, and increase the profits of the farm, add to its value, both as a home to live in and a means of making money. All these and hundreds of other equally interesting and profitable questions are weekly considered by the Grange.

"Farmers must remember that this is an age of organized effort, an age of rapid changes, an age of numerous differences and the methods of our



fathers, however successful in the past, will not succeed now. methods, new systems, thought, brain ulture, must be applied, in keeping with the changed conditions to insure success. What the farmer needs now is, not more physical labor, but more thought. The farmer who expects to keep to the 'front' must de so by the power of knowledge-'cultured brain, not muscle.' I believe the farmer will succeed best who will spend one-fourth of all the hours he devotes to labor to 'mental labor' and thinking and devising plans for conducting his business. I believe further, that the farmer who will spend three or four hours each week attending some good grange and with his mind quickened and sharpened by coming in contact with other minds, will, in the course of the year, make and save more money than the same man will, with all his time spent in physical labor, saying nothing of the pleasures of life and our duties to each other as citizens, and the growth of knowledge gained thereby.

"The pleasure and profit of being a member of the Grange will be very largely increased by an increase of the membership of the order. Large membership will make the meeting more largely attended and more profitable. With a larger membership, those outside of the order will have a higher opinion of our order, and farming generally. The farmer's influence will be increased, his social, business and political rights will be more respected.

"Farmers organized and understanding the laws they need to give them an equal chance in life will command respect and attention.

"When political conventions are called, party managers will understand that the farmer merits and desires recognition in framing party platforms and in selecting candidates for important positions.

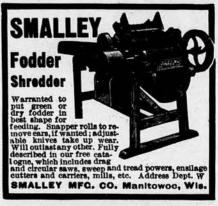
"In Legislatures, State and National, the farmer will be represented by men who understand the wants and needs of agriculture and will have men in position to see that just and equable laws are enacted and enforced.

"Then will come purifying of official management. Men in official life will understand what labor it takes to influence legislation and bias decisions in court. The 'plain, common people' will have influence in all departments of county, State and National government. Taxes will be lower and all public moneys will be used to benefit the entire people. That our Government will again approach the simplicity practiced by our forefathers, who established it. Then class distinction will disappear and men and women will be honored and respected for their moral and mental worth, and not for the dollars they control.

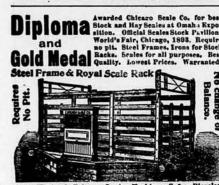
Patrons, let us cooperate in every State and county and in every Grange to build up our order and to improve our business. In counties where new Granges are needed, let good, earnest, active committees assist the deputies to enlist the interest of the farmers in the establishment of a good Grange. If all members will do their full duty in this great work, the order will pros-

"Patrons, I mean each individual member, what will you do? Will you do your part and do it well, and have a share in the honor of helping organize the farmers of our country into one great National, fraternal, social, and educational cooperative organization?

"Farmers, the world respects and honors those who respect and honor











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TWENTY THOUSAND DOŁLARS' worth of Page Fence in Bronx Park, N. Y. Why? PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

themselves and work earnestly and honorably to better their condition.'

The Osage County Pomona grange was awarded second prize of \$250 for best exhibition of farm products at the late State Fair at Topeka.

Gossip About Stock. (Continued from page 1011.)

and is proud of his purchase made here. H. G. Torbert, of Munden, Kans., has just bought four glits from this farm, and he is delighted with his purchase. Mr. Swiercinsky will contribute a few of his choice pigs to the combination sale to be held at Clay Center on October 30, meantime he has a few good ones for sale yet.

Mr. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kansas, showed jacks, mules, Clydesdale and Percheron stallions at the Allen County Fair. The Percheron is a black 3-year-old, called Clendine, and is a magnificent youngster with just those qualities which are in demand by farmers who would improve their stock. The Clydesdale, Osborn's Dewey, is 5 years old and was perhaps the most attractive horse shown on the grounds. His bright bay color, great size, wonderful action and style attracted the attention of the multitude whenever he was led out. The Senior jack shown by Mr. Strong we believe to have been the best boned jack, as well as one of the largest in size we have ever seen. One expert judge pronounced him fully the equal, in every respect but one, of the international prize-winner and superior to that animal in size of bone. Mr. Strong's advertising card will be found in the "Special Want" column this week.

It is doubtful if the man who breeds and sells pure-bred animals that make record prices is nearly as much a benefctor to the pure-bred industry or does as much for the advancement of goodbreeding as does he who breeds and sells the more moderate priced animals. Good, useful animals can be bred and sold for moderate prices that will bring a big investment on the money, while the great show animals which sell for recond-breaking prices are always a doubtful investment. The medium-priced animal is within reach of the farmer as well as the professional breeder. The high-priced one is beyond the reach of any except the wealthy breeder or the rich man with a fad. The usefulness of show animals as breeders is always a problem, while the equally good animals which have never been fitted for show are safer to buy and should afford their owners just as much satisfaction to own as if they are as well-bred and prove themselves useful.

Directors A. H. Sanders, A. J. Lovejoy

Directors A. H. Sanders, A. J. Lovejoy and Prof. C. F. Curtis of the Internanational Live-Stock Exposition have issued a letter under date of Sept. 24, calling attention to the fact that owing to the strike of carpenters and allied trades during the months of July, August, and a part of September, the new building which was planned for the exposition can not be finished in time. It is announced, however, that the building will be erected early in the season so that it will be available for the International of 1904. This committee also calls attention to the fact that only a portion of the subscribers to the life membership in the exposition have paid up and issues a call to those who have not yet paid to please do so at once and to also secure the subscriptions of others as fast as the opportunity presents itself. A general meeting of the membership will be held for the election of permanent officers during the exposition which begins Nov. 28, 1903.

E. S. Cowee, Carbondale, Kansas, is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine who believes in helping along the fairs by showing what he raised at home. At the Osage County fair he won ist premium on his yearling sow, Madam E 34678. This sow also won the sweepstakes for the cower's own breeding. He also received 2nd premium on Madam E's sow pig and 2nd premium on Madam E's sow pig of Madam. C 22554, who is the dam of the sweepstakes sow. He received 2nd premium on herd which was only three and one-half months old. This prize herd was sired by Excelsior B 11827 who, was was bred by the late D. Trott of Abilene. As Mr. Cowee showed only a few animals he certainly has reason to feel proud of the ribbons he obtained, and he only failed on 1st premium on herd because of the lack of age of his show herd. S. Cowee, Carbondale, Kansas, is a

of the lack of age of his show herd.

Mr. F. L. McClelland, Berryton, Kansas, was the only exhibitor of Duroc-Jersey swine at the Topeka Fair, where he secured all the prizes. Many swine-breeders who passed his pen complimented him on the quality of animals he showed, and so good a breeder as Geo. Kerr of Sabetha, Kansas, whose herd of Durocs numbers about 300 head, bought and took with him some of this show herd. This shows the opinion that Mr. Kerr holds of the McClelland hogs, and the fact that the latter sold half of his exhibit before leaving the fair grounds shows that other people admired them as well. Mr. McClelland still has a nice bunch of choice pigs of spring farrow of both sexes for sale, and his advertising card has been placed on page 1024. His herd is now headed by the best son of Big Joe 7363, who has made such a great record as a breeder. A card addressed to him on route 1. Berryton, Kansas, will bring detailed information about his sale stuff.

At the Allen County Fair there was made but one exhibit of Berkshires. This consisted of seventeen head belonging to Mr. R. O. Furneaux of Moran, Kansas. Mr. Furneaux is a comparatively new breeder of Berkshires who bought his foundation stock from Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kansas. The aged sow shown is the mother of the younger sow and of the older litter and the grandmother of the younger litter on exhibition. While she can not be considered in her present condition as a show sow she has proved to be a good breeder and a good mother. It is unfortunate that there were not other herds present to contest with Mr. Furneaux and add interest to the exhibit. His herd boar is unquestionably a good one and has proved himself a very satisfactory sire. The smaller pigs shown in the bunch were all of his get and there was not a poor one in the lot. It is to such young breeders as Mr. Furneaux, who get their foundation stock from the experienced breeder and who study and grow up with their own busi-

ness that the future success of Kansas in her race for pure-bred supremacy must depend.

must depend.

F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kansas, who has long been famous for the quality of his draft-horses was an exhibitor at the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo. He won eight first prizes and two second on the Percheron horses. On aged stallions, Keota Scoggan was given first and Get There, second prize. Cicero was first in 3-year-olds, and Ellinwood King first in year-olds, and Ellinwood King first in year-olds, and sweepstakes. On 2-year-old mares, first on Pride of Ellinwood. Last year Mr. Schrepel took a string of his Percherons to the same fair where they were the subject of much favorable comment and created no little surprise on account of their size and style. Although the ring was stronger than last year, Mr. Schrepel this year was successful in winning practically everything in sight. Mr. Schrepel has a fine lot of Poland-China hogs that have been doing their best this season and a number of the youngsters are for sale.

Andrew Pringle, who is one of the oldest breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the West, writes that the two young bulls that he bought in Canada for the Sunflower herd at Eskridge, Kansas, have just arrived. One is a red Cruickshank, Brawith-Bud, bred by John Drydan, Minister of Agriculture, and sired by his herd bull, Prince Gloster, out of Golden Jubilee by Revenue. The other is a dark roan Cruickshank, bred by W. D. Flatt, sired by Imp. Republican, who was Wm. Marrs' highest price caif in 1901. He is out of the great show cow Missle 153rd, who sold in Chicago for \$6,000. The dam of Mr. Pringle's roan bull calf is Imp. Proud Amaranth by Pride of the Morning and is exactly the same breeding almost as the great Fleld Marshal. If any breeder in any State in the Union has better bred stuff than has Andrew Pringle of the Sunflower herd of Shorthorns, Eskridge, Kansas, the Kansas Farmer would like to be shown. The Shorthorn herd is noted for its quality throughout and its adaptability to any climate into which it may be sold.

climate into which it may be sold.

The week ending October 10 will see a great series of sales held at Sabetha, Kansas. Everybody can be pleased. On Thursday, Oct. 8, there will be held a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle from the herds of E. D. Ludwig and J. P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kansas; E. Hays, Hiawatha; Ed. Schuler, Falls City, Neb., and H. Feldman, Dawson, Neb. On Thursday, Oct. 8, there will be a combination Poland-China sale made up from the herds of J. D. Ziller, Hlawatha; J. H. Seld, Nemaha, Neb.; Eli Zimmerman, Fairview; Walter Hildwein, Fairview; Chas. Lewis, Sabetha; W. E. Johnson, Oneida; Geo. Riden, Morrill; W. H. Barr, Elliott, Iowa; J. P. Lahr, Sabetha; S. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.; Irwin & Potter, Powhattan; E. Hays, Hiawatha. On Friday, Oct. 9, will be held a combination sale of Duroc-Jerseys drawn from the herds of J. B. Davis, Fairview; Geo. Kerr, Sabetha; Earnest Franklin, Sabetha; C. A. Cook, Salem, Neb.; David Giffen, Pawnee, Neb. All of these breeders are well known and some of them famous, and their offerings will be of the best. It will pay to secure rooms and stay throughout the sale, for acquaintance sake, even if you do not buy.

Intending purchasers of pure-bred stock, such as Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, will do well to take advantge of the two-days breeders' combination sale to be held at Sabetha, Kanas, on October 8 and 9. On Thursday, the 8th, there will be sold 24 head of registered Shorthorn cattle, contributed from the best herds in that part of the country, and also 50 Poland-Chinas, choice, toppy selections from leading breeders. On Friday, Oct. 9, 50 head of Duroc-Jersey swine, consisting of yearling boars and brood sows, 25 spring males and the remainder gilts of March and April farrow. These are a picked consignment from eight different herds, and the swine-breeders are vieing with each other to see who can contribute the most desirable animals. The sale will be held in the new sale pavillion at Sabetha and will be one of a series of regular events to be held at that place. For catalogues of the Shorthorn and Poland-China consignments address, Jas. P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, and for the Duroc-Jersey sale catalogue, address J. B. Davis, Fairview.

Hog-breeders are evidently becoming alive to the present situation. Stockmen in all parts of Kansas and Missouri are complaining at the great dearth of stock hogs, and some of the breeders have read the handwriting on the wall and are beginning to advertise their stock in this country. At the Iowa State Fair there were shown 2,576 pure-bred hogs. 1.074 of which were Poland-Chinas and 853 were Duroc-Jerseys. At the Nebraska State Fair were shown 1.432 pure-bred swine, 926 of which were Duroc-Jerseys and 314 were Poland-Chinas. The quality in both these enormous swine-shows were swife, 32 of which were Duroc-Jerseys and 314 were Poland-Chinas. The quality in both these enormous swine-shows were exceptionally good, there being hardly a poor hog on either of the State Fair grounds. The cattlemen who are feeding cattle this winter are clamoring for hogs to follow them and do not know where they are to be obtained. By reports from a number of cattle feeders it will apparently take at least a year and probably longer for Kansas to become properly restocked with stock hogs. These reports come from men who report the conditions in their own vicinity but they are from different parts of the State and seem to indicate that the shortage of stock hogs is more or less general.

P. G. Heidebrecht, Inman, Kansas, bought the first prize Percheron stallion, Ben Hur, at the Hutchinson Fair, of J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, as his second notable purchase from this old and reliable firm of breeders. His first purchase was made about two years ago, at which time he secured Reveur (3216) 13640. This horse proved to be all that was claimed for him by the sellers and proved a bonanza to the buyer. He was a sure breeder and his colts are the best to be seen in southern McPherson County. His loss last spring was suffered not only by the owner but by the whole community. This spring Mr. Heldebrecht visited a

considerable number of breeding establishments in this and other States, with a view to buying another stallion but was never satisfied until he saw Ben Hur 29411 at the State Fair. Not only did Ben Hur win first at Huchinson in his class but he won second in a class of 42 at the Missouri State Fair. The present owner considers that the \$1,000 paid for this horse is low price for him compared with horses he could have bought at other establishments. The fact that he has bought a second horse from the Robisons, that they gave him a written guarantee with Ben Hur, and that they have always dealt squarely with their customers, makes Mr. Heldebrecht speak very highly of them.

In addition to the strong showing of draft-horses, princpally mares and colts, made at the Allen County Fair last week, visitors had the pleasure of inspecting a large number of recently imported Percheron stallions belonging to E. Metz, Homewood, Ills. These stallions were not brought to the fair for the purpose of show but had been located on the fair grounds because of the convenience of the stabling so large a number and for purposes of sale. Mr. Metz plans to establish headquarters and a selling point for his stallions at Iola, and the horses now there are in charge of Mons. J. Stern, formerly of France. These horses were occasionally led out for exercise during the fair and never failed to draw the attention of crowds of people. They range in age from 2 years up and are remarkably fine specimens, being especially characterized by bone, size, action and style. Most of them are black, though the stud numbers one bay and a few dark iron grays. Efforts were being made at the time of the writer's visit to have Mr. Metz enter his stallions in competition for prizes, but we are unable to state at this time what his decision finally was. During our brief visit Mr. Stern had the satisfastion of disposing of three of these magnificent stallions and, judging from the interest shown by visitors, there is good prospect of further immediate sales. We think Mr. Metz has struck the right territory for a location for headquarters.

Metz has struck the right territory for a location for headquarters.

Oaklawn Farm was recently visited by a heavy fire, but in many respects a singularly fortunate one. The barn consumed was one of the central group. Barn No. 6, with its contents of hay and grain, but not a horse was lost, and, so far as we know at this time, only one was injured, a mare which was kicked. Barn No. 6 is the large eastern barn 50 by 200 feet in size, and about 100 feet distant from the nearest building. The fire was first discovered about 6:30 Sunday evening by some of the stable boys, who discovered a strong light through the windows of the mow in about the center of the barn. The alarm was quickly given and a general call for help made. Elgin and St. Charles were telephoned for chemical engines. In an incredibly short time the large Oaklawn force of stable and farm men was augmented by a great crowd, and seeing that nothing could be done to save the barn, all efforts were directed towards saving the other buildings and contents. It was a pretty hard fight and all worked nobly, and when the building collapsed and the large cinders ceased to fiy, the danger was over. A large quantity of hay, some 600 tons, burned out much more rapidly than we supposed, and at this writing, Monday morning, it is fully three-fourths burned out. The loss of this barn will of course in no way affect our horse business, for, while it was a large barn, it was only one of thirty on the farm, and, as already stated, not a horse was lost. We have thought best to acquaint you with the facts, not only as an item of news, but, as the reports may be somewhat distorted, to report them exactly as they are.

In 1876 while on a hunting trip in the Indian Territory the writer came across a bunch of mule-footed hogs in their wild state, which caused him no little astonishment. Since that time unbellevers have scoffed at the idea of the existence of such an animal and it was even necessary to secure the feet of one of these animals in order to convince the Professors of the Agricultural College that such a hog really lived. These feet secured at that time are still in the museum of that institution. We now learn that Dr. W. J. Conner, Labette, Kansas, is breeding these hogs and has been for a number of years. He states that they were originally brought from the South Sea Islands and turned loose in the Kimish and Little River mountains of the Choctaw Nation. The Doctor, after breeding these hogs for a number of years, claims to have improved them until they are now second to none. They have not the razor-back characteristics which one might expect to find in the wild hogs of this region, and he considers them superior to the Poland-Chinas. The Doctor says they are blocky, close made, with heavy hams, and are easily fattened and attain a weight of seven or 800 pounds. The sows are good mothers and are very prolific, farrowing from ten to fourteen pigs to a litter. Many of these hogs are sold to museums, others are shipped to the Kan-

For Rheumatism Neuralgia Sprains Lumbago Bruises Backache Soreness Sciatica Stiffness Use the old reliable remedy St. Jacobs Oil

sas City market and eight or ten head are butchered each year for home consumption on the farm. In these days of Polled Herefords, Marriage cattle, and other new breeds which promise so well, it may be interesting to try the merits of mule-footed hogs.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

other new breeds which promise so well, it may be interesting to try the merits of mule-footed hogs.

Nineteen hundred and three has very properly been called a "Fair" year. All the fairs have been successes, even in spite of adverse weather conditions in several instances. Chief among the things which make these fairs successful is the showing of pure-bred live stock, and prominent in this class is the draft-horses. It is noticeable in all these lasses consist almost entirely of stallions, while the mares are few in number or else entirely absent. This ought not to be. The mare is just as important a factor in the development of the draft-horse as is the sire, yet she seems to receive much less attention from those breeders who show at the fairs. It is important to the visitor who attends a fair to study the results of the skill in breeding shown by others and to gain pointers for his own use, that he study the dam as well as the sire. In the great shows of draft stallions which are being made everywhere this year much can be learned and we would not have them decreased in numbers if it were in our power. But we would make the show complete by the addition of the mare classes together with the foals in at least equal numbers. The young breeder who studies his business needs to have these mares before him for study and comparison, and we can not help feeling that the importers and dealers in draft horses are injuring their business by not encouraging the exhibition of draft mares. Their fallure to do this creates an impression that any mare will make a good matron, and then if the foal proves not to be a reproduction of the sire the horse is blamed. In this connection we feel like especially commending J. W. & J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kansas, for their exhibit made at the State Fair at Hutchinson. Not only were they winners in the stallion classes against keen competition but they filled every mare class. Also at the Allen County Fair at Jola, was a very strong showing of mares and foals, made by local breeder

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THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1902.

Tremendous runs of cattle and sheep were had at all Western markets to-day, five points showing a total of 82,700 of the former and 87,000 of the latter. Receipts at Kansas City aggregated 23,000 cattle and 11,500 sheep. In the face or such supplies lower markets could but be expected. Corn steers broke only slightly, however, tops selling up to \$5.25, and fair to good kinds bringing \$4.75 to@5. Cow and helfer stock dropped off 15@25c, a world of nice grass she-stuff going at \$1.75@2.25. A few prime corn-fed helfers sold for \$4.50. Stockers and feeders were utterly demoralized, and bargains could be secured on all sides. Trim, neat-weight stockers brought \$3@8.25, and some good-boned Colorado feeders weighing around 1,200 pounds went at \$3.40. It would seem that now is the accepted time for those intending to buy stock cattle to jumpright and left, for if prices break much more shippers will undoubtedly lay down and refuse to market stock.

Hog receipts were light locally and fair elsewhere, \$500 head getting in at this point. Weakness at outside points, and a decline in provisions depressed the market here. Heavy hogs broke about 5c and were sluggish of movement. Some nice 300-pound hogs sold around \$5.85, while the blulk of all sales was from \$5.90@6.05. Lights weighing 188 pounds topped the market at \$6.17½.

Sheep were draggy. Feeder buyers were inclined to desert the market to-day after several weeks of activity, and packers embraced the opportunity to bear down on prices. Lambs sold nearly steady, however, in spite of it all. The Bastern horse demand was the best of the season, half a dozen buyers being here with orders for carload lots of heavy stock and choice actors. Prices were firm, top drafts bringing \$220, the bulk of drafts ranging at \$150@190, chunks at \$100@130, Southerners at \$50@100, and plainer kinds around \$75.

Among those marketing good cattle here last week were: Alfred Rowe, McLean, Tex., calves, \$5.75; J. F. O

at these depressed figures. Grass cows sold about as mean as at any time this year.

Hog receipts were light at 31,000 head, and fully one-third of these were brought down from Sloux City, Omaha, and St. Joe. Packers are paying higher prices at Kansas City than at either of the above named towns., but they can not get the hogs they need. The swine market fluctuated but little during the entire week, a dime covering the change either way. For the week the market records a general advance of 10c. Quality of offerings is running above par with the percentage of heavy swine the largest in years.

The grain markets were depressed somewhat last week through two factors, one of which was the closing down of the Minneapolis mills by reason of the strike of the mill-workers, and the other the collapse of the frost scare, which has been threatening the corn market so much of late. For the week wheat lost about 1c, while corn and oats held stationary. Receipts of wheat were 1,180 cars, of corn 300 cars, and of oats 100 cars. No. 2 wheat is worth 11@80c; No. 4, 62@70c; No. 2 corn, 42@43c; No. 4, 40@41c; No. 2 oats, 36½@41c; No. 4, 34@36c.

The produce line saw recorded a 1c decline in eggs. The market opened firm but the consumers finally rebelled and prices dropped off. Poultry held strong, with moderate receipts. Potatoes sold some higher. owing to reports that come from the North telling of poor yields because of wet weather and late digging. Eggs are worth 17½c; hens. 9c; broilers, 10½c; turkeys stronger at 11@12c; roosters, 20c; potatoes, 70@80c.

New York Butter Market.

New York Butter Market.

New York, Sept. 27. The butter market for week of September 21 to 26 averaged 21.51 cents.

Wonderful Remedy.

Wonderful Remedy.

Devils Lake, N. D.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen: Please send me your book,
"A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." I have used two bottles of your
Kendall's Spavin Cure on brulsed and
swollen knee-caps on a fine standard-bred
colt that ran away and got badly brulsed
and cut, so bad that he was considered
nearly worthless, and your wonderful
remedy is curing him, so he will come
out as sleek as a mole, leaving no bunches or scars. I am a thorough believer in
your remedies.

Respectfully yours,
C. H. Voorhees.

A Remarkable Offer.

A Remarkable Offer.

The Dr. Haux Spectacle Co., of St. Louis, Mo., whose offer appears in another part of this paper, is undoubtedly the largest and most reliable mail-order spectacle house in the United States. They are making our readers a very remarkable proposition by offering to furnish them a full family set of Dr. Haux' Famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, which are guaranteed to fit perfectly and wear a whole family a lifetime, at such a remarkably low figure that we are assured our spectacle-wearing readers will not miss this great opportunity.

Special Mant Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for ill cents per like of seven words or less per week. Ini-tials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

FOR SALE—40 head of high grade Hereford bull calves. Will sell one or all; also 20 heifer calves, same grade. S. Wertzberger, Volland, Kans.

FOR SALE—The imported Sborthorn bull Mark Hanna 127522, also several of his get, serviceable ages. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

WANTED—Cattle to winter in best grazing section of state, plenty of good water and feed. Best of care guaranteed. E. O. Curry, St. Francis, Kans. FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, red, 3-year-old. For particulars of sale and price address Jos. A. Baxter, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—Great granddaughter of the prize but-ter-maker at the World's Fair, 6 months old. Dr. H. W. Roby, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To buy a fresh milch cow, giving good quantity of milk. Call at 1325 Clay St., Topeka, Kans., or address H. B. C., Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorns \$50 each. Best of breeding, splendid individuals, cows and helfers bred to Imported Royal Briton, calves and yearlings. Must sell carload or more. Write at once. Also some choice Poland Chinas very cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kens.

FOR SALE—Two double standard Polled Durham bulls, one my herd bull three years old, one yearling. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five head of pure bred Hereford bulls of serviceable age. Address, A. Johnson, Clear-water, Kans., breeder of high-class Herefords.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock, J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Ten registered and ten high-grade Jersey cows, from 2 to 5 years old; most of them will be fresh next month, Will be sold worth the money to anybody wanting some good cows. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Choice prize winning Duroc-Jersey swine of both sexes. Herd headed by Francis B 50534 and Dewey 20385. Fifty pigs of both sexes including prize winners to select from. Write for prices. Philip Albrecht, Athol. Kans.

FOR SALE-2 yearling Poland-China boars, 3 May boars and 4 gilts, as good breeding as the best. E. S Arnold, R. R. 1, N. Topeka, Kans.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Registered oung stock for sale. A. M. Ross, Cedar Vale, Kans,

FOR SALE—Two choice young Poland-China boars. Solid black, six white points. Three young Shorthorn bulls. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. pigs both sexas, healthy and thrifty; also one year sows, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Asa Chandler, Randolph, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS-Recorded; also herd oar, Victor Chief. L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs, April farrow. Some very choice pigs of either sex. F. A. Hill, Durham, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. He is from the famous Blocher-Burton stock. February pigs now ready for sale. J. P. Lucas, 113 West 23rd St., Topeka, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE Farm list, information; Sales, trades. State map 10c Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kans.

U. S. LANDS under irrigation in Wyoming along Union Pacific Railroad. Water rights \$12 on 10 years time. Write David C. Patterson, Sole Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

STOCK FARM—240 acres, 4 miles to railroad and creamery, 1 mile to school, R. F. D., 140 acres broken, balance meadow and pasture, 9 room house, barn 32 by 32, hog house and granary 20 by 40, cattle sheds etc., 8 acres alfalfa, orchard, 2 wells and cistern, good water. Cheap at \$45 per acre. D. M. Trott. Abilene, Kans.

FOR SALE quarter section in Allen County oil and gas fields. No lease, no agent. Cheap from owner. Write if you want a good investment. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

A CHEAP HOME—160 acres, 6 miles southeast of Florence, 90 acres in cultivation, 5 room house and other improvements, good black soil, price \$2,200. Any sized farm or ranch reasonable. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FOR SALE—160-acre dairy and stock farm with lease to 2,000 acre pasture adjoining. Feed enough to winter 150 head of cattle, goes with place. Price \$800. E. E. Overman, Colby, Kans.

FARMS in Anderson Co., Kansas. To exchange for farms in middle or western Kansas. In wheat belt. S. B. Hamilton, Welda, Kans.

FOR SALE—480-acres improved, good water. Also farms and ranches, containing 160 acres and upward. For description and terms address H. B. Gilbert Wallace, Kans.

5,000 ACRES VIRGIN TIMBER LAND in Lamar county, Texas, in the Red river valley near the "Frisco System." Soil very rich and never overflows. Fine saw mill and the proposition. Black, White, Red and Post Oak, Ash, Hickory, Walnut and Bou D'Arc. Will sell in small tracts to suit purchaser. Address, Chas. Lee Requa, Eureka Springs, Ark.

RANCH FOR SALE—1360 acres, 1120 acres of creek bottom, with model improvements, 140 acres alfalfa, 600 acres pasture, balance number one farm land. For further information address G. L. Gregg, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, Clyde Kans.

SOME BARGAINS in farm lands in Anderson County, Kansas, in farms ranging from 80 acres up. S. B. Hamilton, Welda, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms and ranches in central and western Kansas. We have some great bargains in western ranches. Write us. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeks, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—The best % Percheron stud colt in Kansas, 28 months old, 1500 pounds, also younger ones of like quality, F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE five jacks, one to seven years old, all blacks. One Clydesdale and one Percheron stallion, registered. Would trade jack for mares. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for sheep or cattle, one imported registered Percheron stallion, black. One black Missouri-bred Jack 3-year-old—will make a large Jack. Can be seen one-half mile south of city limits. J. C. Hentzler, Rural Route No. 6, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

PROSPECT FARM-CLYDESDALE STAL LIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—One fine thoroughbred Shropshire ram, not used this season. In fine condition. Hill Top Farm, Parkville, Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams, sired by the famous ram, Look Me Over 155469. Closing out sale in December account of health. E. S. Kirkpat-rick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

MALE ANGORA GOATS for sale. Address or call on, W. B. Mather, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—250 high-grade yearling Shropehire sheep in Woods County, Oklahoma. 100 ewes and 150 wethers. Time will be given to responsible parties. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for fall sowing. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A trustworthy gentleman or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$18 paid by check each Monday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Erciose addressed envelope. Manager, 360 Caxton Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 per day selling entirely new article. Every Farmer, teamster, harness, and shoemaker buys one. Esacel Manufacturing Co., Lock Box 302, Denver, Colo.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, for farm work. Good wages to the right man. Apply with references, to Mrs. Sarah F. Harris, Lecompton, Kans.

PALATKA—For reliable information, booklets, and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cheese factory doing good business. Good building and fixtures. A barif taken soon. Address, Ramold & Cunningham Neosho Falls, Kans.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the 'Views of Topeka Flood' of which many thousand sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Young married man to work on a farm; a good steady worker. Must board extra farm help. It would be desirable if wife could do the weekly washing and ironing for family of three, which would be well paid for. Applicant must have good references. A good job for a good man. Address, H. V. Toepfler, Stockton, Kans.

TWO more litters of those high-bred Scotch Collie pups, only one week old, but you will have to book your order quick if you want one. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Propr., Emporia, Kans.

WANTED, WOOL—Send us samples of your whole clip; we will pay market price. Topeka Woolen Mills, Topeka, Kans.

CREAM SEPARATORS repaired at Gerdom's Machine Shop, 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Money to get patent on a quick-selling toy. Will give 25 per cent of what it sells for. Henry Bolte, Webster, South Dakots.

The Stray List

Week Ending September 17. Marshall County-Chas. W. Kern, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. E. Wilkins in Noble tp. (P. O. Vermillion, Kans.) August 27, 1903, one brown bay mare, 5 years old, both hind feet white, also right front foot white, barbed wire cut on left fore foot, branded on left shoulder.

Smith County-Henry A. Clark, Clerk STEER—Taken up by I. N. Dedrick, in Smith tp (P. O. Womer), May 18, 1903, one red steer, 2-years old, medium size, valued at \$20.

Riley County-C. M. Breese, Clerk. HOGS—Taken up by H. F. Swenson, in Swede Creek tp. (P. O. Cleburne), June 30, 1903, three black sows, 2 slits in left ear, age 4 months, valued at \$19.50, also one black hog, 2 slits in left ear, age 4 months, valued at \$6.50, also one black hog, 2 slits in lest ear, age 9 months, valued at \$10.

Shawnee County-A. Newman, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Youngling in Tope-katp. (P. O. Topeka, R. F. D. 5), one red helfer about three years old, about 4 feet high, branded and marked H and F on side, and white face.

Week Ending September 24.

Cherokee County-W. H. Shaffer, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Charles Austin, whose residence is Weir, Sept. 7, 1903, one flea bitten grey mare, aged 14 years, valued at \$10.

DR. SQUIRE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

A Positive and Safe Cure for irregularities. Endorsed and prescribed by many of the leading physicians. \$2.00 Per Box.

Address

SQUIRE CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DE.

WATERVILLE HERD **Duroc-Jersey Swine**

We have over 100 head of pigs from Kansas Wonder, whose sire, Missouri Wonder, is full litter brother to Lucy Wonder 30036, who took first at American Royal in Kansas City last fall, 1902. I also have sows full sisters to Kansas Wonder with litters from Oom Paul Jr., whose sire, Oom Paul, took first prize at Chicago International Stock Show last December; also the blood of Orion through Pericles. Also sows from a full sister to Bessie H, who took sweepstakes over 1,433 hogs of all breeds at the late Lincoln, Nebraska, Fair.

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kans

Patent For Sale.

All or half interest in the patent of the

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BEST PRESS MADE FOR THE MONEY. Half interest in State of Georgia sold for \$5,000.

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Wanted--Oil Agents

In every county—reliable, energetic man to sell on commission, especially to the Farmers and Thrashers our line of High Grade Lubricating Oils, Greases; also Roof, Barn, and House Paints. Apply at once. Ad-dress The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

[First published in Kansas Farmer. Sept. 10, 1903]. Notice of Final Settlement.

The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of Hannah Roby, sceased.

In the matter of the estate of Hannah Roby, deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, on the 5th day of October A. D. 1903, for a full and final settlement of said Estate.

Executor of the last will and of the Estate of Hannah Roby, deceased.
Topeka, Kans., Sept. 8th A. D. 1903.

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DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Du-roc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.

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

MINEOLA DUROC-JERSEYS
PRINCE 17799 at head. B. P. Rock Chickens. Stock
always for sale. L. A. Keeler, Route 4, Ottawa, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large boned and long bodied kind. Choice spring pigs for sale—both sexes. Prices reasonable.

R. F. D 1, CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE G. W. BAILEY, BEATTIE, KANSAS.

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Wichita, Kansas.
Farm two miles west o

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Combination Sale Oct. 9, at Sabetha. Oct. 28, sale of males at the farm. Feb. 5, 1904, bred sow sale at the farm. J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

C. H. SEARLE || DUROC-JERSEY HOGS B. P. Rock Fowls. Edgar, Neb. DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc-Jerseys for sale. Choice 1903 pigs, both sexes. Prices \$20 and \$25. 125 head in herd to select from. Newton Bros., Whiting, Kas., and Goffs, Kas. DUCK CREEK HERD OF

Duroc = Jersey Swine. 200 head to choose from. Write us your wants. Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson Co., Kans.

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Has for sale 100 head of spring pigs of fashionable breeding, and good individuals. Correspondence and inspection invited. Free rural delivery ard telephone from Frankfort. J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys

Of Superior Breeding and Individuality. RED DUKE 18663 at head of the herd. UCHANAN STOCK FARM, - SEDALIA, MISSOURI

Cherry Valley Breeding Farm. **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**

The prize-winning Gem's Victor 16017 and Gold Coin 19005 at head of herd. Choice bred gilts and spring pigs of both sexes for sale. 230 head in herd. BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS. Eggs in Season. 'Phone 735. Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kans

MAPLEWOOD HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

Our herd is headed by our fine herd boar, Missouri Champion 16349. Our spring pigs are doing excelent-ity and we will be able to fill orders promptly with the very best, as we make it a specialty to select to please our customers. If you want some heavy-boned pigs with extra good length, send in your

J. R. IMHAUSER, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

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Champions at State Fair at Topeka in 1903. Herd headed by Josephus, best son of Big Joe 7363. Choice spring pigs of both sexes

F. L. McCLELLAND,
Berryton, Kansas.

Rose Hill Herd

DUROC - JERSEY HOGS.

I have some choice February and March pigs for sale out of large, old sows of the most prolific strain and best breeding, stred by four good, well-developed boars. I can supply old customers with new blood, or pigs not related. I have the kind that will please S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

200 to Select From 200 FOR READY SALE—30 Boars and 70 Gilts of March and April farrow. Inspection or correspondence solicited.

Phone 804. George Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas.

COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Higgin's Model 3251 at head of herd, assisted by Improver 13365 and Red Chief I Am 7693. A choice lot of young boars ready for service for sale; also a few gilts. 200 Head in Herd.

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Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle. and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7863 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8803. All stock reserved for October sale. PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans

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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holeither sex. Best trains represented. H. N. HOLDE-MAN, Rural Route No. 2, GIRARD, KANSAS.

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Shawnee Chief 28502 head of herd. Three choice fall boars for sale; also spring pigs of both sexes. W. L. REID, PROP'R, R. R. 1, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

East Side Herd Poland-Chinas Combines the best strains of blood in the breed. 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 24, first boar in service Write for list of sires and dams in herd. W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.

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With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. Turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

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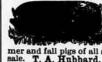
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Imported and American-bred stock for sale. A few choice sows bred, at prices that will move them. Inspection invited six days in the week. WILL H. RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans

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Imported Durham Sambo and Lady B's Duke 7904 AT HEAD OF HERD.

Choice spring pigs of both sexes, out of prize-winners for sale; also a few yearling sows.

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Will be of interest to all breeders of fancy swine. Some few herd-headers for sale, as well as a few choice glits. Farm five miles from town.

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A lot of young stock of both sexes for sale cheap for the next 60 days. Circular free, G. D. WILLEMS, R. F. D. 3, INMAN, KANSAS

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We are shipping the best pigs we ever raised. Every one a dandy. Three fall boars to sell. Largest perds in the west, grown on five different farms Catalogue tells all about them—free for the asking Phoroughbred poultry. Write to-day to JOHN W. ROAT & CO., Central City, Nebr.

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200 Head in Herd. Herd Bulls now in use are sons of Don Carlos 33734. Twenty-four Young Bulls ready for service for sale.

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100 REGISTERED CATTLE FOR SALE
WE BREED, BUY, AND SELL.
Our individuals are low, blocky, dark red,
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Three extra yearling Bulls and 7 good. Twenty yearling Helfers. Seventy Cows and Calves.

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Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Reai 71621, a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71634. A few choice young bulls for sale.

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"ANXIETY WILTONS." Bulls in service are Printer 68684, March On 14th 108676, and Good Sign 140387. Next public offering at Sloux City, Iowa. Watch for date. You had better get some Printer heifers while you can. They will be higher than a cat's back after this year. Paste this in your hat. Savey? W. W. GRAY, FAYETTE, MO.

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Heslod 54th at the head

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Young Stock For Sale.
Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

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Herefords, Shorthorns, **Polled Shorthorns**

SERVICE BULLS: HEREFORDS

Columbus 17th 91364, Elvina's Archibald 75998, Jack Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124109. SHORTHORNS Jubilee Stamp 126017, Orange Dudding 149469.

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Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address

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BULLS in Service: HESIOD 29th Imp. RODERICK, GILTEDGE -son of Dale and Expansion. A car-load of Heifers bred to our best bulls, and a car-load of choice Bulls, 18 to 24 months old at private treaty

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FOR SALE MY HERD BULL Got by Orange King 130731, out of Mary Aberdeen, tracing to imported Young Mary; 2 years old, deep red, a splendid breeder. A bargain for someone. HARRY EVANS, Pleasonton, Kan.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Great constitution and lung capacity gained in high altitudes. A few select young swine and sheep for sale. ED. GREEN, MORRISON, COLORADO.

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Young stock by the roan champion bull John Ward 159491 and by the present herd bull Barmpton Knight 148795. Choice breeding, good individuals, and square dealing. Address. E. D. LUDWIG. R. R. No. 2, Sabetha, Kans.

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Shorthorns

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Herd Bull For Sale—Acomb Duke 18th 142177, is worth looking after; also 13 young Bulls ready for service, and eight young Cows with calves by Acomb Duke 18th. Inspection invited.

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COPELAND'S Shorthorns

I have a few good Shorthorn cows and helfer calves for sale, also a few young bulls from 6 to 8 months old, the best to I ever bred. Herd headed by my fine Scotch bull, Minister 2d 150171.

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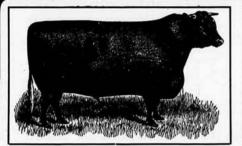
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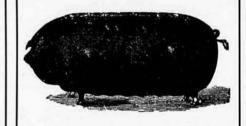
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