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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

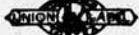
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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The next meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held October 1 at the farm of W. H. Coultis, two miles southeast of Tevis, on the Missouri Pacific railway. Mr. Coultis will meet the trains and convey the horticulturists to the farm. Following is the program: "Plant Breeding," H. F. Roberts; "Outdoor Cellars for Storage," J. S. Austin; "Future Possibilities of Commercial Orchards," W. H. Barnes; "Literature for the Home," Miss Minnis.

Our representatives at the fairs of last week have had a difficult task. Two Kansas fairs have each claimed

to be "The State Fair." There seems to be no reason why any number of fairs may not incorporate the word State in their names. The representative at each fair has written his account of the event he visited as if it were the only State fair. Readers will avoid confusion by noticing whether they are reading of the "State Fair" at Hutchinson or the "State Fair" at Topeka.

During the fair at Topeka last week the Kansas Live-stock Committee, selected last winter by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association had a brief conference with the Kansas World's Fair Commission, but owing to the lack of time it was thought best to postpone the final conference to perfect arrangements for next year, and to hold a joint conference at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday evening, October 20. Every member of the committee is expected to be present. This meeting will be held during the American Royal Live-stock Show which will be held at Kansas City during the week of October 19-24, 1903.

A statement just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, shows that importations of goatskins into the United States are now running at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, and that a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia, and south-eastern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goatskins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about \$4,000,000; by 1890 it had grown to \$9,000,000, by 1898 it was \$15,000,000, in 1900 it was \$22,000,000, and in 1903, \$25,000,000, in round numbers. It is stated that the importations consist of about 20,000,000 skins for 1903. Whether the farmers of the United States can profitably turn a portion of their attention to the production of the class of goats from which these skins are produced depends for its answer, at least in a measure, upon the willingness of town people to eat goat meat. The profit of raising a goat for a \$1.25 skin and nothing else does not appeal very alluringly to the farmer who is producing beeves worth \$50 to \$100, and hogs worth \$12 to \$25. When a goat industry shall become largely implanted in the United States it will probably be devoted to the Angora goat, whose fleece has an attractive value and whose skin is too valuable to use for making shoes.

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.

WICHITA FAIR SEPTEMBER 28 TO OCTOBER 3.

From Wichita comes the report that the fair and carnival to be given in that city this year will eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted in the great Southwest. Nearly \$12,000 in the way of prizes, purses, and premiums have been hung up, and the association in charge of the affair, which is incorporated with a view to making it a permanent organization, and which is composed not of a few men who expect to make a pot of money, but of representative business and professional men who are in it simply for the good which it will do for Wichita and the surrounding territory, and for the varied interests which will be represented, announces that the money will be on deposit in the banks of the city when the fair opens, so that there will be no delay and no trouble in procuring the premiums when they have been won and when the winners have been announced by the judges in the various classes. Already entries in each class are pouring in with every mail, while never before have such a lot of fast horses been entered for Wichita races. Over \$5,000 has been hung up in purses for the great five-days' racing, and as special attractions, Cresceus, the king of trotters, will try to beat the world's record for trotters, two minutes flat, on Thursday, and every day of the meeting Cute, the guideless pacing wonder, will go without rider or driver. Cute's record of 2:04 1/4 was made without rider or driver, and she paces heats every day she starts dangerously near that mark. Senators Burton, of Kansas, and Tillman, of South Carolina, will debate upon the status of the negro in America and other equally important questions of the day.

HORSES AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

The American Royal Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City, October 19-24, 1903, is now close at hand, and it is important that breeders who expect to be represented in the show should be prompt in getting their entries booked.

The horse-show division, of which Mr. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, is general superintendent, is one of the new features of this year. In view of the fast and growing demand for draft and coach horses in the Kansas City territory it is important that this first effort should be made an unqualified success. It is especially imperative that Kansas breeders should do their full duty at this time, for the reason that the draft and coach horse feature was added at the earnest solicitation of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and largely owing to the influence of such Kansas horsemen as Messrs. Robison, Avery, and Updegraff, and every Kansas breeder who can be represented in this show should do so. Kansas horses have been quite

successful at the Western State fairs. Having the stock fitted, they should not fail to get their entries in at once for the American Royal Show.

Entries close October 1 for this show in order that the management may get out a catalogue of all the animals on exhibition.

BEE-KEEPERS ORGANIZE.

For some time past prominent beekeepers of the State have felt the need of an organization similar to those existing in other States of the Union.

Accordingly on September 16, while a large number were attending the State Fair at Topeka, an organization was perfected to be known as the Kansas State Beekeepers' Association. The officers for the first year are: Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons, president; E. W. Dunham, Topeka, vice-president; O. A. Keene, Topeka, secretary; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, treasurer.

The objects of the association are first to promote the interests of beekeepers, second to secure a law against the sale of adulterated honey. The dues have been placed at 50 cents per year. All persons interested in bees are urged to become members.

Kansas is fast coming to the front as a honey-producing State. It is highly important therefore that beekeepers should organize to secure some much-needed legislation. The sale of glucose, labeled honey, has been one of the chief drawbacks to apiculture, and this evil can be overcome only through organization and cooperation. It is earnestly hoped that a large number of members can be secured before the annual meeting which will be sometime during the holidays. Membership fees can be sent to any one of the officers or to O. A. Keene, secretary, Topeka, Kans.

TO LIVE-STOCK EXHIBITORS.

Breeders of pure-bred stock who contemplate showing any stock at the American Royal Show to be held at Kansas City, October 19-24, or at the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, November 28 to December 5, 1903, should send in their entries at once. The entries for Kansas City close October 1, and the entries for Chicago, October 15. Each of these places proposes to get out a catalogue of every animal exhibited in every class without cost to the exhibitor. This of itself is a big advertisement, as every visitor to the show will want a catalogue and will preserve the same for future reference. Breeders have a habit of dragging along each year and frequently get left out of the catalogue because they are so slow.

The KANSAS FARMER urges each exhibitor to get in his entries without delay.

KANSAS AUCTIONEERS.

During the big fair at Hutchinson last week, the Kansas Auctioneers' Association were the guests of the fair association, and conducted a series of auction sales each day on the ground for exhibitors and consignors who each contributed one or more animals to the sale. On one day of the fair, fifty-seven auctioneers were present. A
(Continued on page 992.)

Agricultural Matters.

This Year's Big Wheat Harvest in Kansas.

PHILIP EASTMAN, IN REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUGUST.

Time, tide and wheat wait for no man; for thirty days, ending about the 20th of July, the annual battle between man and nature was fought in the wheat fields of Kansas. The campaign began in the southern counties and progressed northward. Its course was marked by the stacks of grain and fields of stubble left behind. The great army of harvesters, equipped with the most modern machinery, conquered. The campaign was quick and decisive. Kansas called upon all her sturdy men to lend their aid. The State could not furnish enough, and 28,000 additional men, a force half as large as the standing army of the United States, were recruited from other sections.

Kansas harvests more wheat, annually, than any other State in the Union. Extending from the northern to the southern boundary, and including the thirty counties in the central third of the State, is the famous wheat belt. In this area, three-fourths of the entire crop of the 105 counties of the State is raised. Not a county in the wheat belt raises less than a million bushels annually. Sumner County, on the southern line, was credited with 6,812,102 bushels as the result of one year's harvest, which was more than the combined yields of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Alabama, and New Jersey. Sumner is the buckle of the wheat belt.

All who were willing and able to work found employment awaiting them during the harvest. A wheat-field is like the proverbial street car—there is almost always room for one more. In Saline and Cloud Counties, when the harvest started and there was a shortage of hands, the farmers' daughters went into the fields while the thermometer was close to the one hundred mark and did the work of men.

COLLEGE BOYS IN THE WHEAT-FIELDS.

The harvest leveled all social barriers, and at the same time raised the standard of living in the country. The sturdy college man, whose mighty muscles won him glory on the football field, worked with the country lad whose distinction lay in the fact that he had shocked twenty acres of wheat in a day, rubbed elbows with the Mississippi levee hand, temporarily turned harvester, slept at night in the cool of the open beside some laborer, with only a wagon overhead as shelter from the dew, and felt the better for it. And all of these, the college man, the levee hand, the country lad, and the laborer, demanded that their employer set a table that would shame, in abundance and quality, the fare of many a house that attracts the summer boarder.

Harvest hands, in companies of one hundred and two hundred, were sent from employment agencies in the States adjacent to Kansas to various points in the wheat belt. Just before the harvest, some farmers found themselves needing help. Then the farmer used all the guile and promises at his command to induce men to stop with him instead of journeying to the point to which they were ticketed. Harvest hands who ventured onto the platform of some railway station while the engine took water have actually been kidnapped by farmers, who used force to hold them until the train had gone. One farmer who raises hundreds of acres of wheat always secures his full quota of harvest hands from colleges. He prefers the collegians, and says they make the most intelligent and trustworthy help, and he selects them in preference to some other classes of men able to do more work each day.

Men are not alone in the vocation of harvest hand. Women play no unimportant part of the work necessary to the gathering of the grain. The men have to be fed, and during the harvest scores of women worked in the

field-camps as cooks. In the western counties, where one man may have thousands of acres to be harvested, the fields may be many miles from a farmhouse. Then small, one-story buildings are built in a corner of the field, to be used during the harvesting, thrashing, plowing and planting seasons. Such houses are often supplemented by tents. Harvesters often travel in covered wagons and camp in gypsy fashion.

KANSAS A RECORD-BREAKER IN WHEAT.

The demand for extra help during the harvest resulted from the fact that the State of Kansas harvested more acres of wheat this year than were cut in 1901. In that year, the State passed her own record, which, up to that time, was the highest yield credited to any State and led the list with more than 90,000,000 bushels as the result of the year's harvest. In forty years, the wheat acreage of Kansas increased from 16,434 acres to 5,355,638, and in the same time the value of a year's crop advanced from \$231,399 to \$58,456,789.

Kansas raised the first record-breaker wheat crop in 1892, with a yield of nearly seventy-four million bushels, which was more than had ever been raised before by any State. In 1901, Kansas distanced her own record and was credited by the United States Year Book of the Department of Agriculture with 90,333,095 bushels.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, never estimates or guesses on the wheat crops of the State. He counts the bushels after they are thrashed. His advance report on the conditions of the wheat crop, June 20, 1903, on the eve of the harvest, gave the proportion of the total acreage to be harvested as 94.6 per cent of the total area sown, of 5,709,485 acres, and the average condition as 89 per cent, which was 7 per cent better than the famous crop of 1901 at the same period.

NEW HARVESTING MACHINERY.

Chickens can not be safely counted before they are hatched, and the farmer is not certain of his wheat crop until it is thrashed. Too much rain just before the time for the reapers to enter the field, a hailstorm or a heavy wind shortly before the harvest, and a field which may have promised thousands of dollars is lost or seriously damaged. There are many anxious days for the farmer. He must watch his fields as closely as the steel-roller watches the molten metal. Between one day and the next, the determining changes in the heads of the wheat may take place, and the field is then ready for the cutting. The time to harvest is short. Within two weeks after the grain has turned to just the right shade of yellow, the harvest must be over. If the wheat is too ripe, the harvesting machines will shatter it and the farmer will lose heavily.

The grower who raises a square mile or more of wheat is constantly looking for machinery that will lessen the expense of harvesting and thrashing the crop. For this reason the machine known as the header has come into favor within a few years. The header clips the stalks of wheat a few inches below the head of the grain, and no binding is necessary. It cuts a swath twelve feet wide. The four horses which furnish the power are hitched behind, and they push the machine over the field. A self-binder is drawn by three or four horses and cuts a swath six or seven feet wide. A header will harvest forty acres a day, while the capacity of a binder is fifteen acres a day. The cuttings are carried from the header, by an endless belt, to a header barge, which is driven beside the machine. When one barge is full, it is driven to the stack and another takes its place. The advantage of a binder is that the wheat can be cut before it is thoroughly ripe, as the ripening process will continue in the shock. Harvesting is often begun with a binder and finished with a header. A new machine which is being tested by the farmers is a combination binder and header. A header is indispensable when the wheat is short. It lessens the expense of harvesting, as the wheat goes at once

into the stack, instead of being shocked and then stacked.

The trusts have long since cornered binding twine, and that has advanced the header in favor. The trusts have put the price they wished upon twine. Just before the harvest, binding-twine may advance 50 per cent in price. The cost of twine for a harvest varies with the thickness and the stand of the wheat. From thirty cents to fifty cents an acre for twine means an expenditure of from three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars for a field of a thousand acres.

To counteract the trust, the State of Kansas, a few years ago, established a plant for the manufacture of binding-twine at the State Penitentiary. Before the harvest in southern Kansas had begun, that section of the State sent in rush orders to the penitentiary for three million pounds. One farmer sent a check for \$18,000 with his order. The twine sold at 9½ cts. a pound.

Every machine that goes into the harvest field must be in perfect condition. A break in the mechanism means a costly delay.

Machines are in use, both of horse and steam-power, which harvest the grain on one side and turn it out thrashed and in sacks on the other. Such machines cut a twenty-foot swath and will cover sixty acres in a day. Steam machines harvest the crop and plow and harrow the ground at the same time, leaving behind a strip twelve feet wide ready for the planting. As coming between the ordinary plow and this machine are gang plows, which are really two plows in one, drawn by four horses. They will turn twenty acres a day.

THRASHING AND MARKETING THE CROP.

The thrashing of the stacks which hold the year's crop is a work of no small magnitude, though not so exacting as to time as harvesting. One of the largest thrashing-machines—or separators, as the farmers call them—is credited with turning out 3,500 bushels of wheat in a run of nine hours and forty-five minutes. The big machine is provided with labor- and time-saving devices, such as an extension feed-carrier and hopper scales which automatically weigh the grain and load it into a wagon. It takes but a few minutes for this machine to load a sixty-bushel wagon, and then arises a difficulty for the farmer to overcome. The wheat must be gotten away from the thrasher, for if the machinery is forced to stop, that much time is lost, and time is money while the thrashing crew is being paid. The owner of the thrashing outfit has contracted to thrash the crop for so much a bushel, and the grain is delivered from the machine. The owner must then take charge of it. To haul and store it in a granary on the field means that it must be handled twice before it reaches the market. If the field is ten miles from a town, which is not at all uncommon, it requires at least fifty wagons, making one trip a day, to carry the grain from the separator to the elevator. In this manner the grain is often handled, and on country roads leading to town can be seen a steady line of wagons, passing from sunrise till sundown, loaded with wheat.

The owner of the thrashing-machine contracts ahead for as much work as he can do from harvest until winter. The traction engine used to furnish power for the thrasher is also used as motive power to haul the thrashing outfit, the coal-wagon, the water-wagon, and the "cook-shack" over the country roads from one field to another. The "cook-shack" is a product of the West. It is a small house on wheels which serves as a kitchen and dining-room. The traction engines and their trains may travel several hundred miles during a season.

LARGE AND SMALL WHEAT FARMS.

Southern Kansas and western Kansas show a marked contrast in the manner of raising wheat. The average wheat farm in southern Kansas is about 300 acres. The average wheat farm on the western border is about 1,000 acres. A southern Kansas farmer owns all the horses and machinery necessary to the planting of his fields,



Your Feeble Old Wagon
has many years' service in it. Replace its shaky wheels with

ELECTRIC
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Made to fit any wheel. Straight or staggered oval steel spokes, cast in the hub, not riveted in the tire. Broad tires save rattling and draft. Any height desired. Write for free catalogue for particulars.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 48, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

and he hires but little extra help during the harvest.

The total cost of planting and harvesting for a southern-Kansas wheat farm of 300 acres, taking an actual example of a farm, three miles from a railway station, which was bought in 1884 for \$20 an acre, has been planted to wheat every year since, and is now worth \$60 an acre, would be, for this year's crop, \$1,650.

Reckoning the yield at 30 bushels an acre and the price at 62 cents a bushel, the income will be \$5,580, to which should be added the value of the crops for grazing, \$450, and the value of the straw, \$150.

The western Kansas wheat-raiser may own several thousand acres and not possess a plow, a single harvesting machine, nor any horses. He contracts for all the work from the time the ground is plowed until the grain is delivered at the elevator. Col. William Scott, who harvested four thousand acres this year, estimated the expense as follows:

Plowing, 15 per acre.....	\$4,000
Drilling, 25 cents per acre.....	1,000
Seed, 3 pecks per acre.....	1,800

Cost of planting.....	\$6,800
Heading and stacking, at \$1.25 per acre.....	5,000
Thrashing, 20 bushels per acre, or 80,000 bushels at 6 cents.....	4,800
Hauling, at 4 cents a bushel.....	2,200

Cost of crop at market..... \$19,800

The receipts, on the other hand, may be computed thus:

Eighty thousand bushels at 60 cents	\$48,000
Use of fields for grazing during winter.....	2,500
	\$50,500

A New York capitalist owns several thousand acres of wheat land in western Kansas which he has never seen. He farms by mail. All the work is done by contract, through an agent. Some of the accounts of money made by raising wheat in western Kansas and other of the thinly settled counties where land is to be had for ten dollars an acre put to shame the most enticing announcements of the "get rich quick" concerns. For instance, a man who worked through the season as harvester, then at thrashing and fall plowing and planting, earning about one hundred and fifty dollars, bought a team of horses and arranged to plant a quarter of a section of land—160 acres—to wheat, and take, as his share, two-thirds of the crop. In favorable seasons, when the crop was thrashed, his share, on a yield of twenty bushels an acre and a market value of sixty cents, was over twelve hundred dollars. With this, a payment was made on a quarter-section and his own crop planted. Another as good a year and the land is paid for.

Muscle is the only capital absolutely necessary for the man who wishes to engage in wheat-raising. Fifteen years ago, a stone mason left Ohio, followed Horace Greeley's advice, and went West. He arrived in western Kansas with a large family and very little money. He took up a homestead claim. He began raising wheat. Last year, his daughter was married, and as a wedding present he gave her a \$10,000 farm. He is worth not less than \$50,000.

Four years ago a man, with his wife and three children, drove to western Kansas. He had a wagon and two mules, and was penniless. He borrowed fifteen dollars, and then made arrangements to raise a quarter-section of wheat on shares. He lived in a granary on the land. Now he owns that quarter-section and another, has built a large, comfortable house, has barns and sheds and granaries, windmills and stock, and he reckons that this year's crop will bring him nearly \$7,000.

Time to Sow English Blue-grass.

Please let me know when is the best time to sow English blue-grass, and how do you fix or work the ground before sowing. Which is the best for hogs?

BEN A. REIS.

Osage County.

I have sent you bulletin No. 125, but no reference is made in it to seeding the grass with a nurse-crop. This method has not been practiced at this station but I find that others have been successful in getting a good catch by seeding with wheat in the fall. Mr. E. Studebaker, Summerfield, Kans., grows a large amount of English blue-grass and has succeeded in getting a catch in this way. In general I would recommend seeding in the fall without a nurse-crop on well prepared land.

English blue-grass makes good pasture for all kinds of stock. For hog pasture I would recommend to seed clover with the English blue-grass. In case of spring seeding, the clover had best be sown broadcast early in the spring, depending upon the rains to cover the seed. For pasture, sow three of four pounds of clover seed per acre and from 25 to 30 pounds of good quality of English blue-grass seed. At the station we find alfalfa to make splendid pasture for hogs; Bromus inermis also makes excellent pasture. I believe it practicable to seed alfalfa and Bromus inermis together for hog pasture. In Osage County perhaps the clover mixture will make a better pasture for hogs than the alfalfa mixture.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Is English Blue-grass Hardy?

Will you kindly tell me something about English blue-grass? Is it hardy, will it kill out in winter, or does it last a number of years? Also, when thrashed, is the roughage good for cattle?

MRS. THOS. TAYLOR.

Marshall County.

I have sent you a copy of press bulletin No. 125 which will perhaps give you such information as you require. I have lately been in Marshall County and have seen several large fields of English blue-grass; the grass seems to be perfectly hardy in that county. It will produce profitable crops of hay four or five years after seeding and may be used for pasture for a longer period. The first three or four crops are valuable for seed-production; the straw is used for roughage and makes better feed for cattle than other kinds of straw, although it is not equal to good hay in feeding value.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Old Wheat for Seed.

Will old seed wheat grow, last year's seed?

C. F. PETERSON.

Morris County.

Wheat from the crop of 1902 which is of good quality and has been kept dry and in good condition, ought to make good seed wheat to sow in 1904. Such experiments as have been made in testing loss in vitality due to age of seed, have shown that wheat loses very little vitality or power to germinate and grow in one year. That is, 1-year-old seed, well kept, will germinate practically as well as new seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Shrinkage in Stored Corn.

I would like some information in regard to the shrinkage of corn. This corn was cribbed the last of December and the first of January and shelled August 15. Would like to know the shrinkage of it per bushel according to your experiments.

F. P. JOHNSON.

Pottawatomie County.

We have made no experiment at this station on the shrinkage of corn. The Iowa Experiment Station has published some results of experiments which are recorded in bulletin No. 55 of that station. The corn was cribbed on October 19, 1898, and lost 9 per cent of its weight in the first three months, 5.4-7 per cent during the second three months, 3.1-7 per cent during the third three months and 2.5-7 per cent during the fourth three months. In the period of one year the corn lost a little more than 20 per cent in weight. In the first six months the corn lost about 15 per cent in weight.

If the corn cribbed January 1, 1903, to which you refer, lost by shrinkage in the same ratio as stated above, it would have lost 15 or 16 per cent in weight by August 15. This means that a bushel of corn on the cob, weighing 80 pounds when cribbed January 1, would weigh about 67 or 68 pounds when shelled August 15.

The Iowa station continued the experiment in 1899 and 1900 and the loss from shrinkage was much less than that year than the year previous, being only 9.2-7 per cent. This was accounted for by the fact that there was a larger rainfall during the season of 1900. It would seem, therefore, that the amount of shrinkage depends to a considerable extent upon the weather, and that in a dry winter and summer we may expect a much greater shrinkage than will occur during a wet season.

The Iowa Experiment Station is continuing experiments in this line and has secured some interesting results, not yet published. I suggest that you write to Professor P. G. Holden for the latest results.

A. M. TENEYCK.

To Kill Crab-Grass.

I beg leave to ask, would you advise disking alfalfa ground this month? I am now cutting my third crop and there is a great deal of crab-grass and of other grasses. The alfalfa was sown two years ago last spring. How can I kill out the grass without killing the alfalfa?

CHAS. TYLER.

Marshall County.

Disking alfalfa immediately after the third cutting will not injure it but is likely to give good results. In a favorable growing season or when the ground is too wet after the heavy rains that you have had in your locality, it is not likely that the crab-grass will be killed out very thoroughly, but some of it will be destroyed and the cultivation of the ground will assist the growth of the alfalfa.

If the ground is in good condition to cultivate it will not be necessary to set the disks very slanting although the more slanting the disks are set the better the crab-grass will be killed but there is also more danger of cutting off the roots of the alfalfa. Where the crowns of the alfalfa are cut off, the plants are very apt to be destroyed. As a usual thing, it is well to follow the disk with a harrow. This will pull out considerable of the crab-grass and leave a better soil mulch than the disking alone. If the ground is very hard and dry the disking will not be of much benefit, but in your locality the ground must be in good condition for cultivation. I can not recommend a better remedy for killing the crab-grass than disking and harrowing immediately after cutting the alfalfa. In wet season, crab-grass will give more trouble than in dryer seasons. It is likely that the last crop will make a better growth of alfalfa and with less crab-grass than the crop that has just been cut. As the alfalfa fields get old the crab-grass usually becomes more dominant and the remedy which we have practiced at this station is to seed new fields to alfalfa and plow up the old ones.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Growing Hairy Vetch for Seed.

The following information relating to the growing of the hairy vetch for seed is furnished by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Seed Laboratory, in response to numerous inquiries on the subject:

The cultivation of hairy vetch has increased rapidly in the last few years and would be much more common if the seed were raised in this country, and especially on the farms where it is to be sown.

Practically all the seed now used in the United States is imported from Europe. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, over 80,000 pounds of this seed was brought in.

Experiments have been carried on by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau for two years in St. Marys County, Maryland, and the past year in Wayne County, Ohio, to determine the practicability of growing the seed in this country. From the results of these trials it is evident that the seed can be

produced at a profit over a wide area in the United States.

Great difficulty has been experienced in harvesting the seed when grown alone. It ripens very unevenly and if left until most of the seed is mature it becomes matted on the ground and shells and moulds badly. It was found that by sowing with rye a sufficient support was furnished to keep it off the ground and allow it to be cut easily with a mowing-machine. Rye seems best adapted as a supporting crop on account of the time of ripening and the stiff straw.

The best results were obtained with seeding from one-half to three-fourths bushels of vetch and one-half bushel of rye to the acre, sowing from the middle to the last of September.

The crop should be cut about the time the last pods are formed and the vines are getting dry. The cutting is done with an ordinary mowing-machine, after which the vines and straw should be put in piles and allowed to dry. The thrashing can be done with an ordinary grain thrashing-machine.

The 4 acres in Ohio yielded 13 bushels of vetch and 61 bushels of rye. In Maryland the storms knocked the rye down so it did not fill well, but the 4 acres yielded 18 bushels of vetch and 8 bushels of rye. Reports from Mississippi show a yield of from 5 to 7 bushels per acre in that State.

In many instances hairy vetch has been sown and proved a failure under ordinary cultivation. As it is adapted to a considerable variety of soils and a wide area, it is certain that the failure in most instances is due to the absence of the organism which produces the root tubercles and has the property of fixing the free nitrogen in the air, making it available for plant-food. In sowing the areas referred to above the greater part was inoculated with the nitrifying organism, but a strip was left in each case on which none of the inoculating material was used. A vigorous growth of hairy vetch was obtained on the inoculated plots, while on the uninoculated plots in both cases the growth was very scanty and the ground almost bare. This shows the ability of the vetch to make a very satisfactory growth by means of the inoculation on ground where it proves an entire failure under ordinary cultivation.

Unless hairy vetch has already been grown successfully on a piece of ground, it should be inoculated to insure success. Inoculating material will be furnished by, and all inquiries concerning it should be addressed to, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Department has no seed of hairy vetch for distribution.

Chicago's Centennial.

During the last week of September, the most notable Jubilee that has ever occurred in this country will be held in the city of Chicago.

It will commemorate the founding of the second largest city on the continent. The scale on which it is planned and the importance and splendor of the event will attract thousands of visitors.

The program is extraordinarily varied and includes a reproduction of the Chicago fire of 1871. There will also be automobile, industrial and military parades, as well as water sports and an old settlers' reunion. A vast number of relics of Chicago's early days have been gathered together and will be on view.

Exceedingly low rates will apply from all points on the Rock Island System September 26, 27 and 28, and the return limit, October 5, is long enough to make it worth while to visit Chicago for business purposes, even if one had no desire to see the remarkable series of celebrations which the citizens of Chicago have arranged.

Details of train service, etc., can be secured at any Rock Island ticket office.

They All Got Well.

Fairport, Mo., Feb. 22, 1902. I had six hogs, which got sick at the same time, and showed plain symptoms of cholera. I began doctoring them with Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment, giving a tablespoonful of liniment in milk for each hog, and after giving it three times, they all got well. Of course we intend in the future to always keep a supply of the liniment on hand.

D. Davidson.

Splendid Results.

Flinleyville, Pa., March 25, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp, for which please send me a copy of your book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with splendid results. Yours respectfully,

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A beautiful Georgia lady, Vice-President of the East End Palmetto Club, of Savannah, and prominent socially there, relates the following experience: "You certainly have produced the finest medicine for suffering women that is to be had in the country. I was seventeen years old when my darling boy was born. Felt very exhausted and weak for a long time, and it seemed I could not get my strength back. My sister-in-law bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (after I had tried several of the other remedies which are so much advertised, and found no relief). I had little faith in the medicine at the time and was so weak and sick that I felt discouraged, but within a week after I had commenced taking your 'Prescription' I was like a different woman. New life and vitality seemed to come with each succeeding day, until, in a few weeks, I was in fine health, and a happy, hearty woman. My boy is now two years old, and, thanks to your splendid medicine, I am enjoying perfect health. If at any time I feel tired or in need of a tonic, a few doses of your 'Favorite Prescription' recuperates me at once. My address is No. 511 Jones Street, East, Savannah, Ga.

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Horticulture.

Fruits and Refrigeration.

The first thorough test of cold storage for fruits at any international exposition will be given at the World's Fair, at St. Louis in 1904. An immense cold-storage warehouse and refrigerating plant will be in operation on the grounds, and all tests will be of the most practical nature.

Fruit-growers from the most remote part of the United States will be able to show their choicest products and to place them on the exhibit tables in perfect condition. The wonderful strides made toward perfection in refrigeration make possible this long-desired result. The strawberry-grower in Oregon may pick his berries, ship them half across the continent to St. Louis, and when placed on exhibition they will appear as fresh and fair as they were when plucked from the vine.

Apples harvested this fall in widely separated States will be assembled in St. Louis; and a year hence, when hundreds of thousands of visitors throng the beautiful City of Knowledge, the fruit will be shown and it will be seen that it retains its beautiful colors, its texture, aroma and flavor. Since the Columbian Exposition at Chicago ten years ago, mechanical refrigeration has advanced in importance by leaps and bounds. It has revolutionized many industries, and no class has received greater or more direct benefits than has the fruit-grower. Cold storage has solved the overstocked market problem, and the "gluts" of ten years ago, then of so frequent occurrence with perishable fruit, are scarcely noticeable to-day.

Frederick W. Taylor, Chief of the Department of Horticulture and Agriculture for the World's Fair, and Prof. John T. Stinson, Superintendent of Pomology, are planning to assist the commissions of the various States and have obtained the uniform rate from all the cold-storage houses of St. Louis of 50 cents per barrel for the storage of apples from October to May. The department will receive all consignments of exhibits and will see that they are properly handled.

The Exposition management, appreciating the importance of the cold-storage industry, has established the Bureau of Refrigeration and is erecting the Refrigerating Building, 320 by 210 feet, with a model cold-storage warehouse of more than 300,000 cubic feet capacity.

As the Exposition will open on April 30, 1904, and the space in the Palace of Horticulture assigned to each State must at all times be covered with fresh fruits, the months of May and June next year will necessarily witness the display of apples kept in cold storage. As it has been demonstrated that apples may be kept perfectly in cold storage for two years, it is reasonable to assume that during the first two months of the World's Fair, and longer, if need be, perfect specimens of fruits will be daily exhibited.

Prof. Stinson advises that all fruits designed for exhibition should be carefully picked by hand. Each apple should be wrapped in tissue paper, with an outside wrapper of heavier paper. For the second wrapper a paraffine paper is most desirable. Fruit for exhibition is better kept when packed in boxes of about fifty pounds capacity than in barrels. It is frequently the case that fruit in the center of a barrel ripens too much before it becomes cooled. A box made of thick material is better than thin, for there is less danger of the fruit becoming bruised. Again, in removing the apples from cold storage to the exhibit rooms the box is found to be much the more convenient package. With careful handling the apples should be packed in packages in the orchard, taken as rapidly as possible to iced cars and sent to St. Louis, where the arrangements are so perfect that there is no chance for the fruit to become heated when it is transferred from refrigerator cars to the permanent cold-storage warehouses.

Many growers hold to the opinion that apples keep better if they are picked before they are fully ripe. Tests in cold storage show this to be erroneous. Fruit picked before it is ripe, before it is fully grown, is frequently damaged by scald, and it is likely to shrivel somewhat. While the fruits should be ripe they should not be "dead ripe," for then even cold storage will not avert decay.

While cold storage greatly prolongs the life of the strawberry, its extremely perishable nature will not permit its being kept anything like the length of time that apples or stone fruit may be kept. Two weeks are considered as the limit, and this may be only attained on especially firm varieties.

Strawberries seen at the World's Fair will be handled with even greater care than apples. Only the choicest fruits will be selected. The exhibitors are advised to place on the bottom of the box a layer of cotton and put the berries on this in layers, with cotton between the layers. This will prevent "bleaching," and when placed in cold storage, decay will be arrested for a remarkable while, and the natural appearance of the berry and its flavor retained. If the temperature of the cold storage is kept at the proper degree, the berry when taken to the warm air of the exhibit room, will last as long almost as if taken fresh from the fields.

New York grape-growers have signified their intention of making a splendid display of grapes, and they hope with the exposition's refrigerating advantages to have grapes on exhibition every day of the fair. Catawbas grown in New York in 1903 will be kept in cold storage, and when the fair opens it is confidently predicted that they will be placed on the tables in as perfect condition as they were when cut from the vines. Growers of Concord will have fresh exhibits every day from the opening of the Concord season until the close of the exposition.

Peaches, too, are given a new lease on life by cold storage. Experiments have shown that the delicious fruit may be kept in perfect condition for two and three months. And so it is with plums, cherries, and many other fruits.

Perhaps the most striking example of the advantages of what cold storage will accomplish will be shown by an exhibit that will come all the way from South Africa to St. Louis. Chief Taylor has awarded space in the Palace of Horticulture to the managers of the farm of the late Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. Fresh fruit from that far distant point will be shipped to St. Louis each week, the fruit being under the protection of the most approved refrigeration at all times. This feat has never been attempted at any former international exposition, but the South African fruit-raisers have experimented, and are sanguine that they can place their fruit on the tables in as good condition as can the American fruit-growers.

Of course the Refrigerating Building will be of importance to industries other than horticulture. There will be an ice making plant of 300 tons daily capacity. All modern methods of refrigeration will be shown. Pipes will lead from the building to other buildings and cooled brine will be forced through coils of pipe and the temperature of rooms reduced many degrees.

In some of the buildings using this pipe-line refrigeration may be seen some very useful and interesting applications of refrigeration, such as, making ice-cream, freezing ice for a skating-rink, wherein daily snow-storms may be seen; freezing snow-slides for Norwegian skeeing or tobogganing, cooling drinking water for refrigerators, refrigerating an Esquimaux village, and cooling entertainment halls, theatres and restaurants for the comfort of visitors during the hot weather. Here the visitor to the exposition may rest and be dined and entertained during the hottest summer day in an atmosphere as cool and exhilarating as that of the mountains or seashore.

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Forestry on the Farm.

Before our ancestors came to this country forestry had already taken an important place in Europe. It was based there entirely on the exclusion of the farmer from all rights in the forest. Forest protection arose purely from game protection, and the farmer was carefully kept out of the forest. He got in that way an extreme respect for the forest and for forest protection; and when the early Pilgrims came over to America they brought with them the tradition of centuries of respect for the forest.

The consequence was that when this handful of people landed on the shore of a continent which they did not know stretched westward for about 3,000 miles, nearly half of which was covered with forest, one of the first things they did was to provide for the protection of trees, for protection to the forest, which in actual fact was one of the severest obstacles with which they had to contend. They began passing laws in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey to prevent the cutting of timber which might be used for masts. It was simply a survival of what had come over with them from the other side. Then, as there came a better understanding of their situation, driven into their minds by their contention with the forest for the bare necessities of life, the conception of forestry which until recently held sway practically throughout the United States came gradually into being. The forest was recognized as the enemy of the farmer, and his whole effort for many years was to get rid of enough of it to give him a place to raise his crops.

With that conception of their relation to the forest, the pioneers pressed westward, and they carried with them the American axe, which, so far as I know, is the most effective tool that man has yet devised; and the American axeman-farmer began getting rid of the forest as rapidly as possible. Then came slowly the reaction, the beginning of which we are feeling now, the reaction in favor of forest protection, and the destruction of the forest began to be limited and controlled, partly by the agitation of the forest question, but chiefly by the economic condition of the Nation. This question, like many others, has its solution in the economic situation. The situation in early days was that there was more timber in the country than people at the time had any reason to believe they should need. Timber was cheap, and much of it had to be got out of the way to make room for the farm. For that very reason, until just now, it was not worth anybody's while to look to forest protection. The economic situation was not ready for the agitation which was being made in favor of it, and consequently forest preservation interested very few people and had no hold whatever on the great body of the Nation. Now we are getting to the place where it is worth men's while to consider whether forest protection is not to the advantage of their pockets.

The essence of forest policy, as we understand it now, the basic principle of it in this or any other country, is the putting of every part of the land to its best use. That conception controls the whole forest policy of the National Government. It controls, likewise, the forest policy of a good many of the large landholders who are taking up this question, and in some respects most important of all, it should control the policy of the practical farmer on the ground. As a producer, the farmer is vitally interested, necessarily, in this point of view; as consumer, his conception of the matter is a totally different one.

First, then, a word as to the relation of the farmer to the forest as a producer. If it be the policy of the farmer to put every bit of his land to the best use, it must be his policy to make his bit of woodland as productive to him as possible, and usually in one of two ways—either by giving him his material for fence-posts, building materials, and cordwood, or by yielding its money equivalent. The farmer, as a rule, is not interested in his woodlot

(Continued on page 997.)

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THOROUGHRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 1, 1903—W. S. Hamilton, Clarksdale, Mo., horthorns.
 October 1, 1903—Poland-Chinas, J. R. Killough & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.
 October 1, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Hiawatha, Kans. Joseph Gibbs, Manager.
 October 3, 1903—John Crawford, Lebanon, Kans., Poland-China swine.
 October 6, 1903—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
 October 6, 1903—A. E. Burleigh, Kansas City, dispersion sale Polled Durham.
 October 9, 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., Sabetha, 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—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 October 15, 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 19, 1903—Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-Chinas. E. E. Axline.
 October 19-24, 1903—American Royal, Kansas City, sale by Galloway Breeders' Association.
 October 21, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Kansas City. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.
 October 22, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.
 October 24, 1903—Newton Bros. Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
 October 27, 1903—Duroc-Jerseys, Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans.
 October 29, 1903—W. W. Miller & Sons, Lyons, Kans., Standard-bred horses.
 October 30, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Clay Center, Kans. J. R. Johnson, manager.
 November 3, 1903—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 November 3, 1903—Aberdeen-Angus at South Omaha. Chas. Escher, Jr., Manager.
 November 5, 1903—Breeder's Combination Sale, Westmoreland, Kans.
 November 9, 1903—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Bunetan, Mo. W. H. H. Stephens, Secretary.
 November 10, 1903—D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 November 10-11, 1903—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Blue Rapids, Kans.
 November 11, 1903—David Cook, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 November 12, 1903—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., Shorthorns.
 November 13, 1903—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., Secretary.
 November 17, 18, 19, 1903—Armour Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
 November 19, 1903—L. E. Moyer, Junction City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 November 21, 1903—Henry W. Kuper and W. D. Elmore, Humboldt, Neb., 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.
 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. Pulaski, Ill., manager.
 December 10-11, 1903—Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., C. A. Stannard, owner.
 December 18, 1903—Plainville Breeders' Association 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, Manager.
 February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 5, 1904—J. B. Davis, Fairview Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
 February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
 February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb.
 February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.
 February 26, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

GREAT FAIR AT TOPEKA.

The second annual event by the Kansas State Exposition Company was held at Topeka, September 14-19, 1903. It was a gratifying success from almost every conceivable standpoint. The visitors and the exhibitors were all pleased, and unhesitatingly commended the management for their efficient and untiring efforts in demonstrating that Topeka is the proper and logical place for a representative and creditable State Fair and Exposition. It is the first time in many years that Kansas has had such an all-around State Fair as the one just closed. On all hands were heard praises for the management in securing such creditable exhibits in every department, and for the fact that the grounds were free from gambling devices and the illicit sale of liquors. Consequently the thousands of men, women, and children made it a gala occasion and evidently enjoyed themselves from start to finish.

The fair this year was the first attempt for many years to hold an all-around old-fashioned State Fair. With the exception of one or two minor departments there were no weak spots in the exhibition, notwithstanding the fact that the management were greatly handicapped by the preceding bad weather as well as the demoralizing

influence of the Topeka flood last June. The week started off with cold, rainy weather on the first two or three days of the fair. This had a tendency to cut down the attendance from over the State. However, it is gratifying to state that there were ten visitors from other parts of the State this year to where there was one last year, and notwithstanding the fact of the State Reunion at Lawrence, the annual fair at Ottawa, and the great Hutchinson Fair holding annual events at the same time, the attendance was large on the pleasant days of the week, so that the management are well satisfied with the outcome.

The attractions and events in the speed department, which is the best organized department of the fair, were a brilliant success in every way and not surpassed by any other association in the Western State-Fair circuit this year.

The general display of fine stock was a high-class exhibition never before surpassed in quality in the State. The only weak spot in the general live-stock display was the sheep department, the absence of Red Polled, Jersey, and Angus cattle. The show of Duroc-Jersey swine was not as good as last year. The falling off in these departments was occasioned by the bad weather of the preceding two weeks whereby those having made entries were prevented from making the exhibits arranged for. Had all of the fine stock exhibitors who had planned to show been able to be present the accommodation of pens and stalls would have been wholly inadequate, notwithstanding the fact that the capacity for the care of fine stock had been increased to nearly double that provided for last year. The general display of beef and dairy breeds of cattle, swine, and horses was a creditable and representative State display, and the visitors interested in this part of the exhibition were highly pleased, as most of them declared it much better than they had expected to see.

The county agricultural collective exhibits shown in the mammoth tent was the greatest display of the kind ever made in Kansas, and the Kansas Commission for the Louisiana Exposition, who hung up \$1,200 in prizes, were well pleased with the display.

It was necessary for each county display to score at least 800 points, and the only county falling short was Nemaha, which lacked 100 points, while the other counties scored from 835 to 1000 points. This department was under the auspices of the Kansas State Grange, which was represented by A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, as superintendent of that department, who proved to be an ideal man for the place.

The poultry show was held under the auspices of the Kansas State Poultry Association, with Thos. Owen, of Topeka, as superintendent, and the display was a gratifying success. Fanciers from all parts of the State contributed some of their best specimens and eighty-six rings were represented by pens of old or young birds, and it was the biggest and best display of fine poultry ever made at a State Fair in Kansas, and is an indication of what may be expected at the Annual Poultry Show to be held next winter at Topeka.

Perhaps the most interesting and attractive new feature this year was the display in the Industrial Hall, a new building erected this fall which contained displays by manufacturers, merchants, and also the exhibitions of the dairy and apairy departments.

County Displays.

The largest tent ever erected on the State Fair grounds was the temporary quarters for the county collective agricultural displays, and it was probably the largest and most attractive exhibit of this kind ever made in Kansas.

The jury of awards who placed the premiums were: H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, selected by the Kansas World's Fair Commission, and E. W. Westgate, of Manhattan, Master of the Kansas State Grange, selected by the association. M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., was selected as referee.

Each county display was scored according to the scale of points, as shown in the detailed results below. The result of their day's work was as follows:

Linn County, 1000 points, first prize, blue ribbon, \$500.
 Osage County, 935 points, second prize, red ribbon, \$250.
 Shawnee County, 885 points, third prize, yellow ribbon, \$125.
 Barton County, 835 points, fourth prize, green ribbon, \$100.
 Nemaha County, 700 points, sixth prize, white ribbon, \$75.

The exhibitors were so well pleased with accommodations and treatment by the judges and fair management that on Saturday morning they had a meeting and passed the following resolution:

In behalf of the counties we represent as exhibitors at the State fair, in Topeka, we desire to extend our sincere thanks to the officers of the fair association, the superintendent and the judges and especially to Superintendent Reardon for the many courtesies extended and the gentlemanly manner in which we have been treated.

LINN COUNTY.

The Linn County display was in charge of N. E. Bartholomew, of Mound City, Kans., who gathered the entire collection and arranged the same. Mr. Bartholomew was probably the most experienced man in making county displays, and had the advantage of experience, but it was generally conceded that he was entitled to all that he received. The result of the score for this county was as follows:

Corn.....	60
Wheat.....	25
Oats.....	25
Barley.....	25
Rye.....	25
Other varieties of grain.....	30
Native grasses and other forage plants not otherwise enumerated in this schedule.....	100
Tame grasses, including millet.....	100
Potatoes.....	70
Onions.....	30
Cabbages and beets.....	40
Squashes, melons, and pumpkins.....	40
Grain in the sheaf.....	100



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Miscellaneous, embracing varieties of all other farm products not enumerated in this schedule..... 70
 Taste and display in arrangement of exhibit..... 100
 Greatest number of varieties..... 75

Total number of points scored.....1000

OSAGE COUNTY.

The Osage County display was in charge of O. L. Tabor, of Burlingame, assisted by T. M. Dickson, of Carbondale, who together collected the exhibits, assisted by their local granges and were well pleased at receiving second money, as this was their first attempt in making a county display away from

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Awarded First Premium at Iowa State Fair—1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

We will have an exhibit at the Topeka State Fair next week which will be in charge of Mr. Chas. L. Walker, State Agent (known to many feeders and breeders in Kansas), who hopes to see many of the old patrons of the Globe Stock Food Company and make many new ones. Stockmen drop in and smoke up with us.

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home. The result of the score for Osage County was as follows:

Corn.....	100
Wheat.....	25
Oats.....	35
Barley.....	30
Rye.....	50
Other varieties of grain.....	75
Native grasses and other forage plants not otherwise enumerated in this schedule.....	75
Tame grasses, including millet.....	100
Potatoes.....	90
Onions.....	100
Cabbages and beets.....	30
Squashes, melons, and pumpkins.....	50
Grain in the sheaf.....	60
Miscellaneous, embracing varieties of all other farm products not enumerated in this schedule.....	50
Taste and display in arrangement of exhibit.....	90
Greatest number of varieties.....	75

Total number of points scored..... 985

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The Shawnee County display was highly creditable to Messrs. Gillmore and Heil, who were the active men in getting the creditable display together, and Mr. Gillmore was well satisfied with the award as made:

Corn.....	70
Wheat.....	30
Oats.....	15
Barley.....	25
Rye.....	70
Other varieties of grain.....	70
Native grasses and other forage plants not otherwise enumerated in this schedule.....	60
Tame grasses, including millet.....	100
Potatoes.....	100
Onions.....	100
Cabbages and beets.....	50
Squashes, melons, and pumpkins.....	50
Grain in the sheaf.....	50
Miscellaneous, embracing varieties of all other farm products not enumerated in this schedule.....	50
Taste and display in arrangement of exhibit, and greatest number of varieties.....	85

Total number of points scored..... 855

BARTON COUNTY.

The best advertising ever done by any county in Kansas was the work done at the State Fair by the Great Bend contingent, who had charge of the Barton County display, consisting of the following enterprising business men of that city: W. E. Stoke, J. S. Ewalt, L. C. Breeden, M. F. Sowards, Ben Giles, Porter Young, and W. Torrey. This display was gotten up on short notice, and notwithstanding the fact that they were handicapped in being unable to show many products, yet they made up for all defects by scoring highest in taste and arrangement of display, and were quite fortunate in being able to score 835 points in all. On fruits their individual specimens were entered in the horticultural classes, and they won first in every class of fruit shown—a big card for the short-grass country. Everybody in Topeka, as well as every visitor on the fair grounds, was made aware of the fact that Barton County was the banner wheat county for 1903, having produced 5,004,305 bushels. This display was gotten up on short notice at Great Bend, and \$400 raised to defray the expense of making the same, and when the award was made Mr. Ewalt said to the KANSAS FARMER: "We are still happy and no sore spots. Barton County was first in the hearts of the people and fourth in awards. We will be with you next year." The detailed awards for Barton County are as follows:

Corn.....	50
Wheat.....	25
Oats.....	35
Barley.....	30
Rye.....	50
Other varieties of grain.....	75
Native grasses and other forage plants not otherwise enumerated in this schedule.....	60
Tame grasses, including millet.....	100
Potatoes.....	90
Onions.....	100
Cabbages and beets.....	55
Squashes, melons, and pumpkins.....	80
Grain in the sheaf.....	50
Miscellaneous, embracing varieties of all other farm products not enumerated in this schedule.....	50
Taste and display in arrangement of exhibit.....	90
Greatest number of varieties.....	85

Total number of points scored..... 835

NEMAH COUNTY.

The Nemaha County display was made up from the exhibits at the Nemaha County Fair, and was creditable so far as it went, but did not cover all the scale points called for, as will be shown by the detailed awards below. The score of 700 points was 100 below that required, but the specimens shown were so good that the judges awarded them the sixth prize and gave them the white ribbon. Mr. B. B. Fisher, of Seneca, had charge of this display, and

was well pleased with the showing made for his county at this fair.

Corn.....	50
Wheat.....	20
Oats.....	30
Barley.....	30
Rye.....	20
Other varieties of grain.....	10
Native grasses and other forage plants not otherwise enumerated in this schedule.....	20
Tame grasses, including millet.....	30
Potatoes.....	75
Onions.....	75
Cabbages and beets.....	30
Squashes, melons, and pumpkins.....	30
Grain in the sheaf.....	80
Miscellaneous, embracing varieties of all other farm products not enumerated in this schedule.....	50
Taste and display in arrangement of exhibit.....	40
Greatest number of varieties.....	70

Total number of points scored..... 630

SHORTHORN EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

A very strong and creditable exhibit of Shorthorns was made by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, and H. W. McAfee, Topeka. Each of these exhibitors had a good string of cattle with one or more entries in each class. The expert judges consisted of the well known Shorthorn breeders, S. C. Hanna, Howard, and F. M. Gilford, Milford.

Aged bull—First, McAfee on Violet, Prince 145647.

Two-year-old bull—First, Tomson on Dictator; second, McAfee on Lord Butterfly 187717.

Yearling bull—First, Tomson on Belted Knight.

Senior bull calf—First, Tomson on Silvery Knight.

Junior bull calf—First, McAfee; second, McAfee.

Aged cow—First, Tomson on Victoria of Maple Hill; second, McAfee on Butterfly 11th.

Two-year-old cow—First, Tomson on Elderlawn Victoria; second, McAfee on Marian.

Yearling heifer—First, Tomson on Mary of Elderlawn 7th; second, Tomson on Rose Sterne 7th.

Senior heifer calf—First, Tomson on Elderlawn Victoria 3d; second, Tomson on Sweet Harmony.

Junior heifer calf—First, McAfee.

Get of sire—First, Tomson on get of Gallant Knight; second, McAfee on get of Vanquish.

Produce of cow—First, Tomson; second, McAfee.

Aged herd—First, Tomson; second, McAfee.

Young herd—First, Tomson.

Senior champion bull—Tomson on Dictator.

Junior champion bull—Tomson on Belted Knight.

Senior champion cow—Tomson on Elderlawn Victoria.

Junior champion cow—Tomson on Elderlawn Victoria 3d.

Best bull, any age—Tomson on Belted Knight.

Best cow, any age—Tomson on Elderlawn Victoria 3d.

HEREFORD EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The Sunny Slope Farm of C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., J. Condell, Eldorado, Kans., and J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo., were the exhibitors.

The Hereford judges were J. A. Larson, of Everest, Kans., and Fred Gilford, of Milford, Kans. The awards were as follows:

Aged bull—Steele Bros., first on Majestic; C. A. Stannard, second on Dem's Keep On.

Two-year-old bull—Stannard on Java 5th. No second.

Yearling bull—Stannard first on Keep On 26th; Steele Bros., second on Rhoderick.

Senior bull calf—J. M. Curtice, first on Beau's Champion 3d; Stannard, second on Keep On 40th.

Junior bull calf—Curtice first on Beau's Champion 4th, and second on Beau's Champion 6th.

Aged cow—Stannard, first on Blanche 2d; Steele Bros., second on Priscilla.

Two-year-old cow—First, Steele Bros., on Francis May 2d; second, Stannard on Dora 10th.

Yearling heifer—First, Stannard on Elvia 5th; second, Steele on Domestic.

Senior heifer calf—First, J. M. Curtice, on Perfect 2d; second, Stannard, on Erma.

Junior heifer calf—First, Stannard on Capitola 10th; second, J. Condell, on Lady Washington.

Get of sire—First, Stannard on get of Keep On; second, Steele on get of Princeps.

Produce of cow—First, Steele; second, Stannard on produce of Elvia 2d.

Aged herd—First, Stannard; second, Steele.

Young herd—First, Stannard; second, Steele.

Senior champion bull—Steele Bros., on Majestic.

Junior champion bull—Stannard on Keep On 26th.

Senior champion cow—Stannard on Blanche 2d.

Junior champion cow—Stannard on Elvia 5th.

Best bull, any age—Stannard on Keep On 26th.

Best cow, any age—Stannard on Elvia 5th.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The champion dairy herds of cattle in the Western State Fair circuit this season were the exhibits of M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., and C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.

H. W. Cheney, of Topeka, acted as judge of the dairy cattle. The herd of M. E. Moore won the following in the Holstein-Friesian class:

First, aged bull, Missouri Chief; first yearling bull; second, bull calf; first and second, aged cow; second on 2-year-old heifer; second on yearling heifer; third on heifer calf; first on aged herd; first on yearling herd; first on young herd; second on young herd; second on get of sire; first on produce of cow; champion bull, champion cow, champion young bull.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, won the following in the Holstein-Friesian class:

Second on aged bull; first on bull calf; first on 2-year-old heifer; first on yearling

heifer; first and second on heifer calf; second on aged herd; first on get of sire; second on young herd; second on produce of cow; champion heifer under 2 years.

The Kansas Farmer's special prize of a silver trophy cup awarded to the best herd of dairy cattle, any breed, was at the suggestion of the exhibitors of Holstein-Friesian cattle, who were anxious to show against all other dairy breeds of cattle put up for the fair next year and thereby give other breeds a last chance to get it.

THE DISPLAY OF SWINE.

The show of pure-bred hogs was certainly a high-quality show. The exhibits of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Chester-Whites were exceptionally good and the Berkshire show was perhaps the best made in the western State fair circuit this year. The only weak feature was the few exhibits of Duroc-Jersey swine which had promise of being the largest in number of any breed on exhibition, but was greatly reduced on account of the Missouri and Nebraska breeders having sold all their sale stuff and quit the fair circuit at Lincoln. Mr. J. B. Davis, of Fairview, had made entries for a large show but owing to the serious illness of his mother was compelled to cancel his order for tent. Mr. N. B. Sawyer, of Cherryvale, who had made entries, did not get his shipment here in time to show, owing to a failure to catch a southern Kansas freight on Sunday, so the Duroc-Jerseys were represented by local breeders only.

POLAND-CHINA EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Splendid exhibits were made by Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., H. G. Sims, Smith Center, C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, W. T. Hammond, Portis, John Crawford, Lebanon, and W. W. Detlor, Grantville. Mr. E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., acted as expert judge and made the following awards:

Aged boar—First, W. T. Hammond, on Guy's Price 26037; second, H. G. Sims, on Black Chief.

Boar 12 and under 18 months—First, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First, John Crawford; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Boar under 6 months—First, H. G. Sims; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Aged sow—First, Dietrich & Spaulding; second, W. W. Detlor.

Sow 18 and under 24 months—First, C. F. Hutchinson; second, W. W. Detlor.

Sow 12 and under 18 months—First, C. F. Hutchinson on Tecumseh Whiteface; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First and second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Sow under 6 months—First, H. G. Sims; second, H. G. Sims.

Aged herd—First, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Young herd—First, Dietrich & Spaulding; second, H. G. Sims.

Produce of sow (bred by exhibitor)—First, H. G. Sims; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Get of boar (bred by exhibitor)—First, H. G. Sims; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Produce of sow (open competition)—First, H. G. Sims; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Get of boar (open competition)—First, Dietrich & Spaulding; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Best boar, any age—W. T. Hammond, on Guy's Price 26037.

Best sow, any age—C. F. Hutchinson, on Tecumseh Whiteface.

BERKSHIRE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The magnificent display of Berkshires were from the celebrated herds of Thos. Teal & Son, Stockport, Iowa, C. A. Stannard, Sunny Slope, Emporia, Geo. W. Berry, Mgr., and Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans.

The awards were made by H. E. Goodell, formerly a breeder of Berkshires at Tecumseh, Kans., and were as follows:

Aged boar—First, Sunny Slope Farm, on Black Robin Hood 60886; second, Manwaring Bros., on Moonlight 53845.

Boar 18 and under 24 months—First, Manwaring on Columbia Moonlight 60244; second, Teal & Son, Stockport, Iowa.

Boar 12 and under 18 months—First, Teal & Son; second, Sunny Slope Farm on Dale.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First, Sunny Slope Farm; second, Sunny Slope Farm.

Aged sow—First, Sunny Slope Farm; second, Manwaring Bros.

Sow 18 and under 24 months—First, Teal & Son; no second prize.

Sow 12 and under 18 months—First, Sunny Slope Farm; second, Teal & Son.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First, Teal & Son; second, Teal & Son.

Sow under 6 months—First, Sunny Slope Farm; second, Sunny Slope Farm.

Aged herd—C. A. Stannard first; Teal second.

Young herd—Stannard first; Teal second.

Produce of sow bred by exhibitor—Stannard first and second.

Produce of sow, open competition—Stannard first and second.

Get of boar bred by exhibitor—Stannard first; Teal second.

Get of boar, open competition—Stannard first; Teal second.

Champion boar—Stannard, on Black Robin Hood.

Champion sow—Stannard, on sow by Black Robin Hood.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Only one herd of red hogs was entered and H. A. J. Coppins, of Eldorado, Kans., awarded all the prizes for which there were entries to F. L. McClellan, Berryton, Kans., who exhibited eight head.

CHESTER-WHITES.

F. D. Humbert, of Nashua, Iowa, had the only herd of Chester-White hogs on exhibition and was awarded all the prizes in classes for which he had entries.

MISCELLANEOUS LIVE-STOCK AWARDS.

SHEPHERDS.

J. W. Bell judged the Shetland ponies and awarded the prizes as follows:

First for Shetland stallion, Mrs. C. J. Devlin.

First and second for mare pony, S. B. Rohrer.

First and second for best pony turnout, C. B. Foote.

CLYDESDALES.

E. W. Westbrook, Peabody, judge. Mrs. C. J. Devlin, Topeka—First prize stallion; first prize, stallion and get; first




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HOG CHOLERA.

Some of our large hog-raisers of the country have been trying the Snoddy Remedy for Hog cholera, and many of them say it is certainly the long-looked-for cure for this destructive disease.

Henry Wisely, Grover Hill, Ohio, a large breeder of thoroughbred P.-C. hogs, says the remedy will do all claimed for it.

Albert French, manager of the French Creamery, Lebanon, Ohio, says he had lost one hundred hogs out of two hundred and sixty before he heard of the remedy, but got a case of it and cured the remaining 160 head, losing but three after he began giving this remedy.

Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa, is President of the American Berkshire Record Association, and is good authority on all hog questions, says he had used this remedy five years and that it will do all that it is recommended to do.

R. L. Dawson, Eolia, Mo., I. P. Roy, Wakita, Okla.; O. A. Wells, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.; Bible & Workman, Emporia, Kans.; R. H. London, Philadelphia, Ill.; and hundreds of others who have cured their hogs with this remedy say it will certainly do the work when properly used. No matter how bad the disease is raging, they say this remedy will stop it and save almost every hog yet able to take the treatment, and when fed as a preventive it will keep hogs in thrif in a lot adjoining to lots where hogs are sick and dying.

Snoddy's book on hog-cholera fully explains how to prevent or cure this disease, and full particulars of the Ohio test, all free to any hog-raiser who will send his name and address to The Snoddy Remedy Co., Dept. W, Alton, Ills.

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Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa, is President of the American Berkshire Record Association, and is good authority on all hog questions, says he had used this remedy five years and that it will do all that it is recommended to do.

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prize, best herd; first prize, best stallion any age; first prize, best mare any age.

Henry McAfee, of Topeka, won the first prize for carriage teams and first prize for best team of mules and second prize for produce of standard-bred mare.

R. I. Lee, of Topeka, won first prize for produce of standard-bred mare.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACHERS.

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, won everything in the Percheron and French coach class.

GALLOWAYS.

Bales & Son, of Stockport, Iowa, had a good herd of Galloways on exhibition, and took the bulk of the ribbons. Geo. M. Kellam & Son, of Richmond, Kans., entered two animals and took second prize on yearling bull, and first prize on senior bull calf. Bales took all the other prizes. Allen Thompson, of Nashua, Mo., made the awards.

POLLED DURHAMS.

L. S. Shaver, of Kalona, Iowa, won the following in the Polled Durham class: First on bull calf, first and second on 2-year-old heifer, first on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf, first on get of sire, first on produce of cow, senior champion cow, junior bull calf, junior heifer, grand champion bull, grand champion cow.

ANGORA GOATS.

R. C. Johnston, of Lawrence, expert judge.

N. A. Given, of Lawrence, won the following in the Angora goat class: First and second on yearling buck, first and second on yearling doe, first and second on doe kids, first and second on buck kids, first on flock, first on kids.

FAIR NOTES.

J. F. True & Son, Perry Kans., made a splendid show of saddle horses and sold their first prize stallion to H. W. McAfee, Topeka.

Mr. E. E. Woodman, secretary of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, advertising their second annual sale to be held at Blue Rapids, Kans., on November 10-11, 1903.

In the awards in the apilary department the Topeka Bee Supply Company won five out of a possible seven first premiums. Cheek & Wellinger, of Las Animas, Colo., won the other two.

The Western State Fair circuit next year will comprise a circuit of Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, and possibly Pueblo, and Wichita, Ottawa, Salina, and Topeka will have a splendid Kansas circuit.

Ex-Governor G. W. Gillick, of Atchison, visited the fair and seemed to enjoy the cattle division and the great show of farm products in the county display. He believes that the next Legislature will provide for a permanent State Fair which will be located at Topeka.

O. O. Heffner, of Nebraska City, Neb., the expert judge on draft and coach-horse classes at Topeka, won great popularity as a capable judge and will be selected as one of the jury of awards in the new horse division at the American Royal at Kansas City next month.

Owing to the numerous reports of big fairs held in Kansas last week considerable matter in the way of notes has been crowded out, including a special notice of the exhibits in the Industrial Hall, a new building erected this year to accommodate manufacturers' and merchants' displays.

The State fair was made the occasion for advertising a number of public sales of pure-bred stock which are to be held in the near future. Among those thus exploited were the breeders' combination sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine to be held October 8, and a sale of Duroc-Jersey swine on October 9, both to be held at Sabetha, Kans.

Manwaring Bros., of Lawrence, made a highly creditable show of Berkshires and every animal shown was of their own breeding. They purchased Forest King of Sunny Slope Herd, one of the prize winners sired by Black Robin Hood. T. H. Blodgett, of Beatrice, Neb., bought a litter brother of the same. Several parties wished to buy another litter brother and \$200 was refused for him.

Jos. Watson, of Beatrice, Neb., of the firm of Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly was one of the interested spectators who had intended to show a display of Shire horses but owing to the cold stormy weather gave up the idea of shipping, after having engaged cars for the same. He promises however at the next fair held here to make a big show of English Shires, Belgians and Percheron horses.

Another man conspicuous by his absence at this fair was T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner County, Kans. However, he sent his best regards to everybody and a bunch of cards announcing a big public sale of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs at his farm on Tuesday, September 29, 1903. He says everybody can buy round-trip tickets at the special rate to the Wichita Fair and take in his sale as the main attraction.

W. F. Schell, superintendent of the horticultural display for Kansas, at the World's Fair, judged the fruits, flower and plant classes at both Hutchinson and Topeka. He is using every possible effort to secure as many good exhibits as possible for the World's Fair. It is understood that such exhibits will be handled entirely at the expense of the World's Fair Commission and when desired will be returned to the exhibitor free of charge.

C. M. Irwin, president, and H. L. Resing, secretary of the Southern Kansas Fair Association, Wichita, were present at the Topeka fair securing some notable exhibits for the big fair to be held at Wichita, September 28 to October 3, which they promise will have the cream of all the exhibits of the fair of Topeka, Hutchinson, Ottawa and elsewhere. Mr. Irwin announces that while he is sitting up a fine herd from the R. S. Cook and Elm Beach Farm Herd, that he will not make an exhibit at his own fair but hopes to

have a big show at the World's Fair next year.

Some of the Hutchinson Fair management who are inclined to be quarrelsome have tried to give out the misleading impression that the Kansas State Exposition Company had taken their dates. The fact of the matter is that the dates were fixed at Chicago last December, when the Western State Fair circuit was made. Topeka was to follow Lincoln and it was naturally expected by exhibitors that Hutchinson would follow Topeka the same as last year.

E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., the famous breeder of Poland-Chinas, acted as expert judge on Poland-China swine to the entire satisfaction of all the exhibitors, and in this week's paper he places an announcement of his annual sale of fashionably bred swine to be sold at his farm, about an hour's ride from Kansas City, on Monday, October 19, the first day of the American Royal Show. The offering will consist of 75 head, 30 of which are early spring boars, and the same number of gilts. Also 15 head of choice fall gilts. Catalogues will be ready next week.

Jos. S. Ewalt, of Great Bend, Kans., one of the parties in charge of the Barton County display, has an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer this week of land for sale or exchange, in Barton, the banner wheat county of the State, which raised over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. After the splendid advertising received during the fair, Barton County land is sure to be in brisk demand. No county in Kansas ever received so effective advertising in one week as did Barton County last week.

Sunny Slope Farm herds of Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine of Emporia constituted the biggest live-stock exhibit at the fair and required three cars to carry the exhibition. With his Hereford cattle he won thirteen first and five second prizes and the Berkshires won exactly the same number of first and second prizes. With his Herefords he won all the champion prizes except senior champion bull. The show of Berkshires was the best ever made by this establishment. It was really a Robin Hood show for the reason that Black Robin Hood 66088, the head of his aged herd, won first in class, first with sire and get and he was sire of four pigs the produce of dam, also the sire of the first prize yearling sow, sire of the champion sow and the sire of some of the younger animals that won first in class. The Sunny Slope display was from a cattle and swine standpoint the best ever made by that establishment.

Quite a number important sales were made by exhibitors during the week in the swine and cattle department, but the most notable one of the week was in the horse department, when H. W. McAfee, Prospect Farm, Topeka, the owner of one of the best Clydesdale establishments in the West, closed out his entire holdings of that breed, which had not previously been sold to Mrs. C. J. Devlin, of Topeka, who owns a famous stock farm at Springdale, Ill., 100 miles west of Chicago. She purchased the head of the stud, Attractive McGregor 8991, winner of first prize in class, aged stallion, first with herd of colts. By this sale Mrs. Devlin now has with previous purchases the entire herd of Prospect Farm Clydesdales. She also purchased the Cruickshank Shorthorn bull, Lord Butterfly 18717, the Cruickshank cow, Butterfly 11th and two Scotch heifers. All four head were prize-winners at the fair last week.

The visitors' register at the Kansas Farmer headquarters in Industrial Hall showed a good attendance from all parts of Kansas. At the State Fair at Topeka there was a very large attendance of breeders who have not heretofore been exhibitors of live stock but were looking the field over with a view to making a show in the future. Among those breeders who were present who promised to make a show in the future at Topeka were Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., breeder of Poland-Chinas; H. E. Huber, Meriden, breeder of Poland-Chinas; H. A. Thomas, Scranton, draft horses; Geo. Stevenson, Jr., Waterville, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle; Peter Blocher, Richland, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine; E. D. King, Burlington, breeder of Merino and Rambouillet sheep; N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, breeder of Duroc-Jerseys; Wilkie Blair, Girard, Red Polled cattle; Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, breeder of Duroc-Jerseys; D. L. Houston, Chanute, Kans., breeder of Herefords; W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, breeder of Galloways, and others.

Colonist Rates to California.

Another period of low rates to California has been arranged for by the Rock Island System.

The first selling date is September 15; the last, November 30. The rates are the same as were in effect last spring:

\$31.00 from Chicago.
\$31.00 from Peoria and Rock Island.
\$32.90 from St. Paul and Minneapolis.
\$31.70 from Cedar Rapids.
\$29.25 from Des Moines.
\$25.00 from Missouri River points.

Corresponding reductions from all other Rock Island stations.

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. Go now before the rush begins. There will be no reduced rates to California during the winter.

The Rock Island System offers two routes to California—"Scenic" and "Southern."

Ask nearest Rock Island ticket agent for folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeping Car." It gives full information.

Make Rome Howl.

At Rome Park Stock Farm, owned by that royal and genial breeder of Poland-Chinas and Berkshire swine, T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner County, Kans., will be held on next Tuesday, the 29th inst., a great sale of beautiful Berkshires and pompous Poland-Chinas, that will make Rome howl with their porcine squeal unless there is a big crowd of buyers. Mr. Hubbard will become the new county treasurer next month and finds it necessary to reduce his herd at once. He says come to the Wichita fair at reduced rates and take in his sale, then return to the fair.

AXLINE'S ANNUAL SALE

... OF ...

FASHIONABLY BRED

POLAND-CHINAS

AT OAK GROVE, MISSOURI,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1903

I will sell at Oak Grove, about 75 head of Poland-China hogs, consisting of 30 head of early spring Boars, 30 head of early spring Gilts, and 15 head of choice fall Gilts. All are fashionably bred and are good individuals. Free Catalogue ready October 1.

E. E. AXLINE,

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
AT HOME.

R. F. D. 17, OAK GROVE, MO.

TWO DAYS' COMBINATION SALE! AT SABETHA, KANSAS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8,

Will sell 24 head of Registered Shorthorn Cattle
and 50 head of Pedigreed Poland-China Hogs
JAMES P. LAHR, Sabetha, Kansas, Manager.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9,

50 head of Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kansas, Manager.

Sale to begin each day at one o'clock sharp.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, COL. T. C. CALAHAN, AUCTIONEERS.
COL. C. H. MARION, COL. JAS. T. MCCULLOCH, COL. D. D. WICKENS, AND
COL. W. M. SPEAK, ASSISTANTS. ROY HESSELTINE, CLERK.
Catalogues now ready of either sale and can be had by addressing the Managers.
Send bids to either Auctioneer or Clerk, in care of the Manager.

PUBLIC SALE

...OF...

SHORTHORN CATTLE!



WE WILL SELL

50 REGISTERED FEMALES AND 10 BULLS
AT WICHITA, KANS., OCTOBER 8, 1903.

B. B. & H. T. GROOM, MANAGERS, GROOM, TEXAS

COL. EDMONSON, AUCTIONEER.

For Catalogues, address WICHITA, KANSAS.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL SALE!

Prairie Dale Poland-Chinas

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1903.

75--Head of Choicest Boars and Gilts--75

Sired by the great Kansas Chief 28250 and Hard to Beat 29612. This consignment has exactly the same breeding as those which made the wonderful average in the February sale, and are better individuals. Here is the opportunity to get the very best at your own price. Sale at farm. For catalogue address

C. M. GARVER & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

MOTHER'S APRON STRINGS.

When I was but a verdant youth
I thought the truly great
Were those who had attained, in truth,
To man's mature estate.
And none my soul so sadly tried,
Or spoke such bitter things,
As he who said that I was tied
To mother's apron strings.

I loved that mother, yet it seemed
That I must break away
And find the broader world I dreamed
Beyond her presence lay.
But I have signed and I have cried
O'er all the cruel stings
I would have missed had I been tied
To mother's apron strings.

O happy, trustful girls and boys!
The mother's way is best;
She leads you 'mid the fairest joys,
Through paths of peace and rest.
If you would have the safest guide,
And drink from sweetest springs,
O keep your hearts forever tied
To mother's apron strings.

—Nixon Waterman.

Bob's "Peach Pluck."

Barbara Ellsworth Wilson, commonly known as Bob, sat on the edge of the kitchen table and stirred the big kettle of peach-butter industriously. She was nine years old, but small for her age, and when big Sister Nell left, she had put Bob on the table, saying:

"You sit here and stir, Bob, so you can reach easily, and by the time I've dressed mother it will be almost done, and you shall have some as a reward."

So Bob pushed the long-handled stirrer back and forth, diligently scraping the bottom lest the butter stick. She loved to watch the little spurts of thick butter fly through the top holes of the stick, and to push it back and forth, making patterns in the mess; but best of all she loved a slice of bread spread thickly with the still smoking butter. The stirrer had belonged to her mother's mother, and Bob often put her nose close to it as it hung by the fire, for it seemed to her that odors of long-eaten jams and butters clung to it.

She glanced anxiously at the butter, and then called Nell softly, for her mother must not be startled. But Nell did not come, and Bob stirred faster as the butter darkened and thickened and the little lumps of richness flew up, sometimes even over the stove in spite of her care.

Darker grew the jam, and Bob knew that many more minutes would thicken it beyond her control, and the bottom would stick. She looked out of the door to see if any of the darkies were near, but they never were when they were wanted, and then she remembered that every one was busy in the peach orchard, for the fruit was ripening fast. Suddenly she caught her breath with a gasp of terror as she saw the figure of a man move among the bushes near the house.

"Peach pluck!" she thought, and set her teeth together to keep from screaming for Nell.

Two years before she had gone down to get the mail from the box at the end of the long road, and, too busy to notice anything else, she had turned to find herself surrounded by five of the rough class of men who wandered from farm to farm in the peach season, plucking the fruit for the farmers, thereby earning the name of "peach plucks." They had done her no harm, but they had teased her, one of them putting his finger in his mouth, then touching her mass of red curls to "see if they would sizz."

She had broken from them and rushed for home, too frightened to make a sound, and from that time had dreaded the peach season. Now she looked from kettle to the door. Nell would not come, and in another minute it would be too late. Bob turned desperately to the door, and beckoned.

"Come here," she called to the man. He looked toward her, hesitated, then turned away.

"Man! Come here!" she called frantically. "Quick!"

The man appeared at the door, his cap in his hand. "Did you call, little girl?" he asked, quietly. Bob's heart gave a throb of relief. He could not be a peach pluck.

"Yes—the butter—take it off," she ordered, still stirring.

The man glanced at the kettle, took the stirrer from her, and carried it to the sink, turned swiftly and snatched a wadded holder from the wall beside the stove, lifted the huge brass kettle and carried it to the table, where he stood it in the granite basin standing in readiness. Absorbed in his work, he turned to the stove once more, changed the draughts and put coal on the fire. Bob watched him, too dumfounded, at first, to move.

"There! It will be ready to get the dinner," he said, then laughed in a shamefaced way. "I must go now," and he started to the door.

But Bob returned to life suddenly; she slipped from the table and caught his coat.

"No, no!" she cried. "Wait, you must eat the things! Yes, it won't take me a minute. You must," as he tried to move away.

He looked at her, then moved uneasily.

"You're a funny kid," he said. "All right, I'll stay; only I must be going soon, and I don't want much." Then he glanced down at his hands. "I expect I'd better wash them, hadn't I?"

He went out of the door, and Bob tiptoed after him, watching, until he turned into the inclosed porch, between the kitchen and the smoke-house. Then, she went back to the kitchen, and with a funny little gesture she pressed both hands over her mouth, as if to suppress her delighted giggles, while she danced from one foot to the other in her excitement.

When the man returned he opened his eyes at the repast the child had laid out for him.

"I'm sorry it's only the kitchen cloth, but it's perfectly clean," she assured him, with a nervous little laugh, as she tried to carry a chair for him. He took it from her with a muttered "Thank you, let me do it," and Bob sat in a chair opposite and watched his every movement intently. He was a little uneasy at first, but he evidently needed the food and ate hungrily.

Bob's eyes brightened as she saw him unfold his napkin with a little shake and lay it across his knee, and move his knife, fork and glass of milk a little to one side and back again. Slice after slice of cold beef and ham disappeared, and when he cut the raw tomatoes in slices in the small plate and covered them thickly with the rich mayonnaise dressing Nell had made that morning, she covered her mouth again and indulged in silent laughter.

When the last bite of apple pie vanished, the man got up and looked about.

"Thank you, little one! Good-by," he said.

"No, you mustn't go yet," she answered the child. "Come to mother."

He moved restlessly and shook his head.

"Mothers don't want to see tramps or peach plucks," he said.

The child looked at him gravely. "You are my brother Jim," she said.

The man snatched his cap from a chair and turned, but she was too quick for him.

"If you go, I'll scream, and that will frighten mother, and she's sick. Oh, aren't you my brother Jim?"

"What makes you think so?" he asked unsteadily. Bob laughed happily.

"Cause you never asked me where the holder was, and you fixed the fire just like Nell does, and you put the kettle in the basin without being told, and you knew where the coal was. I was almost sure you were Jim, for we're always expecting you, you know. And then you didn't go to the pump to wash; you went to the little room where Jim made the water run before I was born. But I was certain sure when you shook your napkin and put the dressing on the tomatoes, because mother said Jim shook it like that, and he loved them that way, and father told Nell to keep lots of things in the pantry, 'cause Jim would be hungry when he came in; he always was. And I watched, and you ate every little teeny bit."

The man hid his face in his arms

against the door, but Bob pulled him impatiently.

"Come to mother," she coaxed.

Together they went through the long hall, and across the sitting-room to the shady porch, where Nell was arranging her mother's pillows.

"Mother!" called the eager little voice, "I've brought Jim!" And Bob glanced wildly around the group, where Jim and Nell and mother were all together on the sofa.

Later on she sat happily on the lap of her peach pluck, eating a huge slice of bread and rich, dark peach butter, and listening as Jim told of his running away because he wanted to see the world; how he had wandered and worked and tramped for ten whole years, until the bitter homesickness had driven him back again. He had not meant any one to see him, for he was ashamed, but thought some one else had bought the farm when he saw the child there. He had not known it was his own little sister whom he had seen and whose quickness had kept him from wandering away again.

"I thought it was Jim," she chuckled radiantly, "but I just knew for sure when I gave him the things to eat, and he ate them all."—Mary Gibson, in New York Tribune.

Some Musical Cats.

ONE USED THE TELEPHONE, ANOTHER PLAYED THE PIANO AND A THIRD WAS A GUITAR VIRTUOSO.

One particularly interesting cat that I knew had a long life. He had reached the advanced age of 14 years. He was not a blue-blooded cat, but simply a plain, black cat, without pedigree, and bore the plebian name of Tom, but he often displayed a high degree of common sense, and sometimes of reason. In the house he lived in was a speaking tube of the ordinary kind, passing from the upper to the ground floor. On one occasion Tom was left alone in the downstairs room, the doors of which were closed. Desiring to get out of the room, and having no means of opening the door, he climbed upon a chair near the speaking tube, erected himself upon his hind legs, steadied himself by placing his paws upon the back of the chair, placed his mouth to the tube, and began whining and mewling into it. In this attitude he was found by his young mistress, who came into the room at the moment that he was trying to call some one to his aid.

Tom had evidently observed that the tube was used for such purposes, and that some one usually came in response to it. He did not know enough of its mechanism to remove the plug or to use the whistle, but he certainly showed that he knew something about the use of the instrument, and as far as he had ever seen into the mystery used it accordingly.

There lives at this day in New Jersey a cat whose tastes are esthetic, if not cultured. She answers to the pet name of Bonny. While she is the pet of all the family, she is especially devoted to the only daughter, who is a young lady of some 20 summers, and she is equally devoted to the cat.

Bonny is fond of music, and is perhaps the only one of her race that performs upon the piano. This she does of her own volition, and apparently for her own pleasure, for she is shy of performing in the presence of strangers; but while alone or in the presence of her young mistress she does not hesitate. Bonny seems to have a clear sense of the fitness of time and place, and never interrupts her mistress while playing or when otherwise engaged, but on seeing her idle she often goes to her, claws at her skirts, and runs away to the parlor. If not followed, she returns and repeats the act until her wish is obeyed.

When the instrument is opened for her she lightly springs upon the keyboard and amuses herself and friends by prancing over the keys in a most singular manner. Of course her music is without melody or rhyme, but she appears to find infinite pleasure in her tuneless noises.

Every evening after her young mistress has finished dinner, Bonny climbs

into her lap, purrs, caresses her, claws at her drapery, and then runs away to the parlor. When the piano is opened, if no one is seated at it, the cat immediately begins her overture, but when the young lady takes her place on the stool Bonny promptly resigns in her favor, and crouches herself on the top of the instrument, where she remains as long as one continues to play it.

A woman whom I recently met told me that her cat was devoted to the music of a guitar, and when the instrument was placed within reach the animal often amused itself for an hour at a time by plunking the strings. When the lady herself took up the instrument, the cat invariably perched itself upon her shoulder and remained purring as long as the music was continued.

In the Island of San Thome I saw a cat that was so shy of human society that it rarely entered any part of the house when any person was present, but whenever anyone began playing a guitar it came into the room and mounted a table or a vacant chair near the performer, where it quietly remained, if not molested, until the music ceased.—Chicago Tribune.

Animals in Captivity.

"It is hard to understand how wild animals can build up and be happy in the narrow quarters of a cage," said one of the attendants at the Zoo, to a Washington Star man. "The unknowing person will tell you that this can not be, but that animals born in a wild state must pine away when their liberty is taken away from them. This idea looks good, and sentimentally is all right, but somehow the facts at hand do not bear out this theory. Instead of getting thin and dangerously cranky, the wild creatures round out and their nature grows gentle. No doubt the good treatment they receive has much to do with this. It must be something to them to be sure of ample food every day and some place to lie down without fear of the enemy. Unable to run at large and living a daily life with no exciting change, one would think they might become morose and unlovable, if not insane. They adapt themselves to the ways and means of amusing themselves.

"Every one knows that elephants are more or less frolicsome, big as they are, and pick out a lot of fun with each other. The cat tribe is a greedy lot, and they will fight among themselves at feeding time, but after the meal is over they mingle with good humor and seldom bear grudges. These animals are given a neckpiece of beef that contains a bone and they are obliged to tear the meat off slowly and in small pieces. They are forced to chew it, and in consequence there is not a case of dyspepsia among them. When they have finished with the bone it has the shine of a billiard ball. Monkeys develop ways and means for mischief, as well as entertainment. They are past masters in the art of stealing, and are as restless as the waves of the sea. If there are any great shakes of good in physical culture, monkeys, because of their tireless exercising, ought to have the contours and strength of perfect animals. Somehow or other this does not follow. Their arms do not get bigger, nor do their legs, and the deep breathing exercise does not seem to make any difference to their lungs. They are almost as sensitive as a flower and wither in draughts as easily. But they take a cheerful view of life and cut all kinds of didoes from morning until night. Their life they try to make one round of pleasure, as if they appreciated its shortness.

"Birds from tropical countries seem to get over the animosities of their birthplace and mix up in royal good fashion, instead of pining away because they can not fly at large. They agreeably spend their time hopping, chatting and jumping. A stout string, with which they play tug-of-war, sometimes one and sometimes several on a side, and tinkling little bells hardly bigger than a nutshell, with a toothpick handle, which a bird would grab deftly and jingle and then fly away hastily, as if in fright of pursuit, at

forded almost continuous amusement to a family group recently imported from Australia.—Selected.

For the Little Ones

THE LITTLE SCHOLAR'S CHOICE.

"Though I were sleepy as a cat,"
The little scholar said,
"I would not care to take a nap
In any river's bed."

"And though I were so starved I scarce
Had strength to stand,
I'd beg through all the valley ere
I sought a table land."

"But, oh! what jolly times I'd have!
I'd play and never stop,
If I could only take a string
And spin a mountain top."
—The Independent.

Two Capable Parrots.

Grandpa Jenks' farm, where Flo and Harry were visiting, was not far from New York city. One morning Grandpa Jenks said: "Harry, to-day we'll take Frolic to see a parrot that is smart enough to earn his own living."

"Where shall we find such a parrot?" cried Harry.

"Every day, on the New York side of the ferry, I pass a place where a parrot does a thriving business," was Grandpa Jenks' reply.

After dinner Grandpa and Flo and Harry and Frolic went over the ferry into New York, and there, near the ferry, almost at once the children noticed a throng of men and boys around a little booth at a street corner, and all seemed to be watching something curious and amusing. As they drew nearer they saw that the booth was a news-stand—a new-stand that appeared to be tended only by a fine green parrot.

The green parrot walked about over the piles of newspapers, calling out: "Paper, sir? Paper? Extra Sun?"

Grandpa Jenks and his young people stopped to look on. Every few moments some man would come up, take a paper and toss two cents into a little box upon which the green parrot kept an eye all the while. At such times the bird stopped, nodded his head, and said, "Thankee." Then he began shouting again, "Paper? Extra Sun?"

"Is it possible that the parrot keeps the stand alone?" cried Harry. "Suppose somebody should cheat him by taking more than one newspaper without paying for them, how would he know?"

"No one better try it," answered Grandpa. "Once a boy tried to steal two Telegrams, but the parrot pounced upon him and gave him such a pecking and mauling that he was glad to drop them. But, of course, the parrot has a partner. Don't you see him?"

In the rear of the booth there was a lad about Harry's age. He had nothing to do, however, but to watch the papers and the box and come forward and make change now and then.

Grandpa gave Frolic some pennies and pointed to the two piles of papers to show that he wanted one of each. Frolic knew how to buy things. Besides, he had been observing the scene closely. He flew from Harry's shoulder to the stand in his blue cloak and cap, and hopped along on one leg, holding the money tightly clasped in his other claw. The parrot newsdealer was very much surprised to see his queer customer, and was on the point of driving him off. But, when he saw the other parrot gravely drop the pennies into the box, just as all his patrons did, he smoothed down his feathers again and said, "Thankee," as usual, while Frolic dragged away a paper from each pile in his beak.

Harry and Frolic were talking now with the boy, who had told them the bird's name was Ned. and Frolic thought he would be friendly, too. "How do you do?" he called out politely. The other bird looked at him sharply, and then croaked out "No time to chat! You clear out! Paper, sir? Extra Sun? Telegram?"

Presently a messenger boy stopped to watch the droll newsdealer. Ned's bright eyes always saw whatever was going on. As soon as he caught sight of the boy's uniform he screamed:

"Hi, Buttons, hurry along! No idling here."

"Oh, please!" put in Frolic.

Ned cocked his eye at him. "You clear out!" he croaked. Then turning to the messenger boy again, he remarked: "Come, hurry along! Hurry along!" till the little fellow had to go.—Little Men and Women.

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE HUNTING GROUND.

[On the top of a rocky hill on Elkhorn Creek in Lincoln County, Kans., is a pile of stones, said to be the grave of an Indian, which suggested the following lines.]

Beneath the dome of a cloudless sky
The rock-ribbed hills of the Elkhorn lie.
Rough, grim, and grand.
As sentry's watch where war-fires gleam,
These hills stand guard o'er the wand'ring stream
On the great plainland.

Here all day long through the summer air
The sun looks down with a brazen glare
On the parching earth.
Here winter's cruel legions meet
In carnivals of snow and sleet,
And joyless mirth.

Here, 'neath a pile of rounded stones
Lie an Indian chieftain's mouldering bones.
His spirit flown
Into that dark, mysterious vale,
Where all who live must leave the trail
And journey on alone.

Here, as the gruesome shades of night
Like specters stole from height to height,
His dirge was sung.
The Indian death-song, wild and weird,
As one by one the stars appeared,
And night her curtains hung.

No cowed monk, no surpliced priest
To shrive his soul; no funeral feast,
No prayers for him.
But a few dark comrades stood around
To bid him speed to the hunting-ground
Beyond the shadows dim.

Beyond the realm of the setting sun
Where the red man goes when his race is run,
His bowstring broke.
There, in some forest, wild and grand,
By a crystal stream shall his tepee stand
In the shade of elm and oak.

There ever to chase the elk and deer,
To catch the fish with hook and spear
In pure delight;
To smoke his pipe by the council fire,
Have gratified each heart's desire,
Have all his wrongs made right;

For such is the Indian's dream of bliss.
His future world is much like this,
But far more grand;
A place where sorrows never come,
A place where misery's voice is dumb,
A happy land.

And who shall say, can mortal man
The mystic realm of the future scan,
Or prophecy
That eternal love shall not provide
A place where each shall be satisfied
When he shall die?

Must those who've lived for ages past
Upon these prairies, broad and vast,
Suffer sacrifice?
May not the Redman's hunting ground
Close by the white man's heaven be found
In Paradise?

—G. A. Tanton.

A KANSAS FARMER IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

XVI. Saint Denis.

In mentioning the name Denis one might suppose that a member of one of the first families of Ireland was intended, but such is not the case for this Denis was a Frenchman, or at least lived in the country now known as France. He rejoiced in another name, also, that of Dionysius, but his friends considered that too cumbersome and simply called him Denis.

Now this Dionysius was a preacher and lived about from the year 200 to 272. He was a very good man, and was the first bishop the city of Paris ever had. Denis did not enjoy the friendship of all the people of Paris, for their was a clique, or party, of folks who were not Christians and who thought Denis was too liberal in his doctrines, and that his preaching was not of the proper quality. So they managed to get hold of him and two other preachers, by name Rusticus and Eleutherius, and took the three to the top of Montmartre, which is inside of the present city of Paris, and there they burned them at the stake, like is sometimes done with colored people "down South." The friends of Rev. Denis gathered up the ashes and remaining bones of the three martyrs and conveyed them about four and one-half miles north-east of the corner of First and Main streets in the city of Paris, and buried

them and built a little church over the spot.

Denis had been such a good man, and his bones and ashes seemed to perform miracles of various sorts, so he was put down in the almanacs as St. Denis, and has been the patron saint of France from that time till now. The little church built over his remains was called St. Denis, and a town grew up around it which bears the same name.

Some three hundred and sixty years after the martyrdom of St. Denis, Dagobert was king of the country we now call France. Dagobert was possibly a good sort of man, but he had many wars with the people in his vicinity and a great many had been killed. He had built up his kingdom and had gotten much wealth which he had taken from the people his army had fought with. When he became old his conscience troubled him, and he had serious fears as to what might befall him after he should pass beyond this vale of tears. Finally he had the happy thought that he could arrange the matter satisfactorily by dividing his wealth with the Lord, so he turned his attention to the little worn-out church of St. Denis, and built in its place, about the year 620, a big church and abbey, which he gave in charge to the Benedictine monks, who were to say prayers for him every day. This big stone church Dagobert intended for his burial place and his body was buried under it about the year 635.

The Church of St. Denis has, for over twelve hundred years, been closely connected with the history of France. In 754 the Pope of Rome, Stephen II, was forced to flee from Italy, and he found refuge in the abbey of St. Denis, where he crowned Charlemagne as King of the Franks.

Nearly five hundred years after Dagobert's death the church of St. Denis had again become very old, and needed repairs. At that time Louis VI was King of France and a gentleman by the name of Suger was the abbot of St. Denis. Suger was a very wise and active man, and he managed Louis and his kingdom about as he pleased. He concluded that St. Denis must have an overhauling, and in the year 1121 he began the work, which was completed thirty years after.

The St. Denis he then built was a very large church and probably one of the finest then in the world, but it was the official church of France, and France's kings were usually entombed within it. During the French revolution, in 1793, it was badly wrecked by the mob of Frenchmen run mad, but Napoleon III, some forty or more years ago, had it repaired and restored to much of its ancient grandeur.

Suppose one were in Paris, and desired to see the famous church, and the burial place of the French Kings. He might take the "Chemin de fer Du

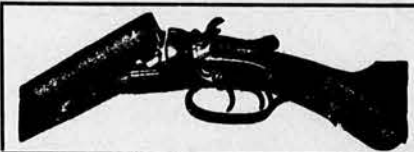
Nord," from the "gare du Nord," (that is, the North railway, from the North depot) and ride there in a few minutes, as the trains leave that depot every quarter of an hour. But if he wishes to see some of the city of Paris at the same time, his better course would be to take the street railway cars from the Madeleine church. He should climb up into the second story of the cars, where he would have an excellent view of the city as he proceeded on his journey. It requires nearly an hour, however, to go by street railway, and the tourist should get someone to tell him when the city limits of Paris are left, and the city of St. Denis entered. The last-named city has about 55,000 inhabitants, which, however, is but a small number when compared with the millions in Paris.

Arriving at the big church, the visitor would want first to have a careful view of its exterior. If an American, he would find but little in its appearance to remind him of any church he had seen in his own country. In length

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its interior is 354 feet, and breadth 130 feet. It would require a large city block in Kansas to accommodate such a church and leave a small doorway in front.

Upon entering the building the visitor would find himself confronted by many huge and lofty columns, and the wide space to the main altar in the center of the church. Behind the "High Altar" is the chapel and altar of St. Denis, beneath which his ashes are supposed to have been placed over 1600 years ago; and near it is the tomb of Dagobert, the first French king to be buried in this church.

Napoleon Bonaparte, after he had divorced Josephine, came to St. Denis in 1810 to be married to Marie Louisa, the princess of Austria, and very many weddings and funerals of French kings have been celebrated in this ancient cathedral.

The general visitor would likely have a few minutes to walk about the sanctuary and view many of the altars along the sides of the huge church room. Soon a sufficient number of visitors will be assembled, and an attendant will take charge of them, to show the royal tombs, and other curiosities there to be viewed. Unlocking a gate near the High Altar, he will lead the party through, and begin his speech in French, telling all about the tombs which he will point out as he goes along.

This one, first approached, is for Louis XII and Anne de Bretagne, his wife; another is for Henry II and Catherine de Medicis, his queen. Each has a marble bier about four feet high, and on the top of each are marble slabs with the sculptured forms of a King and Queen in royal robes, with sceptre and crown, but with hands folded as if in earnest prayer. Then in order as reached will be shown the tombs of royalty, extending through sixteen centuries of time; but queerly enough, under none of the tombs repose the ashes of a single royal sleeper. They had been carefully deposited in these places when their obsequies had been finished, but disasters had followed in succeeding years.

During the French Revolution, in 1793, the Convention of Frenchmen decreed that the royal tombs be despoiled, and the royal ashes buried in trenches outside; and on October 12, of that year the church was raided and royalty was unceremoniously and ingloriously dumped into ditches dug for the purpose. These ditches were called "fosses communes," and were used for the general interment of all classes of people.

In 1817 when Louis XVIII was King of France, he had the ditches opened where the royal dead had been supposed to be buried, and transferred the remains found to the crypt of the church under the main or High Altar. The guide will lead the party down the steps under the church, and show the royal crypt. A light is kept burning in it, and reaching up, the visitor is enabled to look through a barred window and see several coffins which are deposited on the floor.

Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, his queen, after they were beheaded by the French mob, were buried in the place near the guillotine and their graves were carefully marked. Louis XVIII, in reinterring the royal ones, had the beheaded King and Queen carefully removed to the crypt of St. Denis. The remains supposed to have been of ancient royalty, which were gathered from the "fosses communes" are by no means certain of identity, so that Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are the only ones of Royalty, prior to the revolution, who are surely buried in the Royal Cathedral of St. Denis.

Mother Maltie's Piety.

When a new family of kittens had disappeared very mysteriously, Bessie was greatly grieved for the mother cat, and was heard to say:

"Where are your kittens, Mother Maltie?"

Just then Maltie walked off, with her tail in the air, and Bessie, raising her hand and looking up, exclaimed: "She points to heaven!"—Little Chronicle.

Club Department

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 (1889).
Ladies' Social Society No. 3, Minneapolis (1891).
Ladies' Social Society No. 4, Minneapolis (1897).
Chillico 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.]

It is with a feeling of great pleasure that we open our club department for the season. During the long vacation and in all our traveling about, the Kansas country women's clubs have been in our mind and the remembrance of them always brought a thrill of pleasure. Whenever we have met an enthusiastic club woman, east or west, even a cultivated woman of broad sympathies, we have told her what we could of the country clubs, and always the story has called out intense interest.

In the East, especially, when distances are short, and the country thickly settled, the tales we told of our rural clubs were listened to with admiration and enthusiasm. We were proud of what we could tell, and we wished our hearers could see and know their club sisters in the West, for in intelligence and depth of thought and breadth of interest the western club woman is easily the peer of her eastern prototype.

We are glad that the clubs are taking our suggestion and sending in some of their excellent papers. We think this plan will prove a benefit to us all.

The very interesting paper we present this week on "Our Feathered Friends and Foes," is one written by Mrs. Loomis and read before the West Side Forestry Club, of Topeka.

Our Feathered Friends and Foes.

Studying and reading about birds has taught me that I have known but little of their habits and ways. It has been said that we must have the birds in our hearts and then we will find them in the bush. I have always enjoyed their song, and have known a very few when I have seen them.

I am to tell about Kansas birds, but almost all of them are to be found in the eastern States, as they go west when the country becomes settled.

To classify, I will first take the birds who live on fish. Among them is the osprey, or fish-hawk, whose manner of catching fish is worthy of notice. He will fly high—100 to 200 feet—scan the water until he sees a fish, then sail around in curving lines, rarely moving his wings; then he turns and sails back. It is because the fish he was watching has moved away. He will then watch for another until he gets it; but if he drops it after catching it he will not eat it, but leaves it for eagles or other birds to devour. Another fish-eating bird is the kingfisher, who flies up and down our creeks and rivers, sure to know where fish may be taken. In season and out of season he will sit on a limb of a tree watching. When he sees one, down he goes with a chuckle and with his long bill seizes his victim.

The double-breasted cormorants live on fish and are taught to catch them for fishermen, who tie a string around their throat to keep them from swallowing them when caught. The Chinese, especially, teach them as one can teach a hawk or a sparrow. The American coot inhabits swampy, boggy ponds. They use muskrat houses to live and rear their young in. They dive for food, aquatic insects, snails, plants, etc.

The heron has a longer bill than the kingfisher, and has long legs. He can fly like the kingfisher but prefers

to wade out into the water among grasses and weeds and wait for his food to come near. He will look as if asleep until a fish or frog comes near, then all is changed; he will dart his bill into the water and if he gets a fish swallow it whole, head foremost. The pelican, duck and goose, with their web feet, are fitted for water as well as mud. Some snipes have long bills with which to prod into the soft mud in search of worms.

The seed-eating birds, sparrows, quails and chickens have cone-shaped bills, strong and sharp. The woodpecker uses his tongue to gather his food. Burroughs says he tried to feed one with currants and was amused to see it try and fail to get it with its tongue, bending it like a hook to jerk the currants up but not succeeding. He placed it with a kitten and it tried to lick its eyes.

The humming-bird and butterfly have a double-barreled tongue to sip nectar with. Ducks and geese have fleshy tongues.

We have our resident birds that stay with us all winter. They are the blue-bird, hairy and downy woodpecker, quail, meadow-lark, goldfinch, robin, nuthatch, chickadee, and cardinal, Bob-white and prairie hen. The meadow-lark, robin and bluebird are in tune with the first touch of spring. The cardinal can not wait so long; he whistles his good cheer for us in the bright days of winter. In winter these birds live on winter berries, weed-seeds, and insect eggs. They often suffer hunger, and at such times the crumbs thrown out to them as they come around the door are no doubt greatly appreciated, and they will repay us in summer by destroying the insects in our gardens and orchards. Eating the crumbs scattered one morning were seen peacocks, pigeons, squirrels, sparrows, cardinals, white throats, and a huge rat eating together amicably.

Most of our birds go south in winter, flying very high and fast and mostly at night. Some are thought to fly a mile in a minute, and they are no doubt guided by mountains and streams.

The description of the mating of birds and the building of their nests is very interesting, and their intelligence almost human. It is thought they find their old nests when coming back in the spring, but do they find their old mates?

I read an imaginary conversation among a flock of birds about building their nests. They first talked of their trouble with night prowlers, then of day trouble with hunters; but one trouble not to be suffered was among themselves. They complained that cow birds used their nests to lay their eggs in. Mr. Verio said Mrs. Verio gave the warmth of her breast to a large egg that hatched out well and strong and was a cow bird, while her own little birds came out weak and puny and soon died, and she was kept busy feeding this intruder. Mr. Touchee said, "We just peck a hole in the egg and throw it out of the nest."

Mr. Yellow Warbler said, "That is a nasty way. We just cover up the egg with another floor and lay our own eggs on that."

This represents what they really do. The cow birds are gregarious and polygamous; they exhibit no conjugal affection or love of their offspring. In summer they are found near cattle and are welcome there on account of clearing them of parasites; but, going south with other blackbirds they do much damage to rice-fields.

The brown creeper is mentioned in company with the titmouse and nuthatch, not because of sociability, but they all live on insects. The brown creeper is a singer whose notes are exquisitely pure and tender. The song of birds is compared to an orchestra; all are needed; the warble of the bluebird, the louder voice of the robin, the trilling of the hairbird, the twittering of the swallow and loud piping of the oriole. All are like instruments, and any discordant sound never fails to disturb the singers, and some time will elapse before they will resume their song.

The catbird is cousin to the mock-



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ing bird, and, like some people, likes to hear himself talk. He is exquisitely formed and graceful and when he pleases can be quite an aristocrat in his grey and velvety black. His cousin looks like him and is an artist; but he is a wag, and as a wag he is a success. He can deceive the unguarded into the belief that he is a robin, a cat, or a bird new to science. One hears him in the morning repeating the song of the woodthrush, the cardinal's notes, the song of the indigo bird, the yellow throat, viero, and the oriole.

We are all familiar with the wrens, their songs and habits. They will boldly attack larger birds and drive the house-cat by scolding. They will take possession of the nests of the martin and the bluebird, and boldly retain them. A lady tells of finding a wren sitting alone upon her nest, her mate, no doubt, being dead. She moaned and mourned for him until another came along and fed her. He had his own to feed, and took care of both until they could take care of themselves, showing a kind heart. I read of an oriole which had two mates, and they each built hanging nests on the branch of a tree and Mr. Oriole took care of both.

In another nest of orioles the young birds were trying to see which could get the highest and all fell out together. When the old birds gathered them up one was left, and was put in a basket and set in the kitchen window. Next day the old birds came and fed it, and then left it and never came again. A featherless bobolink was brought in and both were put in a cage together. It was hard to teach them to eat. They would beg to be fed at three o'clock in the morning. The lady called them twins. The oriole was named Peepsey and the bobolink, Robert Peepsey. The oriole was the brighter. Peepsey would neglect her own toilet but would pick and fix Robert's feathers, much to his disgust. Peepsey was often let out of the cage and would go upstairs, hop-

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ping from one stair to the other, then light on the lady's shoulder and watch her making beds. After a while Robert grew pretty and began to sing finely and took the lead, but his disposition was not good. Often he was left in the cage while Peepsey was taken out, and one day when she came back, Robert was furious and began a quarrel. They had to be watched until they went to sleep, and it was expected they would be friends when they awoke, as they had often quarreled and made up before. But poor Peepsey was found dead in the morning, and Robert was singing and rejoicing. This went on a few hours, then he seemed filled with remorse and soon began to pine and refuse his food, and after a few weeks, he died; and in spite of all his faults, was greatly loved and lamented.

The brown thrasher is a large, handsome songster. The notes of the ovenbird or golden crown thrush, as we generally hear them, sound like "chip," but Burroughs says he reserves a far rarer song for some nymph whom he meets in the air; there he launches into an ecstasy of song. For two years he was puzzled, as Thoreau was with his night warbler. He seemed like a disembodied spirit.

American goldfinches are hardy, gregarious, and social. Their gentle ways, bright colors, and sweet songs readily attract the attention and assure them a welcome. They are easily tamed and sing like a canary, and make a favorite cage-bird.

The barn swallow excels all others of its family in easy and graceful movements in the air, and it is thought, is the swiftest flier among birds. We have the rumped shrike, the slate-colored junco, the large, handsome fox sparrow, in his habits like the touchees, who inhabits the tangled thickets and puts in most of his time scratching among dead leaves for food. Of all our unimitative and natural songsters the bobolink is by far the most popular and attractive bird. In Louisiana they are said to sing in concert; one singer will strike a note, then another, until a flock of thirty or forty will be singing a medley which no pen can do justice to in describing. They give no such concerts in the north, still we like their song as they go soaring.

Soaring high up in the bright blue sky, Can't keep track of him if you try; Flitting around in the pasture lot, Likes to be friendly rather than not. Dancing along on the old rail fence— Sunshine and flowers where the woods commence— Got so he almost talks to me, Head a nodding, he says, says he, Bobolink, olink, olink.

Wings jet black and glossy as silk, Waistcoat a gleaming as white as milk, Dainty and slender, quicker than light, First in the morning and last one at night, Perched on the post of the barnyard gate, Singing his sweetest to waken his mate, Dressing his feathers and winking at me, Mincing around, he says, says he, Bobolink, olink, olink.

I have just run across an account of the nightingale's song. He will prolong his notes until the woods ring; then his notes seem as soft as a kiss, then loud like a threat, then soft, swelling in an amazing crescendo, then he imitates the woodwarbler, next the bullying notes of the nuthatch. One is absorbed by his tempestuous song of wild melody, next he is pleading—but no, it is declamatory, now wondrous, now fierce, triumphant, merry—it seems to mock and defy in one breath.

The bluejay is a bird of a good deal of character; he is a miser in hoarding up grain, nuts and acorns, which are often used by rats and squirrels. His harsh voice is a sentinel cry to animals and birds, when pursued by hunters, he can imitate the harsh scream of the owl for whom he has a great antipathy. He will imitate different hawks, the bleat of the lamb, the neighing of the horse, and when domesticated, will imitate the sound of the human voice. One was heard once to so exactly imitate the sound of a saw that, although it was Sunday, they could hardly believe it was not a

carpenter. One learned to whistle to a dog, call it by name, and hound him on the cattle. He is like the crow and magpie in purloining things to hide. He quarrels with birds but will submit like a coward to the kingbird.

The kingbirds are rightly entitled to their name on account of their brave attacks upon birds of prey that intrude upon their breeding grounds. The crow (his particular dislike), hawk, or eagle are obliged to flee before him. He will pursue these birds, striking them on head or back, and attacking them with such vigor that they are glad to dive and flee away.

Bob-white is known in the East as quail. Here his cheerful call-note has become his accepted name. He appears to thrive best in presence of man and if given protection and fed during our cold winters, would become quite tame. The writer of this said he once saw a nest containing nineteen eggs near a dwelling house in Woodson county, Kansas. He proposed building a fence around it to protect it from the cats and dogs he saw running around, but was told it was not necessary, they were used to seeing them running and feeding with the chickens.

We have with us the chimney swift, cuckoo, turkey, vulture, dove, pigeon, prairie hen, killdeer, yellowlegs, sandhill cranes. These are most of the different birds of Kansas, but not their different species. There are 335 North American birds, and 175 Kansas birds. Some of them have almost unpronounceable names.

The Audubon Society are trying to interest people to pass laws for the protection of birds. They give lectures and form classes for study, to teach the young their usefulness in destroying insects. Laws have been passed in the New England States, and in eleven other States against killing non-game birds. Mrs. E. B. LOOMIS. Topeka, Kans.

Water in Gasoline.

There is a constant complaint from users that the gasoline they buy contains water, and that in consequence they experience trouble with their engines, says the Horseless Age. It may be well to call attention to means for effectively separating the water from the gasoline on its way to the carburetor. It is known that fine mesh wire gauze will not let water pass, while it allows the gasoline to flow through it freely. If, then, the gasoline is caused to flow upward through a wire gauze sieve, the water will separate from it and will collect in the bottom of the vessel in which the sieve is located, from which it may be drawn by means of a cock.

The idea of such a filter for separating the water from gasoline is not at all new, several devices of this kind being actually to be had on the market, but the frequent complaint about water mixed with gasoline seems to indicate that these devices are not as well known to users as they might be. It would, of course, be better, if all gasoline sold were entirely free from water, but we know of no means of insuring this desirable condition, and at present those who want to be free from troubles of this source will do well to fit a device of the kind mentioned in their gasoline piping.

Milk for Food.

What a pity that so many children are given tea and coffee with their meals instead of milk.

The hasty pudding, of which Prof. W. O. Atwater speaks, is indeed, a savory dish when the cool autumn evenings give us all a good appetite; but many people fail to relish it because it is not always properly cooked.

The meal should be slowly sifted from the hand (while the other hand stirs vigorously) into boiling water, do not allow the water to stop boiling until all the meal is stirred in. A muslin mitten should be worn on the hand that does the stirring. W. W.

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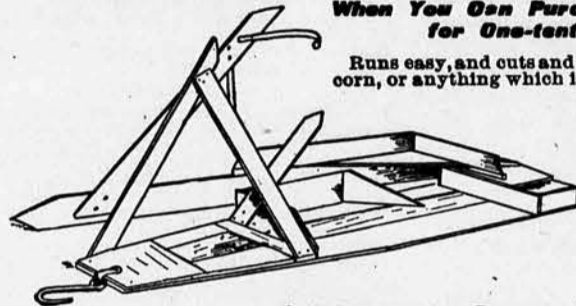


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KANSAS AUCTIONEERS.

(Continued from page 981.)
dozen new members were added during the week. Col. J. M. Sare, of Topeka, one of the new members, gave most glowing accounts of the reception the association had and was delighted with the success of the meeting, the sales, and the royal time. He says that President Burton and Secretary Kent are ideal officers and that the association is in a most flourishing condition. The annual meeting will be held at Newton in December next.

THE HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR.

Hutchinson and all Kansas have reason to feel proud of the great fair which was held in that city last week. The attendance this year was a record-breaker. It is estimated that the big day, Thursday, had an attendance of at least 25,000 while the aggregate attendance for the week was about 60,000, thus making it the equal in point of attendance of the State fairs of Missouri and Nebraska.

The agricultural display was especially good and was a revelation to people who have an idea that Hutchinson is situated in the short-grass country where little can be made to grow except sandburs and jackrabbits. The county collective exhibits competing for the World's Fair prizes were few in number but were remarkably fine in quality. But two awards were made in this class, the first prize of \$500 going to Reno County and the second prize of \$250 to Harvey County. No other awards were made in this class. The display of fruits was equally remarkable when it is remembered that owing to the late frosts of the spring and the excessively wet weather of the summer the fruit crop in Kansas was not a good one this year.

In spite of the fact that certain portions of the State suffered from a dry season following the flood in June, the display of corn, small grain, seeds, and grasses was one to be proud of. The poultry exhibit was shown in a large tent and was considered to have exceeded even that made by the State Poultry Association at its last meeting. The display of agricultural implements was the largest the writer has seen at any of the fairs of the State and served to remind one of the Nebraska State Fair which is the premier on this class of exhibits.

The strong points of the fair, however, were in the live-stock display. The exhibit of draft-horses served to bring together in a battle royal, two very strong and well known herds. J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., were present with their great herd of Percherons headed by the undefeated Casino. J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind., brought their great herd of Percherons, Belgians, and Coachers from the Nebraska State Fair, and carried away their share of the prizes.

The cattle show was especially strong and included representatives from the greatest home-bred herd of Angus cattle in the world, one of the best known Galloway herds in the West, with a very strong showing of Shorthorns from several of the best known breeders from Kansas and Missouri.

This fair was unique in that it included the first showing ever made of the newly originated "Marriage" breed of cattle.

The showing of pure-bred swine was especially fine and large enough to fill all the pens. It included some of the best herds in the West with the strong predominance in point of numbers in favor of the Poland-Chinas. The numbers of swine on exhibition included 135 Poland-Chinas from seven herds, fifty-nine Duroc-Jerseys from two herds and twenty-nine Berkshires from three herds.

The sheep exhibits included about forty head of Shropshires from two flocks.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.

Exhibitors, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., and J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Judge, C. K. Douglas, Kansas City. The exhibits and awards were as follows:

Aged stallions—First, Robison on Casino; second, Crouch on American Boy. Stallion 3 years and under 4—First and

second, J. Crouch & Son, on Vellicien and Conquerant.
Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Robison on Ben Hur; second, Crouch & Son on Strausburg.
Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Robison on Frondeur; no second.
Aged mare—First and second, Robison on Diamond and Imp. Fine.
Mare 3 years and under 4—First Robison on Zaza; no second.
Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Robison on Eulalia; no second.
Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Robison on Brunette; no second.
Brood mare with offspring—First and second, Robison.
Sweepstakes stallion—Robison on Casino.
Sweepstakes mare—Robison.
Stallion and 4 mares—Robison.
General purpose mare—Robison.
General purpose stallion—Robison on Abner.

BELGIANS.

The only exhibits made of this breed were those made by Crouch & Son, and Peter Berger, of Hutchinson.
Stallion 4 years and over—First and second, Crouch & Son.
Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Crouch; second, Berger.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors: J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., 12 head; Geo. Manville, Dearborn, Mo., 10 head; C. F. Howard, Burritt, Kans., 5 head; J. H. Reibhoff, Nickerson, 4 head; E. L. Rutledge, Little River, 3 head; A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; 3 head. Judge, Ed. Patterson, Belair, Mo.
Aged bull—First, Manville on Duke of Wildwood 12th; second, Stodder on Imp. Aylsbury Duke; third, Howard on Knight of Dover.
Bull 2 years and under 3—First, J. H. Reibhoff; no second.
Bull 1 year and under 2—First, A. L. Sponsler on Grand Count; second, Howard on Socrates; third, Rutledge on Riverdale.
Bull under 1 year—First and second, Stodder on Dare Devil and Challenger; third, Howard on Belinda's Knight.
Aged cow—First, Stodder on Marchness of Oxford 5th; second, Sponsler on Glen Rosabell.
Heifer 2 years and under 3—First and second, Stodder; third, Manville.
Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Stodder; second, Manville; third, Wm. H. Rawson.
Heifer under 1 year—First, Stodder; second and third, Reibhoff.
Champion bull—Sponsler on Grand Count.
Champion cow—Stodder on Oxford Bloom 12th.
Exhibitor's herd—First, Stodder; second, Manville.
Breeder's young herd—First, Stodder.
Get of sire—First, Stodder; second, Manville.
Produce of cow—First, Stodder; second, Howard.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors: Parker, Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans.; Robt. Milton, Stafford, Kans.; M. M. Sterns, Humboldt, Neb. Judge, L. McWhorter, Aledo, Ill.
Aged bull—First, Parrish & Miller, on Hale Lad.
Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Milton on Hale Lad 2d; second, Parrish & Miller on Gay Lad.
Yearling bull—First, Parrish & Miller on Choice Lad; second, Sterns on Jaquetta's Pride.
Bull under 1 year—First and second, Parrish & Miller on Japan Ito and Happy Lad; third, Milton on Noble Hale Lad.
Aged cow—First, Stearns on Lady Ideal; second, Parrish & Miller on Gilt; third, Milton on Lady Tweedmouth.
Heifer 2 years and under 3—First and second, Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Sweet Violet and Sunflower Happy; third, Stern on Valentine.
Heifer 1 year and under 2—First and second, Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 3d and Sunflower Rosa.
Heifer under 1 year—First and second, Parrish & Miller.
Champion bull—Parrish & Miller on Hale Lad.
Champion cow—Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Sweet Violet.
Exhibitor's herd and breeder's young herd, get of sire, and produce of cow—All went to Parrish & Miller.

GALLOWAYS.

But one large herd was represented. This belonged to S. M. Croft & Son, of Bluff City, Kans., who won eleven first premiums and three seconds. Gabrielson Bros. secured two second premiums and J. W. Athey one second. Crofts' cattle were in splendid condition and were creditable representatives of a good herd and a great breed.

HEREFORDS.

B. D. Miller, of Bluff City, was the only exhibitor and he was awarded all the prizes on aged bull, 2-year-old bull and yearling and calf, aged cow, 2-year-old, yearling and calf. Judge, Ed. Patterson.

SWEEPSTAKES.

This fair was peculiar in that it gives sweepstakes prizes for competition between breeds and includes the following classes and awards:

For animals, either sex, get of one sire, any breed—First, Parrish & Miller; second, Stodder.
Graded herd—First, Parrish & Miller; second, Stodder.
Bull, any age or breed—First, Sponsler on Grand Count; second, Parrish & Miller, on Hale Lad.
Cow, any age or breed—First, Stodder on Oxford Bloom 12th; second, Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Sweet Violet.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Exhibitors: F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson; Wm. Maguire, Hutchinson; A. P. Wright, Valley Center; Geo. Miller, Hutchinson; D. W. Kent, Hutchinson; J. D. Marshall, Walton; H. E. Lunt, Burden. Judge, F. W. Truesdale, Lyons, Kans.
Aged boar—First, Wm. Maguire; second, A. P. Wright.
Boar 1 year and under 2—First, Wright; second, Miller.
Boar 6 months and under 12—First, Wright; second, F. P. Maguire.
Boar under 6 months—First, D. W. Kent; second, F. P. Maguire.

Aged sow—First, J. D. Marshall; second, A. P. Maguire.
Sow 1 year and under 2—First, H. E. Lunt; second, A. P. Wright.
Sow 6 months and under 12—First, F. P. Maguire; second, A. P. Wright.
Sow under 6 months—First, F. P. Maguire; second, Geo. Miller.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors: J. M. Rhodes & Son, Tampa, Kans.; J. P. Sands, Hutchinson; J. L. Sands, Hutchinson; G. W. Rummel; Judge, F. W. Truesdale.
Aged boar—First, J. P. Sands.
Boar 1 year and under 2—First, J. P. Sands.
Boar 6 months and under 12—First, G. W. Rummel; second, J. M. Rhodes & Son.
Boar under 6 months—First, J. P. Sands; second, Rhodes & Son.
Aged sow—First, J. P. Sands; second, G. W. Rummel.
Sow 1 year and under 2—First, J. P. Sands; second, L. J. Sands.
Sow 6 months and under 12—First, L. J. Sands; second, J. W. Rummel.
Sow under 6 months—First, J. W. Rummel; second, Rhodes & Son.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Exhibitors: W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, and H. H. Hague, Newton. Judge, F. W. Truesdale.
Aged boar—First and second, W. R. Crow.
Boar 1 year and under 2—First and second, H. H. Hague.
Boar 6 months and under 12—First, H. H. Hague; second, W. R. Crow.
Boar under 6 months—First, H. H. Hague; second, W. R. Crow.
Aged sow—First and second, H. H. Hague.
Sow 1 year and under 2—First, H. H. Hague; second, W. R. Crow.
Sow 6 months and under 12—First, W. R. Crow; second, H. H. Hague.
Sow under 6 months—First, ———; second, W. R. Crow.

SWEEPSTAKES.

As was noticed in exhibits of cattle, the State fair is peculiar in that it pits the breeds against each other in a sweepstakes award. The following awards will include all breeds:

Senior champion boar—W. R. Crow, Duroc-Jersey.
Senior champion sow—A. P. Wright, Poland-China.
Junior champion boar—A. P. Wright, Poland-China.
Junior champion sow—A. P. Wright, Poland-China.
Sow and pigs under 6 months—First, W. R. Crow, Duroc-Jersey; second, F. P. Maguire, Poland-China; third, H. H. Hague, Duroc-Jersey; fourth, J. P. Sands, Berkshires.
Best boar and five of his get under 6 months—First, F. P. Maguire, Poland-China; second, H. H. Hague, Duroc-Jersey; third, J. P. Sands, Berkshires; fourth, Wm. Maguire, Poland-China.
Champion herd, one boar and three sows over 1 year—H. E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas.
Champion herd, one boar and three gilts under 1 year—A. P. Wright, Poland-Chinas.

HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR NOTES.

Casino, the great herd stallion at the head of J. W. & J. C. Robison's herd of Percherons, was the winner in class and champion at the State Fair at Hutchinson. This stallion has never been defeated since he won first prize in France prior to importation.

In the Shorthorn classes one-half of the premiums offered were donated by the National Shorthorn Record Association, and J. F. Stodder, owner of the Silver Creek Herd, Burden, Kans., who was the heaviest exhibitor, carried away the bulk of the prizes.

During the State Fair at Hutchinson J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., sold their first-prize 2-year-old Percheron stallion, Ben Hur, to P. J. Heidebrecht, Inman, Kans., for a cool \$1,000. He was worth the money, and yet the purchaser bought him cheap enough so that he will make money for him.

In our report of the Hutchinson Fair, it should be mentioned that one-half of the prizes given to the Aberdeen-Angus were contributed by the National Record Association of that breed. Parker, Parrish & Miller, who own about 300 head on their ranch at Hudson, were able to take practically all of the money at the fair. Their premiums footed up to \$512.

At the Hutchinson Fair, Mr. C. F. Howard, Burritt, Kans., showed a bull in the aged class that is a son of Gallant Knight, owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover. This bull bears the name Knight of Dover, and in spite of lack of any special fitting he won third in class. Gallant Knight's calves do well anywhere when fed.

The Hutchinson Daily News has erected a permanent pavilion near the secretary's office for its headquarters on the fair grounds. Here its subscribers and visitors are able to find a very satisfactory information bureau and to have the free use of the telephones. Editor Morgan and his paper are evidently highly appreciated by the people in that section of the State.

As mentioned elsewhere, the State Fair at Hutchinson was unique in having the first exhibition of the new "Marriage" cattle. This is a new breed established by Mr. John Marriage, of Kiowa County, by the judicious intermingling of the blood of a number of other breeds. The result is a red polled herd of a dark rich color, partaking somewhat of the milking qualities and color of the Red Poll, the size of the Shorthorns and the flesh-carrying ability of the Galloways. They were exhibited in a wire-fence enclosure and served to attract a great deal of attention from cattle men on the grounds who pronounced them excellent individuals. Although the herd is small as yet, Mr. Marriage finds many buyers for his cattle and is wholly unable to supply the demand.

The best-fitted herd on the State-fair grounds, taken as a whole, was the home-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Parrish & Miller's breeding farm at Hudson, Kan. The herd was headed by the prize-

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winning bull, Hale Lad, and included among its numbers the first calf ever got by Prince Ito, the famous \$9,100 bull, for whose dam Messrs. Parrish & Miller paid \$1,000 at the International Live-stock Show last December. The Prince Ito calf is named Japan Ito, and if he does not become a better animal than his sire there is disappointment in store for a number of good judges of famous cattle. This herd was fitted by Al. Fixter, who was the fitter of the great Vala and Empress Damask champion over all breeds at the Chicago International in 1900. Mr. Fixter certainly knows how to fix cattle as the footing up a total of \$512 by Parrish & Miller as their winnings at the State fair will testify.

As has been mentioned in our report of the show of pure-bred live stock at the State Fair at Hutchinson, their premium list is peculiar in that it requires the showing of all breeds of cattle, pigs or horses in the championship ring. This pits the different breeds against each other and requires the judge to decide not which is the better Shorthorn bull, but which is the better bull when all the breeds are in the ring. The result of this shake-up was that a Shorthorn bull secured the championship in his class and a Shorthorn cow in hers. A Duroc-Jersey boar was decided to be better than all the Poland-Chinas and Berkshires on the ground in the age class, while in the junior classes for both boar and sow and the senior class for sows, the Poland-Chinas were the victors. We hope that the authorities in charge will have this premium list revised before another year rolls around.

During the fair at Hutchinson a considerable number of Shorthorn breeders from the central portion of the State met at the commercial club rooms and organized the Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. A. L. Sponsler, of Hutchinson, who had the satisfaction of carrying off the grand championship prize with his bull, Grand Count, was the prime mover in the matter. The association is intended to bring together the Shorthorn interests of the State lying south and west of Dickinson County. The effort will be made to attract attention to the merits of the Shorthorn breed as the best breed of the South and West. It may be wise to hold a combination sale later; meantime meetings will be held and papers read at such times and places as may be selected. A temporary organization was effected and officers elected as follows: President, J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans.; vice-president, Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Kans.; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kans.; directors, S. C. Hanna, Howard, as chairman, J. G. Brinkman, Great Bend, H. R. Little, Hope, G. D. Stratton, Walton, W. H. Cottingham, McPherson, J. C. Robison, Towanda, and Preston Wyckoff, Corbin, as members. About twenty-five members were present at the organization and it is expected that the membership will increase to at least seventy-five by the time of the first general meeting which will be held at Wichita, Kans., on February 5-7.

The Franklin County Fair.

For thirty-seven years Franklin County has been holding annual fairs at Ottawa and the fair which closed on September 18 last was the best in the series. In fact this fair has ceased to be a county fair and it has become one of the great district fairs of the State. Ottawa has always been the center of a great agricultural region and, as was to be expected, the exhibit of agricultural products was wonderfully good and included everything that could be grown in that section from cotton to corn. Doubtless it will surprise many to know that the growing of cotton is ever attempted in the region tributary to Ottawa. Yet an exhibit of home-grown cotton was shown in the agricultural exhibit.

One notable and praiseworthy feature in the agricultural exhibit was the display of corn in samples, in five-bushel lots, and in wagon loads, and the writer thinks he has never seen better loads of corn anywhere than was shown at Forest Park. The poultry display this year was not large though the quality was good.

A remarkable feature of the swine exhibit lay in the fact that one year ago an exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys was made at Ottawa by some Missouri breeders. The general public did not know what they were although they admitted that they were good hogs. This year there were more home-grown Duroc-Jerseys exhibited than was

AGENTS: The "RAPID" a "Trace" holder without a "trace" of trouble. Simply throw back spring back.

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shown of all other breeds combined. The exhibit this year of swine included 33 head of Poland-Chinas, 32 head of Chester-Whites and 70 head of Duroc-Jerseys.

The cattle exhibit included two of the best and strongest herds of Short-horns to be found in Kansas, two herds of Herefords which had their foundation in Hesiod stock, one herd of Herefords that had its foundation in Corrector stock, and one that included both Hesiod and Shadeland Dean, one good herd of Polled Durhams, one of Angus and one of Red Polls.

Owing to the heavy rainfall the judging at this fair was delayed and our representative was compelled to leave before all the ribbons were tied. One of the officials of the fair promised to supply the KANSAS FARMER with these awards in time for publication in this

ty than J. C. Robison, of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm of Towanda, is authority for the statement that the classification as given in the Wichita premium lists is the best in Kansas, while he goes further and says that the prizes offered are better than any others in Kansas, and better even than those offered at the Missouri State Fair. Mr. Robison said this voluntarily, and with no intention of detracting from the other exhibitions, but rather to show how high he classed the Wichita fair.

As two of the many splendid special attractions to be offered by the Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival Association, at its great Wichita fair, September 28 to October 3, inclusive, none is more popular than Cresceus, 2:02½, the king of trotters, and Cate, 2:04½, the guileless pacing wonder, whose record was made without rider or driver. On Thursday the great stallion, who holds the world's trotting record for stallions, will go against the record of two minutes flat made by Lou Dillon, and every day during the meet Cate will circle the track at her best speed, going from wire to wire without rider or driver.

Missouri Breeders Organize.

The Missouri Pure-bred Stock Association effected a permanent organization at Princeton, Saturday. Breeders from various parts of the State and some from Iowa were present.

The following officers were elected: Jackson Girdner, Topsey, Mo., president; Charles I. Mullinax, of this place, secretary; P. C. McDonald, of this place, treasurer. A vice president for each breed was chosen as follows: J. A. Shira, Lineville, Iowa, Shorthorns; W. J. Girdner, Topsy, Herefords; H. C. Brantley, Ravanna, Angus; O. Hamilton, Spickard, Berkshires; W. J. Nichols, Mill Grove, Poland-Chinas; Gilbert Johnson, Harris, Chester-Whites; J. H. Hamilton, Dinsmore, Yorkshires; Wes Owens, Topsey, Shropshires; Frank Everett, Modena, Cheviots; Thomas Folly, Mercer, Angors; Robert Everett, Mill Grove, Shires; Grant Sheets, Salina, Percherons.

Champion Percheron and Coach Horses.

The French Coach and Percheron stallions, imported by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, the permanent location of their various establishments, have about finished the fair circuit for this season. A summary of their winnings has been sent us, which makes a magnificent show-yard record for 1903, which is as follows:

"Our regular summer importation that arrived here about the first of August won at the great Percheron show and at the great government show in France first prize in every stallion class and in fact nearly all of the prizes down the line to the sixth. Since their arrival here they have been shipped to several of the leading State Fairs, and although they were just recently imported and enough time had not elapsed to put them in show condition they have won wherever shown. At the Iowa State Fair our Percherons won a large majority of the prizes consisting of three firsts, two of which were given for the best groups.

"At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions, in competition with all coach breeds and all of our principal competitors, won every first prize that it was possible for them to win, as well as grand sweepstakes.

"The Ohio State Fair took place at the same time as the Minnesota State Fair, and our French Coach stallions here won every prize that it was possible for them to win. Our Percheron stallions won every prize that it was possible for them to win except two. Here our coach and draft stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen.

"At the Indiana State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and our French Coach stallions won every possible prize including grand sweepstakes. At the Kansas State Fair our French Coach and Percheron stallions won every possible prize, including sweepstakes for both breeds, as well as first prize in collection in both breeds.

"On account of two State Fairs taking place at the same time and the long distance between them, it has been necessary for us to show a different lot each time. To win under such circumstances is evidence that all of our horses are the best. A car-load of our poorest ones would make a creditable showing at any State fair or horse show, and would draw a large proportion of the prizes."

The following are the classes and the names of the horses that won at the State Fair at Topeka last week:

Percherons—4-year-olds and over: First prize, Siebert; second, Master; 3-year-olds and under 4: First on Sylvian, second on Unua; 2-year-olds and under 3: First on Bouquet. Championship group, 5 stallions, on Utilitaire, Sylvian, Parisien, Seraphin, Piston. Champion Percheron any age on Siebert.

French Coaches—4-year-olds and over: First on Serviteur, second on Vingt Hanaps; 3-year-olds and under 4: First on Amant. Championship group, 5 stallions, on Vingt Hanaps, Amant, Amaury, Val-de-Saire, Serviteur. Championship stallion any age, Serviteur.

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Myers, of Galva, Kans., will hold a public sale of Poland-China swine, of Corrector strain, and of Shorthorn bulls during the last week of October.

At the National Hereford sale held at the Minnesota State Fair 46 head sold for \$6,545, making an average of \$142; 14 bulls brought \$1,670, averaging \$119; 31 females brought \$3,875, averaging \$125. Auctioneers Woods, Edmondson, and Barclay officiated. Bidding was lively and prices generally satisfactory on all sold.

Minneola Stock Farm, owned by L. A. Keeler, Ottawa, Kans., had a very handsome show of Duroc-Jersey hogs at the great Ottawa Fair. He was one of the heaviest exhibitors and undoubtedly one of the best breeders who showed there. His herd is headed by Prince 17799, and the fourteen head which he exhibited at Ottawa demonstrated his skill as a breeder and the ability of Prince as a sire. He is also a breeder of the choicest strains of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, of

Collier
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Red Seal
Southern

A DWELLING house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., built one hundred years ago, has always been painted with Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil—nothing else.

There is not a crack, blister, blemish or imperfection of any kind in the paint. Makers of mixtures, beat this record if you can!

Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

If interested in paint or painting, address

National Lead Co., Clark Ave. and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

which he offers birds and eggs in season. Mr. Keeler is a young man, but he has started right, and has already acquired great skill as a breeder and feeder. His hogs were among the best shown at Ottawa and are only samples of what he has for sale. His advertising card will appear on page 998 this week.

At the Ottawa Fair Mr. V. R. Ellis, one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in the West, acted as judge of the Shorthorn classes, and E. E. Axline, the great Poland-China breeder of Oak Grove, Mo., judged all the swine classes. Good stock demands good judges, and Ottawa was peculiarly fortunate in selecting two men whose character is so far above reproach that no dissenting murmur is ever heard among the exhibitors for whom they judged.

On last page of this issue will be found the sale advertisement of Thomas White's Hereford cattle. The foundation of this stock was selected from some of the best herds in America and chosen with a view of getting large, smooth-fleshed animals. Four of the bulls are of serviceable age and should head good herds. The cows included are a choice bunch, and any one desiring first-class stock will do well to attend this sale. This herd has never failed to carry off blue ribbons in competition open to all breeds.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found announcement of the breeder's combination sale to be held at Sabetha, Kans., October 8 and 9. On the 8th there will be sold choice consignments of 24 registered Shorthorn cattle and 50 Poland-Chinas. For catalogue of the first day's consignment address Jas. P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans. The day following there will be a breeder's combination sale of 50 head of Duroc-Jersey swine, consisting of 2 yearling boars, 4 brood sows, 25 spring males, and the remainder will be gilts of March and April farrow. All the swine is eligible to record, and is a topsey selection from eight different herds. For catalogues of the Duroc-Jerseys address J. B. Davis, Manager, Fairview, Kans. This two-days' combination is the first of the regular series which have been inaugurated by breeders of northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska, who in this their first event have put up a very attractive offering of choice selections from the different breeding establishments represented.

J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans., is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine whose influence is sure to be felt in the advancement of this breed. He was the heaviest exhibitor in the record-breaking show at the Franklin County Fair last week. Although we are unable to report the winnings at this time, owing to our failure to receive them, an inspection of the show herd of Mr. Staadt satisfied us that he carried away his full share of ribbons from this fair. He will dedicate the splendid new sale pavilion at Forest Park on October 3, by making a sale of a draft from his splendid herd. Lovers of Duroc-Jerseys will here find an opportunity to get the best. The sale will be presided over by Col. J. W. Sparks, which alone insures a good sale. He will be assisted by Col. W. C. Parks. The new live-stock pavilion in Forest Park is the finest building in the State of Kansas for its purpose, and buyers can be assured of comfort regardless of the weather during the sale. Write to J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans., for catalogue.

Kansas is coming to the front as the leader in breeding Berkshire swine. She now owns the largest herd of Berkshire swine in the world, and has other herds of this breed that are rapidly becoming prominent. At the Iowa State Fair there were only 209 Berkshires shown in a total of 2576 hogs. At the Nebraska State Fair there were only 77 Berkshires shown in a total of 1432 swine, and at the various prominent Kansas fairs we feel sure that the proportionate showing will be much greater. Mr. Will H. Rhodes, East Lynn Herd, Tampa, Kans., who won added fame by paying the highest price ever paid for a Berkshire hog in the Kansas City pure-bred sales and who later won the State championship on Berkshires at the American Royal, announces that the Kansas breeders of Berkshire swine will hold a combination sale at Herlington on November 12 next. All the breeders of Berkshires in the State are invited to contribute to this sale provided they have good animals to offer. Mr. Rhodes is another graduate of the State Agricultural College whose success is pronounced.

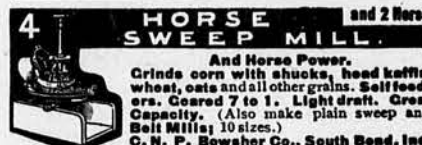
On October 14, C. F. Garver & Son, owners of the Prairie Dell Herd of Poland-Chinas, Abilene, will hold a sale of seventy-five head of the best Poland-China swine ever raised on this famous breed-



FOR COAL, WOOD AND LIGNITE

Diameter of Firepots and Prices
10-inch, \$3.97
12-inch, \$5.18
14-inch, \$6.70
16-inch, \$7.68
18-inch, \$9.75

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ing farm. This herd was formerly headed by Old Hadley, who was sold some time since to McPherson County. The present herd boar is Kansas Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, out of Lady Wilkes, and the second herd is the American Royal prize-winner, Hard to Beat, by Big Bone Tecumseh. This sale will include 25 head of yearlings and sows with litters, 25 spring boars, and 25 spring gilts. They are the same identical breeding as were the hogs sold in his February 18 sale which made the phenomenal record of \$42 average on fifty head. The animals offered in this sale, however, are better than those of the February sale, and are the best that has ever been raised at Prairie Dale. As before mentioned, Mr. Garver had the proud record of having topped the market 2½ cents for the past two years with the culs of his herd. One can then guess what the breeding stock retained is like.

Dispersion sales of Polled Durhams are somewhat unusual in the West, and dispersion sales of good Polled Durhams are unusual anywhere. It is with pleasure then that we call attention to the announcement of the dispersion sale to be held by A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Mo., on October 6, at Kansas City sale pavilion. Mr. Burleigh has been a breeder of high-class Polled Durhams for fifteen years. He was one of the seven charter members and was the first secretary of the American Polled Durham Breeders' Association. It has always been his aim to secure the best that was attainable in building up his herd, and he has bought over \$4,000 worth of the best blood in the last three years. Buyers at this sale will therefore get the cream of the fifteen-years' labor in building up this herd. The offering will consist of 43 head, 32 females and 11 bulls. The females are all in the prime of their usefulness, and 60 per cent of them will have calves at foot and be rebred. The balance were all bred and will drop their calves shortly. These animals are all double-standard, and it is a matter of pride to the Kansas Farmer to point to the four sample pedigrees shown on the last page in Mr. Burleigh's advertisement, and to say that the individuals are just as good as the pedigrees. Mr. Burleigh has an enviable reputation for square dealing as well as of being a successful breeder, and we regard this dispersion sale as an opportunity not to be missed. Address him at Knox City, Mo., for catalogue.

To J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa, Kans., belongs the honor of dedicating the magnificent new live-stock pavilion in Forest Park by holding a sale of 60 head of his splendid Poland-Chinas on October 1. These hogs will be about equally divided as to sex, and will constitute about the best offering that Mr. Killough has ever made in a public sale. He is one of the oldest breeders in Kansas, and his present herd represents the brains and skill applied during thirty years of application in building up this herd. There will be 33 fall and spring boars, and 27 sows and gilts offered at this time. Among the choice fall boars, perhaps the best one is a son of Ottawa Chief, by Chief Eclipsed, out of A's Chieftess, a granddaughter of Chief Tecumseh 2d. The best breeding sow on the place is thought to be Best Tecumseh, and some members of her lit-

(Continued on page 998.)



L. S. Kent, Hutchinson, the popular secretary of the Kansas Auctioneers' Association.

issue. As this report has not yet arrived we are obliged to defer the awards until the report is received.

Shorthorns were exhibited by C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, and C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. Herefords were shown by Henry Ackley, Wellsville, and Wesley Sloan, Wellsville. E. P. Pendleton, Richmond, and Chas. Specht, Rosemont. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, showed a nice bunch of Polled Durhams, H. E. Curtiss, Pomona, showed several head of Angus and Groenmiller & Son, Centropolis, had a good herd of Red Polls filling all classes. The hog-breeders were, in Poland-Chinas, J. R. Killough & Son, 27 head; J. N. Woods, 6 head; Duroc-Jerseys, Rankin & Wilson, Quenemo, 6, P. H. Kirk, Garnett, 11, J. F. Staadt, Pomona, 24, A. A. Linn, Ottawa, 11, M. G. Lancaster, Ottawa, 4, L. A. Keeler, Centropolis, 14; Chester-Whites, C. P. Stauffer, Pomona, 9, A. E. Staley, Ottawa, 21, J. F. Given, Waverly, 2. Several county special prizes were offered which resulted in a keen contest between the breeds; victory however finally perched on the Duroc-Jersey herd shown by J. F. Staadt.

There was a considerable exhibit of draft horses made by local horsemen with from one to six entries each. The entries included stallions together with home-bred mares and a fine bunch of colts. The display of roadster-bred and general-purpose colts was also very fine. There is evidently much interest in draft classes in and about Ottawa.

Southern Kansas Fair.

At Wichita next week—September 28 to October 3—the big State fair and carnival will be held with premiums amounting to over \$5,000, and with purses for the speed ring reaching to a like amount, the Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival association rightfully may expect the Wichita Fair and Carnival to be one of the most successful ever given in the West. The association is incorporated and is composed of business men of the city, men whose hearts are in the upbuilding of the Southwest, and who, when they undertake to do anything, always succeed in doing it the right way. The money for the premiums is on deposit in the Wichita banks, and will be paid to the prize winners as soon as the judges have made and announced their awards, while the purses in the speed ring will be turned over to the winners at the close of each race.

Indications are that the live-stock exhibit will be the greatest ever shown in the State, and no less competent authori-

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differ widely from the complicated "bucket bowl" types. Its bowl has no complications; all others have. It has a waist high milk vat; all others are head high. It has bottom feed, simple, accessible gearing, stands on its own bottom. No other does. Skims clean, turns easy. Ask any user. Free Catalogue No. 105. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa. The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill.



In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

How to Make Cheese on the Farm.

Several inquiries have been received asking how to make cheese on the farm. The following directions are from a symposium on the subject in the Practical Farmer:

S. E. Kellogg, Danbury, Conn.—First make your rennet, which will improve with age. Take the stomach of hogs, if possible, better than pigs. Get some of calves also and treat as follows: Soak and clean well two days, changing the water twice a day, then drain. Put a thin layer of rock salt in a stone jar, add some of the rennet alternately until the jar is filled; then add a few sage leaves on top; cover jar and set in cellar, where it will make a brine which will be the fluid rennet for the cheese. Do not disturb until used, when if the brine is scant add a little water and set away for another time. It will keep for several years, improving with age. If you can not get calves' stomach at the same time, add it later, or the hog's alone will make good cheese. For a good-sized cheese take forty quarts of fresh milk, or use twenty quarts of night's milk warmed and added to the morning milk; put in a clean brass kettle or other vessel large enough so that you can set on a stove. The milk must be luke-warm; better fresh from the cows. Stir a few moments first, then add to it three-quarters of a cup strong rennet (mine was three years old); if not very strong add more; pour into the milk, cover with fly netting, putting a long, thin wooden knife under it. Let stand about an hour when the curd should come; cut through it, and when the whey looks green, slice with the knife into squares, carefully dipping out the whey, which throw away, as this must not be fed to the pigs. Set kettle on the stove and with the knife, or hand, which is better, gently stir until the heat stings your hand; take off and dip into a piece of cheese-cloth to drain. I have a basket made of wide splints with low sides and a flat bottom, putting a little ladder under it over a tub, into which I put the cloth and dip in the curd, letting the whey run out slowly; leave a few moments, when cut a little, gather up the cloth, pushing the curd together until you can twist the ends of cloth, when curl it up and turn the cheese upside down, placing a stone on top. Drain one hour, cut it up fine and salt to taste and put in a hoop, put in press and gradually adjust the weights; let stand over night. In the morning take out and chop very fine, adding a little more salt if needed. Take fresh piece of cheese-cloth and put in the hoop again, putting a round piece of cloth under the lid, smoothing carefully; place in press, adding heavier weights. After standing about twelve hours take out and turn over, trimming edges smooth and turning each time, using a clean cloth each time. When pressed so the edges are smooth cut a strip of cheese-cloth to fit around sides of cheese a little wider than the cheese, which smooth down on top and bottom of cheese, adding a circular piece of cloth for top and bottom of cheese. Put in press and press firmly so cloth will adhere firmly to the cheese, and

when the cheese looks dry take from press, rub with butter all over for three weeks, turning over and rubbing with the butter every day at first, then alternately. Put the cheese during this process where you are sure the little flies can not get into the cheese, as they are your enemies in making cheese. We find our cheese keeps well if not available, as it seems to disappear very rapidly when on the table. If your whey does not turn a little green add more rennet, as you have not enough in. The best cheese depends upon the right quantity of rennet. Pack cheese in oil paper in boxes.

Lizzie J. Ward, Chestnut, Va.—I write this for the benefit of the very poor, who, like myself, are trying to pay for a home, but at the same time like to set a good table. Mother paid 25 cents for two calves' stomachs, but only one was fit to use. This was well salted and hung in the well. She then sent me a rather small piece of this old-fashioned rennet. I put it in a bowl and poured almost a pint of water over it and put in a cool place for several hours. We had the milk from two good cows, except what was needed for a calf, a little pig, and a family of four. The night's milk was strained in a dish-pan holding about four gallons. Less than half a pint of water off the rennet was poured into the milk and thoroughly stirred. The pan was then set on the stove and the milk heated about the same as dish-water. It was then set away and allowed to cool. Once in a while I would slightly press on the milk to see if the curd had formed. This can be easily told by the firmness of the milk. When ready to cut, take a knife with a thin blade and cut in half-inch strips, then cross and you have it in squares. Now let stand a few minutes before doing any more. When the whey looks clear, or rather greenish, it is right. Take a saucer and dip the whey off as dry as possible. Then with a sharp knife cut the curd very fine. Put this in a bucket and let down in the well to keep cool. In the morning proceed just the same as the evening before. Now thoroughly mix both curds and sprinkle over all a tablespoonful of fine salt. I had no hoop or press. For a hoop I took an old six-quart tin bucket without a bottom, spread a piece of very thin muslin in this and pressed the curd in it. For a press, husband nailed a short piece of heavy board about two feet above the porch floor, set an old chair with a clean board on it a short distance in front of this; placed the tin bucket on the clean board, drew the cloth carefully over the top, put a round board on this (not quite so wide as the bucket) and a block of wood on the board. Then took a long board, placed one end under the strip on the wall, let the board pass over the bucket, and at the other end put a stone on the board. After awhile increase the weight. After noon turn the cheese and press again. Turn three or four times and press until the next afternoon. Take out of the press and grease all over with fresh butter. I had no place to keep my cheese secure from skippers. So I got a nice, smooth board about one foot wide and three feet long, bored three holes along each side, got three small hickory withes, and stuck in the holes in the board in such a way that the withes bent up like hoops. I then took about two and one-quarter yards of very thin muslin and made a sack to draw over this board. I put my cheese on the board, drew the sack over all, tied it up, put the board on a chair and set it in as cool a place as I could find. Every day for four weeks I took the cheese out, rubbed it well, and if necessary used a little more butter, turned it over on the board and carefully tied it up. This cheese weighed five and three-quarter pounds, and at five weeks old was the best cheese I ever ate. By borrowing some milk, I made a cheese weighing ten and one-quarter pounds. This is a very nice size.

The most valuable medal in existence is the Blake victory medal, struck in 1683. It is of gold, oval in shape, and its original cost was \$1,500.



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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

I put in one of them last year because the agent claimed it was "just as good" as a DE LAVAL machine and was \$10.- cheaper. I have looked about and gotten some separator experience since then and I find now that I could have bought a DE LAVAL machine of greater actual capacity for less money in the first place, while I have lost money every day through the imperfect skimming of this machine, aside from hard running and trouble of all kinds from infernally poor construction.

I am going to have a DE LAVAL machine now if I have to "junk" this old one for scrap-iron. I know it will save its cost the first year of use and should be good for twenty years. I find all well-informed dairy farmers are using DE LAVAL machines and that there are over 400,000 of them.

A De Laval catalogue may save this experience.

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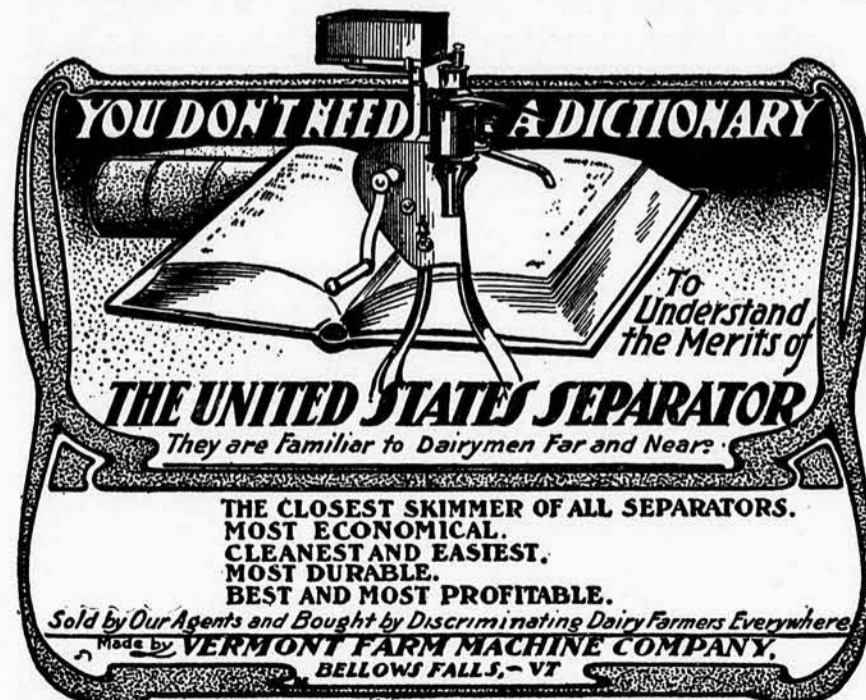
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Home and Grange.

"Home's not merely four square walls—
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart has
built."

It is said that the sweetest words in our language are Mother, Home and Heaven, but to my mind the sweet word "home" combines them all.

The greatest influences we can have over future generations are the lessons taught in our homes; and we who live on the farm have a great advantage over those who live in the city, away from its strife and contention, brought in contact with nature every day of our lives, away from the vices created by man. Is it to be wondered at that nearly all our great men were born in humble homes on the farm? Love, cleanliness, order, sunshine, harmony and forbearance are all combined in the sweet word "home," and we mothers have the greatest responsibilities who are rearing a family of boys and girls, whose young minds must be nurtured with the care that will fit them to cope with the battle of life. And the discouraging part of it is, that children carefully reared at home, constantly taught to do unto others as they would be done by, when called upon to leave the home nest find such a difference between the principles taught at home and life in the public world, they become discouraged and allow themselves to merely drift with the tide, home influence pulling one way, public influence the other, causing a constant warring between the two.

Home, the most beautiful, the most sacred of human inventions—is it not passing strange that there are men and women who do not care for home?

When one thinks of mother, she is always connected with the love of home. With her we do not realize its completeness until, without her, we are brought to realize its incompleteness.

Nor can the mother alone make home ideal without the help of others of the household. There is no true happiness in "I and mine;" let it be "we and ours."

A woman who has the care of the house, the dairy, the poultry, the garden and the laundry, needs a smile of appreciation at least from the husband when he comes in to his dinner or supper and finds his meal all ready and waiting for him, though she may be too warm and tired to eat. Give your wife a smile and a kind word, instead

of directing your attention to company or the hired man. How many times, brothers, you could dispel that worn look in your wife's face with a smile and a kind word; how it would lighten her burden for the rest of the day at least.

We have careful thought of the stranger, And smiles for the sometimes guest; But for our own the bitter tone, Though we love our own the best.

The Grange is doing so much for us as mothers that we can not afford to miss a single meeting, and by so attending perhaps we can assist some one else with a kind word spoken in season, or a warm clasp of the hand.

We build the Grange as we build our homes: In both we have our influence to a greater or less degree, according to our strength of purpose and our magnetism.

Let us brighten our home and our grange with music and flowers, bringing the young people to them. Let us wear off the rough edges of our natures by constant association with others. Give and take, and we will build better than we know.—Mrs. H. E. Wing, in Washington State Grange.

A Few Reasons Why the Farmer Should Be Contented.

BY MRS. H. U. MARTIN.

To one who looks at this subject from an impartial standpoint, a lesson can be drawn any evening if you walk through the streets of our own city of Rochester. Girls from fourteen to twenty, boys who are the idols of some mother's heart are strolling or wheeling, as the case may be, learning lessons, what? Surely not virtue and goodness, but lessons which will bedew some one's pillow with tears, lessons whose effects will reach through all time and into eternity. Not so with the farmer's daughter. The case is rare indeed where there is a parallel.

This one fact should offset many disadvantages, for the value of the boy or girl who lives to-day is immeasurable, not alone to his or her home and family, but he is destined to prove a potent factor for good or evil throughout America, so far reaching is the influence radiated. Once more I say be content! that your lot has been cast among the farmers.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the farms owned and held by direct descendants of the men who cleared their lands and made their town are few and far between. What was the leading cause? One prominent fact stares us in the face and meets with no denial. Americans desire to live too fast and the farmer who lived here, say fifty years ago,—perhaps a little more—grew weary and discontented, and thrust the disagreeable fact perpetually before his family. No allowance was made then as now for debilitated nerves, and for want of a better cause, the farm and farmer's life were given as sufficient reasons for all the disappointments, all the pinching and saving and denials which then composed so large a part of American life. What was the result? Look around you and you have your answer. The boys went to college. They left the farm disheartened to commence with, some of them to-day filling positions where life seems easy, but the large percentage have never accumulated enough of this world's goods to redeem the mortgage put on the farm to give them the start, and more than one of them to-day receives practical assistance from those who remain on the farm. On the other hand let us notice those who had the courage to remain on the farm. Comfortable homes, most of them paid for, and the most independent man ever created is your American farmer, and justly so. The feeling inherent in every man, to acknowledge no man his master, finds here broader scope for expansion than elsewhere. His hours of labor he decides for himself, his methods, materials, machinery, in fact everything connected with his labors are but the outgrowth of his mighty will.

Do you wonder then that independence forms so large an element of American character, when you stop to consider that the bone and fiber and

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sinew of American institutions are the products of the American farm?

Look at those who have filled the Presidential chair. From whence did they spring? Our country's father, Washington, born and bred a farmer. Adams, Jackson, Jefferson and our own unparalleled martyr to principle, whose life was so nearly perfect that even his opponents loved him; whose name stands out in history grander than any other American, spotless,—our beloved Lincoln,—Grant, Garfield, where did they learn the lessons which made them what they were—the men to control and lead the American hosts to victory and success, the men, thank God, that America needed? They were the sons of farmers, every one of them, who inculcated principle and integrity, a love of justice, a respect for every man's rights, a belief in a Divine Power, a reverence for American institutions and respect for themselves.

Another point worthy of note is the fact that our credit as a Nation depends largely upon the position the farmers are to occupy in the political world. We have grown to connect bribery, dishonesty, corruption and selfishness with city politicians, but we must admit that their success or defeat is largely dependent upon the rural districts. Is it not a cause for content then that the reputation which is to be chosen rather than great riches, belongs to the farmer? As a man in business, in church, in politics, show me any profession (if we except the clergy.) I care not where you look for it, where you find it, where you find a larger percentage of integrity, honor, uprightness, generosity, perseverance than among the farmers of America. Have we not Na-

tional pride? Will not these facts bring a warm glow of satisfaction to the most disconsolate farmer extant? As we review the few years of depression in business and compare the outlook at this meeting, we ask whatever the present situation, is not as conducive to encouragement as we could expect unless we demand the impossible? We find in our financial reports that we have a better demand abroad for our bread-stuffs than for years, with many ships chartered months ahead to carry our goods to foreign ports. What can our people desire as conditions precedent to a manifestation of faith. No nobler career is open to young men to-day than agriculture. The old idea that a farmer was not nor ever could be a real gentleman and was unfitted for good society because of his occupation is well nigh exploded. Of course this is all wrong. The man who is a good farmer, raises and educates his family, does his private duty in town, county, State and National affairs and faithfully executes the political, social or religious trusts reposed in him by his peers, that man's life is full of all that is best in this world. He may not amass millions but he does obtain a competence upon which to live in comfort. How, then, do we stand? Have the facts stated proven the position assumed at the heading of this article, viz, that sufficient reasons do exist to make the farmer content? Is it not a lamentable truth that the too common discontented condition of the farmer is a part of his natural make-up and not caused by his surroundings?

Would he not have been the same irritable croaker in any position in life where fate chanced to put him?

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The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry at Topeka.

The poultry exhibit at the State fair at Topeka was a credit to the poultrymen of the State. It seemed like old times of a dozen years ago to see so many fowls and fanciers congregated together. As every one knows, the fall of the year is a bad time to exhibit chickens. It is between two seasons in poultrydom. The biddies' summer clothes are faded out and threadbare and they have not had time, or have lacked money to purchase their winter garments. Occasionally one among them, probably of the elite, is found dressed to kill, up to the very latest fashion; but the majority are dirty, ragged, and forlorn. Hence the poultryman's reluctance to exhibit his chickens at this time of the year. They really have "nothing to wear;" and have as much right to remain at home as a young lady has to stay away from church on Easter Sunday because she has no new bonnet. Notwithstanding all this, the chickens were out in goodly numbers and the poultry display was one of the main features of the fair.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, as usual, led in quantity with a fine lot of youngsters and several pens of old birds. C. E. Short took first honors in old birds, with Miss Emma Decker close after him. J. K. Thompson won out on young birds with some extra good colored birds.

White Plymouth Rocks were also well represented and showed up well. W. L. Bates and Frank L. Whittaker divided honors, both getting one first and one second premium. Thomas Owen had two pens for exhibiting only, Buff P. Rocks fair in quality.

There were not many Silver-laced Wyandottes, but those shown were good, Mrs. Barnes taking first honors in young and old, W. R. Comstock second.

Of Golden Wyandottes there was but one pen, a good one, shown by F. D. Gahagan. White Wyandottes were fairly represented, Mrs. R. S. Paxton and Mr. Lyon getting first and second on old birds and F. D. Gahagan and Harry Bates the honors on young birds.

Buff Wyandottes were not numerous but were of good texture, Col. Hughes taking first honors in both old and young birds.

There was a good display of Buff Cochins, all shown by one man, Clarence Young. They were extra good in color, shape and size.

Black Langshans were out in full force with a keen rivalry among the exhibitors. Col. Hughes took the blue ribbons on old birds, with D. Q. Diven second. In young birds there was an extra good pen shown by J. L. Forsyth while Diven had a very good pen that took second.

White Leghorns made a very large and creditable showing, E. B. Alek taking the bulk of the ribbons, though Mrs. Annie L. Pinkerton had an extra fine lot of young birds and captured the blue ribbon.

Mrs. Jennie T. Warren, of Cottonwood Falls, had two good pairs of Rose Comb White Leghorns and won first and second premiums.

J. D. Graham, of Salina, showed two fine pens of Blue Andalusians and secured all honors. These birds are the progenitors of the "old blue hen" we read about that used to lay one egg on every week-day and on Sunday, too.

Turkeys were scarce, there being only two pairs of White Hollands on exhibition. Where were all the Mammoth Bronzes with such good premiums offered as \$5 and \$2 for first and second pairs?

Mr. Sechurt, of Meriden, showed two pairs of Indian Runner ducks. They are the Leghorns as layers in the duck family. Mr. Sechurt says they lay all the year round, and all the ducks lay, there being no shirkers among them.

A fine display of pet stock was made by D. A. Wise, comprising Belgian hares, white rabbits, black rabbits, Guinea pigs and other pets. The pre-

miums of \$10 and \$5 on first and second display of pigeons brought out a great number of birds, there being no entry fees, and close on to three hundred birds. Topeka is noted as a great pigeon town, and she sustained her reputation. C. E. Fairchild took first premium and Col. Hughes second.

There were two good premiums offered for the heaviest pair of fowls in the Asiatic class, and the heaviest in the American class, and there was great rivalry to secure these. Col. Hughes captured both prizes with his Langshans weighing seventeen and one-half pounds, and Buff Wyandottes weighing sixteen and one-half pounds. By the way, Col. Hughes captured more prizes than any two men in the show room. He is evidently in training to knock out Jeffries at the great winter show to be held at the auditorium in Topeka during the second week of January, 1904.

J. H. Donahue, of Hoyt, had a display of capons which attracted great attention. They weighed ten pounds each, and Mrs. Donahue says she gets 15 cents per pound for them. One dollar and a half is a pretty good price to get for a 5-months-old bird. She says she has 150 of them and it is no great trick to caponize them, she doing the work herself. She has over 700 Barred Plymouth Rocks on her farm near Hoyt.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Company had two incubators in operation and hatched out chickens by the hundred. And Johnson came also—or, rather, Johnson's representative, Mr. Holcomb—with a brand new type of incubator called "Old Trusty," or "Johnson's Best." Everybody knows Johnson, "Sure Hatch Johnson," is what he is known by, the most original incubator man in the United States. He invented the Sure Hatch machine, but now claims to have a better one. We will keep tab on it and see.

The writer, who was the superintendent of the show, wishes to pay a tribute of praise to his assistant superintendent, Frank L. Whitaker, and his helper, Geo. Payne. No show ever had a better caretaker than Frank Whitaker, nor a more willing worker than Payne. They cared for the wants of the chickens and of the exhibitors better than any men we have seen at our great shows, and we have attended shows at both Chicago and New York.

The exhibitors as a whole were pretty well satisfied with the awards, and went away with a determination to improve them, against the great battle in January. The management made a mistake in thinking it was ducks we were going to exhibit in place of chickens; but will provide for us next year, if not a permanent building, at least a tent that will not leak when the rain descends and the floods come.

THE AWARDS.

The premiums were as follows: Barred Plymouth Rocks—First pen of old birds, C. E. Short, Topeka; second pen, Miss Emma Decker, Tecumseh; third pen, J. H. Donahue, Hoyt. First pen of young birds, J. K. Thompson, Topeka; second pen, Wm. Vesper, Topeka; third pen, J. K. Thompson.

White Plymouth Rocks—First pen of old birds, W. L. Bates, Topeka; second pen, Frank L. Whiteker, Topeka; third pen, Wm. Randolph, Lawrence. First pen of young birds, Frank L. Whitaker; second, W. L. Bates; third, Usher & Jackson, Topeka.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—First pen of young birds, L. R. Taylor, Topeka.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—First pen of old birds, Mrs. W. J. Barnes, Topeka; second pen, W. R. Comstock, Topeka. First pen of young birds, Mrs. W. J. Barnes.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—First pen of old birds, F. D. Gahagan.

White Wyandottes—First pen of old birds, R. S. Paxton, Topeka; second, Thos. S. Lyon, Topeka. First pen of young birds, F. D. Gahagan; second, Harry P. Bates; third, Thos. S. Lyon.

Buff Wyandottes—First pen of old birds, Col. J. W. F. Hughes. First pen of young birds, Col. Hughes.

Buff Cochins—First pen of old birds, Clarence D. Young, Topeka. First and second pen of young birds, Clarence D. Young.

Black Langshans—First pen of old birds, Col. Hughes; second pen, D. Q. Diven, Topeka; third, C. R. March, Topeka. First pen of young birds, J. L. Forsyth, McLouth; second pen, D. Q. Diven; third pen, Col. Hughes.

S. C. White Leghorns—First, second and third pens of old birds, E. B. Alek, Topeka. First pen of young birds, Anna L. Pinkerton & Co., Hastings, Neb.; second and third pens, E. B. Alek.

R. C. White Leghorns—First and second pens of old birds, Mrs. Jennie R. Warren, Cottonwood Falls.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—First pen of old birds, Mrs. Edith Clark, Topeka; second, James Cuthbert, Topeka. First pen of young birds, Mrs. Edith Clark.

Blue Andalusians—First pen of old birds, J. D. Martin, Salina. First pen of young birds, J. D. Martin.

Pit Games—First and second pens of old birds, H. W. Goit, Topeka. First pen of young birds, H. W. Goit.

White Holland Turkeys—First and second pairs, L. R. Taylor.

Best display of Belgian hares—D. A. Wise, Topeka.

Best display of white rabbits—D. A. Wise.

Best display of Guinea pigs—D. A. Wise.

Best display of pigeons—First, C. S. Fairchild, Topeka; second, Col. J. W. F. Hughes; third, Hix Scaman, Topeka.

Best display of pet stock—D. A. Wise, Topeka.

Best dozen eggs—First, D. B. Diven; second, Col. Hughes.

Heaviest pair of fowls in American class—Col. Hughes.

Heaviest pair of fowls in Asiatic class—Col. Hughes.

Best display in American class—J. H. Donahue, Hoyt, Kans.

Best display in Asiatic class—Clarence D. Young.

Best display in Mediterranean class—E. B. Alek.

Best incubator at work—Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Clay Center, Neb.

Best brooder at work—Sure Hatch Incubator Company.

Sick Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you tell me in your poultry column what is the matter with my chickens, and please suggest a remedy? They are sick only one or two days, are weak in the back, and will not eat after they are taken sick. They seem to suffer a great deal; the young and the old both die. I feed them corn and Kafir-corn, and they get fresh water from a spring.

G. A. D.

Lyon County.

Answer.—The symptoms of the disease are not stated minutely enough for us to determine its nature, but from the fact of their dying in one or two days, we would judge it to be the cholera. For cholera there is no sure remedy, though the Buckeye Cholera Cure comes highly recommended. Keep the sick fowls from the healthy ones and change or spade up their yards. When feeding, do not throw the feed among the filth of the yards, as more diseases originate from this source than from any other. Feed on clean boards of troughs.

To others who may need information concerning sick chickens we would say, please describe the symptoms as fully as possible, so that we may be able to answer you intelligently and concisely.

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Forestry on the Farm.

(Continued from page 984.)

as capital; he does not care especially what the interest on his capital thus invested amounts to (that is for the lumber company); the farmer thinks that his woodlot must either give him as much usable material as possible or the largest return in dollars and cents. He takes up the question usually from the point of view of immediate profit, and he begins to cut his woodlot in order to get from it what he most immediately needs, and usually that is his cordwood, his fence-posts, and timber for his house or his barn. He goes at it generally in the wrong way, because the material he needs is usually the best material on the ground. The farmer wants straight timber, his wife wants clean-split stuff for the stove, and he himself wants rails that will split easily. So he takes the best there is. The result is shown over thousands of square miles in woodlots producing a very small fraction of what they might easily yield.

It is one of the most difficult things to give more than general directions for handling woodlots unless you go on the ground and see what they need. The forester who attempts to give advice as to handling any tract that has been cut over in this way has a piece of work on hand very much like that of a doctor, and he is constantly obliged to compromise with the things he would like to do, because of mistakes already made. There are, however, certain general directions which may be very briefly touched upon.

The first is, in cutting out your woodlot, take the bad trees and the trees of the kinds that you do not want reproduced. The composition of any piece of forest is necessarily determined by the seed trees which produce the trees from which it grew. It is perfectly obvious that if you want white oaks in your woodlot, you must leave the white oaks and cut out the other trees. The selection of the best and most useful species by the farmer has led to very serious deterioration in the character of the woodlots over the eastern parts of the United States. As I came across by rail from San Francisco a little while ago, I was immensely struck by the wretched condition of the woodlots along the line of the railroad. Everywhere the best timber had been cut. The wood had been taken out almost entirely without regard to the future crop, and, as the leaves were off, I could see the extremely poor and unproductive condition of a great majority of the woodlots along the road. This matter is of enormous importance, because between one-third and one-half of the forests of the United States is in the hands of farmers, and depends for its preservation and right treatment on the point of view that the practical farmer takes of the handling of his woodlot.

Having stated these obvious things about selection of species, the next thing is the choice of the individual trees. Pay no attention whatever to the distribution of the trunks on the ground. It makes no difference that the intervals between the trunks of the trees are unequal. A tree's health is almost entirely determined by the crown, and that is the place to look in deciding what trees to take and what to leave, remembering always that the more valuable kinds of trees are to be left for seed and the unsound ones taken out everywhere. The place to look is at the crown. Select your trees so that what remain will be so spaced that each one will have the best possible amount of growing space. fortunate for the trees to stand too far apart than too close together. What is wanted is a healthy stand of the most valuable kind of timber, and for that we must have tall, straight trees, with trunk clear of branches far above the ground. They must have room enough, but not too much room. I make this point strongly, because I find in dealing with men on the ground that their first idea, as a rule, is to thin out, and generally to thin out far too strongly. In that way danger lies. Give your trees sufficient growing space, but be careful not to give them too much. If you admit too much light

to the ground, so that it dries out and the grass starts, it becomes difficult for the young seedlings to gain a footing. You must keep the soil moist and loose and in condition for a good seed-bed, and to that end keep the forest dense.

There are two kinds of cutting which the farmer is called upon to do. The first, of which I have already spoken, is thinning in order to give the trees which form the future crop the best chance for satisfactory growth. In my experience, it has been a most useful rule, as it is a very safe one, to ask yourself this question: What are the trees that are to form the future crop in this forest? In very many cases you will find yourself led in this way to take out old trees of large size which otherwise would seem naturally indicated to remain, because, after considering, you find that the majority of the crop is composed of younger trees. If the old trees were permitted to stand, they would inevitably shade out the younger ones beneath them, and you would have a lot of slim poles growing up between old, useless trees with spreading crowns. The Germans call these overbearing trees "wolves" in their forest terminology, because they bear down and destroy the little ones. They shut out from the light the young trees which would otherwise come out and in due time make valuable timber. This, to my mind, is a point of very great importance.

When you come to the second kind of cutting, which is the final cutting, when you take out the old trees under which there is young growth, or where you expect young growth will shortly be, you will find many different methods open to your choice. The one essential thing to remember is that your object in taking out the old trees must be not only to harvest them, but to get a young crop. Just as soon as that conception is born among the farmers and lumbermen of this country, the forests will be safe, but until that time there can be no assurance of safety. That is the kernel of the whole business: you must provide for a second crop.

You will have noticed in talking with farmers on the ground and with the managers of your own farms, that young trees less than 10 or 12 feet in height apparently do not exist for them. I have had lumbermen tell me over and over again that certain trees, as, for instance, yellow poplar, never reproduce themselves. I have taken the men who made these statements into the forest, and have shown them quantities of young growth of the trees which they say never reproduce themselves. The lack is not of young trees, but of the habit of taking them into account. A young tree of three or four years' growth may be as important for the future of the forest as one 20 feet high. Therefore, in cutting out the old trees, save every little seedling that you possibly can, and throw the old timber in such a way as to break down as little as possible of the young growth. Every sound tree can be thrown at least three ways, and the chopper soon gets into the habit of taking damage to young growth into account when he gets ready to fell the tree. It is astonishing how difficult it is to get men to take slight precautions at the beginning, and yet how easily they fall into the practice of them after a little.

I am reminded in this connection of the experience of the Bureau of Forestry with an important timber tract in the Adirondacks belonging to a member of this club. After careful study on the ground, the Bureau laid down certain rules for the cutting of spruce. These rules were discussed and revised with the owner and the lumberman, and with the jobbers who were to do the work. Because the matter was in the hands of a practical lumberman, the rules were applied by the jobbers without any increase whatever in price, which means that the cost of the logging to the owner over ordinary methods was nothing at all. Forest destruction in logging is often a matter of habit of mind. As soon as the logger falls into the way of saving young growth, he does it as a natural consequence of his work, without

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Catalpa, Osage, and Russian Mulberry Seedlings, one year old for planting. The Catalpas are from seed selected from known Speciosa trees. Write for prices stating number wanted.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE

Two varieties of Beardless Winter Wheat,
"MAY KING" and "RED AMBER."

Both are hardy, yield well, have a stiff straw, and do not lodge or break down like bearded wheat. Price ONE DOLLAR Per Bushel. Send for samples. **LOUIS DUEHN,**
Farm one mile south of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.

thought and practically without greater cost of time or effort than his work demanded before.

One of the most effective methods of forest reproduction for the use of the farmer is technically called the Group System. Like the rest of forestry, it is simply an application of the methods which we learn from Nature herself. You have all seen over and over again where a single tree or half a dozen trees together have fallen in the forest from wind or some other cause, and have left an opening which has come to be filled with young growth. The tallest and most vigorous trees will be in the middle of the opening and the smaller ones under the denser shade of the sides. All that is necessary to extend the reproduction in such a case is to cut away the old trees at the sides of the hole. If you need timber faster than a single opening will produce it, make others. Then, as the young growth spreads, these holes will spread, and gradually you will find the whole surface of the ground has been occupied by young growth, which, spreading like a series of spots of oil on the surface of the water, gradually meet. Then your reproduction is complete, and the forest cover has never been seriously broken. This is perhaps the simplest of what we call the silvicultural systems, and the one decidedly the best adapted for the woodlot of the farmer. Nothing more need be said of it except to make the openings comparatively small, not more than twice the height of the trees, to work up the trunk and the top immediately after they are down, and to let the young growth spread gradually year after year until the openings run together. Young trees that have been crushed from the fall of an older tree, if released at once, spring up and make good timber, but they may be permanently ruined if they are pressed down for three or four days.

Such work as this is simply and easily carried out, and with these simple precautions leads, wherever the reproduction is good, and that is nearly everywhere throughout the humid regions of the United States, safely and inevitably to the preservation of the forest.—Gifford Pinchot, Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Forestry and Irrigation.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Balm Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrhs, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last ten years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 506, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing to our advertisers.

SEEDS

Fresh Seed. Crop 1903.

Pure and free from weed seed. Write for prices. Can fill orders promptly. Macaroni Wheat in bushel or car-lots.

McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kansas

STARK TREES best by Test—75 Years
LARGEST NURSERY.
FRUIT BOOK free. We CASH
WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY** Weekly
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.; Etc

TREES kept dormant till May 1st. Peach trees one year from bud, 1 and 2 cts. each. Also pear, quince, Japan plums. Circular free. **R. S. Johnston, Box 17, Steckley, Delaware.**

ALFALFA FOR FALL SOWING.
SEED New Crop; thoroughly re-cleaned, evenly graded, no chaff nor waste to pay for.

BUY IT WHERE IT GROWS
nearest perfection and save money. Write for prices.

GEO. H. MACK & CO.,
Garden City, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT

It always Pays to plant the Best. Our varieties grown from pure stock imported by us, cost but little more than common sorts, but will yield 45 to

60 Bushels Per Acre

Write for our Free Seed Catalog with full descriptions of our New "MALAKOFF," the grandest new variety of wheat ever introduced; requires less seed per acre; stools better; stands up better; gives larger yield and better quality of grain; stiff straw; rust proof and never attacked by fly; as hardy as Eye. Price, \$1.50 per bushel.
Turkish Red, \$1.10 per bu. Bags Free.
Mammoth Winter Rye, 90¢ per bu.
Ask for prices on Timothy, Clover and other seeds.
RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Ia.

Big Cut in Prices
Direct to Consumer at Wholesale Prices.
Our Handsome Catalog Free, costing over \$1 each, contains 208 pages, with 3000 illustrations and 50,000 articles listed, on which we guarantee to save you from 15 to 100%. Only book of its kind in the world, sent for 50¢ deposited which will be refunded with first special order (FREE) Valuable book of reference, should be in every household. Small booklet sent free for the asking.
Heller Chemical Co., Dept. 47 Chicago.
"The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World."



IT IS BETTER
to buy right once than wrong many times.

8 ft. **EMPIRE**

\$14.95
When you buy a windmill, our

EMPIRE Steel Wind Mill

is right and can be bought right, direct from us without the implement dealers' profit. Why keep paying his rent and not get as good a mill? Our **EMPIRE DOUBLE BEARING ENGINE HEAD** is the best feature found on any windmill. This double bearing distributes the wear of the gears and divides the friction of bearings, making the mill noiseless and very easy running, doing away with overhang and abnormal strain of the strain of the load. The Empire has 50 other Points of Merit, a few of them being: Dust Proof Bab-Bearings, galvanized after all rivets. Greatest Amount of Power, Least Amount of Friction, Long Shaft Bearings, Self Oiling, Six Wind Wheels, Firmly Braced Shafts and Vane heavy sheet steel, Well Braced Spring Governor or Regulator, Perfect Working Brake that holds mill perfectly still when locked out of wind, etc. The above cut represents our Double Bearing. Our price to user, f. o. b. Kansas City, only which is at least 33% lower than you can purchase a mill not as good as the Empire from your dealer. Write at once for free wind mill and pump book.

\$14.95
Dept. K1
O. L. Chase Mercantile Co. Kansas City, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 993.)

ter will be offered. Black Chief, by Corrected, a grandson of Chief Eclipsed, together with several of his pigs, will be sold, and his worth as a breeder will be demonstrated in the size and quality of his get. A litter of five early pigs, sired by the International champion boar, Keep On 6015, will be one of the features of the sale. The majority of the pigs offered will be the get of American Royal, the prize-winning boar bought at the American Royal of 1902. This boar is a grandson of Corrector and cost about \$250. He has proved himself a great sire, and has at the same time developed so that he is a better boar than when he was purchased. Write to J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa, for catalogue and be sure to be there.

As shown in our advertising columns, there will be a great sale of the Lone Pine Shorthorns, owned by W. S. Hamilton, at Clarksdale, DeKalb County, Mo., on October 1. This sale will comprise 55 head of well-bred and useful animals, and will consist of 37 cows and heifers and 18 bulls. These are got by such great sires as Imp. Prince Bishop 67273, bred by Cruickshank, and Color Bearer 127045, his son. Also by Champion of Maple Hill 118358, a son of Color Bearer; Baron Duke of Maple Hill 106298, Chief Baron 118382, Bridesman 653311, bred by Wm. Warfield, Baron Lavender 118001, bred by Dustin. This herd is now thirteen years old, and it has been the constant effort of the proprietor to buy from the best-known herds in the United States for his females, and retain good Scotch sires. Every animal offered will be guaranteed a breeder, and they are all good individuals. The aged cows of the herd, together with the present herd bull, Champion of Maple Hill, will not be offered for sale. All cattle purchased will be kept at buyer's risk after they are bid off, but will be kept free of charge and loaded f. o. b. on the Rock Island or the Burlington. Free conveyances will be run to and from the Rock Island train at Clarksdale, Mo., and from the Burlington trains at Cosley, Mo., on the day of the sale. This sale will be presided over by Col. R. L. Harriman, who has made such a wonderful record as a live stock auctioneer in Missouri and adjacent states. Bids may be sent to him or to the proprietor, and catalogues may be had by addressing W. S. Hamilton, R. 2, Clarksdale, Mo.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather-crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending September 22, 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

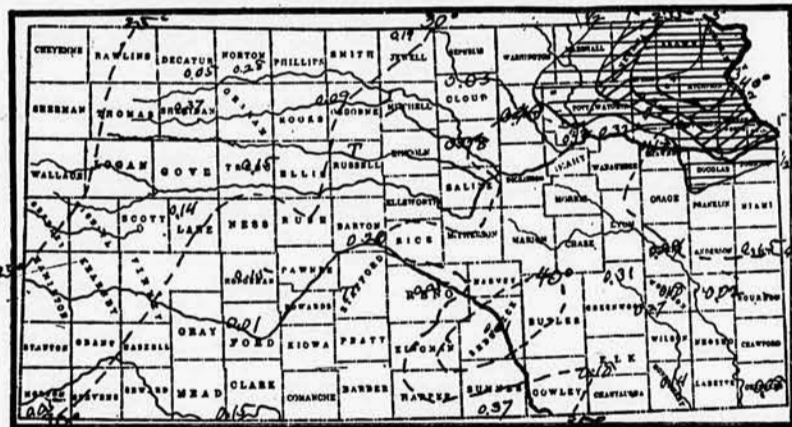
Cold weather extended over the State on the 18th and 19th, the temperature below 30° in the northwest counties, and below 35° in the west half of the State, while in Wallace it reached 23°. Killing frosts occurred in the northwest counties and lighter frosts over much of the rest of the State. Light showers fell in most of the counties and heavy rains in the northeastern.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

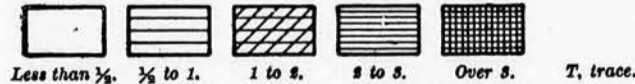
A good week for farmwork. Corn cutting is general south of the Kaw river, but the cool nights are delaying the maturing of late corn in the central and northern counties; in the south late corn is matured in some

Rainfall for Week Ending September 19, 1903.



Minimum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.



counties and maturing in others but will require two weeks in the central and two to three weeks in the northern counties to be safe from frost. Wheat sowing continues south of the Kaw and has begun north of that river. Plowing continues except that in Jackson, Jefferson, Atchison and Doniphan the ground is too wet, and in Montgomery it needs rain, otherwise the ground is in good condition. Pastures are very good, and have even improved during the week. Haying continues, and a large crop of prairie hay has been put up. In Riley the fourth crop of alfalfa is ready to cut and is considered the equal of any crop this year. Apples are few, poor, and falling in Leavenworth, and a light crop in Woodson. Wheat was damaged in the stack in Doniphan by too much wet weather. Rye sowing is well under way in Shawnee. Potatoes are a light crop in Woodson.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

A fine week for farmwork. Corn cutting is progressing as far north as Lincoln, while in Washington the early corn is ready to cut; some of the early corn was damaged by frost in Jewell. Late corn is ripening rapidly in the south; it is in fine condition, but in the northern counties needs ten days or two weeks of warm dry weather to pass beyond danger from frost; much late corn was damaged by the frost in Jewell and Smith. Some forage crops on bottoms were injured by frost in Osborne, and tender plants in Ottawa. Sweet potatoes and tomato vines were hurt in Republic. Haying continues, and in Kingman and McPherson is nearly done. Thrashing is progressing in the central and northern counties. Grass and pastures are good and cattle

are in fine condition. Alfalfa is growing well, and in Ottawa the third crop is being put up. Plowing is finished in Clay and Reno, is about done in Harper and Kingman, is being pushed in many counties but has been suspended in Sumner on account of ground being so dry; the ground generally is in good condition, though in Barton, Stafford and Sumner it is dry. Wheat sowing has become general, but a few counties are delaying one account of the dry. Apples are abundant and of good quality in Sedgewick, but large numbers have been blown off in Sumner.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn-cutting is mostly done in Lane. Late corn was damaged somewhat by frost in Norton, Decatur, Thomas, and Wallace, while forage crops and tender vegetables were seriously damaged. Forage crops are light in Ford, they are being harvested in Morton and Norton, while in Clark though not cut yet, the ground is too dry for further growth. The ground, generally, is dry and plowing has been suspended. Wheat-sowing is progressing. Ford County has a fine supply of alfalfa for winter use, while Lane is cutting the seed crop. Pasture is good in Ford, but the range grass has cured in Wallace. A large crop of prairie hay has been put up in Wallace. Thrashing continues and in Finney the yield is better than expected.

\$1 BIG 500-POUND STEEL RANGE OFFER.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it 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 a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking

and heating stoves, you will also receive the most wonderful \$1 steel range 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.

Low Rates From Kansas City Via Chicago Great Western Ry.

\$18.85 to Billings, Mont.; \$21.85 to Livingston or Hinsdale, Mont.; \$23.85 to Helena or Butte, Mont.; \$26.35 to Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; \$28.85 to Victoria or Vancouver, B. C. Tickets on sale up to November 30th inclusive. Superior service and unequalled equipment. Full information on application to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

One Fare for the Round Trip—Chicago Centennial, Chicago, Sept. 26, Oct. 1, 1903.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on September 26, 27 and 28 sell tickets to Chicago and return at the above rate. These tickets are good returning until October 5, inclusive. For further particulars inquire of Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE.
Hereford,
Shorthorn,
Galloway,
Aberdeen-Angus

SWINE.
Duroc-Jerseys,
O. I. C.
ANGORA GOATS.

American Royal

LIVE STOCK SHOW and SALES

Kansas City, Mo., October 19-24

HORSES.
Percheron,
Clydesdale,
Shire, German
and French Coach

SHEEP.
Shropshire,
Oxford Downs,
Southdowns,
Cotswold, Rambouillet

\$25,000—IN CASH PRIZES—\$25,000
\$10,000 for Pure-bred Cattle. For Car Lots Fat and Feeding Cattle, \$5,000

100 GALLOWAYS 100
Sell October 20.
For Catalogue address
R. W. PARK, Secretary, Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

100 HEREFORDS 100
Sell October 22.
For Catalogue address
C. R. THOMAS, Secretary, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Swine Sell October 21

AUCTION SALE
OF
375
PURE-BRED
CATTLE

Goats Sell October 23.

100 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 100
Sell October 21.
For Catalogue address
W. C. McGAVOCK, Manager, Mt. Pulaski, Illinois.

75 SHORTHORNS 75
Sell October 23.
For Catalogue address
B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Low Rates on All Railroads

SHIRES!

HEFNER HAS

10 Shire and Hackney Horses



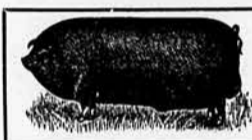
On hand of last year's importation
which he will sell on the following terms:

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,950-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

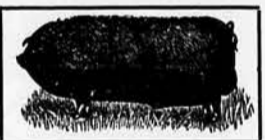
Public Sale

Poland-China Swine



To be held in the
New Sale Pavilion,
Forest Park,

OTTAWA, KS.



Thursday, October 3, 1903.

This offering will consist of the selected lot of extra well-bred Poland-Chinas, consisting of

20 BOARS AND 35 SOWS,

the get of American Royal, Keep On 61015, Corrected, and other great boars. For catalogue address

J. R. KILLOUGH & SON,

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Auctioneer.

Route 6, Ottawa, Kans.

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

JOE S. EWALT,
Great Bend, Kans.

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

PRAIRIE DALE

Poland-Chinas

CHOICEST BREEDING AND BEST INDIVIDUALS.
Kansas Chief 28250 and the American Royal prize-winner, Hard to Beat 29612 at head of herd; 130 of the best pigs ever raised on this farm to choose from.

C. M. GARVER & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

TWO DOLLARS PER ACRE WILL GIVE YOU POSSESSION

and two dollars per acre annually for five years will give absolute title to 1,100-acre stock ranch, all fenced hog tight. Four hundred acres cleared (mostly in timothy), balance timber, pasture. Water, houses, barns, etc. Located in Wright County, Missouri, 10 miles from railroad station. Address

PAUL NORRIS, Inza, Missouri.

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. Address The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

THE MARKETS.
Kansas City Live-stock and Grain

Markets.

Kansas City, September 21.
Sixty-four thousand cattle were in sight at five markets to-day, 16,000 being received at Kansas City. The supply ran mainly to grassers, cow and feeder stuff. Best corn-fed cattle were scarce and held steady to strong with last week's finish. Other kinds, however, were dull and barely steady, oftentimes selling lower. E. Adamson, of Kelly, Kans., topped the market with a drove of steers at \$5.35, weighing 1,425 pounds. Hog receipts aggregated 5,000 head, and the market ruled strong to 10c higher. Tops brought \$6.10 and the bulk of sales ranged at \$5.97 1/2 to 6.05. Traders fear the big slump that was had in corn to-day will result in causing a break in hog values in the near future. Sheep receipts were heavy, arrivals here amounting to 10,000 head, and at five markets to 75,000 head. Both killers and feeders bought freely and prices averaged 10c higher. Top lambs sold for \$5.15, wethers for \$3.80, fat ewes \$3.10, breeding ewes \$3.25, and feeding lambs \$4.05. Horse and mule receipts were upwards of 650 head. Some 100 head were offered in the auction and all classes of stock sold high, best drafts bringing \$200 and Southerners \$50 to \$100. The new Armourdale barn of Sparks & Thompson was opened for business to-day.

The grain market broke sharply to-day. When such danger threatened from frost last week, speculators loaded up heavily, counting on damaged corn and higher prices. To-day they tried to unload this stock in the face of warmer weather and favorable conditions and the market could not stand the strain. Corn fell off 2 1/2c per bushel, and wheat 1 1/2c.

Among those getting in last week with good cattle were Duncan & Miller, Platte City, Mo., \$5.40; Ernest Shoebottom, Fairbury, Neb., \$5.40; Edgar Shoebottom, \$5.10; Gid Blackwood, Liberty, Mo., \$5.40; J. K. O'Neill, Winchester, Kans., \$5.50; E. D. Wadsworth, Overbrook, Kans., \$5.30; W. C. McBride, Winchester, \$5.55; T. N. McBride, \$5.40; Oscar Tyson, Skidmore, Mo., \$5.50; J. T. & Lytle Stagner, Brayner, Mo., \$5.60; A. H. McCrea, Jefferson County, Kans., \$5.30; A. L. Branson, Cowley County, Kans., \$4.40 (feeders); Triplet Bros., Levasay, Mo., \$5.15; A. J. Sellers, Cassville, Mo., \$4.90; Mack & Corcoran, Pottawatomie County, Kans., \$5.30; B. Hanovian, Bosworth, Mo., \$5.10; T. B. Hendrickson, Cedar Point, Kans., feeders, \$4.25; T. C. Rush, Ness County, Kans., yearlings, \$4.20; Judge J. M. Davis, Jefferson County, Kans., \$5.30.

Cattle receipts at this point last week were the heaviest of the year, amounting all told to 64,500 head. Prices could not stand up under this run and a general decline of 20 to 40c was noted for the week. The lack of stock cars is operating against the trade here, and at other points. It is too bad that shippers should be thus hampered by the roads at a time when the market is in such bad shape, but as the condition can not be avoided shippers have to make the best of it. Fat heifers are worth \$3.50 to \$4.50; fair kinds, \$3 to \$3.50; good cows, \$3 to \$3.75; plain kinds, \$2.50 to \$2.75; feeding and stock steers, \$2.75 to \$4.25.

The hog market advanced about a dime last week, receipts aggregating 37,700 head. The supply of hogs at Missouri river markets is running ahead of last year, while Chicago is nearly stationary. The strength in the East is what is accountable for the good markets here. The margin between lights and heavies again narrowed last week, and the difference between the two is now smaller than for the past two months. Sheep receipts last week aggregated 25,700 head, a gain of 2,700 over the preceding week, but a loss of 4,000 from a year ago. Values on all classes of muttons went up during the week, ewes gaining 15 to 20c, wethers 25c, and lambs all the way from 15c to 50c. Feeding sheep and lambs were in great request and put on 5 to 10c. The supply of thin sheep is running below the demand.

Arrivals of horses and mules were moderate at 1,000 head, against 1,225 the preceding week and 1,700 a year ago. A good inquiry developed for Southern stock and prices on such firm, but blocky kinds of horses, unless of choice quality, were draggy. Good Southerners brought \$50 to \$125; best drafts, \$150 to \$175; teams, \$400; medium work horses, \$85 to \$110. Range horses sold about \$5 lower, bringing all the way from \$8.50 to \$40 per head.

Receipts of wheat for the week were 1,194 cars, corn 183 cars, oats 81 cars, against 1,665 cars wheat, 230 cars corn, and 74 cars oats the preceding week. Reports of probable damage by frost the early part of the week caused grains to show strength, but towards the close the weather moderated and prices fell off, the general decline on the major grains amounting to 1c per bushel. Hay receipts were 204 cars, against 339 the preceding week. Prices advanced 25 to 50c per ton during the week. No. 2 wheat is worth 73 to 82c; No. 4, 62 1/2 to 76c; No. 2 corn, 44 1/2 to 45; No. 4, 43 to 44c; No. 2 oats, 37 to 41c; No. 4, 35 to 36c; tame hay, \$6 to \$10; prairie, \$4 to \$8; alfalfa, \$7.50 to \$10.

The produce and egg markets were firm. Egg receipts still run below the demand of the trade and cold storage men are digging deeply into stock they put up for the winter. Dealers fear this will make trouble if the reserve supply of eggs is thus encroached upon before cold weather. Potatoes sold 5c higher, and are now worth 75 to 80c; eggs are worth 18 to 18 1/2c; hens, 9c; broilers, 10 1/2c; turkeys, 10c; roosters, 20c; geese, 5c. H. A. POWELL.

New York Butter Market.

New York, Sept. 21.—The butter market for week of September 14 to 19 averaged 20.62 cents.

EYE BOOK FREE!

Tells how all Eye and Ear Diseases may be cured at home at small cost by ear 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. Curtis, originator of the world-famed Mild Medicine Method, which without knife or pain speedily cures most hopeless cases. Dr. Curtis offers to send this book absolutely FREE to all who write for it. Address, Dr. F. Geo. Curtis, 350 Shubert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

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 butter-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—Sixty head of 2-year-old steers, native whitefaces and Shorthorns. Martin Wittker, Ravanna, Finney County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorns \$50 each. Best of breeding, splendid individuals, cows and heifers 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, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Three choice, registered Galloway bulls, one herd bull, two ready for service. Address, Wm. M. McDonald, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five head of pure bred Hereford bulls of serviceable age. Address, A. Johnson, Clearwater, 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—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 young 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.

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY—As some of my Poland-China sows are getting heavy beauties—cheap Two March boars, several April, and soon will have weaned pigs not related; Sanders, U. S. and Tecumseh varieties I guarantee. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chautauqua Co., Kans.

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

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS—Recorded; also herd boar, 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 term. Write David C. Patterson, Sole Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

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.

WANTED—To rent for a term of years or contract for purchase on payments, a good farm in eastern two-thirds of Kansas by two enterprising young farmers. Address, Young Farmers, care of Kansas Farmer Co.

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

A GOOD GRASS RANCH WANTED—If you have a well watered ranch, which you wish to lease for 3 or 5 years, in Kansas or Indian Territory, write me, and tell me all about it, and state cash price and I will come and see your ranch. Lewis Reep, Yates Center, Kansas

FOR SALE OR TRADE—480 acres of A1 land, 300 acres cultivated, 1 mile to small town, telephone and R. F. D.; cheap at \$25 per acre; will take part in trade; what have you to offer? Will trade for anything if priced right. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FOR SALE—480-acre 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.

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418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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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 STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Registered rams, sired by the famous ram, Look Me Over 155469. Closing out sale in December account of health. E. S. Kirkpatrick, Wells-ville, Kans.

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

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FOR SALE—Catalpa speciosa seedlings, large stock, reasonable prices. Geo. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kans.

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.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow popcorn, very productive, excellent for popping, very tender. Packet 6 cents; 7 pounds 50 cents. J. P. Overlander, Highland, Kans.

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

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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, Leocompton, 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 bar if 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 thousands 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.

WE HAVE a machine and plan of sale that farmers are making fortunes with, requiring only a small investment. We want a few men in the West to represent us; only responsible men need apply, as our business is thoroughly legitimate and is a fortune maker. Write to-day for full particulars. Hubbell & Sears, S. A. & K. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

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. Toepfer, Stockton, Kans.

WANTED—A good farm hand on ranch. \$25 per month for two months work. Apply to A. C. Geer Waldo, Kans.

WANTED—Position as agriculturalist or farm foreman; 25 years experience. Address W. A. Kimble, 1019 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

TWO more litters of these 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 Gerdorn'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 Dakota.

The Stray List

Week Ending September 10.

Coffey County—W. M. Palen, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Bert McClintock, in Burlington tp., Sept. 1, 1903, one bay mare, weight about 1250, wire mark on left front foot, valued at \$50.

STEER AND HEIFER—Taken up by John Wiley, in Burlington tp., Sept. 1, 1903, one red steer, white under belly, and brush of tail, and white spot in forehead, valued at \$10. Also one red heifer, white under front legs, crop off left ear, valued at \$8.

BULL—Taken up by George King, in Spring Hill, in Gardner tp., July 6, 1903, one red bull with white marks, 3-years, valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Lewis Zahner, in Lenexa, in Shawnee tp., July 15, 1903, one dark bay mule, age 10 years, height 5 feet, wire cut in neck, wart back of front legs, galls on both shoulders, valued at \$25.

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.

STEER—Taken up by L. N. Dedrick, in Smith tp. (P. O. Womer), May 13, 1903, one red steer, 2-years old, medium size, valued at \$20.

Riley County—C. M. Breeze, Clerk.

HOGS—Taken up by H. F. Swenson, in Swede Creek tp. (P. O. Cleburne), June 30, 1903, three black sows, 2 sows 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 left ear, age 9 months, valued at \$10.

Shawnee County—A. Newman, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Youngling in Topeka tp. (P. O. Topeka, R. F. D. 5), one red heifer 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.

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R. L. HARRIMAN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

BUNCETON... MISSOURI

Twenty years devoted to breeding, handling, and selling pure-bred live stock.

SALES MADE EVERYWHERE. Well posted in pedigrees, quality, and values. Am selling successfully for the best breeders in the United States. Terms reasonable. Write before fixing dates.

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Fine Stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among Stock breeders. Sales made anywhere. Write or wire for dates.

[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, 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.

HENRY W. ROBY, Executor of the last will and of the Estate of Hannah Roby, deceased.

Topeka, Kans., Sept. 8th A. D. 1903.

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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

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

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BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

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THIS BEATS THEM ALL
FULL LEATHER QUARTER TOP

Genuine Goodyear 1 1/2 in. Rubber Tires, and all for only \$50 F.O.B. factory, St. Louis. Others ask \$80. BUGGY COVERED WITH IRONCLAD GUARANTEE. We will refund your money and pay freight if buggy is not as represented. If you want such a buggy later, SEND US \$5.00 NOW, to apply on purchase price and we will make it to your order and ship it when wanted. We can ship buggy promptly if wanted at once. We send full description of this buggy and many others on request. Get it and our Buggy Catalogue Free. Our name insures quality.

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\$50
F. O. B.
Factory
St. Louis

\$200,000,000 PRODUCED BY CLEAR CREEK COUNTY Where the Gold Hammer M. & T. Company's Property is Located

Property within 600 feet has produced \$3,000,000. Shaft is now down 220 feet in good ore.

We must have heavier machinery and are selling Treasury Stock to buy it for ten cents per share. Write for full particulars. IT WILL MAKE YOU BIG MONEY. Mining with us is a "business, and not a gamble."

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

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We want you as our agent in your neighborhood to introduce our household remedies and are doing some sensational advertising. The piano shown here is a Piccolo STEINWAY—remember it is not a second-hand broken down piano but a "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 piano has a full rich tone, and will add a great deal of pleasure to your home. 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.

"OLD FRIENDS, OLD TIMES."
"MY HEART UNTRAVELL'D FONDLY TURNS TO TREE."

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DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
To visit the old home and see your friends of other days.
FOR PARTICULARS, INQUIRE OF COMPANY'S AGENT, OR
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PASSING THROUGH A GREATER DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE,
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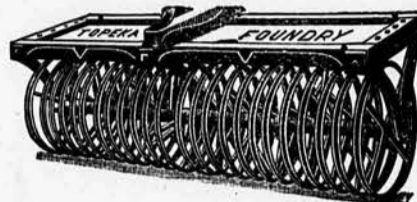
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Monroe and Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Centrally located; has 250 rooms \$1.00 up; also First-Class Restaurant at popular prices. CHRIST REIPP, Prop.

PACKER PULVERIZER ROLLER.

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A good stand means a full crop.
You cannot fail if you use our Packer.

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**FINE DAIRY
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STOCK FARM
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240 acres located on Badger Creek, Lyon 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 alfalfa. 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. Price \$50 per acre. Easy terms. Address owner,

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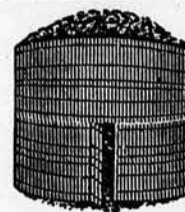
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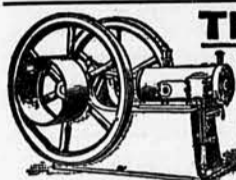
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There will be a Breeders' Sale of SHORTHORN CATTLE at Parsons the last of September. Parties wishing to enter stock for sale should do so by August 15, so as to get them in the catalog. We advertise and sell the stock. Charge 10 per cent commission.

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Rock Island trains for Colorado Springs and Denver leave Topeka at 1.10 and 8.10 p. m.

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Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 8- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains.

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At the Great Annual Show of France held at Evreux June 10 to 14, our stallions won first, second, third, and fourth prize in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as the best collection.

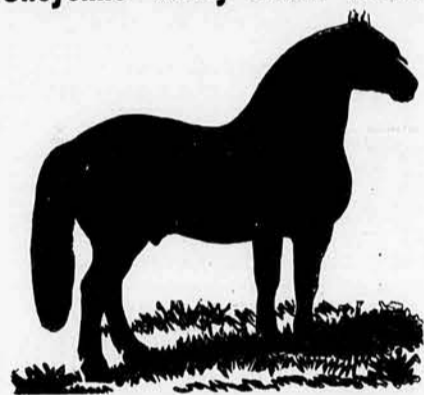
At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne De France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou from the 18th to the 21st of June, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit, on which we won first and second.

This prize-winning importation consisting of a hundred and nine stallions arrived home July 28, and is by far the best lot of horses ever imported to America.

Call on us if your neighborhood needs a good stallion. A catalogue and calendar sent on application.

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**PERCHERON HORSES and
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For Sale—Fifteen young stallions and a few mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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**CLYDESDALE HORSES,
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FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions, one 5 years old, weight 1,750 pounds, the other 2 years old, weight 1,400 pounds; registered and sound.

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Elegantly built, fashionable bred, and well marked May and June pigs that have been raised right to develop into great money makers. They are sired by the 700-pound 2-year-old Proud Perfection 2d, the richest bred boar in the world, every drop of his blood comes direct from Proud Perfection. Perfect I Know, Chief Perfection 2d and Darkness, the four greatest hogs the world has ever seen, and out of dams by the 900-pound Black Missouri Chief, the largest Poland-China boar living to-day, and other noted boars. Great beauty, grand development and enormous productiveness await all of them. Also pigs by the massive 900-pound 3-year-old Black Missouri Chief that are out of dams not akin to my other sows. Single pigs, pairs, trios and breeding herds at reasonable prices. Young boars and bred gilts also. Pacific and American Express. Ranch 2 miles from station. Rural mail and telephone. If desired, express paid by me. I am not selling out, I am here to stay. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.
Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains.
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DUROC-JERSEY—Large boned and long bodied kind. Choice spring pigs for sale—both sexes. Prices reasonable. E. S. Cowee, R. F. D. 1, Carbondale, Kans.

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Combination Sale Oct. 9. At Sabetha, Oct. 23, sale of males at the farm. February 5, 1904, bred sow sale at farm. **J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANS.**

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Duroc-Jerseys for sale. Choice 1903 pigs, both sexes. Prices \$20 and \$25, 125 head in herd to select from. **NEWTON BROS.,** Whiting, Kans., and Geffs, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys

Of Superior Breeding and Individuality.
RED DUKE 18668 at head of the herd.
BUCHANAN STOCK FARM. - **SEDALIA, MISSOURI**

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 and telephone from Frankfort. **J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.**

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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.
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Our herd is headed by our fine herd boar, Missouri Champion 16349. Our spring pigs are doing excellently 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 order.
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I have some choice February and March pigs for sale out of large, old sows of the most prolific strain and best breeding, sired 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 you.
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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.
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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.
Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Nebr

Standard Herd of Registered
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and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7983 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 9808. All stock reserved for October sale.
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East Side Herd Poland-Chinas
Combines the best strains of blood in the breed. 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d, first boar in service. Write for list of sires and dams in herd. **W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.**

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Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. Three choice fall boars for sale, also spring pigs of both sexes.
W. L. REID, Prop., R. R. 1, North Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Ericson Cattle, either sex. Best strains represented. **H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.**

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Have 8 extra good fall Poland-China gilts sired by Kansas Black, Chief and Black U. S. Prize, safe in pig to U. S. Perfection by Perfect Perfection and Chief Ideal, 2d. Price \$35 each if taken soon. They are cheap. 25 spring boar pigs for sale.

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HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor,
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A few choice bred Poland-China Boars for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

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Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Gen. I know, he by Perfect I know. Address:
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I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to
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PAWNEE COUNTY
POLAND-CHINA HERD
Nice stuff; different ages, sizes, and sex at reasonable prices. Wilkes, Tecumseh, and Missouri's Black Chief sires.
TYRA MONTGOMERY, LARNED, KANSAS.

WAMEGO HERD
...OF...
Poland-Chinas
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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OF PURE-BRED
Poland-Chinas
For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see.....
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Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.

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Poland-Chinas.
Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Pring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding, qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale.
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ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS
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Strictly choice show animals of Gilt Edged breeding. Established 20 years. For Sale—100 sows and gilts bred and not bred, 20 short yearlings and aged boars. Summer and fall pigs of all ages. Reduced prices before sale.
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PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS
Choice spring and fall pigs, both sexes, by Belleville Chief 29123; Kansas Chief 23250; Lampighter 28590; Park's Spot 28623; Best on Earth's Chief 27037 and Royal Tecumseh 2d 23314. Royal Tecumseh 2d for sale. A snap.
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Eighty spring pigs that are hard to duplicate for size and finish, sired by Black Perfection 27312, Corwin's Improver 25768, and Imperial Chief 3d 28978. Write me a description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on main line of Mo. Pacific. **JOHN BOLLIN,**
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The prize-winning Missouri's Black Perfection 26517 at head. The best of Missouri's Black Chief, Sunshine, and Chief Tecumseh blood. Young prize-winning stock, both sexes, for sale.
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Pure Scotch Orange Blossoms with Orange Prince 192670 at head. A splendid young Scotch-topped Young Mary bull by Lochiel's Waterloo 149108 for sale with others of like quality.
J. R. YOUNG,
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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
PECAN HERD OF
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Will you want a few Bred Sows or Gilts for fall farrow, bred to Model Tecumseh or American Royal? Also fall Boars, sired by Model Tecumseh 64183.
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BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Large English Berkshires
Sold out of bred gilts; only a few fall pigs. Orders booked for spring farrow.
Manwaring Bros., R. R. 1, Lawrence, Kans.,
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...EAST LYNN...
Champion Berkshires.
Our herd won the Kansas State prize at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in 1902.
ONLY THE BEST.
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.
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BLUE BLOODED
IG BONED
ROAD BACKED
BERKSHIRES...
A Fancy Lot of Spring Pigs.
E. W. MELVILLE, EUDORA, KANS.

Large English Berkshires
A choice lot of extra good young boars and gilts of the most popular families. **ROME PARK CHIEF 64775** head of herd. Headlight, Crown Imperial, and other equally good blood lines represented. Large herd to select from. . . .
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Best Imported and American Blood. My herd is headed by Elma King 66056, a son of the high prices sow Imp. Elma Lady 4th 44668. Choice spring pigs by three grand boars for sale. Also bred sows and gilts. Send for free circular.
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CHAMPION
BERKSHIRES
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.
Thomas Teal & Son, Stockport, Iowa

The Large Berkshires
-AT-
Springbrook Farm
Will be of interest to all breeders of fancy swine. Some few herd-headers for sale, as well as a few choice gilts.
Farm five miles from town.
.....ADDRESS.....
DAVID G. PAGE,
North Topeka, Kansas.
Care Mid-Continent Mills.

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WILLOWDALE
Berkshires
ROYAL BARON 58846, the Greatest Show Boar in the World, at head of herd. Home of the Winners.
I will make a special offer for thirty days on all the spring crop, as I will start on my fair circuit at that date and want to sell a lot of pigs before I start. I have pigs good enough to win any place, and a fine lot of herd-headers sired by my prize boars last year, and out of the sweepstakes sows of the show-ring of 1902.
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CHESTER WHITE SWINE.
D. L. Button, N. Topeka, Kas.
BREEDER OF
Improved Chester Whites
Stock For Sale.
Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE
The kind that raises large litters of strong healthy pigs. Sows have no trouble at farrowing time. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pedigrees with every sale. **A. F. Reynolds, R. R. 4, Winfield, Kans.**

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O.I.C. THE WORLD'S BEST SWINE.
We are shipping the best pigs we ever raised. Every one a dandy. Three fall boars to sell. Largest herds in the west, grown on five different farms. Catalogue tells all about them—free for the asking. Thoroughbred poultry. Write to-day to
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TAMWORTH SWINE.
REGISTERED
Tamworth Hogs
Twenty-five pigs of April, May, and June farrow for sale at reasonable prices to make room for fall pigs. Must take them this month. A few sow pigs for sale. Write
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J. A. CARPENTER,
Carbondale, Kans.
Breeder of Pure-Bred
HEREFORD CATTLE
Special—For sale, four long yearling bulls, good condition.

Registered Herefords.
FOR SALE—16 Bulls, from 10 to 24 months old; 25 Heifers, sired by Imp. Lynnhales Prince 76032 and bred to Diplomacy 120175; 18 Heifers, from 10 to 20 months old.
THOMAS EVANS, - - HARTFORD, KANS.

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Hesiod 54th at the head
A few choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale; also yearling heifers and bred heifers, all of Hesiod blood.
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Telephone at Farm.

The Wayside Herd of Registered
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"ANXIETY WILTONS." Bulls in service are Printer 66884, March On 14th 106676, and Good Sign 140887. Next public offering at Sioux 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. Save?
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BREEDERS OF SELECT
Hereford Cattle.

Young Stock For Sale. Inspection or
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BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD
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BULLS in Ser-
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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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VERMILLION HEREFORD CO.,
VERMILLION, KANSAS.
Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd.
Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.
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HEREFORDS
STOCK FOR SALE.
OVERTON HARRIS, - - Harris, Mo.

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REGISTERED..... HEREFORD CATTLE.
Anxiety 4th females with Ambercrombie 85007
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WM. ACKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

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Registered Herefords.
200 Head in Herd. Herd Bulls now in use are
sons of Don Carlos 88784. Twenty-four
Young Bulls ready for service for sale.
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Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol
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Herd headed by Watchman 126512
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bulls and heifers For Sale. Write
or call on,
D. L. HOUSTON,
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RUBY RED HEREFORDS.
100 REGISTERED CATTLE FOR SALE
WE BREED, BUY, AND SELL
Our individuals are low, blocky, dark red,
with drooping horns mostly. Their ancestry
is the richest: Lord Wilton, The Grove 8d
Anxiety, Earl of Shadeland 22d, and Hesiod
Three extra yearling Bulls and 7 good.
Twenty yearling Heifers.
Seventy Cows and Calves.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Registered Stock of both sexes for sale.
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SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF
Herefords, Shorthorns,
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SERVICE BULLS:
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Columbus 17th 91364, Elyvina's Archibald 75998, Jack
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Jubilee Stamp 126017, Orange Dudding 149469.
POLLED.
Scotch Emperor 133646, Ottawa Star 113109.
Herd consist of 500 head of the various fashionable
families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors wel-
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DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS.
Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692.
Young stock for sale.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred
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Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot.
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FOR SALE MY HERD BULL.
Aberdeen Knight 165297.
Got by Orange King 130731, out of Mary Ab-
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years old, deep red, a splendid breeder. A
bargain for someone. **HARRY EVANS,**
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Glendale Shorthorns

Imported Tillycain 150064 and Scot-
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young, serviceable bulls for sale. One
extra good young Scotch bull, sired by
Imp. Royal Favorite 140612, dam Imp.
Pavonia. Also 50 heifers and young cows
mostly bred, some with calves by side.
Visitors always welcome.
Long distance phone at farm.

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OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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Elder Lawn Herd
Shorthorns
Headed by GALLANT KNIGHT
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Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, for sale at bargain prices.
Can supply females in car-load lots if de-
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Plainville Shorthorn Herd.
Herd headed by Strawberry Baron 149498
FOR SALE—Fifteen Bulls of serviceable age,
5 Bull Calves, and choice Cows and Heifers out of
choice dams and sired by herd bull, Waterloo Duke
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Address,
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Rocky Hill Shorthorns
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Will sell 75 Shorthorns at public sale at Blackwell,
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Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot
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For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready
for service, and 12 bull calves.
Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7
years old. Give me a call, or
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H. R. LITTLE, - - - Hope, Kans.

THE
...N. MANROSE...
Shorthorns
Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.
Glitspur's Knight 171561, at head of herd. Young
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HERD BULL
FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Having used my herd bull on my small
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offer him for sale or trade. He is out of a pure
Duchess cow and by a pure-bred Cruickshank
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SHORTHORNS
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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**SCOTCH and SCOTCH-
TOPPED**
Shorthorn
Cattle,
Poland-China
Swine.
Two Scotch bulls in
service. Representa-
tive stock for sale.
Address
Andrew Pringle,
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BARON URY 2d 124970 and
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Head the Herd.

30 head of
Well Developed
April Durec-
JerseyBoars
For Sale.

Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific,
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Call, telephone, or write to
C. W. Taylor
PEARL, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

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MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine
young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by
Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.
F. C. KINGSLLEY,
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SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED
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Young stock by the roan champion bull John Ward
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Pure Scotch and
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Shorthorns
Imported Scottish Knight 136371 heads the herd.
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Formerly of Sutherland, Iowa. Westphalia, Kas

COPELAND'S
Shorthorns
I have a few good Shorthorn cows and heifer calves
for sale, also a few young bulls from 6 to 8 months
old, the best lot I ever bred. Herd headed by my fine
Scotch bull, Minister 2d 150171.
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BREEDERS OF
PRIZE-WINNING
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.**

GLENWOOD HERDS.
VICTOR OF WILDWOOD 126054 at head.
A pure Scotch herd-header for sale. Twenty year-
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ways for sale. Poland-China herd headed by Glen-
wood Chief Faultless 27815. Address
C. S. NEVIUS,
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SILVER CREEK
Shorthorns
The imported Missile bull, Ayles-
bury Duke 159768, and the Scotch
bull Lord Thistle 129980 in service.
A few Aylesbury Duke bull calves
of most excellent individuality for
sale. See our herd at the promi-
nent Western shows this fall.

J. F. Stodder,
BURDEN, COWLEY CO., KANS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
AND PERCHERON HORSES
FOR SALE. All stock recorded.
GARRET HURST, PECK, KANSAS.

Sutton's Doddies.
40 Bulls For Sale.
Every one a good one and at farmers' prices.
Elegant breeding and quality. The
kind that sire my champion steers.
Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kansas.

ALLEDALE HERD OF
Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.
The Oldest and Largest in the United States.
Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd.
Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable
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THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED
Angus Cattle
Herd headed by HALE LAD
30645. Herd numbers 250 head,
the largest herd bred by owner
in America. Stock for sale.
Address
PARRISH & MILLER,
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Jim Creek Herd
..Aberdeen-Angus Cattle..
Regnal Doon 32728 and Gardner Mine 32240 at
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months old, weighing up to 1200 pounds, for sale.
Prime condition, not registered. Guaranteed breed-
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ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred
Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited.
Address **L. K. HAZELTINE, DOCKHURST, GREEN**
Co., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
Geo. Greenmiller & Son, Route 1, Pomona, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle
of the choicest strains and good individuals.
Young animals, either sex, for sale. Also
.....breeders of.....
Percheron Horses, Improved Chester
White Swine, Bronze Turkeys, and
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RED POLLED CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE
PARTRIDGE COCHIN CHICKENS,
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The herd bull, King of Valley Lawfi 4989, for
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Herd Foundation Stock
A Specialty.
Few Choice Females and
14 Bulls For Sale
Inspection or Correspondence
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CLOVER HILL FARM.
Breeders of CHOICE REGISTERED
Galloway Cattle.
Arnold the Great 15520 by King Hensol and Deoxy
of Waverres 17094 by Imp. Miro of Castlemilk at
head of herd. Extra fine young bulls by Arnold the
Great for sale. **GEO. M. KILLAM & SON,**
Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM
Registered Galloway Cattle
Also German Coach, Saddle,
and trotting-bred horses
World's Fair prize Oldenburg
Coach stallion Abbo, and the
saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-
hand 1,100-pound son of Mon-
trose in service. ... Visitors
always welcome. **BLACKSHEEP BROS.**
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Anoka Flocks
Ootewolds and Ramboulllets. Foundation for flocks
a specialty. Correspondence and inspection invited.
GEO. HARDING & SON, WAUKESHA, WIS.

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Combination Sale
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Monday, October 12, 1903,
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70 HEAD
Representing the blood lines of Chief Per-
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rector. For Catalogue, address
FRANK ZIMMERMAN, Centerville, Kans.
Or, **EMMETT McGREW, Kossuth, Kans**
J. W. Sparks, Auctioneer.

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The American Pastoral Company, Lim-
ited, owner of the LX Ranch, near Amarillo,
Texas, has for sale about 3,000 4-year-old
steers, also 2,000 3-year-olds, all of good grade.
This ranch is well-known for its good feed-
ers. Address, **HENRY C. HARDING,**
Manager LX Ranch, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

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Agricultural Fair Association
Invites all breeders of good stock to make an exhibit
at their Fourth Annual Fair, **OCTOBER 13, 14,**
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C. F. EBERLE, Secretary,
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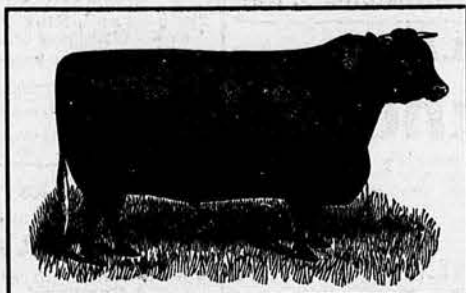
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PUBLIC SALE!

... OF ...

SHORTHORNS

AT LONE PINE STOCK FARM
CLARKSDALE, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903

55 Head--40 Females and 15 Bulls.

This is the first public sale offering ever made from the Lone Pine Herd, and I wish to say that the cattle selected for this sale represent much of "the cream" of the herd. I am only reserving the Cruickshank herd bull, Champion of Maple Hill 118358, and the older breeding cows from which I have bred the stock listed in this sale. The 15 bulls catalogued are all by my great Scotch breeding bull, Champion of Maple Hill, ranging from 6 months to 1 year old, and are a blocky, low down, heavy quartered lot.

I wish to call particular attention to the nineteen head of yearling and coming 2-year-old heifers listed for this sale. They are all by Champion of Maple Hill, and are of the wide-ribbed, heavy-bodied, short-legged kind, of good quality, for which he has made his reputation as a sire. Ten of these heifers are bred to the Scotch bull, 2d Lord of Elm Grove. THESE CATTLE ARE IN BREEDING CONDITION AND WILL BE SOLD GUARANTEED TO BREEDERS. Sale at farm, four miles west of Clarksdale, on the Rock Island R.R., and six miles south-east of Cosley on Burlington R. R., only 14 miles from St. Joseph. Free conveyance from Clarksdale and Cosley. Catalogues ready.

W. S. Hamilton, Clarksdale, DeKalb Co., Mo
COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, AUCTIONEER.

DISPERSION SALE!

....OF....

POLLED DURHAMS

ON OCTOBER 6, 1903,
AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

My Entire Herd of High-Class and Rightly Bred

Double Standard Polled Durhams

Numbering 45 Head, For Sale.

More than \$4,000 worth of the best known Polled Durham blood has been added to my herd in the past three years.

Read the following pedigrees:

POLLED VIOLET.

Red; calved March 10, 1900; got by Red Thistletop 1258, 131932.
Dam, March Violet, by Grand Victor 3d 115754; May Violet, by Craven Knight 3d 96923; Sweet Violet, by Prince President 77023; Imp. Wood Violet, by Chancellor 68693.
A nicely bred and exceptionally good cow with her second fine, red bull calf at foot.

SERAPHINA OF EDGEWOOD.

Red; calved August 11, 1900; got by Red Thistletop 1258, 131932.
Dam, 3d Seraphina of Holt, by Norfolk 120366; Seraphina Lass, by Sovereign Lord 10413; Seraphina of Melrose 24th, by Red Emperor 71419; Imp. Seraphina Carlissima 3d, by Cherub 3d 30725.
This is a show cow and can not be beaten for breeding.

GLOSTER OF EDGEWOOD.

Red; calved August 5, 1900; got by Red Thistletop 1258, 131932.
Dam, 50th Duchess of Gloster, by Scottish Prince 121084; 44th Duchess of Gloster, by Duke of Lavender 69294; 43d Duchess of Gloster, by Lord Abbott 116290; Canadian Duchess 15th of Gloster, by Duke of Albany 73809; Imp. 12th Duchess of Gloster, by Champion of England (17526).

MABLE.

Red; calved September 20, 1900; got by Red Thistletop 1258, 131932.
Dam, Village Girl 2d, by Village Boy 9th 130867; Lady Songa 2d, by Duke of Songa 135242; Snowflake 2d, by Sir John 100883; Imp. Bloom 1st, by Dipthong (1768).

Write for Catalogue to

A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Mo.

DISPERSION SALE!

... OF ...

HEREFORDS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903,

At my farm, one mile northeast of Salina, Kansas.

My entire herd of registered Herefords, numbering 27 head, consisting of 8 bulls, 19 cows and heifers—two cows with calves by side. Grove 3d, Lord Willton, and Anxiety blood prevail. This sale includes some rare individuals and the entire lot will rank with the best herds in America. Write for catalogue.

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.. SALE ..

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903

In New Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kas.

Every one a good one. Will weigh from 175 to 225 pounds, and are of March, 1903 farrow. Not fat, but growthy and useful. Send for Catalogue at once. Come, or send bids to Auctioneers.

COLS. J. W. SPARKS, W. C. PARKS, J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans.
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FIRST WILSON COUNTY SALE OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLEAR CREEK HERD TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Having sold my farm, I will offer at Public Sale, the well-known Clear Creek Herd of Shorthorn Cattle, at the Z. Williamson farm, two and one-half miles south and one mile east of Fredonia, Kansas, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER THE SECOND, 1903

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. This herd consists of 35 head, as follows: 15 cows—all with calf, 7 yearling heifers, 6 last spring heifer calves, 1 short yearling bull, 5 suckling bull calves, 1 3-year-old herd bull, Bristow 170728. Ten of the cows were selected from the very best herds in eastern Missouri. They are all of a fine, deep red, and embrace some of the best show cows and heifers to be found anywhere. If you are at all interested in fine stock of this kind, it will pay you to come to this sale and see for yourself. Pedigrees all straight, tracing to some of the very best families. Good railroad facilities for shipping in any direction. Terms of Sale—Cash, or bankable notes on nine months' time with ten per cent from date. Lunch stand on the ground. **JAMES W. SPARKS, AUCTIONEER. Z. WILLIAMSON.**