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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....Editor
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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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.

Prof. P. J. Parrott, a graduate of the Kansas University, who was for a time entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural College, has just been elected to the position of entomologist of the New York Experiment Station at a salary of \$1,800. Mr. Parrott stood first in the New York State civil service examination for the place.

Prof. D. H. Otis, who resigned his professorship at the State Agricultural College to accept a vastly more lucrative place in a private institution, has just been tendered an appointment as Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Owing to the fact that he has only recently taken up his new work he did not feel that he could conscientiously accept the offer tendered him at this time.

TAX-PAYERS WILL PROTEST.

Ever stand on the ocean's shore and hear that low sound start away of somewhere over the vasty deep? Ever listen as it came nearer and swelled into a roar that came from everywhere and rolled up a mountain wave upon the beach, washing away everything movable?

Ever lay your ear to the grass roots and hear the beginning of a disturbance upon the prairies? Ever listen to an approaching dissatisfaction of farmers about taxes? Ever realize that even necessary taxation is painful, but that extravagant taxation is felt as the hand of a robber in every home, and that no amount of juggling with figures and shifting of blame can stay the roar of the waves of disapproval that come from everywhere and wash political slates out of existence?

This kind of a sound may be distinctly heard throughout Kansas and will probably be louder and deeper toned as the increased taxes have to be paid. It were well that tax-eaters were fewer and less rapacious.

FRUIT FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Kansas is going to have a fine display of fruit at the World's Fair next year. In many portions of the State the fruit crop of this season is light, but other portions have elegant fruit. This will give us good representation. Cold storage is doing its part in taking care of such as may be kept fresh by this means. Many of the more delicate fruits are necessarily kept in preservative solutions, in jars. The work of caring for this class has been entrusted to the capable hands of Mr. Gerald Holsinger, treasurer of the State Horticultural Society. The writer has examined the work of Mr. Holsinger and is glad to report that he has now in fine show-jars nearly half enough fruit for the display in this

class. Every jar is labeled with the name of the fruit and the name and address of the grower.

Those who have perfect fruits should send specimens for the Kansas exhibit. Every fruit should be carefully wrapped, labeled with the name of the fruit and name and address of grower, packed so it can not move in the package, and addressed to Gerald Holsinger, care World's Fair Commission, Topeka, Kans., and delivered to the express company. The express charges will be paid out of the World's Fair fund and the fruit will be promptly attended to according to the latest scientific methods. Send in the fruit.

COUNTRY AND CITY POPULATION.

The immensity of the task of collating the parts of the last census is such that much that is important is just now for the first time reaching the public. The population of continental United States is shown to have increased from 62,947,714 in 1890 to 75,994,575 in 1900. The rate of increase was 20.7 per cent for the ten years contrasted with a rate of 24.9 per cent from 1880 to 1890. But the most interesting showing is of the comparative rates of increase in city and country. For the purposes of the census all places having populations of 2,500 or over were called cities; all others including the rural districts were called country districts.

The rates of increase from 1880 to 1890 were:

Cities, per cent.....	53.8
Country districts, per cent.....	12.9

The rates of increase from 1890 to 1900 were:

Cities, per cent.....	35.6
Country districts, per cent.....	12.4

The immense rate at which the cities increased compared with the slow increase in the country districts from 1880 to 1890 alarmed economists and called forth grave discussions of the trend of the times. During that decade, city populations increased more than four times as fast as those of the country. Census officials were somewhat surprised at finding that during the last decade while there was a great decline in the rate of increase for the entire Nation, the increase in the country districts remained nearly the same as formerly. The decline in the rate of increase was almost wholly in the cities. The cities still increase nearly three times as fast as the country districts. It is gratifying, however, to note that the rate of increase in the country districts remains nearly constant.

Doubtless the comparisons shown by the last census are reassuring to those social economists who looked apprehensively forward to a Nation in which the staunch rural population should be in the minority. If it be assumed that the respective rates of increase in city and country will remain substantially the same during the present as they were during the last decade, it is easily seen that the apprehended day will not be ushered in before 1910.

For convenience, let it be assumed that the rates of increase during the present decade will be 35 per cent for the city, and 12 per cent for the country. The total population of

the cities at the beginning of the decade was 30,583,411. A 35 per cent increase would find a city population of 41,287,605 in 1910. The population of the country districts was 45,411,164 in 1900. A 12 per cent increase would find a country population of 50,860,504 in 1910.

The same rates of increase for the next ten years would find 55,738,267 persons in cities and 56,963,763 in the country in 1920.

Such computations have, however, a mere speculative interest. No one can foresee what changes may occur in the industrial world in ten years, much less in two decades.

Doubtless people will always live in the country. It were well for the race, if greater rather than smaller proportions of them might share the beneficial influences of rural life; if more of them could be spared the merciless grind of the cities.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR NOTES.

It was a great fair and Nebraska and her neighbors have reason to feel proud of it. In spite of the continuous downpour of rain on Wednesday which reduced the attendance to about one-half of what it was for the same day a year ago, the attendance for the week was very much larger than during the fair of 1902. This is attributable in part, to the presence of the king of trotters but largely also, to the increased interest which seems to be felt this year in State fairs of all the States.

The first prize of \$300 for the best county collective exhibit was won by Saline County, with a score of 1,401 points out of a possible 1,600. Under the rules governing any county collective exhibits, 100 points are necessary on each of sixteen different kinds of exhibits in order to make a perfect score. These include corn, the small grains, grasses both native and cultivated, vegetables, with an allowance for beauty of display and another for the greatest number of varieties shown.

On Thursday, the drill of the competing teams of the various fraternal orders which participated in the exercises of Fraternal Day was completed. The first prize of \$100 was retained in Lincoln by a local lodge.

While the fair grounds are in fairly good shape there is still room for improvement. The drive-ways and walks should be graveled or paved in some manner, and some attention should be given to the proper drainage of the ground. At each drinking place on the ground was found a mud hole which almost prevented people from getting at the water, while behind the numerous cooking tents of the restaurants as well as behind the hog-pens were pools of filthy water which made a journey around at some distance or seriously soiled shoes a matter of choice when seeing exhibits.

But two permanent new buildings of any size have been added to the equipment of the grounds during the past year. These are the barn for the sheep exhibit, and a large, roomy building of brick, for a ladies' rest house. Both of these buildings were much needed. An active campaign

(Continued on page 968.)

Agricultural Matters.

Enlarging Our Capital.

The question of restoring fertility is the most important one for the farmer of some parts of the country. The question of maintaining and increasing fertility may be the all-important one in Kansas. Modern research indicates that whether the object be to restore or to maintain and increase productive power the rational processes are identical.

One of the first sections of this country to "wear out" its lands was the South along the Atlantic seaboard. This resulted from two causes; first, a soil easily exhausted; second, a method of farming which took no thought for the future. But this same South may well be proud of the leading part taken by her agricultural experiment stations in determining practicable and profitable methods of restoring, maintaining, and increasing fertility.

The old "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers long ago practiced the use of clover as a means of renewing fertility. They carried their methods with them as they moved West and their enterprising neighbors failed not to adopt their plan of rotating with clover.

A few years ago the chemists came forward with an explanation of the fertilizing effects of clover. It was not long until it was discovered that all of the plants which the botanists call leguminosae, or the bean family, embracing anything whose seed-pod splits open like a bean-pod, possess this power of fertilizing the land upon which they grow. This classification includes plants of widely differing qualities and appearance from the smallest of the clovers to the largest locust tree. It takes in white clover, all kinds of red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, all kinds of peas and beans, including, of course, cow-peas and soy-beans, and many wild plants.

The Alabama Experiment Station has done a valuable service to the entire country by following out carefully planned experiments to determine the effects of the use of leguminous crops upon other crops following them. The lands of this station were so poor that a Kansas farmer might well have turned from them in disgust. But the farmer on better soils may profitably study the work and results of the Alabama Station and take advantage of the knowledge there developed by applying it to the betterment of his own farming. We quote from the introductory to the report of these experiments:

INTRODUCTORY.

"The improvement of the soil should be one of the chief aims of every farmer. Every increase in productiveness brings an even more marked increase in profits. Given rich soil, and almost any crop will pay if adapted to the local conditions and markets. Labor spent in the cultivation of corn or cotton on extremely poor soil usually earns scant reward or none.

"Fortunately much of the poorest worn land can be brought to a fair degree of productiveness. The means of soil improvement are various. Most thoroughly tested by long experience in Europe and America is that system of farming which depends for soil enrichment on the manure from a large number of live stock maintained on the farm, partly for immediate profit, but largely for use as manufacturers of fertilizers. This system should be much more generally followed in Alabama. However, its introduction will be gradual because of limited capital, inexperience, and the small number and poor quality of the native live stock that must serve as a foundation for stock raising.

"Meantime the most immediately available method of increasing the fertility of the soils of the South consists in the free use of that class of leguminous plants, or legumes, which embraces cow-peas, velvet beans, soy-beans, beggar weed, peanuts, hairy vetch, crimson clover, and numerous others.

"When these plants are grown under suitable conditions specific enlarge-



ments occur on their roots and these are called root tubercles, or root nodules. The microscopic organisms which live within these tubercles are able to assimilate the nitrogen of the air that circulates through the upper layer of the soil. This nitrogen, while a part of the air, was useless to plant life, but within the tubercles it is changed into available fertilizer and is carried by the sap to every part of the leguminous plant. Hence we may speak of these tubercles as fertilizer factories where nitrogenous fertilizers are manufactured and whence they are sent to every part of the cow-pea or velvet bean, or other leguminous plant. The plowing in of the legume gives this nitrogen to the soil for the use of other plants. Nitrogen when purchased in the form of cottonseed-meal costs 12 to 15 cents per pound, but when it is furnished by legumes it is many times cheaper, the principal outlay being for seed and labor.

"Great as is the need of the South for varied industrial development, the factories most urgently needed and paying largest dividends are those which every farmer can bring into being by the millions on the roots of such legumes as cow-peas, velvet beans, vetch, crimson clover, melilotus, bur-clover, and alfalfa.

"These crops afford nitrogen and vegetable matter, thus supplying the principal deficiencies of southern soils, and they may be either used directly and exclusively for this purpose, or with greater profit the tops may first be fed to live stock, thus affording a two-fold profit in animal products and fertilizer, while the stubble and roots are immediately available for soil improvement.

"The stubble alone usually causes a sufficient increase in the yield of the following crop to more than pay the cost of seed, fertilizer, and cultivation of the legume, leaving the food value of the tops as a net gain.

"The principal part of this bulletin is occupied with data obtained at Auburn during the past five years and bearing on the extent and permanency of the fertilizing effect of cow-peas and velvet beans.

"The following conditions prevailed in all of these tests, unless otherwise specifically stated:

"The legumes are grown in drills and cultivated and moderately fertilized with acid phosphate or with phosphate and some potash salt. The crops, corn, cotton, oats, wheat, sorghum, and rye, used to measure the fertilizing effects of the legumes, have received no application of nitrogen, but have been fertilized with phosphate and potash.

"The soil in all tests is rather poor to extremely poor, deep, sandy upland, the white or gray being almost a pure sand and the reddish soil approaching a loam with clayey loam subsoil in the latter case.

"The vines or stubble of the legumes have been plowed under just before the planting of the next crop.

"The variety of cow-peas employed was the Wonderful or Unknown.

"In valuing the crops the endeavor has been made to use conservative average prices, the error, if any, being in putting them too low rather than too high. Lint cotton has been rated at 6¢ cents per pound, cotton seed at \$7.50 per ton, sorghum hay at \$6.67 per ton, corn at 50 cents, oats 40 cents, and wheat 80 cents per bushel. No record is here made of the increase in the yield of grain-straw or corn-stover, assuming that this has been

about sufficient to cover the increased cost of harvesting and thrashing."

RESULTS IN MONEY.

Space will not admit a reproduction here of the many interesting details of experiments made at the Alabama Station, but every farmer should take the trouble to examine the results in dollars and cents of one series of experiments reported as follows:

VALUE OF CROPS PER ACRE IN THREE YEARS (1) FOLLOWING COTTON AND (2) FOLLOWING COW-PEA VINES.

	Value of crops per acre in—			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total for 4 crops 3 yrs.
Plot 3—No legume in five years:				
In '99, 337 lbs. seed cotton at 2½¢.....	\$20.92			
In '00, 5.1 tons sorghum hay, at \$6.67 per ton....		\$33.02		
In '01, 23.3 bus. oats, at 40¢.....			\$ 9.32	
In '01, 1 ton sorghum hay.....			6.67	
				\$ 69.93
Plot 1, cow-peas in '98, plowed and vines plowed under:				
In '99, 1,533 lbs. seed cotton at 2½¢.....	38.30			
In '00, 8.1 tons sorghum hay.....		\$4.00		
In '01, 26.5 bus. oats, at 40¢.....			10.60	
In '01, 1.5 tons sorghum hay.....			10.00	
				\$112.90
Difference in three years.....				\$ 42.97
Average difference per year per acre.....				14.32

*Equal to 6½ cents per pound of lint, and \$7.50 per ton of seed.

"The total value of the products grown in three years on an acre was \$69.93 on the plot where no legume had been grown for many years and \$112.90 per acre on the plot where one crop of cow-peas had been grown once in four years, and where the vines, after the picking of the peas, had been plowed under at the beginning of the three-year period under consideration. The difference in the value of the crops for three years is \$42.97; the average annual difference is \$14.32 per acre in favor of the plot where cow-peas had been grown.

"The figures showing the financial advantages of using one crop of velvet beans for fertilizer during the same period so nearly correspond with those for cow-peas that the calculation need not be repeated.

"On this land the plowing under of the vines of the cow-peas and velvet beans was exceedingly profitable. The soil of these plots is a reddish, clayey loam, stiffer and probably more retentive of fertilizer nitrogen and humus than the greater portion of the soil on the station farm.

"Lest any should misapprehend the lessons of this experiment it is necessary to state that at no time in the three-year period was any nitrogenous fertilizer applied to any crop on any of these plots, but that each crop was supplied with phosphate and potash."

Kansas soils are so well supplied with these two mineral elements of fertility that their application would scarcely be needed.

Passing to the experimenter's consideration of the results of his many experiments as a whole we find the following:

INCREASE IN THE FIRST CROP AFTER PLOWING IN THE VINES OF SUMMER LEGUMES.

"With cotton as the first crop the

of 10.4, 20.2, and 20.4 bushels respectively. The average increase per acre was 17 bushels, worth at 40 cents per bushel, \$6.80. The increase in the first crop of oats after summer legumes was 84, 240 and 242 per cent, an average of 189 per cent.

"With wheat the increase was 5.4 and 5.9 bushels, an average of 5.65 bushels per acre, worth at 80 cents per

bushel, \$4.53. The increment was 174 and 190 per cent respectively, an average gain of 182 per cent.

"With sorghum grown as the first crop after the plowing under of the vines of cow-peas and velvet beans, the increase in hay per acre was 1.6, 1.6, 2.07, and 3.11 tons, an average gain per acre of 2.1 tons of hay, worth, at \$6.67 per ton, \$14.02. The percentage gains were 85, 86, 57, and 86, respectively, an average of 78 per cent.

INCREASE IN THE FIRST CROP AFTER PLOWING IN THE STUBBLE OF COW-PEAS AND VELVET BEANS.

"With cotton the yield was greater after velvet bean stubble than after cotton to the extent of 18 per cent, or 208 pounds of seed cotton per acre, worth, at 2½ cents per pound, \$5.20.

"With corn, the stubble of velvet beans afforded a gain of 32 per cent or 4.3 bushels, worth \$2.15.

"With oats grown after the plowing in of the stubble of these summer legumes the increase was 30.3 and 26 bushels, or an average of 28.1 bushels per acre, worth \$11.24. This is an average gain of 334 per cent.

"With wheat following the stubble of cow-peas and velvet beans the increase was 4.7 and 8.7, an average of 6.7 bushels per acre, worth \$5.36. The gain amounted to 151 and 280 per cent respectively, an average of 215 per cent.

"With sorghum the yield of hay was increased by the stubble of the legumes to the extent of 2.01 and 2.15 tons, an average of 2.08 tons of hay per acre, valued at \$13.87. The average increase was 57 per cent.

WHAT CROPS WERE MOST FAVORABLY AFFECTED BY THE VINES OR STUBBLE OF COW-PEAS AND VELVET BEANS?

"The data in the following table answer this question:

INCREASE IN FIRST CROP ATTRIBUTABLE TO VINES OR STUBBLE OF COW-PEAS AND VELVET BEANS.

Test crop.	After Legume Vines.			After Legume Stubble.		
	No. of tests.	Per ct. increase.	Value of increase.	No. of tests.	Per ct. increase.	Value of increase.
Cotton.....	4	63	\$14.17	1	49	\$11.30
Corn.....	1	81	6.15	1	32	2.14
Oats.....	3	189	6.80	2	334	11.24
Wheat.....	2	182	4.53	2	215	5.36
Sorghum.....	4	78	14.02	2	57	13.87

increase in seed cotton per acre at Auburn was respectively 367, 546, 696, and 660 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This is an average increase of 567 pounds, worth at 2½ cents (equal to 6½ cents for lint, \$7.50 per ton for seed) \$14.17.

"The yield of seed cotton following the vines of the summer legumes exceeded that on plots where the preceding crop had been cotton to the extent of 32, 64, 83, and 72 per cent. The average increase in the yield of seed cotton attributable to the vines of the legumes was 63 per cent.

"With corn as the first crop, the increase per acre attributable to plowing in the entire growth of velvet beans was 81 per cent, or 12.3 bushels, worth, at 50 cents per bushel, \$6.15.

"With oats as the first crop, the effect of the vines of the summer legumes is seen in an increase per acre

"The percentage increase attributable to either the vines of stubble of cow-peas and velvet beans was greater with fall oats and wheat than with cotton, corn, or sorghum. In other words, the crop that was best able to

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crushes corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head suflir. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

Handy to Operate. 7 Sizes—
to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also make Sweep Grinders; Gear and Plain.

C. N. P. Bowsher Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS

utilize the nitrogen of the legumes was that one which left the land unoccupied for the shortest time between the maturing of the legume and the beginning of the new growth."

ROTATION OF CROPS THE FIRST STEP IN SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

"The general statement may be safely made that any ordinary crop (except peanuts, cow-peas and most other legumes) can usually be produced with far greater profit when it follows some leguminous plant than when its predecessor is some non-leguminous plant, as cotton, corn, the small grains, etc. It may also be added that many, if not most, poor tracts of land can be cultivated in the usual farm crops at a profit only when a legume is occasionally grown to supply the necessary nitrogen, vegetable matter, and improvement in texture and resistance to drouth.

"A more general use is urged of some rotation that requires all the cultivated upland of the farm to bear cow-peas or other soil-improving plant every second, third or fourth year, or of tiner."

THE DURATION OF THE FERTILIZING EFFECTS OF STUBBLE AND VINES OF COW-PEAS AND VELVET BEANS.

"The stubble of these legumes repeatedly exerted so slight an effect on corn grown as the second crop (an average of only one and one-third bushels per acre), that we may reasonably conclude that two crops mark the limit to which the benefits of legume stubble extends in cases where the soil is sandy and permeable, as at Auburn. It is quite possible that the advantages from using stubble as fertilizer might have been slightly more enduring in a stiffer soil, but in no case can such a relatively small amount of vegetable matter and nitrogen afforded by the roots and stubble influence the succeeding crops more than a few years.

"It is quite a different matter when the vines, representing the entire growth of the legume (except in some cases the pods) are plowed under. We have learned from the data in previous tables that the yield where the vines were used as fertilizer was in the first crop, 63 to 189 per cent greater than the yield of the corresponding crop immediately preceded by a non-leguminous plant; and that in the second crop the increase ranged from 24 to 54 per cent. The effect exerted by the vines of the legumes on the third succeeding crop was tested in only one field, the increase in oats as the third crop after cow-pea vines being 3.2 bushels per acre, or 14 per cent. With sorghum planted in 1901 as the fourth crop immediately after the oats were cut, there was a perceptible increase on the plots where the vines of cow-peas and velvet beans grown in 1898 had been plowed under; extremely unfavorable conditions and partial failure of late sorghum detract from the reliability of the percentage figures for this, the fourth crop. For three years or four crops the large mass of vines continued to exert some influence. This experiment was conducted on a soil of the stiffest type found on the station farm, which, however, is fairly permeable to water, and which might be described as a reddish loam containing an abundance of large flint stones.

"We should expect an equal mass of leguminous vegetation employed as fertilizer on clay or prairie soils to exercise a favorable influence for at least three years, or probably for as long a period as do heavy applications of coarse stable manure."

Bromus Inermis.

Bromus inermis (smooth, awnless, or Hungarian Brome-grass) is a very hardy perennial grass, with smooth, upright stems from 18 inches to 3½ feet high, and with open panicles or seed heads 4 to 8 inches long. It has a very heavy system of roots and underground root-stalks, which after it is well established makes a very tough sod and gives it great drouth-resisting qualities. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and has been known for over a hundred years, but was not cultivated

until a few years ago, because it was thought it would become a pest similar to quack grass if cultivated. During the last decade, it has come very rapidly into prominence in this country. It has been grown in most of the western and northwestern States and reports have been made by the North and South Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho experiment stations. These reports have been favorable to the grass. Because of its great drouth-resisting qualities, Bromus inermis is especially adapted to the drier portions of the State and will grow in places where none of the other tame grasses will survive. It is also well adapted to practically every other portion of the State, as it is able to thrive under wet conditions as well as dry. It also makes a good growth in shady places, where most other grasses will not do well. It will produce most abundantly on rich, heavy soils, but will grow on poor, thin soil better than most of our other grasses.

Bromus Inermis for Pasture.—Bromus inermis makes an excellent pasture grass, as it shoots up in the spring about two weeks earlier than any of the native grasses, produces a good aftermath or second growth, and continues to grow especially late in the fall. If the summer is dry it will stop growing, and start again after the beginning of the fall rains, but if the dry period is not too long it will continue to grow from early in the spring until late in the fall. At the Kansas station we have grown Bromus inermis in a field way for four seasons. This summer we have pastured some young stock, ranging from 9 to 18 months of age, on a field of Bromus inermis seeded last fall. These calves have not shown any noticeable preference between Kentucky blue-grass, prairie-grass, and Bromus inermis, and have thrived well on the Bromus inermis. The grass stands tramping by stock exceedingly well. It is so vigorous that it will run out all weeds and other grasses, after it once becomes well established. It, however, may be sown with other grasses and legumes, and allowed to take full possession in a few years.

Bromus Inermis for Hay.—Bromus inermis will also make a very satisfactory crop of hay, yielding from 1½ to 4 tons per acre, according to the season and the richness of the soil. It may usually be cut twice during the season. The first crop is sometimes cut for seed by a self-binder, raising the cutter-bar as high as possible and cutting off the heads and then following in the same swath with the mower to cut the hay. The bundles may be left upon the swaths of hay until the hay is raked, when they may be shocked up between the windrows, thus carrying on the processes of haying and harvesting in the same field at the same time. The yield of seed varies from 200 to 400 pounds per acre. It should be cut for hay just after the bloom falls. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock, and its feeding-value is fully equal to that of timothy or prairie-hay.

Preparation of Seed-bed.—It is quite essential to prepare a proper seed-bed. In order to conserve the moisture and sprout the seeds, the soil should be well firmed. The ground should be plowed some time before seeding, so as to become thoroughly firmed and settled by the rains, or if it is impracticable to do this, a subsurface packer or similar implement should be used to follow the plow and pack the soil. The ground should be harrowed at frequent intervals until seeding-time, and special pains taken to prepare a thoroughly pulverized seed-bed near the surface. If the ground is not too hard and is comparatively free from weed-seeds, an excellent seed-bed may be prepared with a disk-harrow and other surface-working implements. This method insures a firm subsurface, the importance of which has just been mentioned.

Seeding.—Bromus inermis should preferably be sown in the spring, and as early as it is possible to prepare a suitable seed-bed, thus insuring plenty of moisture to start the young plants and keep them growing until they have sufficiently developed root systems to

enable them to survive the dry periods we are apt to have later in the season. If sown in the spring the ground should be plowed in the autumn, if thought best to plow at all. Bromus inermis may also be seeded in the fall; and if the season is favorable as good a catch may be obtained as in the spring. If sown in the fall, sow from the first to the middle of September. It is not advisable to sow Bromus inermis with a nurse crop except in localities where the soil drifts badly by the winds. This grass will hold the soil from drifting after it has a few weeks' growth. The best apparatus of which I know for seeding Bromus inermis is a wheel-barrow broad-cast seeder, with a hopper made especially for sowing this seed. This should be followed by an ordinary smoothing harrow. It may be seeded by hand by a man experienced in this method of seeding. The ordinary grain-drills have not proved satisfactory generally, as it is very difficult to get the seed to pass through the seed-cups of the drill. Sow 18 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. Seed may be secured of any of the reliable seed-houses of the West. The price varies from \$10 to \$15 per hundred pounds, according to the grade of seed and the firm with which you deal. It pays well to get a good grade of seed. If you can not afford to purchase sufficient seed for a large area, get a small amount of seed of a good grade, sow it on a carefully prepared seed-bed, and raise your own seed with which to sow a larger area.

Renewing the Crop.—After the third year the roots and underground root-stalks develop such a dense mat that there is neither room nor nourishment for them to continue their growth, and the field becomes sod-bound, the production being materially decreased. Several remedies are recommended: one is to disk thoroughly with the disk-harrow, another to plow and then thoroughly firm the sod with a subsurface packer or heavy roller. Where re-seeding is not too difficult, and where the land can profitably be used for the growing of other crops, the most practicable method of renewing the grass is by re-seeding.

Killing the Sod.—Bromus inermis can not be considered a pest notwithstanding its hardness. No experiments in destroying the grass have been conducted at this station, but the trials of other stations have demonstrated that it can be successfully killed out by breaking, after the removal of the hay crop, disking at intervals, and back-setting in the fall. V. M. SHOESMITH. Manhattan, Kans., Sept. 1, 1903.

Weeds by the Wayside.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The public would like to know if there is a weed law in Kansas, and what power the county commissioners have to enforce the same.

In a year or two all the fine blue-grass pastures south of Leavenworth will be ruined by thistles, and I think something should be done to avoid this. Thistle-seed will blow for miles. Thus it is hard to keep a farm clean when there are any in the neighborhood.

H. A. NABER.

Leavenworth County.

In chapter 172 of the General Statutes of Kansas provision is made for the destruction of the Russian thistle, Canada thistle, and other noxious weeds, such as cockle-burs, burdocks, etc. The law reads that every person and every corporation shall destroy on all lands he or it may own or occupy all weeds of the kind mentioned above, at such time as the board of county commissioners may direct, notice of which shall be published in the county papers not less than three weeks before the time fixed for such destruction. It is the duty of county commissioners to fix such date, and provide for the destruction of such weeds in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed.

Every overseer of highways shall also at the same time in like manner destroy all such weeds either on the highways of his road-district, railroad right-of-way, or on unoccupied land therein, upon which the owner or lessee thereof shall neglect or refuse so to do; and for such services the overseer

THE FARMER FAILS

In health just as does the city-man, and he fails commonly from the same cause, "stomach trouble." The farm is a wholesome place to live; the farmer's life is a healthy life; but no external advantages can overcome the effects of a diseased stomach. When the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the food eaten is imperfectly digested and assimilated, and the consequent loss of nutrition results in physical debility.

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The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose, therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."



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of highways or his employes shall be compensated in the sum of \$1.50 per day or \$3.00 per day for man and team; to be paid out of the general county funds.

The law also states that railroads shall destroy all such weeds on their lands, failure to do so subjecting them to penalties.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred 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., Shorthorns.
 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 8, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas on the 7th, Shorthorns on the 8th. James P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans., Manager.
 October 9, 1903—Sabetha Combination Sale Co., 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. Pleasant, 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-Jerseys.
 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—Breeders Combination Sale, Westmoreland, Kans.
 November 9, 1903—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Buncetta, 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, 19, 1903—Armour Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
 November 21, 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. Pleasant, 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 swine.
 February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 6, 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. Robinson, 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.

Assessment of Registered Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There have been several criticisms of your editorial of several weeks ago, on the taxing of registered cattle at a large advance above common cattle. The able writers who take issue with you claim that everything should be taxed at its actual value, and as registered stock is more valuable than common or unrecorded stock, the said registered stock should be taxed at a higher value.

Now I have the very highest regard for the views of these critics, but I think they are wrong.

All things taxed should be valued on a basis of just what they would sell for at forced sale.

Let a man buy a grain-drill and drill in four acres of wheat, then die and his widow have a sale; what will the drill sell for? Let us suppose it cost \$65, will it sell for \$65? It is worth it, but will it sell for it? Would any assessor value it at \$65? Take a plow or any other tool that has been in use and put it under the sheriff's hammer at forced sale, and how much would it bring? Forced sale and forced sale alone, is the proper valuation of all things that come under the assessor's eyes. Now let us look at cattle. It is an indisputable fact that all grade stock is kept in the best condition

possible under the circumstances, in order to be ready for the market at any time, as the block is their ultimate end and the owner aims to always have them in condition to sell at a moment's notice, and whenever such cattle are put up at forced sale, they will bring exactly all they are worth for meat at the block. Almost all recorded stock are kept for breeding purposes only, and are purposely kept in a spare condition as they are better breeders than when fat. There is not one recorded animal in one hundred that is kept in condition to kill for beef at a moment's notice and even if they were so kept, they would only bring beef prices, just the same as the common stock would. Hence if they are kept fat and in show-condition they are only worth beef prices at forced sale, as forced sale is an unadvised sale where such fat cattle would not be worth a particle more than common ones in the same condition.

But as almost all recorded stock is kept in a thin condition, if they were put on sale at a moment's notice or at forced sale, the same as under the sheriff's hammer, they would not bring half the price of the well-kept and fat grade stock. It is perfectly plain to me than such thin, recorded stock ought to be assessed at a far less valuation than any unrecorded stock that is in condition to kill for beef.

If the registered stock over this State were all shipped to Kansas City to-morrow, 95 per cent of them would go as the lowest grade of meat or as "canners" and would be canned and sold as "embalmed beef" to our numerous army. While if all the unrecorded stock was sent there to-morrow, 95 per cent of them would sell at the highest price for beef cattle. This does not prove that the grade is the most valuable animal to keep or to have around, but simply shows that at forced sale all stock sells for what it is worth dressed. The same applies to the hog or sheep. What would a \$500 brood sow sell for at forced sale when she had just weaned eight or ten pigs and was very thin? Why, every school-boy can tell us that she would go at stock-hog prices, or for less than what a fat pig would sell for. Take a sheep for instance, and if thin it would sell for just what the pelt is worth and no more, as the frame when poor is of no value for meat.

Is there any man that would pay much of anything for a recorded hen that had set six months on dummy eggs and was as thin as a crow?

The choicer the breeding stock is, the less fat it should have; and all recorded stock, if kept right, should at all times be less fat than all unrecorded stock that are intended for the beef market, and will at forced sale always sell for less money than the fat stock, that are always kept in condition for just such an emergency. In fact, fat meat on common stock is their insurance, while lean meat on breeding or recorded stock is their insurance, and any one knows that if the two are killed at a forced time, the fattest one will sell for the most money.

I am free to admit that any breeding animal is worth to the owner just as much as a certain sum of money would be if put out at 10 per cent interest, but when the assessor comes around, they should not be valued at what they pay as an investment, but just what they would bring at forced sale. They tax registered cows in Allen County far in excess of unregistered cows, and I believe we have grounds to go before the county commissioners and have the assessment set aside as unlawful.

If a man of most extraordinary genius and talent is killed by a railroad company, his widow will not receive a penny more than the widow of an ordinary day-laborer would receive for his death, or about \$2,000. This is a forced sale with a vengeance and brains will not sell for any more than muscle. There is no ready market for registered stock. One must be created by heavy advertising at great expense, but the butcher does not have to be advertised for and is ready at any old time.

J. C. NORRIS.

Allen County.

Impotency in Stallions.

The following inquiry submitted by a reader of the National Stockman and the answer by the veterinarian of that paper should be read carefully by every owner of breeding animals:

Inquiry: I have a Percheron Norman stallion 2 years old, weighs 1,200 pounds. I purchased him March 4, 1903. He had been kept up until that date on corn and fodder. I changed his feed to corn and hay until the first of May, then changed his grain to crushed wheat and middlings twice per day and corn once per day. On the first of May I began to use him and let him to two mares a week, one on Tuesday and one on Friday through the months of May and June. He never made a satisfactory service during this time. He has not proven to get a single mare in foal. I turned on pasture July 1 and he has not been to a mare until this date. R. B. B.

Answer: This young stallion has been, like hundreds of others, raised and fed in colthood more as if fattening a hog or steer than properly growing a colt. He has been corned and corned on fodder, until if one could see the inside of him the tubes which convey the semen would be found encased in leaf horse-fat. Enough has been published in these columns in the past ten years against the unwise use of corn in the rearing of growing animals to fill a volume of 2,000 pages and yet where corn is raised extensively and the cribs are full of it, it is fed to fattening steers, milch cows, growing calves, breeding bulls, work horses, driving horses, breeding ewes, breeding sows, breeding boars and fattening swine and young pigs. Corn the owner has in plenty and it makes his animals fat, and fat makes them round and plump, and that satisfies him and is very satisfactory to the veterinary profession and patent-medicine men, as they get lots of jobs and sales in consequence of this lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer. We therefore say, keep her up, brother, you give us business. But when you ask us whether a breeding animal or growing colt, calf, pig, lamb, or chicken should be fed nearly wholly upon corn we would have to answer you honestly and say, no. It will ruin the breeding propensity of anything male or female, from a chicken to a horse, to raise it wholly on corn. Yes, the chicken will die with apoplexy, the pig have thumps and the mother have an inflamed udder. The old cows will either not breed at all or retain the placenta or have garget. Hog fat does not mean health by any means. If all people knew this it would be to their benefit, but they don't, and further, don't want to know it; and I for one hope they will not find it out, as it is the measure they have for thrift in all animals, and should they learn otherwise and begin a system of rational feeding, what would happen? Why, the animals would be healthy, breed well and disease would be so rare a thing among the flocks and herds that the Lord only knows what would become of us poor cusses who write for the paper, the stock-food companies, condition-powder men, veterinarians, etc.? Now laugh, I want you to. I am telling the truth and don't want it believed and I am going to have my laugh later on, when some of you call upon me to treat your animals.

But to the question again. There is only one thing you can do for this colt and that is to let him get down quite thin in flesh, then begin a line of common-sense feeding of him on oats, oats, wheat bran and middlings, with some fine hay, and give him daily exercises. He may outgrow it, I can't say. But form this resolution. Better have it printed in large type and hang it up over the dining-room table: to never try to grow a Percheron colt by feeding upon corn and corn-fodder. Strive to grow all animals on growing food, and when wanted for beef, mutton or pork, feed the corn and fatten them. But don't, don't, don't fatten up your Western horses and send them down East to market any more. We can't eat them, and can't afford to buy them either to grow them over, which takes a year, providing they don't die in the process. We want

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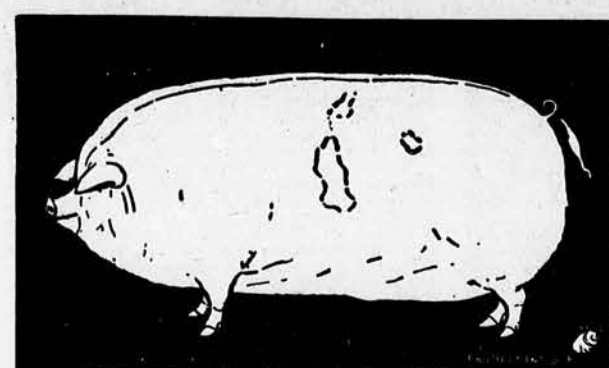
horses, but we want them good for something when they get here. Please don't impose upon us any more with your corn-fed Ohio, Indiana and Illinois hog-fat horses.—C. D. Smead.

Look to the International Live Stock Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the most wonderful spots on earth is the island of Great Britain. Think for a moment of its splendid breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine! Where else can be found such attainment and perfection? Everybody on the island loves a pure-bred, high-quality animal. Even the dogs, to be permitted existence, must be pure-bred, no one loving a mongrel. In America we have a country settled in a haphazard manner by people drifting to us from everywhere, most of them coming with no fixed purpose, excepting the all-saving one of bettering themselves. It is most natural then to find our ideals of farmers, in regard to live stock, far from what they should be. To elevate the standard of domestic animals on our farms is one of the greatest problems confronting us as an agricultural people. Let us consider for a moment what has helped the British people to their high attainments in animal husbandry. First of all was there insular condition, causing them to be self-reliant. Then there has been the free intercommunication in all matters pertaining to live stock, such as the local stock salesday, the great sales of herds and flocks moved from one region to another, the numerous fairs and competitive exhibitions, the system culminating in the wonderful Royal and Smithfield shows.

Who can measure the good to a people arising from free intercommunication? It makes our language homogenous, it drives out ignorance and prejudice, it elevates our ideals, and wonderfully stimulates our ambitions. In America we must keep up our fairs, stock exhibitions and our great International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, if we are to improve and develop agriculture in the great Middle-West in anything like the measure permitted us by kindly nature. The crown of all expositions for livestock purposes is the great International. This Exposition has from the beginning proudly proved its right to live and be liberally patronized by every broad-minded citizen, whether he be directly interested in livestock or not.

All of us are more or less blinded with personal and local prejudice. It is our dog, our sheep, our fat cattle or our horse that seems a little superior to anything possessed by others in the neighborhood, and of course much better than that owned by the citizen of another State. Such satisfaction unstirred by competition or enlarged knowledge, stagnates and leaves one to grow poorer, more circumscribed every day he lives. When we visit the great International at Chicago each fall, and see the marvelous animals filling the thousands of stalls, when our own pet stock, the pride of our eye, comes in close competition with numerous animals from all over the Union, then the crucial test is at hand. Pride vanishes, prejudice has not a feather weight, and real merit only wins. Conceit melts away and scales drop from our eyes. No matter how excellent the attainment, we are humbled, though not discouraged, and return to our homes burning with ambition to have still better live stock and go to the show the next year with something better than ever before. Then there is the great helpfulness that comes from mingling with others interested in the same line of stock breeding as ourselves. We meet hundreds of people working for the improvement of the same particular breed that has captured our fancy. Business matters are talked over, acquaintances are made, friendships are renewed, and from the date of the International our impulses and ambitions are started on a new round of effort. The annual meeting of the great International Live Stock Show at Chicago is looked forward to by tens of thousands of



MY HOG WEIGHS 1100 LBS.

EASTHAMPTON, MASS., March 20, 1903.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have a large hog that was raised on your "International Stock Food" and he now weighs 1100 lbs. This hog is three years old and is as strong on his legs as any hog weighing 150 lbs. He is half Chester White and half Poland-China. He is still growing and every one is satisfied that he is the largest hog in America.

Truly yours,

STUART R. DICKINSON.

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The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Stock Book In Your Library For Reference. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars.

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stockmen as the greatest event of the year as well as a time for rest and recreation. To one deeply interested in the education and advancement of our rural people there can be no more interesting factor for good than the International. The marvelous hold it has secured upon our agricultural colleges in its brief existence is but a prophecy of what is to come. All honor and credit to the splendid minds that conceived this magnificent show! While these people are working faithfully without limit for the improvement of our herds and flocks, and to give us a period of helpful enjoyment, let us as teachers and stockmen never for a moment forget our part and duty in helping form, carry out and enjoy the magnificent annual program that greets us. Let us never forget to speak to a friend, neighbor and pupil about the great International. If possible, let some animal be fitted for the exhibition. Let a word be said in its behalf in the local paper, and finally, let us go with our wives, our sons and daughters and our friends to Chicago, staying there throughout the great show and visiting it daily in order to secure in the fullest measure the wonderful instruction and helpfulness that it can bring to us.

W. A. HENRY.

Dean, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

Horses at the World's Fair.

The \$93,640 allotted for horses, asses, and mules at the World's Fair is divided among twenty-four classes as follows: Trotter, Thoroughbred, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, and Shire horses, \$6,205 each; jacks and jennets, \$5,425; French Coach, German Coach, English Coach, Hackney, Morgan, Belgian, and Saddle horses, \$4,390 each; Suffolk Punch and Arabian, \$1,115 each; mules, \$3,415; Shetland ponies, \$3,410; ponies in harness, \$900. Harness horses are allotted \$4,800. Roadsters are given \$1,700, divided equally between "roadsters for dealers" and "roadsters for others." Business horses have been given \$2,315 and horses of commerce have \$1,485. These sums are exclusive of any special prizes. The class for German Coach includes East Friesland Coach, Hanoverian, Holstein Coach, Oldenburg Coach, and Trakehnen. Under the English Coach are included the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach. The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association

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has set aside \$2,000 for special prizes for Percherons at the World's Fair. The association has suggested to Chief Coburn an arrangement of this sum for an offering of thirty-seven prizes to provide a number of classes for the especial encouragement of American breeders and of the display of stock bred by exhibitors. The National French Draft Horse Association has offered \$1,000 in World's Fair special prizes for that breed. The total amount in regular and special prizes for Percheron and French Draft horses is \$15,410.

The "horse of commerce" class in the World's Fair prize list provides a new and deserved recognition of the market types of horses. "This class," the prize list announces, "provides for an exhibit of horses of the leading types that find a ready sale at trade centers and that are especially deserving of the attention of breeders who appreciate the advantages of a profitable home and foreign market assured for all worthy specimens." In this class a first prize of \$75, a second of \$50, a third of \$40, and highly commended and commended awards are offered for artillery, cavalry, coach, saddle, omnibus, and fire department horses and for drafters, expressers and roadsters. Exhibits in this class are confined to geldings, 4 years old or over with the exception that mares will be eligible in the sec-

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tion for saddle horses. Animals will be shown in harness or under saddle. Judges in this class will be experienced buyers on the market or United States army officers.

The World's Fair classification for horses presents a remarkable series of awards in the breeding rings, offering nearly \$80,000 for these classes alone. A single stallion may win \$500 solely on his individual merit in any of the more important classes. As the sire of pure-bred colts he may win \$100 additional, and in the stud rings he may help to win \$750 more. The appropriations for grade geldings and mares by recorded sires aggregate \$10,840 in the World's Fair breeding rings.

The Nebraska State Fair.

Like a number of the Western State fairs, the thirty-fifth annual State Fair held at Lincoln, Neb., from September 4 to 11, was most successful. This fair was made notable by several things; horsemen were especially interested because of the record-breaking feat of Cresceus, Swine-breeders and farmers generally were interested in the great hog-show, which included the largest number of Duroc-Jersey swine ever brought together in any one show or fair. The wonderful exhibit of agricultural implements made the third important difference between this and other fairs. The showing of live stock in the various classes was very satisfactory as to quality, although some of the breeders were not as well represented in numbers as might have been expected at such a fair. But two large herds of Herefords competed. In the Shorthorn classes a number of good herds were brought together, but only one from outside the State. The competition in the Aberdeen-Angus rings was fairly keen, although the number of animals on exhibition was not great. In Galloways there was even less competition, though the herds present were good representatives of the progress that has been made with this breed of late years. As is true in other fairs the horses attracted a great deal of attention, especially the draft horses, which were out in goodly numbers and of good quality; indeed, it was a battle between some of the best-known breeders of Nebraska for the ribbons on some of the breeds. Perhaps the greatest thing in the way of live stock in the entire fair was the hog exhibit. In order to show the number of swine on exhibition, we insert a comparison with the fair of last year.

	1902.	1903.
Duroc-Jerseys.....	433	926
Poland-Chinas.....	257	314
Berkshires.....	71	77
Chester Whites.....	122	115
Yorkshires.....	6	...
Essex.....	31	...
	920	1,432

In addition to this being the largest Duroc show in the world as was claimed for it, this feature of the fair grounds amounted to a hog sale as well, and the breeders, generally, of all breeds, were able to dispose of practically all their sale stuff before the close of the week.

The attendance was most satisfactory in spite of the fact that the rain interfered seriously with the comfort of the visitors. The attendance on Monday was about double that of last year, while that on Tuesday was nearly three times as many. A continuous down-pour of rain all day Wednesday did not prevent about 12,000 people from being present. The management congratulates itself with season on having had the most successful fair in the history of the State both in point of exhibits and in financial results. There is no State in the West whose fair the writer has ever attended that has made so strong an exhibit of farm machinery as did Nebraska. Several of the large implement houses have erected permanent buildings on the grounds for use in the display of their exhibits. The fair was also unusually successful in the display of county collective exhibits of agricultural products. Exhibitions of this kind are stimulated by a provision of the law of the State which provides that premiums shall be awarded for such exhibits and offers a tempting bait as the championship prize. The result was, that Agricultural Hall was crowded with exhibits that show the agricultural wealth from different counties in the State. The dairy exhibit was hardly up to the mark in point of size but still was a very creditable exhibit.

Disappointment was felt by many that the sheep exhibit was so meager. Only a few small pens were shown; and while the quality was good the small number prevented any enthusiasm on the part of the visitors. Nebraska is peculiar in two of its State exhibits. On the grounds is a building devoted to the honey-bee and her products, and this was well filled.

Another building equally unique is the permanent home on the fair grounds of the State Fish and Game Commission and it is well stored with large aquaria, filled with Nebraska fishes. These range in size from a gigantic cat-fish of eighty pounds down to the smallest gold-fish.

Owing to the cold wave of April last, which brought disaster to the fruit-trees, the exhibit in the horticultural building was hardly as good as usual.

The live-stock exhibitors and awards in the pure-bred classes are as follows:

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.

Exhibitors—Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Neb., 13 head; Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., 12; A. Golden, Scribner, Neb., 3; Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb., 2; Chas. Martin, Waverly, Neb., 1; Dr. Anderson, Seward, Neb., 2; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., 5; John Povey, Stromsburg, Neb., 2; Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company, Lincoln, Neb., 13.

Stallion 4 years and over—Frank Iams, first; John Povey, second.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—Frank Iams, first; Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, second.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—Mark M. Coad, first; Frank Iams, second.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—Mark M. Coad, first and second.

Colt under 1 year—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 4 years and over—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 3 years and under 4—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 2 years and under 3—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 1 year and under 2—Mark M. Coad, first.

Four colts, any age, get of one stallion—Mark M. Coad, first.

Two colts, any age, produce of one mare—Mark M. Coad, first.

Stallion, sweepstakes—Frank Iams, first.

Mare, sweepstakes—Mark M. Coad, first.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COACH.

Exhibitors—J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., 10 head; Lincoln Importing Horse Company, 2; Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Neb., 6; R. Luncheon, Tipton, Iowa, 4; Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., 4 French Coach; Roy Overholser, Lincoln, 1 German; Pete Johnson, Hickman, Neb., 1 Coach.

ABORTION IN COWS.



ABORTION consists in expulsion of the offspring before it can live independent of the dam. Abortion, when not due to specific causes, results from blows, injuries, poisonous blood disorders, exposure to cold, sudden excitement, anger, odors from slaughter houses, or from other animals similarly affected, purgatives and improper nutrition. Smut, ergot, and decomposed materials of any kind, when taken as food often cause abortion.

Anaemia, another word for poverty of the blood, is probably the most common cause. Coarse, innutritious food reduces the vitality of the dam, the circulation is sluggish, the blood supplied to the calf, colt, lamb, or pig is deficient in quantity and poor in quality.

These conditions above are often sufficient to cause a cow to lose her calf or a mare to lose her foal and if aided by excitement, a physis, a fall or a chill abortion is almost sure to follow. In all animals carrying young good, nutritious food must be supplied to nourish dam and foetus. Tonics are required, and quiet, clean quarters must be provided, and grain or hay affected with smut or containing ergot must be avoided.

Anaemia, being one of the most common causes for abortion in animals, is not easily noticeable. Animals showing extreme debility of the muscular system, becoming easily exhausted upon slight exertion are generally anaemic, and no better tonic can be applied than Dr. Hess Stock Food. It contains the tonics and salts of iron essential for the improvement of impoverished blood.

This stock food is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D. D. V. S.) and is used by leading colleges. If they know of nothing better it must be good. Dr. Hess Stock Food, the scientific compound, is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. \$5 (except in Canada and on Pacific Slope), smaller quantities at a slight advance. It is fed in a small dose.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is consulted and commended by many leading veterinarians.

Write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio; state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed, also mention this paper, or this information you will receive this valuable book, with which you will be able to treat your own domestic animals.

Stallion 4 years and over—R. Luncheon, first; J. Crouch & Son, second.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—J. Crouch & Son, first; R. Luncheon, second.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—Frank Iams, first.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—Mark M. Coad, first.

Colt under 1 year—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 4 years and over—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 2 years and under 3—Mark M. Coad, first.

Mare 1 year and under 2—Mark M. Coad, first.

Four colts, get of one stallion—Mark M. Coad, first.

Two colts, produce of one mare—Mark M. Coad, first and second.

Stallion, sweepstakes—J. Crouch & Son, first.

Mare, sweepstakes—Mark M. Coad, first.

CLYDES AND SHIRES.

Exhibitors—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., 8 head; Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, Lincoln, 14; John Povey, Stromsburg, Neb., 1; Read & Macbeth, 1; G. M. Clarke, Davey, 7; Frank Iams, St. Paul.

Stallion 4 years and over—First, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company; second, Thos. Andrews & Son.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company; second, same.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Thos. Andrews & Son; second, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company; second, G. M. Clarke.

Colt under 1 year—First, Thos. Andrews & Son; second, same.

Mare, 4 years and over—First, Thos. Andrews & Son.

Mare 2 years and under 3—Second, Thos. Andrews & Son.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Thos. Andrews & Son.

Champion stallion—First, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company, medal.

Champion mare—First, Frank Iams, medal.

MULES AND JACKS.

Jack 4 years—J. E. Mendelhall & Son, Fairbury, first; J. E. Eakins, Fairbury, second.

Jack 3 years—Douglas & Oldham, Galatin, Tenn., first and second.

Jack 2 years—Douglas & Oldham, first and second.

Jack 1 year—H. Byars & Son, Valley, first and second.

Jennet 3 years—H. Byars & Son, first and second.

Jennet 1 year—G. M. Clarke, Davey, first.

Jennet under 1 year—G. M. Clarke, first.

Mule 1 year—Roy N. Overholser, Lincoln, first and second.

Mule colt—W. S. Clark, Lincoln, first and second.

Jack, any age—J. A. Eakins, first.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., 9 head; Woods Investment Company, Lincoln, Neb., 11; Riley Bros., Albion, Neb., 10; Geo. W. Retzlaff, Walton, Neb., 5; Fred W. Retzlaff, Walton, Neb., 4; C. G. Nootz, Raymond, Neb., 11; Folson & Chappell, Kearney, Neb., 8; Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., 6; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 5; Fred Dickinson, Cavanaugh, Neb., 1 bull.

In all, 70 head.

Professor Kennedy, of Ames, Iowa, act as judge on all of the beef cattle.

Bull 3 years or over, 5 entries—First, Judge Excel, G. W. Retzlaff; second, Prince Victor, C. G. Nootz.

Bull 2 years old, 2 entries—First, Dictator, T. K. Tomson & Sons; second, Wilmington, John Wenke.

Yearling bull, 6 entries—First, Belted Knight, Tomson & Sons; second, Nonpareil Victor 2, Riley Bros.

Bull calf, 11 entries—First, Silver Knight, Tomson & Sons; second, Captain of the Lake, Thos. Andrews.

Cow 3 years and over, 5 entries—First, Victoria of Maple Hill, Tomson & Son; second, Tea Rose C, C. G. Nootz.

Heifer 2 years, 6 entries—First, Judge's Heiress, Riley Bros.; second, Elder Lawn Victoria, Tomson & Sons.

Yearling heifer, 11 entries—First, Dora A, Thos. Andrews; second, Sarah, Thos. Andrews.

Heifer calf, 11 entries—First, 3d Elder Lawn Victoria, Tomson & Son; second, Nonpareil Lady, Riley Bros.

Exhibitor's herd, 3 entries—First, Dictator, Victoria of Maple Hill, Elder Lawn Victoria, 7th Mary of Elder Lawn, and 3d Elder Lawn Victoria, Tomson & Sons; second, Prince Victoria, Tea Rose, Serapinda, Belle, Verbina, and calf out of Golden Daisy, C. G. Nootz.

Breeder's young herd, 4 entries—First, Thos. Andrews; second, Tomson & Sons. Get of sire, 3 entries—First, Tomson & Sons, on 4, the get of Gallant Knight.

Produce of cow, 2 entries—First, Tomson & Son.

Senior sweepstakes bull, 5 entries—First, Dictator, Tomson & Son.

Junior bull, under 2 years—First, Tomson & Son, on Belted Knight.

Senior sweepstakes cow—Judge's Heiress, Riley Bros.

Junior cow, under 2 years—Dora A, Thos. Andrews & Son.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors—Stanton Breeding Farm, Madison, Neb., 11 head; W. N. Rogers, McCook, Neb., 11; Woods Investment Company, Lincoln, 2; Geo. E. Darwin, Virginia, Neb., 1; R. N. Lewis, Blue Hill, Neb., 1; and University of Nebraska, 8, but the latter did not compete for prizes.

Bull 3 years—First, Monarch of Shadeland 3d, W. N. Rogers; second, Beau Donald 28th, W. N. Rogers.

Yearling bull—First, Prairie Donald, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, Spartan Grove, Geo. E. Darwin.

Bull calf—First, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, W. N. Rogers.

Cow 3 years and over—First, Miss Jurymen 4th, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, Monarch's Girl, W. N. Rogers.

Cow 2 years—First, Shadeland's Maid 4th, W. N. Rogers; second, Grand Pride, Stanton Breeding Farm.

Yearling heifer, 5 entries—First, Mistletoe, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, Dolly Rogers, W. N. Rogers.

Heifer calf, 4 entries—First, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, W. N. Rogers.

Exhibitor's herd—First, W. N. Rogers.

Breeder's young herd—First, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, W. N. Rogers.

Four animals, get of one sire—First, W. N. Rogers on the get of Anxiety's Monarch.

Produce of one cow, 2 animals—First, W. N. Rogers on Anxiety's Maid.

Sweepstakes senior bull—Rogers' Monarch of Shadeland 3d.

Junior sweepstakes bull—Stanton Breeding Farm on Prairie Donald.

Sweepstakes senior cow—W. N. Rogers on Shadeland's Maid 4th.

Junior cow—Stanton Breeding Farm on Mistletoe.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors—W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 13 head; D. N. Syford, Lincoln, Neb., 7; M. M. Stearns, Humboldt, Neb., 4; University of Nebraska, 6.

Bull 2 years—First, M. M. Stearns; second, W. B. Seeley.

Yearling bull—First, Stearns; second, Seeley.

Bull calf—First, D. N. Syford.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Stearns; second, Seeley.

Heifer, 2 years—First, Seeley; second, Stearns.

Yearling heifer—First and second, Seeley.

Heifer calf—First, Seeley; second, Syford.

Exhibitor's herd—First, Seeley; second, Syford.

Breeder's young herd—First, Seeley; second, Syford.

Four, get of one sire—First, Seeley.

Produce of cow—First, Seeley.

Sweepstakes bull—Stearns.

Sweepstakes cow—Stearns.

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GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors—G. W. Lindsey, Red Cloud; J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport, Iowa.
Bull 3 years and over—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Bull 2 years and under 3—First, J. E. Bales & Son.
Bull 1 year and under 2—First, G. W. Lindsey; second, J. E. Bales & Son.
Bull calf under 1 year—First, G. W. Lindsey; second, J. E. Bales & Son.
Cow, 3 years and over—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First and second, J. E. Bales & Son.
Heifer calf under 1 year—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Exhibitor's herd—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Breeder's young herd—First, J. E. Bales & Son; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Four animals, get of one sire—First, J. E. Bales & Son, medal; second, G. W. Lindsey.
Two animals, produce of one cow—G. W. Lindsey, medal.
Bull 2 years and over—First, J. E. Bales & Son, medal.
Bull under 2 years—First, G. W. Lindsey, medal.
Cow, 2 years and over—First, J. E. Bales & Son, medal.
Female, under 2 years—First, J. E. Bales & Son, medal.

RED POLLS.

Exhibitors—W. H. Hell & Bro., Cedar Creek, Neb., 12 head; Geo. P. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb., 10; S. M. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb., 1.
Bull 3 years—First, Schwab & Son; second, Hell.
Bull 2 years—Hell.
Yearling bull—First, McKelvie; second, Hell.
Bull calf—First, Schwab; second, Hell.
Cow 3 years and over—First, Hell; second, Schwab.
Heifer 2 years—First, Schwab; second, Hell.
Yearling heifer—First and second, Hell.
Heifer calf—First, Hell; second, Schwab.
Exhibitor's herd—First, Schwab; second, Hell.
Breeder's young herd—Hell.
Get of sire—First, Schwab; second, Hell.
Produce of cow—First, Schwab; second, Hell.
Sweepstakes senior bull—Schwab.
Sweepstakes junior bull—Schwab.
Sweepstakes cow—Hell.
Sweepstakes heifer—Hell.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Exhibitors—L. G. Shaver, Kalona, Iowa; Folsom & Chappell, Kearney, Neb.
Mr. Shaver showed a yearling bull, bull calf, aged cow, 2-year-old cow, yearling heifer and heifer calf, and won first on each with an added second on 2-year-old heifer.

HOLSTEINS.

Exhibitors—C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; J. C. Doubt, Havilock; G. C. Glismann, Jr., Omaha, Neb.
Bull 3 years and over—First, C. F. Stone; second, M. E. Moore.
Bull 1 year and under 2—First, M. E. Moore; second, J. C. Doubt.
Bull calf under 1 year—First, M. E. Moore; second, H. C. Glismann, Jr.
Cow 3 years and over—First, H. C. Glismann, Jr.; second, M. E. Moore.
Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, C. F. Stone; second, same.
Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, M. E. Moore; second, C. F. Stone.
Heifer calf under 1 year—First and second, C. F. Stone.
Exhibitor's herd—First, C. F. Stone; second, M. E. Moore.
Breeder's young herd—First, M. E. Moore; second, C. F. Stone.
Four animals, get of one sire—First, C. F. Stone; second, M. E. Moore.
Two animals, produce of one cow—First, M. E. Moore; second, C. F. Stone.
Bull 2 years or over—First, C. F. Stone.
Bull under 2 years—First, M. E. Moore.
Cow 2 years or over—First, H. C. Glismann.
Female under 2 years—First, C. F. Stone.
Bull 1 year and under 2—First, J. C. Doubt.
Bull calf under 1 year—First, H. C. Glismann Jr.; second, J. C. Doubt.
Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, H. C. Glismann, Jr.; second, J. C. Doubt.
Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, J. C. Doubt; second, H. C. Glismann, Jr.
Heifer under 1 year—First, J. C. Doubt; second, H. C. Glismann.
Bull, any age—H. C. Glismann, Jr., medal.
Female, any age—H. C. Glismann, Jr., medal.

The Saline County Fair.

Seventeen annual fairs have been held in Salina. The present one was in some respects the best held in years.

Good purses in the speed-ring brought together race-horses from far and near. The races were the great attraction; in fact, everything else which goes to make up a fair seemed to have been of minor importance.

The displays of horticultural and agricultural products and of live stock were few in number. One interesting exhibit consisted of thirty-five varieties of vegetables all grown since the flood. A nice display of fruit was made, the variety and quality of which proved Saline to be a good fruit county.

An engine, a corn-shredder, a windmill and a hand cream separator made up the machinery exhibit.

Two of Salina's colleges helped to fill the hall, the Wesleyan with a collection of natural history specimens and the Normal with what was probably the finest display of pen-and-ink work ever seen in the West.

In the live-stock department horses were entered by T. H. Ferry, Bavaria, F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, B. Swearingen, G. Taylor and James Williams, Salina, J. H. Anderson Assaria, and John Bell, New Cambria. The drafts were best represented, and some extra fine horses were in the ring. The competition was keenest in the aged classes of French draft and in sweepstakes. Mr. Schrepel carried away these premiums, Keota Get There, No. 9829, winning first in class and sweepstakes for best stallion any age or breed; and Mollie, No. 9641, winning first

for aged mare. Two herds of Herefords made up the cattle division and were shown by Gillum Bros., Gypsum and Thomas White, Salina. The latter getting blue ribbons and sweepstakes on aged animals and herd. The Herefords were all of high quality and would grace any show.
One herd of Poland-Chinas, entered by A. C. Muir, Salina, completed the live-stock exhibit. These hogs were of good breeding.

Big Prizes for Car-loads of Cattle.

What promises to be one of the most interesting features of the American Royal Live Stock Show to be held in this city October 19-24 is the exhibit of car-load lots of fat cattle and feeding cattle. This feature was added to the show last year, and proved so successful that it has been greatly enlarged for 1903. All of the breeding associations—Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus—have this year largely increased their prizes in the car-load classes. In addition a number of large cash donations have been made by organizations and individuals. To date a total of \$4,855 in cash has been offered in the car-load classes, and this will be materially increased.

Cattle exhibited in car-load lots must show a preponderance of blood of the breed under which they are exhibited. Fifteen head of fat steers or heifers, and 20 head of feeding stock constitute a car-load. The fat stock is to be grass-, grain-, or hay-fed and from east of the 98th meridian. This meridian is the dividing line between native feeders and range-bred feeders. Native and range-bred animals will not compete against each other. In the Hereford and Shorthorn division prizes aggregating \$500 for each breed are offered for car-load lots of fat stock. These are divided into three sections according to age, first, second and third prizes in each section. In the Angus division \$250 is offered in the same manner. In addition there is a sweepstake prize of \$100 for the best car-load of fat cattle of each breed, any age, and a grand championship prize of \$200 for the best car-load, any age, all breeds competing. In addition prizes of \$125, \$100, \$80, \$60 and \$40 are offered for the best car-load of Aberdeen-Angus fat cattle to win prizes aggregating \$465.

In the Hereford and Shorthorn divisions \$500 is offered by each breed on car-load lots of feeding cattle bred and from west of the 98th meridian. In the Galloway division \$150 is offered for feeding cattle bred and from east of the 98th meridian, and \$150 for the same bred and from west of the 98th meridian. In the Angus division \$250 is offered on feeding cattle from west of the 98th meridian. In addition to the above, \$75 is offered for each of the four breeds for the best load of feeders, any age, from west of the 98th meridian; \$200 for the first, second and third best load of native feeders in each of the Hereford and Shorthorn divisions, and \$100 for the first and second best loads of native feeders in the Galloway and Angus divisions. There is \$100, offered by Clay, Robinson & Co., for the grand champion load of range-bred feeders and \$50 additional offered by the same company on Galloway feeders.

Entries in the cattle divisions of the show close September 20. No entry fee is charged. Entries should be made with the following: Herefords, C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Shorthorns, B. O. Cowan, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Galloways, R. W. Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Angus, Thomas McFarlane, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

Gossip About Stock.

A very interesting and useful book on the "Care and Diseases of Swine" will be sent free by Dr. D. C. Snoddy & Co., Box 365, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Asa Chandler has a large number of O. I. C. pigs which he guarantees and recommends to all purchasers of this class of swine. Write him for prices and further information to Randolph, Mo.

A public sale of 60 registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 50 females and 10 bulls, will be held at Wichita, Kans., October 8, by B. B. & H. T. Groom, of Groom, Texas. For catalogue address the firm at Wichita, Kans., or Col. R. E. Edmonson, the auctioneer, Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo.

In the Sioux City fair, E. H. White of Esterville, Iowa, was present with his Galloways and as usual took home a nice bunch of ribbons. He secured 1st on yearling bull; 2-year-old cow; yearling cow; heifer calf; and Sweepstakes cow; Mr. White has long been an advertiser in the Kansas Farmer.

A public sale of Poland-Chinas not to be overlooked is the one advertised by J. R. Killough & Sons, Ottawa, Kans., to be held on Thursday, October 1. The sale will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest as it will be the dedicatory event of the new fine stock sale pavilion erected at Ottawa, Kans. Write for catalogue and watch for announcement.

Thomas Teal & Son, of Stockport, Iowa, exhibited at the Sioux City, Iowa, fair and won first on yearling boar, first, second, and third on sow 6 months and under 1 year, first on boar and three sows; over 1 year bred by exhibitor; first on boar and three sows under 1 year; first on get of sire, first on produce of dam. They also took a number of other ribbons.

One of our readers states that he notices that nitrate of lead is recommended as a louse-destroyer for swine. He suggests that if it is a success it is a very economical preparation, unless there is danger of loss by reason of the animal swallowing some of the dip. He would like to hear through these columns from any swine-breeder who has had experience with this remedy.

A recent trip over the Rock Island railroad north from Topeka shows what appears to be a record-breaking corn crop, especially in Jackson County. On the rolling land the crop has not suffered from excessive rainfall, yet still has had enough moisture throughout the season to develop enormous ears and a great number of them. It is not often

...USE...

Globe Stock Food

FOR YOUR

CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, SHEEP.



The Greatest Milk Producer, Flesh Producer, Disease Preventive, and Stock Toner in the World. It is the Best and Cheapest Stock Food on the Market.

It costs only 14¢ cents a month to feed a steer or horse and less than half that amount to feed hogs or sheep.

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

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.

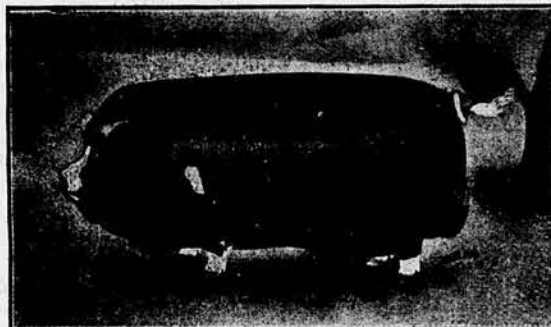
O. ROBINSON & CO.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Des Moines, Iowa.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE
POLAND = CHINAS!

At Harrisonville, Mo., Friday, September 25.



Extraordinary offering of high class swine. The top notchers of Poland-China blue blood. Combination draft from herds of A. E. SCHOOLEY, Austin, Mo., and J. R. YOUNG, Richards, Mo., of

55-HEAD-55
40 SOWS and GILTS
and 15 BOARS

There will be sons and daughters—fancy and the great and only Chief Perfection 2d, Keep on 61015 (the International champion), Missouri's Black Perfection (greatest son of Missouri's Black Chief), Predominant (sweepstakes Missouri State Fair), Ideal Sunshine, Klever's Ideal, Top Chief, Proud Perfection, Perfect Perfection, Lamplighter, Missouri Sunshine, and from sows of equal breeding and quality. Sows and gilts bred for early farrow. Greatest opportunity Western breeders will have this season. Sale at Harrisonville, Mo., Friday, September 25. Send for Catalogue and come. Everybody come. Address for Catalogue, **A. E. SCHOOLEY, Austin, Missouri.**

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.

that a country can be found that can break the record in both wheat and corn in the same season, yet this is just what Kansas promises to do if the frost does not come too soon.

At the Minnesota State Fair, held at Hamline during the week ending September 5, was held a Shorthorn sale of 41 head, which made an aggregate of \$10,290, and an average of \$251; 33 females sold for \$7,550 average \$229; 8 bulls sold for \$2,740, average \$342. The top price of the sale was brought by Grand Archer, Jr., the champion bull of the State Fair, who sold for \$1,005.

Thomas Evans, of Hartford, Kans., has an advertisement running in the Kansas Farmer that is of special interest to a great many of our readers. He is offering for ready sale at reasonable prices sixteen Hereford bulls, 10 to 20 months old, and twenty-five heifers sired by Imp. Lynhale's Prince 76032, and bred to Diplomacy. 120175. Eighteen of the heifers range from 10 to 20 months.

The especial attention of our readers is called to the Rex Dip advertisement for cattle and other farm animals. This (Continued on page 974.)

Feeder Steers For Sale!

The American Pastoral Company, Limited, 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 feeders. Address, **HENRY C. HARDING, Manager LX Ranch, AMARILLO, TEXAS.**

THE GRANT COUNTY
Agricultural Fair Association

Invites all breeders of good stock to make an exhibit at their Fourth Annual Fair, **OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 1903.** Liberal premiums are given in all divisions, and competition is open to the world. For premium lists write

C. F. EBERLE, Secretary,
Deer Creek, Okla.

WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL....
Monroe and Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Centrally located; has 250 rooms \$1.00 up; also First-Class Restaurant at popular prices. **CHRIST HEIPP, Prop.**

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE SAILING OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

Just in the gray of the dawn, as the mists uprose from the meadows, There was a stir and a sound in the slumbering village of Plymouth; Clang'ng and clinking of arms, and the order imperative, "Forward!" Given in tone suppressed, a tramp of feet, and then silence. Figures ten, in the mist, marched slowly out of the village. Standish the stalwart it was, with eight of his valorous army, Led by his Indian guide, by Hobomok, friend of the white men, Northward marching to quell the sudden revolt of the savage. Giants they seemed in the mist, or the mighty men of King David; Giants in heart they were, who believed in God and the Bible—Ay, who believed in the smiting of Midianites and Philistines. Over them gleamed the crimson banners of morning; Under them loud on the sands, the serried billows, advancing, Fired along the line, and in regular order retreated.

Many a mile had they marched, when at length the village of Plymouth Woke from its sleep, and arose, intent on its manifold labors. Sweet was the air and soft; and slowly the smoke from the chimneys Rose over roofs of thatch, and pointed steadily eastward; Men came forth from the doors, and paused and talked of the weather, Said that the wind had changed, and was blowing fair for the Mayflower; Talked of their Captain's departure, and all the dangers that menaced, He being gone, the town, and what should be done in his absence. Merrily sang the birds, and the tender voices of women Consecrated with hymns the common cares of the household. Out of the sea rose the sun, and the billows rejoiced at his coming; Beautiful were his feet on the purple tops of the mountains; Beautiful on the sails of the Mayflower riding at anchor, Battered and blackened and worn by all the storms of the winter, Loosely against her masts was hanging and flapping her canvas, Rent by so many gales and patched by the hands of the sailors. Suddenly from her side, as the sun rose over the ocean, Darted a puff of smoke, and floated seaward; anon rang Loud over field and forest the cannon's roar, and the echoes Heard and repeated the sound, the signal gun of departure! Ah! but with louder echoes replied the hearts of the people! Meekly, and with voices subdued, the chapter was read from the Bible, Meekly the prayer was begun, but ended in fervent entreaty! Then from their houses in haste came forth the Pilgrims of Plymouth, Men and women and children, all hurrying down to the seashore. Eager, with tearful eyes, to say farewell to the Mayflower, Homeward bound o'er the sea, and leaving them here in the desert.

Meanwhile the master alert, but with dignified air and important, Scanning with watchful eye the tide and the wind and the weather, Walked about on the sands; and the people crowded around him Saying a few last words, and enforcing his careful remembrance. Then, taking each by the hand, as if he were grasping a tiller, Into the boat he sprang, and in haste shoved off to his vessel. Glad in his heart to get rid of all this worry and flurry, Glad to be gone from a land of sand and sickness and sorrow, Short allowance of victual, and plenty of nothing but Gospel! Lost in the sound of the oars was the last farewell of the Pilgrims. O strong hearts and true! not one went back in the Mayflower! No, not one looked back, who had set his hand to this plowing!

Soon were heard on board the shouts and songs of the sailors Heaving the windlass round, and hoisting the ponderous anchor. Then were the yards braced, and all sails set to the west-wind, Blowing steady and strong; and the Mayflower sailed from the harbor, Rounded the point of the Gunnet, and leaving far to the southward Island and cape of sand, and the Field of the First Encounter, Took the wind on her quarter and stood for the open Atlantic, Borne on the sand of the sea, and the swelling hearts of the Pilgrims. Long in silence they watched the receding sail of the vessel, Much endeared to them all, as something living and human; Then, as if filled with the Spirit, and wrapt in a vision prophetic, Baring his hoary head, the excellent Elder of Plymouth Said, "Let us pray!" and they prayed, and thanked the Lord and took courage. Hourfully sobbed the waves at the base of the rock, and above them Bowed and whispered the wheat on the hill of death, and their kindred Seemed to awake in their graves, and to join in the prayer that they uttered. Sun-illumined and white, on the eastern verge of the ocean Gleamed the departing sail, like a marble slab in the graveyard; Buried beneath it lay forever all hope of escaping. Lo! as they turned to depart, they saw the form of an Indian, Watching them from the hill; but while they spake with each other, Pointing with outstretched hands, and saying, "Look!" he had vanished.

So they returned to their homes; but Al-den lingered a little, Musing alone on the shore, and watching the wash of the billows Round the base of the rock, and the sparkle and flash of the sunshine, Like the Spirit of God, moving visibly over the waters. —From the Courtship of Miles Standish, by Henry W. Longfellow.

Our Pilgrimage.

The last stage of Our Pilgrimage was a week in Plymouth, and a fitting climax it was to a perfect summer. Plymouth is unique—a place by itself—quite different from the rest of the world. Here one lives in the past and the present, content to ignore the future. The past is brave, the present altogether happy. As to the future—let God take care of that. This is the spirit of Plymouth.

The villages of New England are different from our western towns in this one particular, at least, that where ours branch out from a center, they follow mainly one long street. Plymouth is so. It is very, very long, with a street-car rattling through its narrow street every few minutes. It straggles along the seashore, its quaint old houses sitting close to the ground to escape the violence of the ocean winds. There are new houses, which seem to belong with the street-cars, but the old houses belong to the sea and the sun and the rain and all old-fashioned things. I have told you of rivers and lakes, mountains, prairies, and hills, but among them all there is nothing like the ocean—so vast, so infinitely great and strong, so constantly changing, yet for how many ages so unchangeable. It has an infinite variety of moods. I have seen it when the tide was out, when it seemed to be sleeping, so still, so motionless it lay. The early morning light painted it in colors so exquisite, so beautifully deep, that to remember it is like a dream which never came to pass. The little white-sailed boats sat at anchor, motionless, too, and the wind was asleep. The picture of that moment is one of the things I shall not forget. I loved the sea, then, for its gentleness, its silence and its peace.

I have seen it again on the same day, when it was alive, when it held me fascinated by its indomitable, restless power. There is mystery in its ceaseless motion—the whole sea from its great depths lifted and carried forward and back by some unseen force. There is no rush, no haste, with dignity the waves roll in. From far as the eye can reach, they are coming toward you—great, proud waves—and they fall at your feet and break on the sand in a white foam and spray, magnificent in their sudden futile fury. And all the time there is a constant moaning—like the wind in a woods—and, far off and continual, another sound, a sullen, solemn roar. I love the sea, then, for its power, and its life, its resistless, undying energy.

For many centuries, up to 1620, only Indians roamed along the beach and looked out across the beautiful harbor, plied only by the graceful canoes of their own savage race. But one day, a strange craft appeared. It was a large, tall-masted ship, sailing majestically, with white wings spread wide. The men in it were white men, and when they came upon the shore, they all fell upon their knees, and some wept, and some smiled, but all blessed God that their fierce and troublous voyage was ended. Strange, indeed, must it all have seemed to the Indians, gazing curiously and half-afraid from behind rocks and bushes.

A large rock lay upon the shore, and the Pilgrims stepped upon it in descending. They called the place Plymouth, in memory of Plymouth, in England, far distant, yet the dearer for that. And the rock lies there in that same spot, to this day, famous throughout the world as Plymouth Rock. It is guarded by a massive stone canopy and iron rails. I looked at it with some reverence, yet I thought the best memorial of that landing is in the great Christian Nation which has grown up from that small beginning.

Plymouth Rock lies just off from Leyden street, the oldest street in America; and Leyden street leads up, past the Training Green (a smooth,

grassy plot, where the soldier-pilgrims dragged out their one rusty cannon and practiced their clumsy maneuvers), to Burial Hill. At present this is covered with graves. Here lie many of the old Puritans, names you read of in history are scratched upon the humble stones.

The oldest stones are falling to pieces from the effects of wind and weather, and many of them are protected by zinc coverings. They are curious-looking monuments, though simple and unpretentious. Some of them have for ornament, a hideous grinning death's head, others have quaint and substantial looking angels.

But Burial Hill is interesting for another reason, for here the Pilgrims built their fort. You recognize the wisdom of their choice when you stand in the little square plot of ground which was the fort. For there is an excellent view of the country round about to the rear, and in front is the oldest part of the town, and beyond that, the sea. So that they could guard and defend their homes, and also keep fully informed, if savage foes crept near. This fort served also for a meeting-house, and doubtless often for a hospital, in that first terrible winter. For we are told that there was much illness, and "of one hundred and odd persons, scarce fifty remained; and of these in ye time of most distress there was but six or seven sound persons." We are told that those few who were well and able to be about tolled night and day for the others, "with abundance of toil and hazard of their own health, and all this willingly and cheerfully, * * * without any grudging in the least." Captain Miles Standish was one of these who labored so patiently. The dead were buried on a little hill and corn was sowed above them, lest the Indians, seeing how many they had lost, take courage and come and destroy the rest.

I stood and looked down Leyden street and all the modern hurly-burly of traffic faded before my eyes. I thought I saw a few spare-bodied men and women coming up a crooked path, past the low, corn-covered hill toward which each one looked sadly; on they came, that brave little remnant of a colony, and, when they reached the spot where I stood, rude walls had sprung up to receive them, and I was in the midst of Puritan worship. In an instant this all changed, and down by the sea they were gathered. The May Flower was just leaving for England and the little company stood waving her a farewell. As she disappeared over the horizon, they turned about and I saw their faces. And never shall I forget what I thought I saw in those faces, as they turned back to their makeshift homes, their savage foes, and their buried comrades. Courage and faith and a noble fortitude made them beautiful. Is it not wonderful to think it, that after all their sufferings, and in the face of still greater dangers, not one was willing to go back? Of brave stuff were they made.

The swift, advancing years have wrought great changes in the little seaport. Peace and plenty crown her days. Savage faces are never seen in her lovely woods and her quiet is broken only by the eager throngs of sightseers. The life in the little colony is beautiful. Gentle men and women, friends, as their fathers and great-grandfathers were friends, mingle in a delightful comradeship. Young and old meet on an equality. They play their simple games like children, for they never grow old. Yet, for all their simplicity, they are people of the widest culture, keen intellect and educated brain, brilliant in wit, and quick at repartee. I have come to think that the greatest minds are those that can find pleasure in the simplest things. It is the little, restless soul which is always craving excitement and change. They who have resources in themselves are able to enjoy the smallest commonplaces of daily life; for to them there is no commonplace. I remember well one evening, when there was an informal gathering of some of the people. They played Dumb Crambo (a game somewhat like charades),

and the ridiculous things those beautiful people did, and the thorough way in which they did them, and the pure fun they got out of it, were an education in how to enjoy life, and get the most out of it.

I remember best the evenings when a few gathered in the uncertainly lighted room about the piano, and sang the old Pilgrim-hymns. That was rare music—those wonderful old hymns, with their deep cadences, their exquisite harmonies, sung in the half-darkness, with a memory of those earlier times when they expressed the longings of sad hearts or the faith of brave souls. For these people are descendants of those Pilgrims, and to them the past is real as the present.

Shall I describe to you a typical Plymouth home? The house was built in 1743, and it was built to endure. After almost two centuries it stands firm and sound. It is curiously different from the "up-to-date house, with modern conveniences." Great, white-painted rafters run along the ceiling. The great fire-places have capacious brick ovens built into one side, and down in the wash-house is a "stationary boiler." It is a big iron tub, built in with bricks over a fire-place. Here the housewife can boil her clothes with little trouble and labor. The front door fastens with a flimsy latch, and is never locked, by day or night. The windows are composed of several small panes—like a checker-board—and there are many of them, especially on the sea-ward side of the house. And many a wonderful glimpse I had from this or that window out over the beautiful water. There are books and pictures, and everywhere flowers and ferns. Placid and sweet and gentle is the life that is lived here, and good things are welcome to the stranger within their gates.

I had in Plymouth my first experience in sea bathing. I went out into that great, strong thing. I did not go far, for I knew it was pitiless, and I was such a tiny, helpless thing in its grasp. It was so much stronger than I, so much more alive, that I might almost as well have been a stone or a log. A huge wave came and knocked me down, then broke in silvery spray all over me. Before I could rise and dash the bitter water from my eyes, another wave marched up, picked me up in its arms and carried me onto the beach, giving me another mouthful of sea-water. Then, as the water ran back it dragged at me and tried to carry me with it, to meet the next incoming wave. And so I was knocked about, and pounded and scraped over the sand, until I should have been exhausted. But I was not! The longer I stayed in, the better I liked it. I learned to watch for the waves and keep above them and it was the wildest kind of sport.

The weariness came after it was all over and I was once more a human being in my own proper element, the air. Then I discovered I was tired—oh, how tired!—and bruised and stiff. But the next day I was ready for it again, and I think I should never have grown weary of the sport.

Pleasant thoughts hover about all the memories of Our Pilgrimage. The East is charming and full of beautiful things. But never did my own native State look fairer than when I was returning to it. Kansas is beautiful too, in her different way, and I love her as I never could love another land. How brilliant was the golden sunlight, how clear the air with its bright, dry warmth, how deep the sky of impene-trable blue! The bright-eyed sunflowers smiled back at the sun and the corn in broad acres waved gaily in the wind. The sense of amplitude, of space, and far distances filled me with gladness. Here we go hand-in-hand with Nature; she is our big sister who loves us as we love her. There is nothing between us and the sky; the winds bring us air, fresh and clean, untainted by smoke of factory or smell of city. The sun paints beautiful pictures on the clouds, morning and evening, and at night the lightning gives us brilliant, weird effect, joining earth and heaven with its forked and fiery rods. And our Kansas people are like

their native State—wholesome, sunny, and free, lovely in unsuspected ways, and most beautiful to those who know them best.

We have a history also, as brave and noble as any State can boast. From our earliest breath as a State, we have stood for liberty. On our soil were struck the first blows for universal freedom. On the roll of our early settlers are many names of strong men, martyrs for conscience' sake, and of many self-forgetting women who suffered the hardships of pioneer life, because a principle was at stake. Proud, indeed, should we be to call ourselves Kansans, and never should our loyalty flag or our love grow weary. Let us, of the younger generation, strive to be worthy of the heritage bequeathed us, and keep the name of Kansas unsullied by dishonor or any unworthy thing.

With Nature in the Woods, but Without a Gun.

I think the day will come, and it is not, perhaps, so distant as it seems, when the idea of killing anything for pleasure will seem so strange as to be scarcely credible. The Anglo-Saxon's proverbial pastime of going out and killing something will seem hardly less amazing than the gladiatorial shows.

Ah, yes! to know all the birds of the wood—without a gun! With a gun, how can one know them, and, by killing them instead of knowing them, what fascinating knowledge a man misses! A dead bird! A handful of bloodstained feathers! Little more than that! Carrion for the sexton beetle, or for the feasting fly! But the living bird—what a vivid, mysterious creature it is, with its lovely bright eyes, and those sad vowels in its throat! It seems strange to think of what that little head knows, secrets of nature eternally hidden from us. Is not the bird itself one of Nature's secrets? The woodland, which, to us, is a wilderness, is to him a city, of which he knows all the streets and all the inhabitants. All the invisible highways of the air are to him like well-trodden paths, and, when he darts off in that apparently casual way, he very well knows whither he is going, and what business takes him. When he sits and whistles by the hour on some swaying pinnacle of the greenwood, there is some meaning in it all beyond the music. That meaning will ever be hidden from us. If we could know it, as Tennyson said of the "flower in the crannied wall," we "should know what God and man are."

If, instead of shooting the bird, scotching the snake, smashing the beetle, and pinching the tiny life out of the butterfly, we were to watch any one of these creatures on a summer day, the day would pass like an hour, so packed with exciting experience it would seem. Through what mysterious coverts of the woodland, into what a haunted underworld of tunneled banks and hidden ditches and secret passages the snake would show us the way; and we should have strange hearts if, as we thus watched it through its mysterious day, we did not find our dislike of the clever little creature dying away, and even changing into a deep tenderness toward the small, self-reliant life, so lonely a speck of existence in so vast a world. —"Success."

The September American Boy.

From cover to cover this issue is filled with good things for the boys. There are eighteen stories of exceptional interest, suited to every kind of boy. The cover page is a spirited representation of a Broncho Rider. "A Piece of Pie" tells about a boy and what came of his craving for blueberry pie. "Making Collections" will appear to the boys and their sisters who have the "collecting" hobby. "Thot Bye" is a fine story of a sacrificing sister to enable her brother to obtain an education. "Trapping a Wild Goose" teaches kindness to animals. Waldon Fawcett writes of "The Horses of the Roosevelts" with pictures of the President's hunters and Archie Roosevelt's pony, Algonquin. "Painting the Dome of the United

States Capitol," with three fine pictures, tells of the dangerous nature of the undertaking. "Bronchoes and Broncho Riders" will appeal to all boys who love horses. Some of the other stories are "Lone Island," "In the Trap of a Bear," "When Rama Killed the Elk," "Browning's Sacrifice," a baseball story; "Two Young Defenders," "A Boy of Old Vendome," "Measure for Measure," "Two of a Kind," "A Seventh Son," also the final instalment of Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson's fine story, "Three Good Cronies."

The many practical, helpful departments which have been so great a feature of this best boy's paper in the world are continued, and, altogether, this number will be marked as a winner by over 110,000 families into whose homes it enters regularly each month.

Published by the Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich. \$1.00 a year; sample copies ten cents each.

For the Little Ones

GOOD-NIGHT.

"Good-night, and the wings of angels
Beat round your little bed,
And all white hopes and holy
Be on your golden head!"

"You know not why I love you,
You little lips that kiss;
But if you should remember,
Remember me with this:

"He said that the longest journey
Was all on the road to rest;
He said the children's wisdom
Was the wisest and the best;

"He said there was joy in sorrow,
Far more than the tears in mirth,
And he knew there was God in heaven
Because there was love on earth."
—Renell Rodd, in New York Tribune.

What Bunny Cotton Did.

"Is it a real live story, Uncle Jack?"

"Why, yes, Midget, Bunny Cotton and I were intimate friends. The times we've played together!"

"O, my, what a funny, ridic'ous name—Bunny Cotton," cried Midget.

"Well, Bunny Cotton was a 'funny ridic'ous' little piece. She ought to have been named Funny Cotton!" said Uncle Jack. "She had a 'funny, ridic'ous' way of wiggling her nose all the time. I never saw it still."

"Uncle Jack, why, Uncle Jack!" "Fact," insisted Uncle Jack, calmly. "It was a habit Bunny Cotton never got over as long as she lived. I never tried to break her of it. I rather liked it myself."

Midget had great respect for things that Uncle Jack "rather liked;" but "wiggling her nose all the time," my! She put up her little plump fingers and felt of her own nose carefully. It refused to wiggle without perpetual assistance.

"She was such a pretty little creature," went on Uncle Jack's voice reflectively. "She always dressed in something snow-white and soft as down. Bunny Cotton had excellent taste in dress."

"Not when she played every day? She didn't wear white dresses then, I s'pose?"

"Always. I never saw her in anything else. And they didn't get soiled either; but that was because she washed them so often—every day, and sometimes twice a day."

"Washed 'em herself—twice a day? O, my, mercy me!"

Uncle Jack always laughed when Midget said, "O, my, mercy!" because such an astonished little face went with it.

"I've seen her washing them myself, often. I think she only changed them about once a year. She washed them on her, you know—"

"On her! Now, Uncle Jack!"

"With her little pink tongue—"

"Her little pink tongue—O, Bunny Cotton! She was a bunny rabbit!"

"Yes, ma'am, now I have been introduced. She was a little Angora rabbit, with the longest, silkiest, softest hair. Her eyes were like little pink jewels, and her tail was just a tuft of cotton wool, that's all. Now I will tell you the story about her."

"O, goody, you haven't begun the story yet!" cried Midget in delight. She snuggled up comfortably against Uncle Jack and opened both her ears.

"Does it begin the nice way—once upon a time?"

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"Yes; once upon a time, Bunny Cotton had some little pink babies, more like tiny little pigs than anything else."

"O, my! Go on, Uncle Jack."

"I think there were six, I counted, or else Bunny Cotton—one of us. She was very fond of them. The story is the beautiful thing she did for them."

"O, yes, the beautiful thing. Please hurry, Uncle Jack."

"Well, you see, mother Bunnies always make little cozy nests for their babies, usually deep down in the hay, and when they leave them they draw a thin layer of hay across the top to shut them all in. That's the way they lock the door and put the key in their pocket. But poor little Bunny Cotton happened to be in a big empty room where there wasn't a whisp of hay—nothing but a pile of boards and a bare floor. What do you suppose the little mother did, Midget?"

"O, I don't know, Uncle Jack; I just wonder."

"Well, when I found out, if I had been a little girl or a woman, I should have cried. It seemed such a dear, pitiful little thing to do. You see I went in to see her one day, and O, such a Bunny Cotton! She was all shorn of her beautiful white dress. She was quite bare in spots and torn and shaggy everywhere else, and there were tiny drops of blood here and there. She had pulled out her pretty, soft wool, bit by bit, to line her babies' nest. It was a beautiful, soft, white nest for them, but O, what a Bunny Cotton was left!"

Midget burrowed her golden head in Uncle Jack's sleeve and kept quite still a moment. Then she sat up very straight.

"Dear little Bunny Cotton, I love her," she said softly.—Sunday-School Herald.

Reduced Rates to Baltimore, Md.

The Chicago Great-Western will on September 17, 18 and 19 sell round trip tickets to Baltimore at the rate of one fare plus \$2 on account of the annual meeting Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, September 21-26, 1903. Tickets good returning until September 29, and by payment of \$1 fee until October 3. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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EARTH'S GREATEST CHARMS.

"God made the streams that gurgle down the purple mountain side;
He made the gorgeous coloring with which the sunset's dyed.
He made the hills and covered them with glory; and he made
The sparkle of the dewdrops and the flecks of light and shade.
Then, knowing all earth needed was a climax for her charms,
He made a little woman with a baby in her arms.

"He made the arching rainbow that is thrown across the sky;
He made the blessed flowers that nod and smile as we go by;
He made the glad beauty as she bows with queenly grace;
But, sweetest of them all, He made the love-light in the face
That bends above a baby, warding off the world's alarms—
That dainty little woman with her baby in her arms.

"A soft pink wrap, embellished with a vine in silken thread;
A filmy snow-white cap upon a downy little head;
A dress, 'twould make the winter drift look dusty by its side;
Two cheeks, with pure rose-petal tint, two blue eyes wonder wide;
And bending o'er, that mother face imbued with heaven's own charms—
God bless the little woman with her baby in her arms!"

XV. Switzerland.

If one is interested in markets he may find much for his amusement in Lucerne nearly every morning in the week. He would not find large stacks of railway securities being sold, but he would find about one thousand Swiss women congregated on the north side of the river Reuss, under and around the old Rathhaus which dates from the year 1519. A few men are among the number on the market but they seem to be only assistants, and the women are the principal operators.

They come into the city early in the morning with their stock of vegetables, cheese, poultry and other farm products. Their vehicle is a two-wheel cart, with a large dog for assistant motive power, the woman herself being the principal power which moves the concern, the dog being hitched to the cart while the woman guides the wheels.

From daylight until after 10 o'clock the river front is a very active place of business. Each woman has her table covered with vegetables, cheese and butter, with the poultry in a box in the rear. The purchasers bring their baskets or bags, and, whether it is beans, peas or cheese that is bought, it all goes into the receptacle.

The market-woman sells everything by weight, but she has no neat scales as one would find in an American store. She uses a steel-yard, such as our great-grandparents used to have.

From Lucerne northward to Zug and Zurich, the railway passes through one of the prettiest parts of Switzerland. The mountains are at a distance and only hills and level land near the railway. The fields are nicely tilled, and the houses of the farmers are in good condition, and everything about them shows careful work to keep the premises neat and clean, so that the country appears very desirable as a place for residence. Dairy farms are plenty and evidently large quantities of Swiss cheese are produced.

Zug, at the head of a beautiful lake of the same name, is a good city, and the view of it and the lake are among the principal objects to attract the attention of the traveler, who happens to be on the summit of Rigi to view the beauties of Switzerland.

From Zug to Zurich the train passes through many tunnels in the twenty-five miles traveled, but on arriving at that city the traveler finds a place as enterprising as can be found west of the Mississippi River in America. The town is a very old one as to its history, but the buildings all seem to have been erected within the past twenty years. It is a German city and its inhabitants speak the German language the same as though they were actually within the boundaries of Germany. Beer shops are very plentiful, but during the time our Kansas party was there no drunkenness was seen.

From Zurich northward our journey

brought us to Schaffhausen on the river Rhein, which we made our headquarters while in northern Switzerland, and where we left our baggage while making trips in the vicinity. The city is not a very youthful one, and it has a cathedral which was built between 1050 and 1100. It has a great bell in its tower which was cast in the year 1486, and has inscribed on it:

Vivos Voco,
Mortuos plango,
Fulgura frango.

This our Latin readers will please translate for the benefit of English scholars.

From Schaffhausen a railway ride eastward, along the Rhein, about twenty-five miles, brought us to the little village of Mannenbach, where we left the train for a walk to the top of Arenaberg, where is located a small palace or castle, once the home of Queen Hortense and her son, who was afterward the Emperor Napoleon III. The place has always since belonged to the Bonaparte family, and is now owned by the ex-Empress Eugenie. It is beautifully located, and commands a fine view of Lake Constance, being situated about two hundred feet above the water, on the south shore of the lake. The custodian in attendance piloted our party through the house, and explained the history of the many articles of furniture, books, pictures, etc., which are left there, the same as they were at the time Queen Hortense died.

After enjoying beautiful Arenaberg for two hours, we took the steamer on the lake, for a ride of ten miles to the city of Constance. At Gottlieben the chateau was seen, where John Huss and Jerome of Prague were confined until they were burned to death by order of the council of Constance, and in the same castle was once confined a Pope of Rome, John XXII. This castle was rebuilt, or restored, by Napoleon III, so that it has practically the same appearance it had four hundred years ago.

Constance, a town of about 18,000 inhabitants, though on the Switzerland side of the lake, belongs to Germany. Its principal object for tourists to examine is its old cathedral which was begun in 1052, and finished in 1680. In this old cathedral John Huss was sentenced to be burned at the stake, by the church council. There are many other points of interest visited by the tourist in Constance, but it would be tiresome to mention or read of them all.

From Constance westward our Kansas party had a very pleasant ride on the lake to Schaffhausen. While lake Geneva is no doubt the most beautiful body of water in Switzerland, lake Constance is in but a slight degree less beautiful; and a ride in the steamer over its surface, on a clear summer day, is an event to be remembered among one's pleasant experiences in life.

While Schaffhausen is located a mile or more above the Rhein falls, yet it is the point where most travelers stop who journey a long way to see this renowned waterfall. At Neuhausen below the falls a little town of big hotels has been built in past few years, and the enterprising citizens of the two places have arranged for the illumination of the falls every evening during the months of July and August, when summer visitors are located at the new hotels. Our party at Schaffhausen took the steet car at 9 o'clock in the evening and rode to the falls. From the railway to the foot of the falls a stairway is provided for the visitor, and he has an interesting walk through the spray to reach the bottom.

At half past nine o'clock promptly the electric lights are turned on, the search lights in many colors are thrown on the water, making the falls to have an appearance of being in flames. For half an hour the charming effect is continued, giving the visitor a view which he can never forget, though he may not be able to find words sufficient to describe the scene.

From Schaffhausen to Basel, or Bale, is but a short ride of about sixty miles, and in this old city of about 85,000 inhabitants the traveler finds much of interest, but the principal object, as

in all old European cities, is the old cathedral or munster. The foundations of the one in Bale were laid in 1010.

An hour's walk through the old building and adjoining cloisters is sufficient for the general visitor. He may walk over the graves of ancient worthies entombed 600 years ago. He will find the tomb of the Empress Anna, the wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, among the number, besides a large number of names in the flagstones which are unknown to any one of the present generation. The building has been thoroughly restored during the past twenty years, so that now it has a very neat appearance.

The city of Bale, though belonging to Switzerland, is also a very German town, and its folks are apparently as German as though they lived in Berlin. It is the city through which the greater part of European travelers enter Switzerland, and during the summer months it has continually a large number of European and American visitors.

Our Kansas party finished its tour of Switzerland at Basel, and on the evening of July 30 took the train northward for its visit to Germany and France.

Seasonable Recipes.

Sour cream is an indispensable ingredient on our "bake-days," and those who try the following thoroughly tested recipes will appreciate their value as to convenience, economy, and satisfactory results.

Delicious cookies of which the cookie-box is seldom empty are made from one and one-half teacupfuls of sugar, one small cupful of butter, one cupful of thin sour cream, one well-beaten egg, one level teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out. Mix rather soft, and bake in a quick oven.

White Cake.—One cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of rich sour cream, one teaspoonful of flavoring extract, and two cupfuls of flour. Whip smooth and creamy, then add one-half teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar mixed with a little flour, and lastly the well-beaten whites of two eggs. Mix without beating, and bake in two layers.

Corn-bread.—One pint of sifted cornmeal, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, one heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a little salt. Thin with one-half cupful of sour cream, then add sour milk until it will pour quite freely. Bake twenty minutes.

Is there any among you possessing a fondness for "Dutch dishes?" Then if you wish to cultivate it, try an onion pie. Take one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of sour cream, one minced onion, salt to taste, a sprinkle of pepper, and bake with one crust.

Sour Cream Biscuits.—One cup flour, measured before sifting. One-half cup sour cream; one-fourth cup sweet milk; one level teaspoonful baking-powder; one-half teaspoonful soda; one-third teaspoonful salt. Sift the flour, baking-powder, and salt into a mixing bowl. Add cream in which the soda has been dissolved, and then the milk. Mix smooth and roll out, using as little flour as possible. Roll one inch thick, cut out and bake about ten minutes in a hot oven.

Sour Cream Gingerbread.—Three-fourths cup sour cream; one-half cup molasses; one-half cup granulated sugar; two cups flour; two eggs; heaping teaspoonful soda; one tablespoonful ginger; dessert spoonful cinnamon. Beat together the eggs, sugar, and molasses. Add half the cream and dissolve the soda in the remainder, after which beat all lightly together. Sift in the flour, ginger, and cinnamon, and stir until smooth. Bake about half an hour in a moderate oven.

Sour Cream Spice Cake.—Beat the yolks of two eggs and one whole egg, add three-fourths cup white sugar and then three-fourths cup sour cream in which one-half teaspoonful soda has been dissolved. Sift into the mixture two cups flour and one teaspoonful baking powder. Add one teaspoonful each of clove, cinnamon, and mace.

My name on a lamp-chimney says,
"Pay double for me; I give double light and don't break."

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Stir until smooth and bake in three layers in a moderately hot oven.

Filling.—Add to the whites of two eggs one-quarter cup of sweet cream or rich milk, and stir into the mixture confectioner's sugar, until an icing has been obtained of such consistency that a little spread upon the cake and scored with a knife-blade will leave a perfectly defined parting. Flavor with vanilla and spread between layers and upon top of cake when cold. Score top frosting with knife-blade, marking pieces of the proper size for serving.

The recipe given above makes a loaf cake, omitting the spices and adding either a cup of seeded raisins, or broken pecan meats, which should be thrown loosely into the sifted flour, and the batter then thoroughly beaten before it is disposed in the pans. It will make two brick-shaped loaves, which, when cold, should be spread with confectioner's icing. Allow a cupful of confectioner's sugar to each loaf, adding hot water, a little at a time, until the icing will spread nicely.

Sour Cream Nut Cake.—Two eggs; one cup of granulated sugar; one-half cup of rich sour cream; two cups of flour measured before sifting; one-half teaspoonful of baking powder; a pinch of salt. Beat the eggs till the whites and yolks are well blended, and add sugar. Dissolve the soda in cream, stirring it then into the eggs and sugar. Sift into the mixture the flour, baking powder and salt, and beat well together. Bake in three layer cake tins.

Filling.—One cup of pecan or walnut meats run through meat-chopper, or crushed with rolling-pin on bread-board; one small egg; three-fourths cup of confectioner's sugar; one-half cup of sour cream; a few drops of vanilla. Beat the egg well, white and yolk together; add the sugar and nut meats, and last of all the cream and vanilla, stirring it then only enough to mix all together. Spread between the layers and over the top of cake when cold.



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Miscellany.

A Kansan's Trip with the G. A. R.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—August 12, at 3 p. m., the writer and wife and several hundred Topeka and Shawnee County citizens started for the 37th G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco via the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. At various places while within the borders of Kansas, cars loaded with other citizens on like pleasures bent were added to the train.

We arrived at Colorado Springs early the next forenoon and after remaining several hours went to Manitou, which place we left at about 3 p. m. for our westward journey. Captain A. M. Fuller, of the Rock Island, accompanied us all through our journey and gave us every possible care and attention. Geo. R. Cruzen, city passenger agent of the Colorado Midland at Denver, met us at Colorado Springs and accompanied us to Leadville, rendering every possible information and assistance. The Rock Island and Colorado Midland favored us with two of their very best officers.

Late in the afternoon we passed through the great South Park, and in the evening, by the noted Hartsel Springs of nearly 9,000 feet elevation. These wonderful hot springs have great curative properties. The next morning found us quietly "in camp" at Salt Lake City, where we remained most of the forenoon. This is one of the most beautiful cities in America—most admirably laid out, grandly built, and finely kept. From here we went to Ogden, about thirty-five miles, where we viewed the city for some time prior to our starting for San Francisco, 841 miles westward. We arrived safely in San Francisco at 7 a. m. Monday morning, August 17.

Every member of the party seemed not only willing but anxious to contribute his and her full share to make the journey a most pleasant and agreeable one for all. The party consisted in part of such agreeable and happy companions as Commander A. W. Smith, wife, and daughter; Captain Coney and wife, W. W. Dennison and wife, Councilman Geo. Neil and wife, and others too numerous to mention, and last but not least, the very companionable Isabel Worrall Ball, the newspaper correspondent. We received a most cordial welcome to San Francisco—such a whole-souled welcome as only Californians can give. The Kansas sunflower and the G. A. R. badge were sufficient passports anywhere and everywhere. The great Palace Hotel was the G. A. R. headquarters of a number of States, including Kansas. We took our meals at the Puritan Restaurant, where we paid for what we got and got good meals at from 25 to 40 cents per meal. The average number of persons fed daily is about 3,000; but on extra occasions like G. A. R. week about 6,000. No meals on Sunday; the employees must have one day of rest.

After spending four days in San Francisco we accepted a most cordial invitation from Stephen T. Gage, of Oakland, brother of our dear old friend, G. G. Gage, of Topeka, who about two years ago exchanged his earthly for his heavenly home where he now awaits his loved ones of earth. Mr. Gage has been a resident of California for more than fifty years. He has an abundance of this world's goods and he takes great pleasure in seeing his friends enjoy it with him. We were not only most kindly but most royally entertained at his hospitable home by every member of the family for five days. From this place we went to Berkley, the seat of the University of California. About 3,000 students attend the university. Here we spent two days with Mrs. Agnes McAfee Waterbury and her daughter, the husband and father being in the gold fields of Alaska. Mrs. Waterbury was raised and educated by Mrs. LeRoy Sedgwick, now Mrs. John R. Mulvane, of Topeka, and no mother ever cared more kindly and tenderly for her own daughter than Mrs. Mulvane did for this one committed to her care.

From Berkley we went south to Santa Barbara where we visited the

old Catholic school founded more than 100 years ago. Here we spent two days. Thence we went to Los Angeles where we spent three days, by which time California climate had about used me up. Fifteen years ago I had to hastily retreat from California. My wife's health was much improved by the California climate but it was too much for me. The kindness and hospitality of the Californians can not be surpassed anywhere by any people.

They delight to show their public and private parks to strangers, and well they may—they are something to be proud of. I wish Topeka park commissioners and tax-payers could take a lesson from these Californians and spend about five times as much on our parks, adding to them and beautifying them. The wide tires on their transfer and other wagons commanded my special attention. Tires are from four to six inches wide and from three-eighths to three-fourths of an inch wider than the felloes for their protection. The macadam roads of Oakland and Berkley are very fine. The first course of broken rock about two-thirds as large as on West Sixth Street, Topeka, and second course about one-half as large as on West Sixth Street, and finishing course so fine as to leave the road almost as smooth as asphalt pavement. The distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles is 481 miles, to Yuma 731, to El Paso, Texas, 1,295, and to Topeka, 2,175 miles.

At El Paso we were most kindly met at the train by Rev. Dr. Blakesley, wife, and daughter. Dr. Blakesley was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Topeka for thirty years. Mrs. G. N. North, whom I married twenty-eight years ago in Leavenworth, brought her one son and three lovely daughters to the train to keep us company while we remained at El Paso. The little mother was very proud of her children, and well she might be. As we approached Liberal in southwest Kansas, my heart rejoiced at again looking upon the sacred soil of Kansas. I left the train and walked off the platform that my feet might again tread the soil of my beloved Kansas, which I have enjoyed for more than forty-eight years. Others may love and delight in other States, but give me Kansas—give me Kansas!

J. B. McAFEE.

Topeka, Kans.

Practical Road-Making.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw in the FARMER of September 3 an inquiry from N. L. Eastman on road-building. As I think that should be discussed more I will contribute a few words, hoping it may bring out some practical ideas from some one.

I have built a few miles of road this year in our township under the new plan of one road commissioner to the township. I first start the plow about six feet from center of road. That leaves a strip of twelve feet unplowed. I continue plowing until I have the extreme furrows thirty feet apart. Then if hill or grade is heavy I move the dirt with common road-scraper until the bulk of the dirt is moved, also plow as often as the case requires, and finish with grader. When finished, there is a gradual slope from center to shoulder of ditch.

At first it looks dangerously high, but the new dirt settles very fast. By dressing up with the grader after the next two or three rains, it is a solid, well-drained road-bed.

In closing, I will quote a successful M. D. of my acquaintance on road-building. He says: "There are three principles in road-building, first, drainage; second, drainage; and third, drainage."

S. M. SMITH.

Wilson County.

How to Make Roads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of September 3, I read an inquiry from a subscriber about making good roads with a common road-grader. In reply will say that I wish every road-overseer would do as this man has done, make some inquiry. I use the country roads a great deal, both night and day, and am much interested in good roads.

The best roads are where the grader

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will do more and better work than any other machine of like character and corresponding size on the market; that it is simpler in construction; easier in every way to operate; easier and safer to feed and to require less power for successful operation. The proof of these claims is sent for the asking. We make also a complete line of sweep and tread horse powers, shellers, ensilage and fodder cutters, feed grinders, wood saws, windmills, etc. Remember that Appleton quality is the standard of excellence.

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is started in about ten feet to each side of the center. Make the ditch deep enough to secure enough dirt to fill the center well. This makes a road-bed twenty feet wide and with sufficient slope to carry the water to the gutter ditches. Here in Saline County as in other counties I have been in, the road overseers are elected without considering whether they ever made a mile of road or not, and they follow the plan used by some preceding overseer; and in a majority of cases the ditches are about forty feet apart with a ridge about half way from the center, and the center flat and low, holding water after each rain, resulting in a poor road. If they will make the road-bed about twenty feet wide, ridge it well, and then each year cut the ditch a little wider and bring the dirt to the center, in two or three years they would have a fine road. I traveled over roads worked as here described, in Rice County. I think you can not make a good road on heavy soil and keep the grade forty or fifty feet wide.

Let Mr. Eastman try my plan on a few miles of road and I am sure he will find it good.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL, V. S.
Saline County.

The World's Fair Progresses

and we are abundantly supplied with a Bird's-Eye View of the buildings and grounds, size 31 by 42, which we shall be glad to mail to you on receipt of 10 cents (in silver or stamps) to prepay postage. Address

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NEBRASKA STATE FAIR NOTES.

(Continued from page 957.)

along the good-roads idea would be the next thing that ought to impress the management.

The Burlington Railroad Company gave a very satisfactory service in its five-minute trains to and from the grounds; on the days of large attendance these trains were lengthened and the intervals between them shortened so that the crowd was handled in a most admirable way.

Lincoln is woefully lacking in hotel accommodations of the better class when it comes to handling so large a crowd. It is to the credit of the hotel and eating-house fraternity, however, that they do not attempt to acquire a fortune each, in the one short week of the fair. While charges were higher than common, and while they were quite high for the service rendered, the downright robbery experienced at Des Moines was not general.

The grafter was in his glory. Fake institutions abounded both in the city and on the grounds, but it is to the credit of the management that they were reduced in number from last year and were maintained in as orderly a manner as it was possible to maintain such things. Missouri has set the pace for clean fairs, and no other fair that the writer has ever attended can even approach the record she has made.

Col. O. P. Updegraff, who has won a record of being the best race starter in the West, brought the great Cresceus before the grand stand on Friday, where he was lustily cheered by an admiring crowd and was crowned "King of the Turf" with a beautiful floral wreath. The great trotter was brought out daily for his exercise on the track and never passed the grand stand that he was not followed by a burst of enthusiastic cheering from the assembled crowd.

The Game and Fish Building, with its aquarium of live fish is wonderfully attractive to the crowd. In one hour on Thursday, 2,640 people by actual count passed through the building.

One of the city dailies seemed to express a knowledge of the presence of innumerable disreputable institutions on the grounds in the following mild words: "Some of the shows on the Midway are said to be violating their contracts in the matter of morality, but thus far no complaints have reached the board of managers."

Ex-Governor Furnas, who is secretary of the fair, is obliged to use a cane when he travels now-a-days, and like all men in such an official position, he is simply overwhelmed with work, but he seemed to stand it well and the successful management of the fair and the smoothness with which everything was handled shows that he does his work well.

Quite a number of thefts were reported, and the railroad had signs up warning the public against pickpockets at the fair grounds station and at the down-town depot. In spite of this, many people were relieved of their valuables and some were placed in very uncomfortable circumstances by reason of it.

Among the cattle exhibits was a rather large herd of Brown Swiss cattle. The average visitor did not know them from Jerseys, and when they passed in the grand parade many people wondered why two sections of the parade were given to the Jerseys instead of one as was assigned to each of the other breeds. Many of them doubtless never learned that one of the sections referred to was occupied by the Brown Swiss cattle.

On Friday forenoon, there was held a grand parade of all the prize-winning horses, cattle, and jacks on the grounds. A winning herd of each breed was given the leading place in this section. The Belgian and Coach horses were lead off by Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, of Lincoln, Neb. the Shorthorns, by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; Herefords, by W. N. Rodgers, McCook, Neb.; Aberdeen-Angus, by M. M. Stearns, Humboldt, Neb.; Galloways, by J. E. Bales, Stockport, Iowa; Polled-Durhams, L. G. Shaver, Kalona, Iowa; Brown Swiss, Nixon & Laughlin, Auburn, Neb.; Hol-

steins, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.; and Jerseys, Hunter & Smith, Lincoln, Neb.

W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kans., had the satisfaction of owning the largest hog on the ground. He is a 2-year-old Poland-China boar and weighed 1,000 pounds. He was located at the south end of the large exhibit tent and drew throngs of visitors in spite of the mud around the pen.

H. G. Simms, of Smith Center, Kans., was one of the largest Poland-China breeders represented at the show. He had a very fine exhibit, most of which he disposed of during the fair at goodly prices. His prize-winning boar under 6 months brought \$100 at private sale.

Kansas was well represented in the Poland-China ring. Among the Kansans who won prizes in this ring were Thompson Bros., Marysville; H. G. Simms, Smith Center; W. T. Hammond, Portis; and S. C. Hutchinson, Bellaire.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., was a winner with his Holstein herd. He got first on bull 3 years old and over; heifer 2 years and under 3; heifer under 1 year; exhibitor's herd; get of sire; senior champion bull; and junior champion bull; junior champion female, besides a number of seconds.

The premium list of Nebraska Fair is somewhat peculiar in that it gives but two moneys in each class, with medals for the groups and championships. This was a matter of some dissatisfaction to the exhibitors, who are apparently best pleased when there are five or six moneys with no wide difference between them. When a bunch of cattle are brought into the ring, all of which are good, it may be easy for the judge to pick the best one in the lot, but it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between those of less merit, and even more difficult to decide which among several good ones shall receive no money prize.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans., had a great string of Duroc-Jersey prize-winners. His show herd was headed by his herd-boar, Onward, who is a remarkable individual and well worthy of the place he holds at the head of this herd. He was accompanied by Ben Butler, his full brother, Minnie F, Rexie 2d, Shamrock, and Lady Long with a nice bunch of young spring pigs all sired by Ben Butler except one who was by Onward. Our reports will show the winners.

On Tuesday evening the Nebraska Corn Improvers' Association held a meeting in the Lindell Hotel for the purpose of selecting delegates and arranging for a good exhibit and attendance at the regular winter meeting which is always held at the same time that the State Board of Agriculture and other agricultural meetings are held in the city. Rules governing the exhibit were adopted for the guidance of the State Commissioners who have a State appropriation of \$750 to be awarded as prizes for exhibits this winter. The premiums were also arranged with \$100 as first prize. No exhibit scoring less than 70 points can compete.

The State Board of Agriculture held its semi-annual meeting on Wednesday evening in the city. President Dinmore was selected to represent the Fair Association at the National State Fair Association meeting in Chicago when the State Fair dates are selected. The expression of the meeting was in favor of dates immediately following the Iowa State Fair. Delegates were appointed to the next meeting of the National Live Stock Association.

The State Historical Society makes an exhibit each year. Among the exhibits made this year of special interest, was a stone spear head which was so incrustated with what appeared to be a deposit of lime that the curator in charge freely expressed it as his opinion that the implement could not be less than 2,000 years old.

The secretary of the Nebraska World's Fair Commission maintained an office on the ground and took immediate charge of all exhibits that were available for the World's Fair at St. Louis next year. These were transported at once to St. Louis and the perishable specimens were placed in cold storage.

A protest was filed on the manner of judging the draft-horse classes. It appears that under the rules the same judge who passes on the classes also judges the sweepstakes and admits both first and second prize-winners among the eligible animals. The protestors claimed that this was unfair to the exhibitors because it is not right to award the sweepstakes on the judgment of the one person who has already passed upon the classes. We mention this not because of the protest or how it shall be decided, but because of the general interest which must attach to this method of awarding sweepstakes prizes.

Our representative was much interested in a variety of apples that is little known in Kansas. This is Utter's Red, and the exhibitors announce that they have five trees of this variety in their orchard which have yielded twenty-four barrels each, three years in the last five.

The Nebraska Fair differed from that of Iowa in having a large number of windmills on exhibition while Iowa had none. Iowa had a strong exhibit of gasoline engines but Nebraska had a much stronger one. Many acres were covered with a wonderful array of farm machinery much of it in active operation. Almost everything possible to use on farms in the way of machinery was to be found on these grounds.

Crop Conditions.

The following summary of the September report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on September 1 to have been 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on August 1, 1903, 84.3 on September 1, 1902, 51.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.3.

These figures, as well as those on other crops, indicate the condition on September 1, and no attempt is made to anticipate the results from future weather conditions. The following table shows for each of the twenty principal corn States the condition on September 1 of the last three years and that on August 1, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

States—	Sep. 1, 1903.	Sep. 1, 1902.	Sep. 1, 1901.	10-yr av.
Illinois	77	74	94	83
Iowa	77	72	91	82
Nebraska	80	75	101	83
Kansas	72	67	91	78
Missouri	76	71	102	82
Texas	91	95	37	46
Indiana	76	75	99	85
Georgia	89	88	66	80
Tennessee	91	85	72	81
Kentucky	61	79	82	66
Ohio	67	73	93	80
Alabama	99	96	54	70
N. Carolina	86	83	88	71
Arkansas	90	80	90	87
Mississippi	98	92	60	78
Virginia	83	85	84	84
S. Carolina	83	78	81	81
S. Dakota	89	89	78	84
Oklahoma	72	71	80	79
Pennsylvania	79	80	90	85
U. States	80.1	78.7	84.3	79.3

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 74.7, against 80.0 on September 1, 1902, 82.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.3. The following table shows for each of the seventeen principal wheat States the condition on September 1 of the last three years, with the ten-year average:

States—	Sep. 1, 1903.	Sep. 1, 1902.	Sep. 1, 1901.	10-yr av.
Kansas	80	49	99	63
Minnesota	76	81	75	80
North Dakota	73	94	82	75
South Dakota	88	93	89	70
Nebraska	75	78	91	72
California	76	78	91	82
Missouri	53	101	98	78
Indiana	65	88	90	74
Ohio	75	89	75	76
Illinois	69	90	89	69
Pennsylvania	82	80	81	84
Oklahoma	84	60	93	81
Texas	83	50	48	75
Washington	78	93	102	92
Tennessee	67	56	90	84
Iowa	64	74	86	85
Michigan	85	90	55	74
United States	74.7	80.0	82.8	78.3

The average condition of the oat crop on September 1 was 75.7, against 79.5 on August 1, 1903; 87.2 on September 1, 1902; 72.1 on the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 80.6.

The following table shows for each of the ten principal oat States the condition on September 1 of each of the last three years and that on August 1, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

States—	Sep. 1, 1903.	Sep. 1, 1902.	Sep. 1, 1901.	10-yr av.
Illinois	70	72	86	74
Iowa	67	73	86	80
Wisconsin	81	87	100	87

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Minnesota	79	83	95	89	86
Nebraska	79	89	86	50	67
Indiana	68	73	96	78	87
New York	95	94	107	61	85
Pennsylvania	83	93	93	52	84
Ohio	78	84	100	84	88
Michigan	84	89	99	80	84
United States	75.7	79.5	87.2	72.1	80.6

The average condition of barley on September 1 was 82.1, against 83.4 on August 1, 1903; 89.7 on September 1, 1902; 83.8 at the corresponding date of 1901, and a ten-year average of 82.2.

The average condition of rye on September 1 was 84.1, against 87.2 one month ago, 90.2 September 1, 1902; 84.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 85.5.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 91, against 93.9 one month ago, 86.4 on September 1, 1902; 90.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

The average condition of flax on September 1 was 80.5, against 80.3 one month ago, and 86.2 on July 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 84.3, against 87.2 one month ago, 89.1 on September 1, 1902; 52.2 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 76.

The average condition of tobacco on September 1 was 83.4, against 82.9 one month ago, and 85.1 on July 1, 1903.

Of the thirteen principal cloverseed-producing States, four, namely Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, report increased acreages, while all the other principal States except California, in which States the acreage is the same as last year, report decreases. In Colorado and Utah conditions are below their ten-year averages, while all other principal States report conditions above such averages.

The average condition of rice on September 1 was 93.6, as compared with 92.0 one month ago, and 93.5 on July 1, 1903.

The number of stock hogs now being fattened is 5.1 per cent less than the number one year. Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition of 95.1, as compared with a seven-year average of 94.2.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

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

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

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

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

The Rock Island System, coming into possession of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway, is pushing the completion of this line between St. Louis and Kansas City. This line is

being constructed through an exceptionally good agricultural and mining district of Missouri and is expected to develop this district in a wonderful way. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of track are already in operation, both passenger and freight service being established between St. Louis and River View, Mo. It is expected that this line will be completed the latter part of next year. The public has hoped for completion in time to accommodate World's Fair travel.

Ground Rock as a Medicine.

The rich people of the cities go to the "springs" to be cured of various ailments. They take hot and cold baths in the mineral water and drink it, gallons of it, and go home relieved, if not cured. Most people can not afford to do this and necessarily suffer and bear it. The mineral forming such a large part of the water comes from the mineral ore at the bottom of the spring. Prof. Theo. Noel, a geologist, now living in Chicago, discovered a mine in the Southwest and it now grinding and selling it under the name of Vitæ-Ore and as such the medicine has become well known to the readers of this paper.

The ground ore, as sold for market, is mixed with water by the purchaser, and has then the same properties as the waters of the springs, only in a highly concentrated form, rendering it much more effective as a medicine. It contains free iron, free sulfur and magnesium and do for the tired and worn-out system and vital organs what no man-made medicine can.

Prof. Noel, the discoverer of the mineral, has formed the Theo. Noel Company, of which he is the president and principal stockholder, which company occupies the large Vitæ-Ore Building at 527, 529 and 531 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill., and is growing so rapidly that the three adjoining lots, numbers 533, 535 and 537 W. North Ave., have been purchased and another new building is to be erected to accommodate the increase. The company wants to send every reader of this paper and their friends and relatives a full-sized one-dollar package of Vitæ-Ore on thirty days' trial, the receiver to pay nothing unless satisfied and he or she is to be the judge. Read their magnificent offer in this same issue under the heading "Personal to Subscribers" and send for a package on trial, mentioning this paper.

Free Homes.

Along the line of the Union Pacific railroad in eastern Colorado, there are thousands of acres of Government land, which will be made as productive as many of the high-priced lands in the States farther east when properly cultivated and improved. Any settler who will live on this land five years can get a quarter section, (160 acres) free. Every acre of this land in a few years will be worth as much as any of the lands in the older States. There are thousands of men out of employment and others who would be glad to secure a home on this land if they knew of the opportunity that is offered.

W. S. Pershing of Limon, Colo., has been in the employment of the Government and the Union Pacific railroad as a surveyor for twenty-five years and is familiar with that whole section of the country. He has a ranch of 14,000 acres all fenced and several hundred acres under cultivation where he is raising wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, alfalfa and crops of all kinds, that look as fine as any to be seen in the older States. Mr. Pershing would please to give information to others who would like to come to that section to settle. He has also had placed in his hands thousands of acres of the best lands in Lincoln County, the finest county in Colorado, for sale which can be had from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre. In a few years this land will be worth many times the prices at which it can be bought at now. Parties who would consult their best interests will take the advice of such men as Andrew Carnegie and Dr. J. K. Pearson, the great philanthropists, to go West and get land and hold on to it a few years and it will make them rich.

An Extraordinary Horse.

Mr. T. H. Terry of Bavaria, Kans., exhibited at the Saline County Fair a horse that has a remarkable record as a breeder. This horse is Monarch 151, National Register, French Draft Horses. He is 16 years old, weighs 1,600 pounds and steel gray in color. Mr. Terry has collected pay for over 1,100 of Monarch's colts. This horse is still sound and serviceable and is for sale.

In 1859 the first gold ever found in Colorado was discovered at Idaho Springs, (within a short distance of the Gold Hammer properties). From the time of Jackson's discovery dates the rich history of Colorado gold mining. Since that time Clear Creek has always held a prominent place as one of the steady gold-producers of the world. The total production of the county to date is over \$200,000,000. It is hard for the casual reader to appreciate what such a vast sum of production means. If the sum were in silver dollars, lying edge to edge, it would pave a path from New York to San Francisco and two thousand miles out into the sea. From this judge the number of men who must have been employed in the production of this precious metal, and you will appreciate what a vast industry it is.—Mining Gazette.

Opening sale of lots in the new town of McClelland, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, on the Omaha extension of the Chicago Great Western Railway will take place on Tuesday, September 22. One fare to Fort Dodge from all points on the Chicago Great Western Railway. Special trains from Fort Dodge to McClelland on date of sale, with fare of \$1 for the round trip. Special train from Council Bluffs to McClelland, fare 50 cents for round trip. For full particulars see bills, or address Edwin B. Magill, Mgr., Townsite Dept., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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If you are sick with any disease of the Circulation, the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or Throat **VITÆ-ORE WILL CURE YOU!** NOEL is the discoverer of Vitæ-Ore, has been familiar with its wonderful properties for two generations, has watched its remarkable action in thousands upon thousands of cases, and **HE OUGHT TO KNOW.**

NOEL SAYS he doesn't want your money unless Vitæ-Ore benefits you, and NOEL is old enough to know what he wants. NOEL SAYS that the Theo. Noel Company has instructions to send a full-sized One Dollar package on thirty days' trial to every sick or ailing reader of the KANSAS FARMER who requests it, the receiver to **BE THE JUDGE**, and not to pay **ONE CENT** unless satisfied, and NOEL is the President and principal stockholder of the Theo. Noel Company and what HE says goes. Here is his SIGNATURE *Theo Noel* **ON IT!**

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS!

WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person who writes us, mentioning KANSAS FARMER a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's continuous treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. **We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose.** If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We do not offer to send you a free sample to last three or four days, but we do offer to send you a regular \$1.00 package of the most successful curative medicine known to the civilized world, without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you thirty days to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you see the results. **You are to be the judge!** We know that when VITÆ-ORE has put you on the road to a cure you will be more than willing to pay. We are willing to take the risk.

What Vitæ-Ore Is: Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorder, LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **MEDICAL SCIENCE** has failed to improve upon or even equal the remedies found in a free state in healing mineral springs. Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs by packing the patient off to Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden, there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of health, and the patient returns, fresh, healthy, in mind and body. If the sufferer can not afford the trip—and few but the wealthy can—they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired results.

A letter to the Theo. Noel Company, Chicago, will bring a healing mineral spring to your door, to your own house, your chamber—will bring to you VITÆ-ORE, a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. Why continue to suffer when this **natural curing and healing Ore**, Nature's remedy, can be had for the asking, when the poor as well as the rich can have the benefit of healing springs?

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. In answer to this, address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, A. F. Dept., Vitæ-Ore Bldg., Chicago

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather-crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending September 15, 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

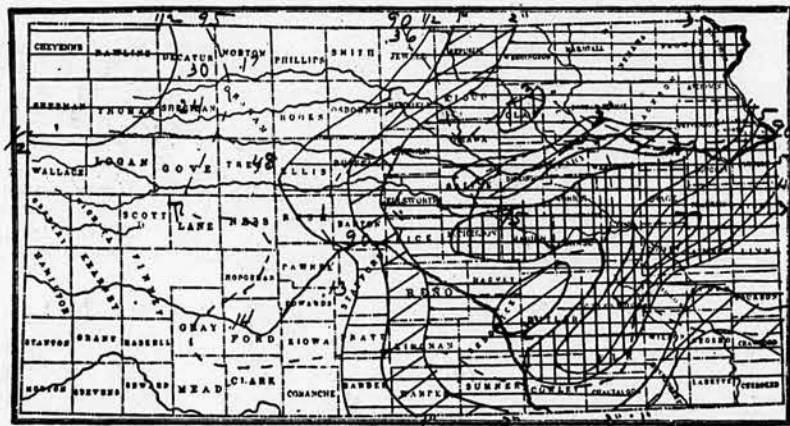
Warm waves the first and last of the week, with a cool wave the middle of the week, giving a light frost in Republic and Russell Counties. Light, scattered showers occurred in the western counties with better showers in the extreme northwestern. Heavy rains fell in the eastern half of the State, with exceedingly heavy rains in Elk and northeastward to Kansas City, reaching 5.30 inches at Madison in Greenwood and 5.32 at Kansas City but culminating at Burlington with 7.10 inches, which the voluntary observer there considers a surplus.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

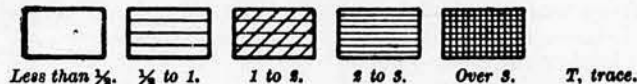
Early corn is doing well in Doniphan and is considered safe from frost in Brown; cutting is general in the central and southern counties where the rains permit; late corn has been improved by the rains and is developing rapidly.

Rainfall for Week Ending September 12, 1903.



Maximum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.



Haying, though nearly finished in most counties, has been stopped by the wet weather. There is much alfalfa yet to cut but the weather has not permitted it. Pastures were good and have been improved by the weather this week. The rains have damaged some hay-stacks in Anderson and some wheat in the stack in Doniphan. The ground has been greatly improved by the rains, which, however, stopped plowing and thrashing. Wheat sowing—or drilling—has progressed in central and southern counties wherever possible and rye sowing has begun in Shawnee. Apples are a good crop in Shawnee but a light crop in Johnson while in Atchison they have mostly been blown off. Sweet potatoes are yielding well in Pottawatomie and late potatoes have been benefited by the rains in Jefferson. Grapes are a small crop in Riley but a fine crop in Shawnee. The seed crop of clover will be fine in Johnson.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Early corn is being cut in the central and southern counties except where

stopped by the rains, it is about made in Washington, and is maturing rapidly in Jewell though not yet safe from frost; late corn has been much benefited by the recent rains, and should frost delay sufficiently, will be a large crop. Prairie haying has been retarded by wet weather in some counties, and rushed in others. Pastures have been improved. Alfalfa has been well secured. Plowing has progressed in all parts and is now finished in several counties, the ground in general being in very good condition though in Sumner it is still too dry. Seeding has begun in Republic, Russell and Stafford and is ready to begin in McPherson. Some wheat has been damaged by wet weather in Lincoln, and in Washington it is not as good as anticipated. Thrashing is progressing in many counties, is being retarded by dampness in others while in some it is finished. Apples are abundant in Sedgwick, but scarce and worrily in Ottawa, and falling badly in Reno. Peaches are abundant in Sedgwick and some fine ones in Ottawa. Grapes and melons are abundant in Sedgwick. The forage crops are growing well and an abundance of feed is promised.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Early corn is safe from frost in Norton, is ripening slowly in Decatur, rip-



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Succeed where others fail; 24-inch disks, 8 1/2 inches apart, do the work. Heavy straight disks first cut ground and act as landside. Address **J. C. CONLEY, Wichita, Kans.**

and Ideal U. S. Imperial Chief is the grandson of Chief Tecumseh 3d and Highland Chief. It will be observed that the breeding of the pigs offered by Mr. Bollin represents the blood of four-fifths of the prize-winners at the leading State and National shows.

Always Glad to See Agent.

Trumbull, Neb., February 28, 1902.
I could not keep house without Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment. We use it for everything and are always glad to have your agent call on us. I have used Watkins' Remedies now for over three years and find them to be O. K. **FRANK H. WRIGHT.**



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The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

In the Dairy.

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

Standard Dairy Products.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has practically completed the work of establishing standards of purity for different food-products, as authorized by Congress last year. The standards for dairy products are as follows:

Milk (whole milk) is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving.

Standard milk is milk containing not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat and 8.25 per cent of solids not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than 0.2 per cent of lactic acid.

Blended milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage of one or more of its constituents.

Skim-milk is milk from which a part or all the cream has been removed.

Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present and to retard the development of their spores without changing the taste or flavor of the milk.

Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated to the temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

Condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose).

Standard condensed milk is condensed milk containing at least 36 per cent of milk solids, of which not less than one-fourth is milk fat and not more than 50 per cent of the total solids is added sugar (sucrose).

Cream is that portion of milk, rich in butter-fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force.

Standard cream is cream containing not less than 18 per cent of milk fat.

Butter is the product obtained by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt.

Standard butter is butter containing not less than 82.5 per cent of butter-fat.

Renovated or process butter is the product obtained by melting butter and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or any substances except milk, cream, or salt.

Standard renovated or process butter is renovated or process butter containing not more than 16 per cent of water and at least 82.5 per cent of butter-fat.

Cheese is the solid product obtained by coagulating the casein of milk by means of rennet or acids with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.

Whole-milk or full-cream cheese is cheese made from milk from which no portion of the fat has been removed.

Cream cheese is cheese made from whole milk to which cream has been added.

Standard, whole-milk cheese, full-cream cheese, or cream cheese is cheese containing, in the water free substance, not less than 48 [?] per cent of butter-fat.

Ice-cream is a product made from cream or milk and cream, with or without eggs, fruits, nuts, and harmless flavoring and coloring matters, sweetened with sugar (sucrose) and frozen into a mass of fine granular texture.

Standard ice-cream is ice-cream containing not less than 6 per cent of milk-fat.

Whey is the product remaining after the removal of fat and casein from milk in the process of cheese-making.

Kumiss is mare's or cow's milk, with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose) which has undergone alcoholic fermentation.

Observations in Wisconsin.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It would certainly be a great educational treat should some of our Kansas farmers and dairymen take the trip up through southern Wisconsin recently taken by the writer. So often we forget that the world extends beyond the horizon, and it is a genuine surprise to us sometimes to go into other communities and States and find out the methods the people there are using—methods often more up-to-date and profitable than our own.

The part of Wisconsin visited by the writer should be named "the land of the big red barn." The farms are not large, often only 40 or 80 acres, and rarely over 160 acres, and everywhere are in evidence orderly, well-kept yards and houses, the latter generally of from six to ten rooms, and the big red barns are too numerous to think of counting. These barns in a measure indicate the class of farming engaged in. Dairying is the main occupation of these people, and not one farmer in ten or one in fifty, but practically every farmer is engaged in this branch of farming. This is the more interesting when we learn that very little of the land is worth less than \$100 per acre. This includes pasture land, of which there is considerable, as well as tillable land. Some of our Kansas farmers can not make dairying pay on land valued at from \$8 to \$50 per acre. They should study the methods of the farmer who makes a success of it on land worth \$16,000 per quarter.

Our Kansas farmer is down on his knees, profoundly worshipping the steer calf. The southern Wisconsin farmer cuts off the steer calf's head and feet when he is a few weeks old, and ships him off to Chicago, by express, and the commissionman returns him therefor from \$6 to \$10, according to weight and quality. Veal calves are worth now between 5½ and 7 cents per pound f. o. b. Chicago. It is a very rare thing for these Wisconsin farmers to raise a steer calf. The heifers are carefully cared for, and are very good milch cows when 3 years old.

And the creameries and cheese factories! There are in round numbers 2,600 of them in the State, most of them in the southern part. Of this number, over 1,600 are cheese factories, the remainder being creameries. They are creameries, not skimming-stations, there being probably not over fifty of the latter in the entire State. A cream-receiving station is unknown, in fact there is, as yet, no place for them. There are comparatively few hand-separators in southern Wisconsin. However, in north, central, and western Wisconsin, they are beginning to get the fever, and it will be only a question of a few years until the State will be overrun with hand-machines. One can not help seeing, though, that conditions are somewhat different in Wisconsin from what they are in Kansas. Owing to their natural conservatism, the people of the former State take hold of any change of system much slower than people out West. But when once established, I predict that with the hand-separator system, the Wisconsin creameries will make a much better quality of butter than is

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The first and always leading

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but it is the only

PERFECT SEPARATOR

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GRAVITY SKIMMING SYSTEMS.

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possible in Kansas or Nebraska from hand-separator cream. This is owing to the fact that the Wisconsin farmers are trained in milking, and the care and handling of milk. The people in the southern third of the State as a whole, have been milking for thirty years, and even a man as slow as the Wisconsin farmer would learn something of the product he is handling in that length of time.

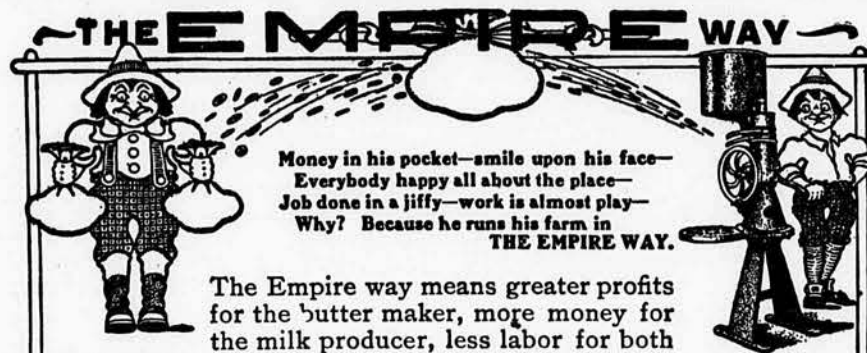
I believe that some of our great Kansas transportation companies, whose financial success depends so much on the prosperity of the Kansas farmer, would do the State a great service, and make themselves some money, if they would, at a nominal charge, take parties of leading Kansas farmers to northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, that they might study the meth-

ods of farming practiced in those sections, and be able to report fully to their neighbors at home.

E. W. CURTIS.

Milk-stone.

At the hygienic milk-supply exhibition, which was lately held at Hamburg, a manufacturing concern of Hamburg and Vienna, exhibited a number of objects which seemingly had nothing whatsoever to do with hygienic-milk supply. There were shown, nicely arranged in glass boxes, combs seemingly made of horn; cigar-holders, with amber-colored mouthpieces; knives and forks, with handles similar in appearance to ebony; ferrules for umbrellas and sticks, and balls, rings, chess figures, dominoes, etc.; also a small table with an inlaid marble slab,



Money in his pocket—smile upon his face—
Everybody happy all about the place—
Job done in a jiffy—work is almost play—
Why? Because he runs his farm in
THE EMPIRE WAY.

The Empire way means greater profits for the butter maker, more money for the milk producer, less labor for both and greater satisfaction all around. Don't make a mistake. Be sure and get an

Empire Easy Running Separator,

The Separator with the light bowl and few parts.

The separator that's easy to turn, easy to clean and that has practically no wear out to it. Don't be persuaded into buying a separator without investigating the merits of the Empire. Don't take anybody's say so—try it and then decide for yourself. There can be no question as to what your judgment will be.

The Empire is different from other separators. Without question it is the simplest in construction, has fewer parts to clean and nothing to get out of order, and it is sold on a fair basis.

Empire Cream Separator Co.,

Western Office, FISHER BLDG., Chicago.

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Send for our book, You will be interested.

and finally a number of thick slabs and staves with every imaginable variation of marble colors, but of considerable less weight than real marble. These objects were made of "galalith," which means milk-stone.

Skimmed milk, in spite of its many valuable qualities, has so far been little used; it contains a considerable portion of nutritious matter—i. e., 1 liter (1.05 quarts) of skimmed milk is of about equal value to a quarter of a pound of meat. It is by far too little appreciated as a cheap food for the people, hence what the German peasant can not sell to milk-sugar factories or use for the manufacture of cheese is given to cattle and pigs as food. The principal albumenoid substance of skimmed milk, the casein, is the raw material out of which the new product galalith is manufactured.

An advantage of the new product as compared with celluloid is the fact that it does not ignite so easily and is entirely odorless. Trials have proved that even when kept for weeks in water it does not distend more than the best quality of buffalo horn; after one month it had not soaked in more than twenty per cent of water. Of late, trials have been made to produce, by the addition of vegetable oils, an insulating material for electrotechnical purposes.

Bloody Milk.

I have a 2-year-old heifer, fresh last spring; she is giving about two gallons of milk a day. Her milk was all right until two months ago, when it began to be bloody and it continues to get worse. The blood settles to the bottom of the vessel and there are bloody lumps in the milk; it is worse in the morning than in the evening. The lumps show when we first begin to milk, sometimes from one teat and sometimes from another. She is running on wild pasture. What can we do for her? JOHN R. HOBSON, Wilson County.

The presence of blood in cows' milk is due either to a diseased condition of the gland or to a weakened state of the blood vessels of the udder. In this case it is evidently the latter condition, and it is one that is difficult to treat. After milking it is a good plan to shower the udder vigorously with cold water from a hose and rub briskly with a moderately coarse cloth until dry, then apply an ointment composed of four ounces of fresh lard, one ounce of gum camphor, dissolved in the lard by heating, and one ounce of fluid extract of poke root; this should be well rubbed in. Internally, give the cow a teaspoonful of copperas, pulverized, in a little feed once daily. The cow should be dried up as early as possible and give the udder time to recover before she comes fresh again.

N. S. MAYO, Veterinary Dept. Agricultural College.

Weed Out the Poor Cows.

We notice the following pertinent remarks in Wallace's Farmer on the results of the recent report on individual records of Illinois cows, a summary of which was given in the KANSAS FARMER of August 20.

For the last two or three years, farmers who have made dairying a prominent feature of their farm operations have had the long end of the doubletree. They have had good prices for butter, good pastures, and have been able to utilize their soft corn and their corn-fodder better than any other class of farmers. They have been making money right along. They are not as a rule, however, making more than half the money to which they would be entitled if they adopted up-to-date methods. Two big leaks in the dairy business as connected with general farming are poor cows and unbalanced rations.

We have been urging farmers for the last ten years to weed out the poor cows, and we have in all these years been little more than the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Farmers keep on with their poor cows and lose half the profits of dairying rather than go to a little trouble to get acquainted with their cows; not with their outward appearance but with their actual

capacity. We have begged and pleaded and sometimes almost scolded, and felt like giving it up, but we would try once more.

The great trouble with the farmer is that he does not think that he has the time to weigh and test and find out what cows are paying and what cows are dead-beat boarders. We do not look for any great reform until either the creameries or the experiment stations take the matter up and help the farmers to help themselves.

Home Dairy Notes.

One of the most important requisites for good butter is perfect cleanliness, not only in the dairy but in milking. A careless milker will often get trash into the milk, that will change the flavor of both milk and butter, and all the extra care that can be given it in the dairy will not root out this unpleasant odor. Then again there are weeds which the cow gets hold of which will give a most unpleasant flavor to the milk, and a change of pasture is often necessary. Those who have the care of the cows are just as often responsible for inferior butter as the dairy maid. The old-fashioned spring-house is but rarely met with in these days, but the possessor of a good spring-house, where there is a constant stream of clear, cold running water, has something to be very thankful for, and all the modern appliances for making sweet butter can hardly equal this. Some dairy writers say that the cream should be churned sweet; I have tried this plan, but find that the sweetest butter, and the greatest amount can be made from the ripened cream, but over-ripe cream has a very unpleasant flavor. When the cream is churned sweet—or when it has just begun to sour—very small returns will be received, and after the buttermilk has been allowed to set awhile a great deal of cream will be found on top, so I have decided that it is a very wasteful method unless one has a cream-separator. I prefer the very wide, flat, tin pans or tin buckets for raising the cream, as it seems to rise better than in the deep receptacles, and then it can be skimmed with so much more ease. Churning requires time, strength, and patience; the impatient churner usually allows hot water to do the work, and the result is white and inferior butter. During warm weather I allow my cream to ripen in the cool stream in the spring-house, and then have it brought up and churned immediately; never, at any time, allowing it to stand in the heat, and the butter is yellow, firm, and as sweet as it can be. During the winter months, I have churning done three times a week, never allowing cream to become overheated or over-ripe. Salt cows regularly and the buttermaker's lot will be easier.—Laura Jones, in Agricultural Epitome.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Indiana and Ohio Excursions.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on September 1-8-15 and October 6, sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip to Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points in Ohio and Indiana, also Louisville, Ky. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 8 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. No experience necessary to lay it. An ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails free and paint roofing two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. **\$2.00 PER SQUARE.** A square means 100 square feet. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61 on Farm supplies of every kind. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

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When he sees it, which is the reason he takes so much pride in the

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The most desirable to own:

- Clean Skimming.**—Holds the World's Record.
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For further information, write for illustrated catalogues.

For Western Customers, we transfer our separators from Chicago, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

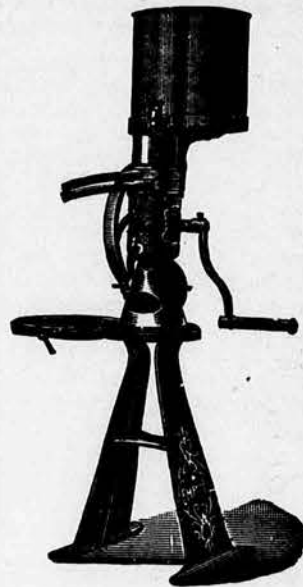
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Empire Separator.

Blue Valley Creamery Co.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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



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To visit the old home and see your friends of other days.

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H. O. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THOMPSON "EVER READY" ENGINE

With Pumping Attachment.

The reliable little power which fits a hundred farm uses. Strong, 2 h. p., machine cut gears, mounted on substantial platform for easy moving to all work. So simple any one can run it, and the cost for gasoline is but a trifle. Absolutely safe. Generates power instantly. You are surprised at the number of things it is adapted to and the duty you get out of it, such as pumping, sawing, grinding, separating cream, etc.



J. THOMPSON & SONS MFG. CO., 117 BRIDGE ST., BELOIT, WIS.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

A Progressive Move in this Department.

The Kansas Farmer Company takes pleasure in announcing that this department will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Thomas Owen and that his paper, the Western Poultry Breeder, has been consolidated with the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Owen is widely known as a poultry-keeper who makes it pay and as an able writer on poultry topics. His knowledge of how to keep poultry is at the command of the readers of the "Old Reliable." Subscribers for the Poultry Breeder will receive the consolidated papers under the name, KANSAS FARMER, during the time for which their subscriptions have been paid. Those who have been receiving both papers may have the time due them on the Poultry Breeder credited as an extension on the KANSAS FARMER.

The readers of both papers are to be congratulated on the consolidation. The management bespeaks for Mr. Owen a cordial reception by those who will now become acquainted with his work.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Announcement.

Hereafter the undersigned will have charge of the Poultry Department of the KANSAS FARMER. Having bred thoroughbred poultry for over twenty years and edited a poultry journal for fifteen years, he may, without being thought egotistical, lay claim to know something about the poultry industry. The trend of our writings will be along utility lines, treating principally on the utility breeds, the best breeds for flesh, the best breeds for eggs, and the best all-purpose breeds. The proper care and management of poultry will, of course, have our attention, as well as the best and most economical methods of housing them.

The diseases of poultry are many and serious, but we are no believer in much darning of fowls, preferring to prevent disease rather than to cure it, for we believe that most chicken ailments are preventable by proper care and attention.

As all knowledge is gained by experience, our own or that of others, it would please us to have the experience of our readers in raising poultry sent in for the benefit of the rest of us. You may know some excellent method of feeding young chicks. Send it in. And if you want to know something known to us that may benefit you, send in your question and we will answer it to the best of our ability. Let our motto be, "Better poultry and more eggs."

THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

This is the time of year when the poultryman should see that his chicken house is in good shape for the winter. The cracks should be battened and the roof fixed to prevent leakage. The cold fall rains are hard on chickens, and if their house is not warm and dry, roup or other diseases are liable to develop and cause trouble all through the winter. A little attention to the house just now will save lots of bother and expense later.

Turkeys, if taken aright, are easily fattened, in fact easier than other fowls. But one must go at it in the right way. If the turkeys have had free range all summer you can not fatten them with any satisfaction in an enclosure. The change will cause them to fret or refuse to eat. Teach them to come up at regular intervals and then give them all they will eat. You will soon find them ranging at short distances and coming up even before feeding times. Corn alone is not good to fatten turkeys. They will not eat enough of it. They like a variety of feed. Give equal parts of wheat, oats, and corn.

The man who sticks to one breed from year to year through its ups and downs, is certain in the long run to enjoy the fruits of his constancy. He

is always studying his particular favorites from morn till night, until he knows what a good chicken should be at every stage of its life. Thus he can calculate what this or that chicken will be in a few weeks' time, and with a fearless hand can end the career of those that do not find favor in his eyes, and save only those that are first-class in every respect.

Many people are deterred from embarking in the poultry business because of the erroneous idea that poultry houses and their necessary appointments are expensive luxuries. We know of no other species of live stock that is less exacting than the hen. She will attend faithfully to business and produce paying results even under the most ordinary conditions. She requires always, however, that her home must be dry and warm and free from draughts. Given these essentials, she cares very little whether her home is an expensive one or not; whether it is built of brick, stone or slabs, whether it is graced with a coat of paint or otherwise. These things being true, it will be seen that so far as the actual requirements are concerned, a poultry house need cost but very little money.

Autumn Work in the Chicken Yard.

At this time of the year the work about the poultry-yard is of more than passing interest and we find that our work is just fairly begun among the growing chicks. There is seldom a yard to be found at this time of year where there are not several sizes of chicks, and in many cases these several sizes are all hovered together in one coop, often too small for the brood. This should be looked after at once, for crowded coops often result in loss of chicks and stunting of the weaker ones by becoming overcrowded. It is quite interesting to us to note how rapidly a well-fed bunch of chicks outgrow their brood coops at this time of year, and we like to see them do this for we know they are prospering for us.

It has been our custom in years past to allow the chicks to hover in their brood coops until they become crowded, gradually moving them toward the large poultry house where they were easily trained to take up their winter quarters. But this plan had its disadvantages. During later years we have been practicing a plan that is much better, making less trouble in training, and also caring for the undersized chicks, for it is no mere play job to care for two to three hundred chicks and bring them through to the market season. Our breeding pens were thrown into one yard by removing the partitions. Being enclosed with two-inch mesh netting they will turn all excepting the undersized chicks. Our large chicks are all placed in this yard adjacent to the poultry house fitted with portable perches, where they are readily trained to their new quarters with much less trouble than when trained from the farm-yard range. Our plan takes a little more feed and closer attention than when upon the free range, but they are soon trained to their new quarters none the worse for their yard confinement and in a fortnight may be turned loose when they will seek their new quarters readily.

In the meantime the smaller chicks with free range are getting good care and plenty of feed and have plenty of room to hover in their coops, not being crowded by the larger ones. We have found that a chick that would make a splendid specimen is sometimes stunted in its growth just because it was allowed to become smothered down in its hover during the hot autumn nights. For this reason chicks that are well feathered and expected to develop into good specimens should not be allowed to hover in small brood coops until cold snowy weather comes, as is sometimes the case upon the farm. De-

velopment of good specimens in any one of the many breeds depends greatly upon the care and condition of their surroundings, and in no place can they grow into sturdy pullets and cockerels as upon the farm, with free range. Therefore, when the farm flock is well bred and the stock of uniform color and type, it costs no more to breed and grow a standard type of fowl than a yard full of mongrels that are not desirable in the markets nor to the poultry trade in general.—Geo. W. Brown, Hancock County, Ohio.

Chickens on the Farm.

Why every farmer does not fence in his garden and yard, and turn the rest of the place over to chickens is something I can not understand.

So many farmers take no interest in poultry whatever, and it is surprising how many farms lack a good flock of chickens.

Whether you farm on a limited number of acres, or whether extensively, it seems to me that in either instance poultry would be a great financial profit, as well as a source of pleasure.

Raising poultry may be made a distinct line of business in itself; but, very fortunately, it can be made a paying branch in connection with other things. And nowhere are there better advantages than on a farm.

The expense of buildings and fencing necessary to raise poultry properly is no greater in the long run than the old way of letting them roost any and everywhere. A good breed of chickens, well kept, is worth twice that number of scrubs poorly kept.

Build a nice warm hen-house. It need not be expensive, but let it be modern enough to contain windows and a scratching-shed attached for use in winter. Give the hens a clean, well-ventilated place to roost, and clean nests, free from vermin, and then buy a standard-bred variety and I believe your reward will be forthcoming.

Give the hens the benefit of the plowed ground, the grain-fields, and the orchard. Let them pick up after the feeders. Give them plenty of fresh water, and their living is complete.

There is nothing adds more to the completeness of a well regulated farm than a handsome flock of birds. It isn't necessary to have them in the yard, on the doorstep, or eating up the garden. Reserve this much for your own pleasure. But aside from this, let them have free range all over the place. Then, too, poultry might be considered an economical addition to any farm if you consider the waste grain and fruit they pick up, to say nothing of the weed seeds and insects that they devour. The droppings are an excellent fertilizer.

The Rocks, the Wyandottes, and the Langshans are good all-purpose fowls, good varieties for the farm, being egg-producers, excellent foragers, and maturing rapidly. My own choice is the White Wyandotte, but of course every one according to his own taste.

Now if the farmer himself, or his good wife, have neither the time nor inclination to devote much attention to poultry, why not shift a part of the profit, as well as the work, upon the growing boy or girl? This will afford an excellent opportunity for the development of business principles, responsibility and good exercise.

Take one or two good poultry papers, keep up with the times yourself and be able to assist and advise whenever the boy or girl becomes discouraged or needs counsel.—Mrs. R. B. Bridgeman, Oregon, Mo., in American Poultry Journal.

The hen embraces nearly all the world, and its range would be as great as that of the dog if it extended farther north and south; but it is found north of the Arctic Circle only in Norway and Sweden, and is as yet lacking in the southern part of the South America, except where the Scotch

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale, 5 cents a piece. Minnie M. Steel, Gridley, Kansas.


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

SUNNY NOOK POULTRY YARDS—S. O. B. Leghorn eggs, from vigorous, good layers, \$1 per 15. John Black, Barnard, Kansas.

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

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

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



DUFF'S POULTRY

During the summer months we will sell all our fine breeders, consisting of over 400 one-year-old birds, from our breeding-pens of this season. Birds costing us from \$5 to \$25 will all go at from \$1.50 to \$5 each. We will also sell spring chicks all summer. Our stock can not be excelled by any in standard requirements and hardiness. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding-pens. Circulars Free. Write your wants.

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have settled in Patagonia. Travelers throughout the most of Africa and India and in many little-known parts of the world can usually add chickens to their food resources without difficulty; but there are some large islands, like New Guinea, where the hen is not found, and more than half of Australia is destitute of chickens.—Exchange.

The service of the Nickel Plate Road to New York City and Boston is unsurpassed. Three fast express trains, in each direction, daily. These trains are composed of modern first-class day coaches, elegant vestibuled sleeping-cars between Chicago, New York and Boston and other eastern points; superior dining-car service, meals being served on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Passengers can travel comfortably and economically via the Nickel Plate. See that your ticket reads that way. Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Depot, La Salle St. and Van Buren St., on the elevated loop.

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Horticulture.

Vegetables Are Medicines.

Every vegetable, plant, and fruit seems to possess some medicinal quality. The farmer who secures these fresh from the garden, and enjoys them at every meal with his family, seldom is required to "call in the doctor."

Here are a few facts, carefully selected:

Dandelion is a blood purifier. Lettuce is a remedy for insomnia. Spinach has the same effect on the system as "blue pills." It is a kidney cure.

Tomatoes will stimulate the torpid liver.

Beets and potatoes will add fat to the body.

Watercress braces up the system. Lettuce, onion and celery are tonics for the nerves.

Parsley assists good digestion. It is a boon to the dyspeptic.

Asparagus assists in the cure of kidney disorders.

Cucumbers are aids in cases of dyspepsia.

Parsnips are two-to-one ahead of Hood's or any other sarsaparilla.

Onions are a germicide, and also prevent malarial fever.

Garlic and leeks stimulate the circulation.

Peas and beans are most nutritive and are flesh-formers.

The onion, belonging to the same family as the garlic and leek, is classed among the vegetables of value as a blood-purifier; it stimulates the secretions, and, like celery, is useful for nervousness. The strong taste and smell of onions is due to a volatile oil rich in sulfur.

Celery contains an aromatic oil, sugar, mucilage, starch, and manna-sugar. The daily moderate use of celery is said to remove nervousness and even palpitation of the heart. For rheumatism and kidney troubles it is considered excellent. Those having weak digestion should eat celery cooked, as the fiber of celery makes it difficult of digestion.

Cabbage, if properly cooked, is a valuable vegetable, possessing marked anti-scorbutic virtue, says Mrs. H. M. Dunlap. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, considered cabbage one of the most valuable of remedies. Erasistratus deemed it a valuable remedy against paralysis. Cato in his writings claimed it to be a panacea for all diseases, and believed its use made it possible for the Romans to do without the use of physicians for six hundred years, they having expelled them from their country for that length of time. M. Chevreul, a former scientist, says the odor caused by the boiling of cabbage is due to the liberation of sulfuretted hydrogen. Cabbage can be cooked so that this principle will not be liberated and will remain as an aid to digestion. If put on in salted boiling water and allowed to simmer, never boil, from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, drained, and served, either with melted butter or cream sauce poured over it, even those of weak digestion can indulge in its use.

The food value of vegetables run about as follows: Lima beans, 32 per cent of nutrients; sweet potatoes, 29 per cent; green peas, 22 per cent; white potatoes, 21 per cent; string beans, 13 per cent; green sweet corn, 19 per cent; beets, 12 per cent; turnips, 11 per cent; cabbage, cauliflower and spinach, 8 per cent; turnips, egg plant, and lettuce, 7 per cent; tomatoes and asparagus, 6 per cent; cucumbers, 4 per cent. Dry beans or rice, says the Saturday Evening Post, are about the most economical foods one can buy, containing, as they do, 88 per cent of solid nutriment.

Onions are a kind of all-round good medicine. They make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. A whole onion eaten at bedtime will by the next morning break up the severest cold. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium, says Orange Judd Farmer. If an onion is mashed

so as to secure all the juices in it, it will make a most remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nervous person. The strength of an onion inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion.

Wet a burn with raw onion-juice. Onions eaten raw ward off disease. Boil and eat onions with butter for a cold. Bind onions on the throat for diphtheria. Onions rubbed on the spine are excellent in cases of spasms. Onions bound around the wrist and to the pulse are said to be a good cure for chills. Onions bruised with a hammer and bound to the feet are recommended in cases of typhoid fever. For croupy babies, slice onions, sprinkle with sugar and cover closely. When the juice runs out give spoonful every hour. As an external application onions are useful in cases of earache.

In France all good cooks must understand the medicinal properties of vegetables, but in this country little attention seems to be given the subject. The peasants of France live almost exclusively on vegetables, bread and wine, certain vegetables being prescribed because of their medicinal qualities. For instance, asparagus is used as a cure for rheumatism. Cabbage, either raw or cooked, is often prescribed when it is desired to thin the blood, but sauerkraut will not answer the purpose. Soup or broth made from the outside parts of carrots is used as a preventive and cure for jaundice, but fleshy people should not eat carrots, because they contain sugar, which is very fattening. Onion broth, with cayenne pepper, is used in the treatment of gout, and the French peasants believe that onion broth should be a regular part of the diet of persons of sedentary habits. Celery, as is generally known, is a nerve food, but it should not be eaten to excess. For a person tired from overwork or excessive heat, there is nothing so refreshing as tea or soup made from sorrel stalks and leaves.

Radishes and yellow turnips are recommended in cases of gravel.

In dropsical swellings eating onions and horseradish affords relief.

A special to the New York World from Mahanoy City, Pa., says:

"Dr. A. P. Seligman, vaccine physician to the city Board of Health, who has given considerable attention to the study and pathology of smallpox, declares that onion-eating people are virtually immune from the disease.

"Not a single case has broken out among the inhabitants of the Italian, Polish and Hungarian settlements. These people consume large quantities of onions. Vaccination is extremely rare among them."

A writer in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, on the subject of spring diet, says:

"In the good old days the mother of the family, when springtime rolled around, dosed the various members with a nauseating mixture of sulfur and molasses.

"Now she gives them dainty salads, spinach and crisp watercresses and accomplishes the same good results.

"Let cress, spinach, onions and such foods that clear and purify the system figure every day in some form in the menu.

"Spinach and such greens—there is a host of them—can not be improved upon for medicinal qualities. Spinach is called the broom of the stomach, and eaten once or twice a day will wonderfully tone up the system."

Farm Journal says there is not a single garden vegetable that has not a medicinal quality aside from its food value. The first thing to come in the spring is asparagus—valuable in all kidney complaints, and a most delicious dish.

Then we have rhubarb, which counteracts the effect of the usual heavy meat diet of winter, and clears the system of some of the acids that produce dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other painful maladies.

Radishes are good for stomach troubles; horse radish is a tonic and makes the appetite good, carrots are good for scrofulous tendencies, and

Imported Seed Wheat

Improved Turkey

Is a pure imported wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from Crimea in region of Black Sea, Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. It is a bearded, hard, red winter wheat with a stiff, firm straw, large heads, and great yielding ability. It is very hardy, the greatest stooler known, will stand pasturing equal to rye, is not affected by rust, and will stand up on any kind of soil, and has a hard, flinty kernel which is just the kind the millers want and will pay a good price for. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Price \$1.10 per bushel f. o. b. here.

Moscow

Is an imported Russian wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from the rich valleys of the Dnieper river, Russia. It is a bearded, hard, red, winter wheat with a stiff, firm straw and a close rival of Improved Turkey, the kernels being a little plumper but not quite as hard. It is very hardy, stands pasturing well, is not affected by rust, insects, etc., as other wheats are, and is a favorite of millers. It does not shatter easily, handles nicely, and will stand extremes of climate with ease. Will yield 40 to 53 bushels per acre. Price \$1.00 per bushel f. o. b. here. Both varieties well cleaned and free from rye or weed seed.

Write for catalogue and samples or send order direct. We can make prompt shipment. Sacks free. (Reference: Exchange National Bank, Osborne, Kans.) E. M. HAMMOND, Portis, Kas.

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SEEDS

Alfalfa Seed

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

NEW CROP SEEDS

FOR FALL SOWING IN STOCK NOW.

Alfalfa, Timothy, Kentucky Blue-grass, English Blue-grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Brome Grass, and Bermuda Grass; also Seed Rye and Seed Wheat. State varieties and quantities wanted and we will quote you promptly.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Plant Trees For Posts

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.

parsley is known as a palliative in cases of dropsy.

Medical Talk says lettuce is an absolute preventive of smallpox. No one is in the least particle of danger of catching smallpox who eats a little lettuce every day.

Smallpox belongs to the scorbutic class of diseases. Sailors at sea, deprived of fresh vegetables, get scurvy. Scurvy is a typical scorbutic disease. Smallpox is another.

Celery and onions are also good for this purpose, but there is such a long interval between their being gathered and being eaten that they lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce is served shortly after it is picked, and hence contains the valuable properties which will prevent smallpox.

The anti-scorbutic properties of certain vegetables and fruits are in some cases of fully equal value to their nutritive qualities, and the amount of potash salts and mild vegetable salts thus contributed to the blood is well understood by physicians. The rhubarb stalk is noted in this respect for the malic acid and binoxalate of potash which it contains.

One of the best remedies for a bee sting is the juice of a roasted onion. Roast the onion in the ashes if possible, and squeeze the juice out hot as can be borne, on the affected part. This simple remedy, applied in time, has been known to save life.—The Small Farmer.

Controlling Pear-Blight.

Joseph Mehan says: "Blight on trees is controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The ingredients are 6 pounds copper sulfate (blue stone), 100 gallons water, and 4 pounds fresh lime. Slake the lime in 6 gallons of water; when cool strain it into the copper solution, thoroughly mixing the whole before use. Spray at once if no fruit is on the trees, also a month later, or sooner if rains wash off the mixture. Next year, start spraying as soon as the leaves appear."

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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.

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Ten varieties to select from. Thoroughly tested. Yields 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Samples and Catalog free.

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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 Rye. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Turkish Red, \$1.10 per bu. Bags Free. Mammoth Winter Rye, 90c per bu. Catalog free. Ask for prices on Timothy, Clover and other seeds.

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Ia.

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Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 968.)

dip is manufactured by the Rex Stock Food Co., Omaha, Neb., and is so good a stock dip as to have received the approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington, D. C. Write the Rex Stock Food Co., Omaha, Neb., for full information and points on dipping.

The sale of Hereford cattle under the auspices of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held at Hamline, Minn., during the State Fair, proved very successful. Ninety head were sold for \$13,895, an average of \$152.30. Of these 60 were females which averaged \$165 and the 30 bulls averaged \$132. The top of the cow sale was brought by C. W. Armour's Alice who sold for \$400. The top of the bull sale was brought by Columbus 24th, who sold for \$720.

The Wisconsin State Fair met with disaster in a terrific downpour of rain on September 9 which postponed the races and the stock judging and seriously damaged the exhibits. It was feared that the Association might have to face a serious deficit. In looking at their prize lists one finds herds of breeds of animals unusual in our more southern clime. Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs seem to have been well represented in the prize-ring.

We desire to call attention to a very important sale of Shorthorn cattle consisting of a very fine selection from Lone Line Stock Farm owned by W. S. Hamilton, Clarksdale, Mo. The Champion of Maple Hill 118355 is at the head of his herd and Mr. Hamilton is making a sale of splendid Shorthorns, which, owing to present conditions, he fears will not realize near the prices they should, but he stakes his reputation on the offering and hopes that discriminating buyers will not overlook this opportunity.

One of the most important public sale events to occur this fall will be the dispersion sale of Polled Durham cattle to be held at Kansas City on October 6, 1903, by A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Mo. Notice the announcement on page 980 this week and send for catalogue. This herd is one of the leading herds in the country of the famous Polled Durham cattle. It will be the first attempt to hold a public sale of the popular breed at Kansas City, and the result and outcome of this sale will be awaited with interest by intelligent stock-raisers.

We call special attention to the grand public sale of Poland-Chinas to be held at Harrisonville, Mo., Friday, September 25, 1903. This is an extraordinary offering of high-class and top-notch Poland-China blue blood, as will be seen by referring to the advertisement on page 980. This combination draft from the celebrated herds of A. E. Schooley, Austin, Mo., and J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., should make a swiftness event of more than ordinary importance. Breeders who want foundation or show stock to win at the World's Fair will not overlook this sale.

The pure-bred live-stock sales held in connection with the tri-state fair at Sioux City, Iowa, during the week ending September 5, seemed to have met with a frost. The highest price brought in the Aberdeen-Angus sale, was \$205 for an imported animal while others sold for as low as \$80. In the Duroc-Jersey sale a prize-winning boar that had won ribbons at Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, and American Royal only brought \$20. The contributors to these sales complain that the crowd came only to have a good time and cared to buy nothing but peanuts and lemonade.

J. G. Arbuthnot, of Haworth, Kans., is a former student of the State Agricultural College who is making practical application of the fund of useful information which he gleaned at that institution. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle of no mean quality and also has a goodly herd of Poland-Chinas. Recently he bought a choice Percheron stallion from H. W. Avery, of Wakefield, Kans., who is also a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College and the oldest breeder of Percherons in the West. Mr. Avery is superintendent of draft and coach classes this week at the Topeka Exposition and has won for himself the reputation of being one of the best judges of draft horses in the United States.

W. H. Barr, Elliott, Iowa, writes that he will consign from his East side Herd five head to the combination sale of Poland-Chinas to be held at Sabetha, Kan. Three of these are boars fit to go to head of any man's herd, while the other two are strictly high-class sows. Two of the boars are sired by Perfection E. S. The fine sow, Belle Price, is the dam of one, while the other is out of the old stand-by, Glantess 10th. The third boar was got by Simply Perfection, Jr. His dam is full sister to the sow that sold in Ohio last winter for \$325. See the Sabetha sale catalogue for full particulars, write James P. Lahr, Sabetha, and mention the Kansas Farmer.

The Continental Creamery Company, of Topeka, which is unquestionably the largest institution of its kind in the world, has lately bought a large ice and cold storage plant which it will conduct in connection with its other business. It has made provision for storing apples in cold storage for which large accommodations are provided. Should any of our readers care to store apples, perhaps the facilities offered by the Continental Creamery Company would make it better and cheaper for them to store in this new ice plant than any other place, at any rate it would be well worth while to write to them in regard to the matter.

Reference is occasionally made to the breeding farm of F. Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans., owner of the Soldier Creek Herd of Herefords, Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. The breeding farm on which these animals have their home is one of the show places of Kansas, and the herds of these several breeds now aggregate some 500 head. Mr. Jos. Pelton is manager and his advertising card appears on page 979. Mr. Rockefeller's herd of Herefords was represented at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago last December by a goodly number headed by Columbus 17th, who was pronounced

by a large number of the best breeders on the grounds to have been entitled to the sweetest prize as being the best bull shown. The State Agricultural College owns a calf from this bull of which great things are expected.

Mr. J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., proprietor of the famous Chestnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas, will have a splendid consignment of his stock in the public sale to be held at Harrisonville, Mo., on Friday, September 25, 1903. Regarding this offering, Mr. Young says: "I will consign some of the best hogs I ever put in any sale. The first one of my consignment is Thelma, sister to, but a litter younger than Mascott, the great under 1 year boar of Missouri. You saw this gilt in the prize-winning young herd at Sedalia. The second of my lot is the magnificent young Ideal Sunshine boar. No better Sunshine boar lives. He has the dam, Harmony, I believe the best sow I ever saw in the West, and has also a magnificent litter out of Miss Nemo by M. B. F."

H. W. Cheney's herd of Poland-Chinas is located four miles north of Topeka. The herd is in the "pink of condition." Headed by such noted sires as Perfect Model 26850, by Anderson's Perfect, by Perfect I Know; L's Wonderful 29248, a very promising young sire, by Nemo L's Dude, and Perfect Perfection 10th, by Perfect Perfection, bred by W. C. Welch, of Harveysburg, Ohio. Among the dams in the herd is one by Chief Perfection 2d, one by Chief Tecumseh 2d, one by Hadley Jr., one by Perfect I Know, one by Missouri's Black Chief, two by U. S. Perfection, one by Missouri's Black Perfection, thus representing the blood of the kings and queens. Over 200 pigs of this kind of breeding are ready for customers. There is a variety of other breeding in the herd, enabling the owner to ship pairs or trios not akin, and all are fine enough to suit the most fastidious, and will be priced within the reach of all.

Forest Park, used by the Fair Association of Franklin County and located opposite the Santa Fe depot at Ottawa, Kans., is a most magnificent grounds for exhibition and camping purposes. The enterprising breeders of improved stock, assisted by the business interests of Ottawa, have erected a fine new stock sale pavilion, which will be the scene of a number of sales of pure-bred stock this fall. It will be opened first with a Poland-China sale by J. R. Killough & Son, October 1, 1903. The first sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs will be held on Saturday, October 3, 1903, in the new fine stock sale pavilion at Forest Park by J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans. Mr. Staadt says that "every one is a good one." The hogs to be sold are mostly of March farrow and will weigh from 175 to 225 pounds, are not fat but are growthy and useful and are well bred. Write for catalogue to Mr. J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans., or send your bids in care of Col. J. W. Sparks, auctioneer.

As shown by our reports, the Nebraska State Fair was peculiar in that it contained the largest number of Duroc-Jersey swine that was probably ever brought together in one show-ring. There were exhibited 926 head of Durocs, three times as many as shown by any other breed. Among the good ones shown at Lincoln was the herd of 34 head exhibited by Geo. Briggs & Son, of Clay Center, Neb. These were a part of his county seat herd of more than 200 head, and were well worth seeing. The Messrs. Briggs insert their advertising card in the Kansas Farmer on page 978 this week and doubtless they will be welcomed by breeders of this State both on account of the quality of animals they breed and because of the integrity of the men. Their herd is headed by Higgins Model 3251, with Improver 13365 and Red Chief I Am 7693 as assistants. A letter to them will bring information as to the quality of the choice youngsters they now have for sale. They have a very fine lot of young boars that they are offering and breeders interested will certainly do well to correspond with them.

The Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, held a successful sale at Moberly on September 3. Thirty-two females and 18 bulls were sold at an average of \$55.40. The females averaged and the males \$65.55. The top of the sale was brought by Miss Hickory 3rd 134081, who went for \$225. Gladiator 69531, the great breeding bull consigned by Secretary S. L. Brock of Macon brought \$200, the top price paid for a bull. Secretary Brock received many compliments on his management of the sale which is described as being well-nigh perfect. This Association numbers about forty members, nearly one-half of whom contributed to this sale. Prior to the sale there was held a show of yearling bulls and heifers that were entered for the sale. The first prize offered was \$10 and the second one \$5. W. W. Gray, of Fayette, Mo., whose advertising card has long been in the Kansas Farmer, took first prize on his heifer Lina 162418. Secretary Brock captured the second prize on heifers with his Virginia 148381. Following the show was held a parade of all the sale stock. The next sale of this association will be held at Salisbury, on October 15.

Mr. R. W. Park, Secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill., sends out a circular in regard to the fat-stock exhibits to be made at the American Royal next month that should be encouraging to all breeders of Galloways especially. It will be remembered that last year the Galloways won the American Royal championship over all breeds in competition with the cream of the leading beef breeds. Mr. Park announces that the Traders' Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City has appropriated \$700 in cash to be used as premiums in the feeder division. Seventy-five dollars will be given as sweepstakes for the best car lot of steers of each breed from west of the 98th Meridian. One hundred dollars will be divided in two premiums of \$60 and \$40 to be given to native feeders of each breed from west of the 98th meridian. Six hundred dollars has been contributed by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to be used as premiums by giving away \$100 for sweepstakes on each breed and \$200 for the champion load of fat stock. In addition

Our 2 H. P. "Man of All Work" GASOLINE ENGINE \$60 Works all day for 25 cents.

Comes complete with gasoline and water tanks, piping, batteries, spark coil and all fittings and connections, set up on base ready to run, movable from place to place. (Pumping attachment is \$10 extra). A child can run it. No fire, danger, explosion. Simplest engine made. Cheapest power on earth. Made also in 3, 5 and 7 1/2 H.P. at proportionately low prices. Everyone fully guaranteed. Send for Gasoline Engine Catalog, free.

O. L. CHASE MERCANTILE CO., Dept. K2, Kansas City, Mo.

10 CENTS **WE WILL SEND YOU FOR ONE YEAR** **WESTERN BREEDERS JOURNAL** **AND 37 SONGS.** **10 CENTS**

On receipt of 10 Cents—Silver or Stamps—our New and Popular Magazine replete with Farm Views, Short Stories, and Current Events. This offer is made as an inducement to secure 100,000 new subscribers by January 1, 1904. To all new subscribers that will mention this paper we will give Absolutely Free, 37 of the most popular songs of the day, complete with music bound in book form, and should occupy a place in every parlor.

WESTERN BREEDERS JOURNAL

DEPT. B, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

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tion to this there are several premiums which will be announced later.

Some of the Kansas contributors to the National Hereford sale, held at Hamline, Minn., during the State Fair are worthy of special mention on account of the good prices brought by their animals. This was a sale contributed to by a large number of members of the National Association and it is pleasing to know that the Kansas contributors were well up to, or above, the average, of the sale. C. A. Stannard, of Sunny Slope Farm of Emporia, who owns the second largest herd of Hereford cattle in the United States, sold six head at an average, \$153. Mrs. C. S. Cross, of Emporia, sold four head at an average of \$152.50. Frank Rockefeller, owner of the Soldier Creek Breeding Farm at Belvidere, and also owner of a 72,000-acre ranch in northwestern Kansas, sold seven head of his short-grass Herefords at an average of \$125.70. Steele Bros., of Belvoir, who own one of the best bunches of cows in the State, sold four head of youngsters at an average of \$141.25. In the latter lot the oldest one contributed was only a yearling, while the youngest one sold was born March 6 last.

It will be a pleasure to all who attend the fair at Topeka and who are interested in the improvement of good live stock to see the exhibit of Berkshire swine made by Thomas Teal & Son of Stockport, Iowa. They have been showing these hogs at the State Fairs in the West and have won a very large collection of ribbons, most of which are blue, and the herd is rightly called the Champion Herd. They have some choice young hogs of these prize-winning strains for sale and make their announcement this week in the Kansas Farmer on page 978. Stockport, Iowa, is located on the main line of the Rock Island railroad so that shipments are direct and easily made to purchasers in this Western territory. They are also within easy reach of the Burlington Route and purchasers living near that road can be accommodated by having their stock shipped that way. The Messrs. Teal have been breeding this quality of Berkshires for a number of years and have maintained a show herd for some time past. The herd which won the bulk of prizes in this breed at Lincoln, Neb., will come intact to Topeka.

C. H. Searle, owner of Maple Lawn Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs, Edgar, Neb., has been one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of this popular breed of swine in the West, and the display he is making at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs this year is conclusive evidence that he is continuing to make substantial progress with his valuable breed, as the showing made this year will demonstrate to the satisfaction of any good judge. Any of our readers wanting foundation of show stock would do well to look up his modest announcement which will appear in every issue of the Kansas Farmer, and write him for detailed information.

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for pure water. Use the National Well Drilling Machine, equipped with automatic well pumping device. For drilling for water, oil, gas or mineral. All sizes for all depths. Address

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For drilling and boring either deep or shallow wells, in any kind of soil or rock, with engines or horse power. Easily operated; built strong and durable. Used for over 30 years and they are no experiment. Before buying send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE W. M. THOMPSON CO., Sioux City, Iowa.

CORN CRIB Holds 400 Bu. Cheap, handy and economical. Can be set up in ten minutes. Ask your lumber dealer for the "Denning Crrib." If he has not got them write us for prices. We manufacture woven wire and lawn fence.

THE DENNING FENCE WORKS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

The Armsaver Husker works with absolutely no danger. Patent guards prevent it. Works in wet, ice or snow covered corn. Husks 40 to 100 bu. per hr. Lasts a lifetime. Get booklet J. It tells. **DOUBLE POWER MILL CO., Appleton, Wis.** PRICE \$190.00

Poultry and Garden Farm Fixtures

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

Contains 160 acres good, level soil, 2 1/2 miles from county seat, on Rock Island R. R. Two farm houses—one 5 rooms and cellar the other 16 by 28, cribs, etc., winter quarters for 300 hens, incubator house holds 12 incubators, brooder house, 1,000 chicks; all frost proof, irrigation plant of 10 acres. Owner old and wishes to retire. Price \$2,500. Fixtures half price.

D. MORRISON, Greensburg, Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1903. The bad close of the cattle market here last week had the effect of reducing supplies to-day, the run showing the rather moderate total of only 16,000 head. Not 1,000 corn-fed steers were on sale. Prices generally ranged steady with last Friday, tops bringing \$5.35. I. Bonham, Mahaska, Kans., sold seven loads of native 1,450-lb. steers at that figure. Fancy dry-lot steers and heifers sold up to \$5.10. Best stockers were steady to firm, ranging at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Other kinds were duller. Quarantine receipts were 2,200 head and the market for such stock averaged about steady.

Hog receipts totaled 7,000 head, of which 4,000 were brought down from other markets by packers who have been unable to secure enough supplies here to fill their demands. The market was steady to 5c lower, tops selling up to \$5.87½ and the bulk of all swine being negotiated for \$5.70 to \$5.80. Lights were in better request than heavy swine. Arrivals of sheep were meager locally and heavy elsewhere, five markets getting 75,000 head. About 4,000 were offered for sale here. Chicago came 10¢ to 15¢ lower, but killers at this point jumped out and bought everything in sight at strong to 10¢ to 15¢ higher prices. Feeding sheep looked firm to 5c higher, top wethers bringing \$3.40. Fat Utah wethers brought \$3.55. No lambs were offered, save feeders. Horse receipts were liberal, the supply aggregating 700 head, of which 150 went into the auction. More Southern buyers were here than for some time and light horses sold firm to 10¢ higher. Heavy stock was slow and sometimes neglected.

Among those marketing the better class of cattle here last week were: Charles Schultz, Caldwell County, Mo., \$5.35; A. P. Frye, Mecca, Mo., Westerns, \$5.20; John Sheldon, Brookville, Kans., Westerns, \$4.70; J. M. Freeman, Maurine, Mo., \$5.40; John Moss, Polo, Mo., \$5.40; W. D. Reynolds, Pattonburg, Mo., \$5.35; J. C. Withers, Polo, Mo., Westerns, \$5; Doc Standish, Hume, Mo., \$5.15; L. G. Hande, Steamers Springs, Kans., feeders, \$4.25; A. L. Forsha, Reno County, Kans., \$5.15 and \$5.20; J. C. He K. Mound City, Mo., \$5.25; J. W. Kirk, Chickasha, I. T., quarantines, \$4.60.

The run of cattle here last week was the heaviest of the year, amounting to 63,300 head. Kansas and Southwestern grassers made up the big end of this supply. Native corn-fed steers were scarce and while the market fluctuated considerably during the seven-day period the close was just about steady with a week back. Tops brought \$5.55 and all the good steers were worth upwards of \$5.

Hogs receipts last week footed up 34,000 head, a gain of 22,100 head over the same period of 1902. Owing to a sensational advance in pork in the Chicago pit a big spurt was had in the swine market here last Thursday, prices advancing 15¢ to 25¢. By Saturday, however, this was all lost as the liberal receipts here and elsewhere would not justify a continuation of the gain of Thursday. The close was practically steady with a week ago. Local traders are generally taking a cheerful view of the hog situation, although they do not count on any big advances.

Sheep receipts for the week were light at 24,000 head, a loss of 12,000 from a year ago and of 16,000 from the preceding week. The supply of natives was extremely meager and what few did arrive were rather inferior grassers, no corn-fed stock being received. Western offerings also lacked finish and this made prices seem meaner than they actually were. Lambs eased off towards the middle of the week but regained this at the close. Sheep finished strong to 10¢ higher, wethers showing all the advance. Ewes were easier, if anything. Horse and mule receipts for the week aggregated 1,200 head, compared with 1,600 head the preceding week and 1,000 head a year ago. Prime drafts were scarce and they sold well, a bunch of 1,700-lb. Iowa horses commanding \$205 around, the best price of the season. Medium horses on the farm chunk order and inferior 1,100-lb. stock was draggy and in the auctions such stock sold \$5 to 10¢ lower. Eastern buyers here luring the week claim horses of this calibre are higher in the West than elsewhere.

Nearly 1,700 cars of wheat arrived at Kansas City last week, the biggest supply of the season. This, coupled with lower speculative markets, resulted in prices showing some weakness, the market generally declining 1¢ per bushel. Corn followed the trend of the finer grain although offerings of the former were limited. Oats were in light supply, arrivals footing up only 74 cars. Buyers were active for this limited supply and prices advanced from 1¢ to 2¢ per bushel. No. 2 wheat is worth 74¢ to 80¢; No. 4, 67¢ to 68¢; No. 2 corn, 45¢ to 45½¢; No. 4, 43½¢ to 44¢; No. 2 oats, 37¢ to 42¢; No. 4, 34¢ to 36¢; alfalfa hay \$5 to \$10; tame hay \$5 to \$10.50; prairie \$4 to \$7.50. The poultry and produce markets were featured by a dullness the forepart of the week, owing mainly to the fact that Labor Day festivities drew attention of dealers elsewhere. Eggs closed about ½¢ higher for the week and other commodities generally quit steady. Springs advanced on Tuesday but later lost all that was put on. Eggs are quoted at 17¢ to 18¢; hens 8¢; broilers 10¢; turkeys, 6 lbs. and up, 10¢; roosters 20¢ to 25¢; geese 5¢; ducks 8¢; plover in demand at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen. H. A. POWELL.

St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 14, 1903. Receipts of cattle last week were the largest since the first week in July last. The trend of prices was lower early in the week in sympathy with the adverse conditions East, but with reduced supplies the market braced up and all of the above-mentioned loss was regained, the week closing with prices ruling firm for good corn grades and the medium offerings, but weak for commoner kinds. Top grades were missing, but some desirable beefs from Missouri brought \$5.50. Good corn cows and heifers were in strong request and the trend of values was higher, with best heifers going at \$5.25 and cows at \$4.50. Common and medium kinds sold with less freedom, but prices showed no break. Stockers and feeders with weight and quality sold freely all week and prices gained 10¢ to 15¢, but common

light kinds were of dull sale and values broke 10¢ to 15¢.

Supplies in the range division on the native side were fairly good, with a bigger quota of beef steers included than any time this season. The demand was good and prices held generally steady. Cow stuff was in liberal quota, good, strong request and prices held fully steady. Calves met with ready sale, killers paying \$5.50 and country buyers \$4.25.

Offerings on the quarantine side were liberal early in the week and the course of prices was lower in sympathy with the lower prices for natives, but receipts lessened as the week advanced and all the decline noted above was regained. Cow stuff was in strong demand with firm prices. Calves were in good request and prices were strong with the best kinds at \$5.75.

The marketing of hogs early last week was not liberal and the course of the market was upward, but some big runs on one or two days later on enabled packers to shave off what they put on previously, which indicated that the market is very sensitive to an oversupply. The tops to-day were made at \$5.90 with the bulk selling at \$5.60 to \$5.90.

Arrivals in the sheep division last week were the heaviest since the second week of April, 1902. Natives were not in sufficient supply to cut any figure with the general market, as Idaho and Utah sheep and lambs made up the heavy end of the offerings. The demand proved good from all of the killers and prices held firm, with Idaho lambs selling at \$5; wethers, \$3.60; and ewes \$3.05. Some native lambs sold at \$5.40. The proportion of feeding sheep and lambs was liberal and the movement to the country equal to or greater than the supplies. Sheep met with extra good favor and wethers sold freely on a basis of \$3.35 for the best kinds. Lambs were in good demand, but prices broke 10¢ to 15¢ with a Michigan feeder getting a big string at \$4.05, and numerous droves going at \$4.10 to \$4.25.

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.

WANTED—To buy a fresh milk cow, giving good quantity of milk. Call at 1324 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.

FIFTEEN HEAD of Armour bred registered Hereford cattle for sale. I will have on sale at the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, Kans., September 14 to 19, 1903, two suckling bull calves, 6 months old; three suckling heifer calves, 6 months old; five yearling heifers; five yearling bulls. These cattle are just off grass and will be sold at farmer's prices, \$50 and up. Mrs. I. A. Hart, R. R. 1, Hutchinson, 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.

HORSES AND MULES.

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.

SWINE.

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.

PATENTS.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

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

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, Weida, 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—Stock and grain farm. 120 acres of well improved land, plenty of water. Good location; three miles from Stilwell, Kans. 25 miles south of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific R. R. For information write, Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—480 acres of A1 land 300 acres cultivated, 1 mile to small town, telephone and R. F. D.; one p 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-acres improved, good water. Also farms and ranches, containing 160 acres and upward. For description and terms address H. B. Gilbert Wallace, Kans.

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

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE MORE LITTER of those fine Scotch Collie pups and all of them (7) males. You will have to be quick if you want one, or you will be too late. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

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 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—Walnut logs, large size, must be round, sound, and straight. Geo. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kans.

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

ALFALFA BACTERIA—I can supply earth thoroughly inoculated with alfalfa bacteria from one of the most successful fields in Kansas. 40 cents per 100 pounds f. o. b. Whiting. Large quantities at a less rate. Address, A. Monroe, Whiting, Kans.

FOR SALE—1,000 trained ferrets at \$3 per pair. Farnsworth Bros., Elk Falls, Kans.

WANTED—Oil agents, reliable, energetic men to sell on commission our high grade line of lubricating oils, greases, also roof, barn and house paints, etc., locally or travelling. Specially to the thrashing trade. Address, The Lion Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Registered rams, sired by the famous ram, Look Me Over 155-469. Closing out sale in December account of health. E. S. Kirkpatrick, Wellsville, 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.

The Stray List

Week Ending September 3.

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. H. Galpine, in Pleasantville tp. (P. O. Asbury, Mo.) August 26, 1903, one red and white spotted steer, valued at \$20.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. MARE AND COLT—Taken up by A. J. Eutaler, in Fawn Creek tp., July 28, 1903, one grey mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, valued at \$30; also one horse colt by the side of said mare, will probably be gray, valued at \$10.

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.

Johnson County—J. G. Rudy, Clerk. 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, wark 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.

Smith County—Henry A. Clark, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by I. 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. Breece, Clerk. HOGS—Taken up by H. F. Swenson, in Swede Creek tp. (P. O. Cleburne), June 30, 1903, three black sows, 2 litters in left ear, age 4 months, valued at \$19.50, also one black hog, 2 litters in left ear, age 4 months, valued at \$6.50, also one black hog, 2 litters 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.

[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.

\$10.00 A Sweep Grinder For \$10.00



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Hurrah for New Lancaster!

The spirit of youth seems to have returned to Bro. I. D. Hibner when he wrote for the Patron the following:

"Have you heard from New Lancaster Grange? It's going some, and you had better call it up before it gets out of hearing of Johnson County granges.

"I was there at the picnic last Saturday, and felt all day as though I was in a big Fourth of July jubilee, and dreamed all the night following that I was marching home from the army after Lee's surrender. I am afraid to tell you how many additions they have had there in the last year, lest you think it a snake story or the report of an Arkansas hunt.

"But they are humming, and Cadmus must look out for her laurels. It was a long ride across country to get there. Roades and I drove to J. C. Lovett's in North Miami and then, after a night's rest, and adding Lovett to our party, took another long ride of twenty-four miles to the picnic grounds near New Lancaster. But the ride was so delightful that the distance could not tire us. J. C. Lovett had accumulated a vast store of new stories since last we had met, and had discarded some of the old ones and many of his old clothes and looked so respectable and acted the part so well that we were proud of him. He was reckless in driving, for it was not his team; reckless in his compliments, since they cost him nothing; and reckless in his flatteries to the people we met because they did not know him. In fact a bountiful feast of fried chicken for supper, fried fish for breakfast, such kindly treatment from our hostess, Mrs. J. C. Lovett, and a drink all around of compound celery had started us off so happy that we could not recover from the ecstasy until we reached the picnic grounds at 11 o'clock Saturday, August 29. Yet we were not the first to reach the shady grove. The Manhattan trio were there; also, the band and a host of visitors from Cadmus, some 18 miles away, and Paola had been heard from, and from all the country around they kept rolling in until, at 2 p. m., we vied in guessing the number present; finally deciding that there were more people on the grass than there were chiggers in it, and that was enough for one picnic.

"The ball opened with music by the band, vocal music by the home quartette, followed by addresses from Master Westgate of the State Grange, Professor Walters, and Mrs. Calvin of the Agricultural College, Brother Lovett and others—the addresses being sandwiched with music, reading, etc., from the home talent, until 5 o'clock warned us that it was time to adjourn, since we had arranged for a night meeting in the spacious hall belonging to the New Lancaster Grange.

"Brother and Sister Smith kindly entertained us for supper, and we tried there to eat up all the cake and chicken that was left over from the picnic but utterly failed, and would gladly have camped there for a week in order to succeed, but did not have the time; for the next day was the Sabbath and Bro. Lovett wanted to reach home and attend church and repent of the stories he had told us during the trip down.

"The theme for the night meeting

was 'Rochdale Cooperation,' for New Lancaster Grange had organized a co-operative association and had built a fine modern store 25 by 60 feet, with the latest modern fixtures all in place and was ready for business, save they had had a little hitch as regards what was truly Rochdale and they had called us down from Johnson to tell all we knew of Rochdale.

Their large hall was fairly filled with grangers, and with the help of Brothers Lovett and Rhoades, the encouragement of Brother Westgate, and the complement of Professor Walters, we plowed and cultivated the Rochdale field to the best of our ability. The 'hitch' appeared to be in the Rochdale system of voting. Should each share count one vote or should each member have one vote only? We tried to show them that pure Rochdale meant that men should rule and not money, that brains should govern and not wealth, that if shares voted, then five men would rule fifty, and ten would rule one hundred, and in this manner they would override the principle of the 'greatest good to the greatest number' and the 'brotherhood of men.'

"We had an enthusiastic meeting, everybody appeared happy at its close and we parted from them with every indication that pure Rochdale would be their guide. We prophesy a successful store there for they have the men, the spirit, the brains, and the means to cooperate and have proven that the fraternal spirit predominates in their hearts.

"We were kindly entertained the rest of the night at the home of Brother and Sister Flemings and will long remember their hospitalities.

"I ask farther space only to mention a psychological incident of the trip that greatly surprised me. On leaving home in the heat of Friday's sun I wore a 10-cent calico coat, but Saturday morning found me shivering with the cold and Brother Lovett favored me with his heavy dress coat. The inspiration of the owner came with this coat, as did the Spirit of Elijah to Elisha, through the cloak, and through this irresistible influence I was forced to a degree of gallantry unbecoming to one of my age. I bowed to all the ladies, patted and kissed all the babies, said soft and silly things to the belles and kicked all the curs that came in my way, and never came to my true self until Brother Lovett's was reached and the pesky coat laid aside."

Farm Telephones.

In a recent number the Kansas Patron states some facts which are coming rapidly into recognition. It says:

Talk about it as we may, and consider every other excuse we may offer, the social side of his nature is what has driven the young man from the farm to the town in perhaps nine cases out of ten. To the fact that the isolation of the farm, under the influence of latter-day invention, is becoming more and more a thing of the past, is in large part due the distinct movement, which now is recognized everywhere of back to the farm. Among the first of these is the farmer's telephone, which to-day is exerting such a fine influence in extending the social life of rural districts, annihilating distance and bringing the voices of the men and women and young folk of the neighborhood farms, near and remote, to the ear in familiar and pleasant converse, lighting up the hour, once so dreary with sheer lonesomeness, and peopling the home with kindred spirits.

There are some other things which do much for the farm in a social and business way—the trolley, for instance.

But the trolley means the investment of many thousands of dollars. Not so with the telephone. A few dollars invested in wire, insulators, transmitter and receiver, a few days' work in setting out poles and stringing of wires, and presto! the world is at your call! We know of one Wisconsin farmer whose telephone cost him \$19, and he is connected with city and county 'phones, is a director in one farmers' telephone company which has 60 miles of its own, and one or two sales made

RIDE ON RUBBER GREAT WESTERN FLYER Rubber Tire Buggy

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 \$90. 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.

O. L. CHASE MERCANTILE CO., Dept. K-3, Kansas City, Mo.



\$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."

Live Agents Wanted.

W. H. COMBS, Sec'y and Treas., 722 Equitable Bldg., DENVER, COLORADO.



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

Piano—Free.

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.

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2,000 Acres, 400 acres in cultivation, balance divided in five pastures. All watered by continuous running streams. Eight-room residence—almost new, good barn and granaries. This is one of the best ranches in southwestern Kansas. Will sell very reasonable and on most liberal terms.

S. B. ROHRER, Topeka, Kansas.

on the Chicago market, as a result of having the 'phone in his house, paid for the outfit many times over. In his case the telephone was not only not an expense, but a source of large gain, and we are confident this has proved to be the case in thousands of instances.

Every farmer should have a telephone in his house. None may enumerate its advantages nor catalogue its uses. It not only encourages socialibility, it creates it in many a life; it brings the doctor within call; the merchant is always at hand; it saves many a weary journey and gives to real service many an hour that otherwise must have been lost. Now is the time to put in the 'phone wherever one is lacking. The long winter days and evenings will be made more pleasurable because of its presence to every member of the family. And the economy and value of it may not be computed.

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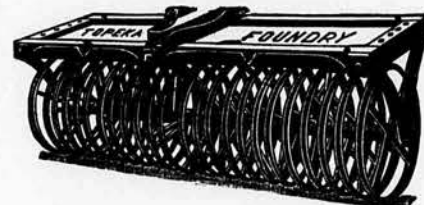
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Elegantly built, fashionable bred, and well marked May and June pigs that have been raised right to develop into great money makers. They are sired by the 700-pound 2-year-old Proud Perfection 2d, the richest bred boar in the world, every drop of his 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. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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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 Goffs, Kans

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Duroc - Jersey Swine.
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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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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. **S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.**

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Higgin's Model 3251 at head of herd, assisted by Improver 13365 and Red Chief I Am 7893.
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
Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle,
and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7883 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 9803. All stock reserved for October sale.
PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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.**

Elmdale Herd of High-Class
POLAND - CHINAS
Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. Three choice fall boars for sale, also spring pigs of both sexes.
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SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM
POLAND-CHINAS.
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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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian 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. 125 spring boar pigs for sale.

Shady Lane Stock Farm
HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor,
Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.
A few choicely bred Poland-China Boars for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas
Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know. Address—
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Poland-Chinas
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 64188.
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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 2429, 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
R. F. D. 5,
Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.

Providence Farm
Poland - Chinas.
Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Fring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale.
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Strictly choice show animals of Glit 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; Lamplighter 26890; Park's Spot 23629; Best on Earth's Chief 27037 and Royal Tecumseh 2d 25314. 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, Cornwin'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 2517 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 149103 for sale with others of like quality.
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Large English Berkshires

Sold out of bred gilts; only a few fall pigs. Orders booked for spring farrow.

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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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A Fancy Lot of Spring Pigs.
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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 68058, a son of the high prices sow Imp. Elma Lady 4th 44688. Choice spring pigs by three grand boars for sale. Also bred sows and gilts. Send for free circular.
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SHORTHORN CATTLE,
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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

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

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

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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.

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Care Mid-Continent Mills.

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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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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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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 to
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J. A. CARPENTER,
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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. Lynhalea Prince 78032 and bred to Diplomacy 120175; 18 Heifers, from 10 to 20 months old.

THOMAS EVANS, - - HARTFORD, KANS.

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

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"ANXIETY WILTONS." Bulls in service are Printer 66884, March On 14th 10676, and Good Sign 140387. 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. Savey?
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BELVOIR, DOUGLAS CO., KANS.,
BREEDERS OF SELECT
Hereford Cattle.

Young Stock For Sale. Inspection or Correspondence invited.

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BREEDERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE

BELTON, MO.

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

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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, - - Harrie, Mo.

Weston Stamp Herd
REGISTERED..... HEREFORD CATTLE.

Anxiety 4th females with Ambercrombie 85007
at head.

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
2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Real 71621, a
nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely
the get of Bernadotte 2d 71684. A
few choice young bulls for sale.

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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 2d, 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,
Polled Shorthorns

SERVICE BULLS:

HEREFORDS

Columbus 17th 91864, Elvina's Archibald 75998, Jack
Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124109.

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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-
come except Sundays. Address

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DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS.

Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd bull, Imported British Lion 138992.

Young stock for sale.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE and
POLAND - CHINA SWINE.

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 180781, 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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VICTOR OF WILDWOOD 126054 at head.

A pure Scotch herd-header for sale. Twenty year-

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CHILES, KANSAS.

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Imported Tillyclain 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Elder Lawn Herd
Shorthorns

Headed by GALLANT KNIGHT
and Imp. Tilly Cairn.

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, for sale at bargain prices.

Can supply females in car-load lots if de-

sired. Some show yard material.

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Ks.

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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reasonable. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Address,

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Rocky Hill Shorthorns
and Saddle Horses

Sempstress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 129228

head of herd. Larkin's Duluth and Kan-

sas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd

J. F. TRUE & SON, Perry, Kansas.

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Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot

sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157048

and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden

Day and calves at foot by each herd bull.

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans.

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For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready

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Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7

years old. Give me a call, or

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...N. MANROSE...

Shorthorns

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.

Glitspur's Knight 171591, at head of herd. Young

bulls ready for service, for sale.

HERD BULL
FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Having used my herd bull on my small

herd of Shorthorn cows as long as practical I

offer him for sale or trade. He is out of a pure

Duchess cow and by a pure-bred Cruickshank

bull. Guaranteed a breeder and all right. For

particulars, address **DR. C. M. COE,**

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Herd Bull For Sale—Acomb Duke 18th

142177, is worth looking after; also 18 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 Fringle,

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BARON URY 2d 124970 and

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Head the Herd.



30 head of
Well Developed
April Duroc-
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For Sale.

Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific,

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Call, telephone, or write to

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PEARL, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

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MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine

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Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.

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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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148795. Choice breeding, good individuals, and square

dealing. Address **E. D. LUDWIG,**

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Pure Scotch and

Scotch-topped

Shorthorns

Imported Scottish Knight 138371 heads the herd.

H. W. WEISS,

Formerly of

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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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Shorthorns

The imported Missle bull, Ayles-

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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.

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BURDEN, COWLEY CO., KANS.

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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.

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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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ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Proprietors, Lake Forest, Ill

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED
Angus Cattle

Herd headed by HALE LAD

30445. 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

head of herd. 100 head of splendid bulls, 11 to 23

months old, weighing up to 1200 pounds, for sale.

Prime condition, not registered. Guaranteed breed-

ers and a snap in prices. Address

C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kansas

SHEEP.

Anoka Flocks

Cotswolds and Rambouillets. Foundation for flocks

a specialty. Correspondence and inspection invited.

GEO. HARDING & SON, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Sheep For Sale!

A band of about 700 Rambouillet sheep,

7 months to 4 years old. Sheared

ten pounds. Address

L. K. Butts, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred

Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited.

Address **L. K. HAZELTINE, DOCKHURSTER, GREENE**

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

Plymouth Rock Chickens. Address

S. C. BARTLETT,

R. F. D. No. 5, Wellington, Kans.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD
RED POLLED CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE
PARTRIDGE COCHIN CHICKENS,
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

The herd bull, King of Valley Law 14989, for

sale. Will book orders for young stock.

CHAS. MORRISON, Rural Route No. 2, PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

E. H

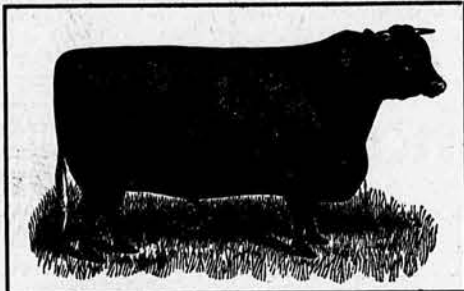
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A school of National reputation, whose graduates are in demand all over the country. Modern equipment and equivalent units gotten in best universities without examination. Lowest rates and highest service.

Address **D. S. ROBBINS, M. S., President, Stanberry, Missouri.**



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Shorthorn Cattle

LONE PINE STOCK FARM,

Headed by Champion of Maple Hill 118358.

Sale Will be Held on

OCTOBER 1, AT CLARKSDALE, MO.

This is a splendid offering of Shorthorns of useful and well-selected cattle that should attract the attention of discriminating breeders and buyers.

Watch for special announcement in is space next week. Write for catalogue to

W. S. HAMILTON, Prop.,
Clarksville, Mo.

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 68683.
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 120386; Seraphina Lass, by Sovereign Lord 10413; Seraphina of Melrose 24th, by Red Emperor 71419; Imp. Seraphina Carissima 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; 4th 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).

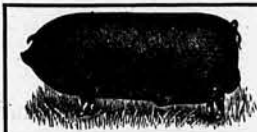
MABLE.

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 100863; Imp. Bloom 1st, by Dipthong (1768).

Write for Catalogue to

A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Mo.

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.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing advertisers.

ANNUAL Duroc-Jersey .. 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.
Auctioneers.

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, 13-year-old herd bull, Bristow 170726. 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.**