



VOL. XXXX  
NO. 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863  
\$1.00 A YEAR

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the  
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President  
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

We are asked to give notice that through a clerical error in preparing the classification for swine for the third International Live Stock Exposition "boar under 6 months" was omitted. This class will be added to the final catalogue of the exposition with premiums the same as for sow under 6 months.

The impression is becoming general at market headquarters that unusually large numbers of female cattle are going to the shambles. From this it is argued that the beef shortage is likely to become more acute than during even last spring's stringency. It is probably a good proposition to take good care of the calves.

Our friend, Peter Blocher, of Richland, Shawnee County, expresses dissatisfaction with the feature of the recent live-stock exposition which made a judge for Duroc-Jersey swine of a "black hog" man. He claims, and rightly, too, that a Poland-China breeder is apt to try to apply Poland-China points to the Duroc-Jerseys, while the excellence of the latter breed consists of entirely different characteristics. Mr. Blocher's observation is an entirely just one and is no reflection on Mr. Geo. Berry, who in judging the Duroc-Jerseys placed the ribbons as a Duroc-Jersey breeder would not have placed them. Managers of fairs will doubtless see the correctness of Mr. Blocher's views, not only as to Duroc-Jerseys but as to all other breeds of stock as well.

### THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Just now the "trust" problem occupies more of public attention than ever before. The word trust has come to mean any large corporation or aggregation of corporations capable of controlling prices at which it buys raw materials or sells its products. A modern method of organizing these monsters is well illustrated in what financiers call the packing-house merger. In absorbing the properties of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the net income of this firm for last year was found to have been \$1,053,000. The capital stock of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger was \$4,380,000. But this figure received no consideration in determining what amount of the trust securities should be issued in exchange for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger property and business. It was deemed that a concern capable of earning \$1,053,000 net is worth twenty-five times this amount. The Wall Street Journal even suggests that some other consideration was necessary to induce the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger concern to go into the merger.

Some time prior to the merger, the stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company commanded \$150 per \$100 share, 3,000 shares having been sold in Boston at that figure. The merger figure is about \$600 per share, and then some. Whether this is called watering stock, or is characterized by some other name, matters little. The merger people hold that 4 per cent is a good earning power. Doubtless they expect the consolidated concern to earn that rate on its capitalization. If the matter ever gets into court and the question of fair returns for capital invested comes up, it will be well to remember that the merger capitalization is four times the selling price of the stock and that this selling price is probably one and one-half or more times the actual money invested.

The mind of public writers and speakers seems just now more concerned about ways of controlling the trusts than about their formation. That their formation will continue with increasing rapidity is manifest. The great trust promoters are men of broad views and of intimate acquaintance with the essentials of success. They are the successors of a decidedly different class of men of a couple of decades ago. The financial giants of that day were on the lookout for some valuable property which could be sent to financial shoals and wrecked. They were then ready to buy up the wreckage at their own figure. Of the present day financier there is no better example than the much-mentioned J. Pierpont Morgan. It is said of him that he never had any part in depreciating the value of a property. His course has been the exact opposite. If his careful examination shows that a property has elements of value he brings it into such combination as to make these elements effective. He is a constructionist as distinguished from his destructionist predecessors. It is authoritatively stated that every combine that he has brought about possesses some characteristic of opportunity or circumstance which will enable it to live when others perish.

With such a constructor and many imitators busy at the formation of combinations; with laws which if they do not sanction, at most, do not prevent these combinations; with the Morgan properties, at least, paying so handsomely that their coming into existence has led to the coining of a new word, viz, "Morganization," as distinguished

from organization; with a large and rapidly increasing number of people who desire employment at sure, even if moderate pay, rather than the uncertainties of individual creative enterprise—with all these favoring conditions and nothing but a vague fear of remote unfavorable consequences to oppose, what or who can stand against the Morganization of all industries?

Yet another element exerts a silent but none the less potent influence in favor of the movement under consideration. A little over a decade ago Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was the sensation of the hour. It had a tremendous influence on the thought of the people. That influence still lives. In a pleasing word-picture of an advanced state of society, Bellamy represented all industry as centralized and administered by the government, in the interest of all the people. In bringing about this situation the novel represented the consolidation of industries, in a manner almost identical with what is taking place to-day, as preparing the way for and demonstrating the practicability of government ownership and administration of industry. The book carried conviction and brought hope of better conditions to untold numbers of people, all of whom rejoice at what appears to be the fulfillment of Bellamy's prophecy in the rapid development of the present.

It is, doubtless, safe to say that none of the panaceas proposed for the trusts will prove effective. The KANSAS FARMER is not very much alarmed about them. They will have to be properly controlled by the strong hand of the law and other forces. That the other forces may prove more potent than some have feared is illustrated by a recent act of the Armour Packing Company. This company uses many refrigerator cars. These have been built by the American Car and Foundry Company. The Armour Company has, however, done its own car repairing. The car-building companies of the country recently went into a "merger," and put up the price of cars. The Armour Company thereupon built and has just turned out from its own shops 300 refrigerator cars for its own use and offers to build cars to order.

Again, in forming the trusts it becomes necessary to buy out wealthy holders and to displace competent executives. Nothing is more natural than for these to come together if trust prices for commodities show attractive margins on cost of production.

In a free country even-handed justice dispensed by the government will very nearly enable people to obtain as much of the world's goods as they are entitled to by their abilities and diligence.

### IMPURITY AT FAIRS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In September 1 issue of KANSAS FARMER you have an editorial on the first page entitled "A Successful State Exposition." You say it was a successful affair financially and otherwise.

Is it not a fact that a Midway, with its usual obscene attractions, gambling in various forms, and "booze" dispensaries were in abundance? This exposition was a success financially, but how about a success as far as decency and morality are concerned? When you are praising the management are you not giving aid to an outfit that allowed these damnable affairs on the grounds? But are your skirts clean of these things if you help an exposition com-

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### O, TO BE AN AMERICAN AGAIN.

To put it in the Irishman's phraseology, "To be an American is the thing intirely." An American multimillionaire, William Waldorf Astor, some years ago concluded that his happiness could be made complete only by becoming a citizen, as he had already become a resident, of England. He had never done anything of note in his native America except to inherit some millions accumulated by his ancestors and he seemed to be haunted with a suspicion that he lacked somewhat of the certificates of character necessary to secure admission to the society of the nobility. He thought to be very cute about obtaining these certificates, and caused some news agencies to telegraph a statement that he was dead. American papers exercised their usual generosity and wrote up the "dead millionaire" in as favorable terms as circumstances would admit. With these published notices ringing in the ears of Englishmen, William Waldorf turned up alive and well and renouncing his American citizenship



swore allegiance to the queen of England. But all this with all his wealth failed to admit him to the coveted society of the nobility.

The American-Spanish war came on and doubled the stature of the American citizen in the estimation of England and the European continent, but William Waldorf Astor remained the same diminutive, wealthy nobody. Americans who had distinguished themselves in statesmanship, in science, in war, or even in the show business were and are received with royal welcome but the man who repudiated the best citizenship on earth is respected only by his hirelings. Small wonder that he now sighs to be an American again. Moral: Wealth is not the whole thing in any country.

#### NORTH POLE STILL SAFE.

There have been many attempts to go to the north pole of the earth. If the pole expects to be chopped down by the first man who gets there it may at least spend the next long winter night without apprehension. Nobody has yet been within 200 miles of it, and 200 miles of ice ridges, impassable cliffs, and impenetrable snows constitute a pretty safe body guard for "his majesty the pole." Here are the distances which have separated recent explorers from the pole:

Abruzzi, 1900.....	239.15
Nansen, 1895.....	261
Th. Fram (after Nansen left and in drift of 1895).....	280.55
Peary, 1902.....	400
Lockwood, 1892.....	456.5
Baldwin, 1902.....	525

#### KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher 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 1900 census.

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

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

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

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

On Tuesday, September 16, a bunch of Kansas-fed steers sold at Kansas City at the record-breaking price of \$8.75 per hundredweight. They were Hereford-Shorthorns, 26 months old, and were fed by F. P. Lowther, at Council Grove. They averaged 1,266 pounds and therefore brought \$110.77 each. These steers were bred in Texas. They had been fed for twenty months, and gained 942 pounds each. In describing their treatment Mr. Lowther said:

"I aimed to feed them as I do my family—that is give them whatever they liked best to eat. At first I gave them some cotton-seed meal to warm them up, but they appeared to like shelled corn and bran best, and made most of their gain on this ration. For roughness they had sorghum, alfalfa, and prairie hay. During the grazing season they ran on grass."

#### Deposited in Bank.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate  $8\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars, an average of \$108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated \$4,232,000,000, or just half the amount of today, and twenty years ago they were \$2,600,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of today.

These figures are presented in a table just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for publication in the forthcoming issue of its Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. They are compiled from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and include the deposits in national banks, savings banks, State banks, loan and trust companies, and private banks, and

cover the official figures of the year 1901. The figures for the various classes of banks stand as follows:

Total deposits in 1901.	
National banks.....	\$2,937,753,233
Savings banks.....	2,597,094,580
State banks.....	1,610,502,246
Loan and Trust Companies.....	1,271,081,174
Private banks.....	118,621,903

Aggregate..... \$8,535,053,136

The figures thus compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show the total deposits in the various banking organizations of the country so far as they can be obtained, from 1875 down to the present time; though it is proper to add that the figures for private banks include, since 1887, only such banks as voluntarily report to the Comptroller of the Currency, in other words, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks in the United States; while during the period from 1875 to 1882 the figures cover the deposits in practically all private banks. Taking the figures at intervals from 1878 to 1901, the total deposits in all banking institutions stand as follows:

Year.	Deposits.
1878.....	1,878,434,270
1882.....	2,755,938,053
1887.....	3,255,772,134
1892.....	4,630,490,156
1897.....	6,196,847,530
1901.....	8,535,053,136

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1878 to 1882 the increase was \$877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, \$499,834,081; from 1887 to 1892, \$1,374,718,022; from 1892 to 1897, \$566,359,374; and from 1897 to 1901, \$3,338,205,606.

An analysis of the deposit figures of each class of banks is interesting, and in some cases may be carried back over a much longer term of years. The published figures cover the deposits in certain classes of banks at a much earlier date than that covered by the reports upon loan and trust companies and private banks.

The individual deposits in national banks, for example, grew from 500 million dollars in 1865 to 618 millions in 1875, 1,111 millions in 1885, 1,720 millions in 1895, and 2,937 millions in 1901 to 3.11 millions in 1902.

For savings banks the figures extend back to the year 1820, and show the total deposits in that year at \$1,138,576; in 1830, \$6,973,304; in 1840, \$14,051,520; 1850, \$43,431,130; 1860, \$149,277,504; 1880, \$819,106,973; 1890, \$1,524,844,506; and in 1901, \$2,597,094,580.

For State banks, the figures extend back to 1840, and show for that year total deposits to the value of \$75,693,857; 1850, \$109,586,595; 1860, \$257,229,562; 1880, \$208,751,611; 1890, \$553,054,584; and 1901, \$1,610,502,246.

For loan and trust companies the figures begin with the year 1875, and show deposits for that year at \$85,025,371; in 1880, \$90,008,008; 1890, \$336,456,492; and 1901, \$1,271,081,174.

The figures of deposits in private banks are complete from 1875 to 1882, by reason of the fact that deposits in such banks were taxed during that period and therefore returns were complete; but on the repeal of the law placing a tax on such deposits, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks continued to make reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. The figures for private bank deposits subsequent to 1887 are therefore materially less than those of the period 1875-82, when complete returns were available. In 1875 the figures were \$321,100,000; 1882, \$295,622,160; 1890, \$99,521,667; and in 1901, \$118,621,903.

The following table shows the total deposits in the five classes of banks named—national, savings, State, private and loan and trust companies—in each year from 1878 to 1901, except the years 1883-6, for which complete figures are not obtainable:

1878.....	\$1,878,434,270	1893.....	\$4,586,213,170
1879.....	1,940,701,712	1894.....	4,638,931,485
1880.....	2,306,986,680	1895.....	4,872,035,276
1881.....	2,609,518,492	1896.....	4,888,089,119
1882.....	2,755,938,053	1897.....	5,196,847,530
1887.....	3,255,772,134	1898.....	5,927,489,996
1888.....	3,458,266,965	1899.....	6,675,471,743
1889.....	3,751,514,133	1900.....	7,464,719,145
1890.....	3,998,973,105	1901.....	8,535,053,136
1891.....	4,232,059,335	1902.....	not available.
1892.....	4,630,490,156		

#### Kansas Municipal Indebtedness.

The bonded indebtedness of the municipalities of Kansas, comprising all securities outstanding issued by counties, cities, townships, boards of education, and school district boards, according to figures compiled by Auditor of State George E. Cole, amounted on June 30 of this year to \$32,614,909. To this may be added the indebtedness of the State, which aggregates \$632,000, making a grand total of \$33,246,909.

That Kansas is prosperous is shown by the fact that in 1894 the bonded indebtedness of the municipalities amounted to \$37,571,813, and that of the State \$801,000. Little of this debt was

paid off previous to 1898, but since that time the retirement of bonds has been rapid. If the present rate of reduction keeps up it will only be a few years until the entire debt of the municipalities and the State will be cut to half its present figure. Another change which has taken place in the past four or five years is the reduction in the interest rate. Where formerly a municipality paid 5 to 7 per cent interest on its bonds it now pays 4 or 4½, and many of the bonds now outstanding have been refunded at this lower rate, thus saving the people of the State thousands of dollars yearly. It is a fact worthy of mention that all the bonds issued by the State are held either in the permanent school of State University fund. Thus when the State pays out of one pocket and putting it in another. Also within the past six years the State has issued and paid off \$150,000 in bonds, which were voted for the construction of the binding-twine plant at the State penitentiary.

Gove County has the smallest amount of bonds outstanding of any county in the State. Its indebtedness amounts to but \$600. Wyandotte County has the greatest debt, \$3,358,200. Shawnee County's debt aggregates \$1,288,049. Following is a list of the various counties in the State and the municipal indebtedness:

Counties.	Amount.
Allen.....	\$ 464,350
Anderson.....	439,900
Atchison.....	1,058,450
Barber.....	366,500
Barton.....	192,437
Bourbon.....	546,600
Brown.....	196,200
Butler.....	268,200
Chase.....	83,675
Chautauqua.....	282,540
Cherokee.....	331,040
Cheyenne.....	346,400
Clark.....	193,175
Clay.....	209,750
Cloud.....	409,440
Coffey.....	240,016
Comanche.....	259,559
Cowley.....	774,420
Crawford.....	273,362
Decatur.....	83,265
Dickinson.....	455,420
Doniphan.....	500,853
Douglas.....	564,400
Edwards.....	200,635
Ellis.....	127,000
Ellsworth.....	63,750
Finney.....	211,600
Ford.....	135,365
Franklin.....	297,200
Geary.....	322,514
Gove.....	219,250
Graham.....	600
Grant.....	117,782
Gray.....	147,696
Greeley.....	148,004
Greenwood.....	76,300
Hamilton.....	312,420
Harper.....	193,450
Harvey.....	371,501
Haskell.....	366,27
Hodgeman.....	133,455
Jackson.....	202,400
Jefferson.....	183,450
Jewell.....	155,990
Johnson.....	257,050
Kearny.....	51,978
Kingman.....	380,797
Kiowa.....	244,000
Labette.....	309,709
Lane.....	184,575
Leavenworth.....	1,904,871
Lincoln.....	141,950
Linn.....	140,950
Logan.....	36,275
Lyon.....	580,880
Marion.....	356,100
Marshall.....	127,100
McPherson.....	340,215
Meade.....	222,768
Miami.....	152,400
Mitchell.....	133,560
Montgomery.....	553,724
Morris.....	293,350
Morton.....	80,450
Nemaha.....	141,100
Neosho.....	247,675
Ness.....	263,612
Norton.....	187,653
Osage.....	180,161
Osborne.....	130,450
Ottawa.....	200,950
Pawnee.....	64,800
Phillips.....	198,450
Pottawatomie.....	170,150
Pratt.....	461,570
Rawlins.....	26,268
Reano.....	546,360
Republic.....	123,575
Rice.....	355,125
Riley.....	319,900
Rooks.....	203,852
Rush.....	242,050
Russell.....	46,400
Saline.....	455,475
Scott.....	227,050
Sedgewick.....	1,366,167
Seward.....	182,350
Shawnee.....	1,288,049
Shrader.....	82,550
Sheridan.....	76,255
Sherman.....	101,607
Smith.....	280,810
Stafford.....	77,978
Stanton.....	137,753
Stevens.....	177,400
Sumner.....	79,425
Thomas.....	9,850
Trego.....	2,765,500
Wabaunsee.....	26,400
Wallace.....	148,075
Washington.....	137,400
Wichita.....	431,009
Wilson.....	155,930
Woodson.....	3,358,200
Wyandotte.....	632,000
State debt.....	
Total.....	\$33,246,909

Since I am coming to that holy room  
Where with the choir of saints forever  
I shall be made Thy music, as I come  
I tune the instrument here at the door  
And, what must I do then, think here before.

—John Donne.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Crop Conditions on September 1, 1902.

The monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on September 1 to have been 84.3, as compared with 86.5 on August 1, 1902, 51.7 on September 1, 1901, 80.6 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 78.8.

Except in Kansas and South Dakota which report a decline of 12 points and 10 points, respectively, during August, no material change of condition is reported from any of the principal corn States, and except those of the South and the State of Michigan, they again report condition averages in excess of their respective averages for the last ten years. Notwithstanding its marked decline during August, Kansas reports a condition of 91, or 25 points above its ten-year average, while Nebraska and Missouri exceed their respective ten-year averages by 35 and 22 points, respectively; Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa by 16, 11, 14, and 10 points, respectively, and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota by 6, 4, and 3 points, respectively. The crop, however, is so late that throughout the entire northern portion of the belt predictions of more than an average crop are invariably made contingent upon the immediate advent and continuance for some days of the most favorable conditions of weather.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 80, against 82.8 last year, 69.6 in 1900, and a ten-year average of 78.9.

Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois report 13, 18, 15, and 21 points, and North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Missouri 20, 24, 25, and 24 points, respectively, above their ten-year averages; the condition in Minnesota differs only 1 point from the State's ten-year average, while Pennsylvania and California report 5 points below the ten-year average, Iowa 12 points below, and Kansas, with a condition of 49, 23 points below the ten-year average of the State.

The average condition of oats when harvested was 87.2, against 72.1 last year, 82.9 in 1900, and a ten-year average of 79.1. While correspondents report the harvesting of an exceptionally large crop of oats, there are indications that the crop will be very deficient in point of quality. This, however, will be more fully reported upon in December, when the final returns as to yield per acre are sent in.

Of the ten States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats, Iowa alone reports a condition comparing unfavorably with its ten-year average. New York reports the phenomenally high condition of 107, the highest reported from this State since 1877 and 24 points above its ten-year average; Wisconsin 100, its highest since 1882 and 15 points above its ten-year average; Ohio 100, its highest since 1883 and 13 points above its ten-year average; Michigan 99, its highest since 1884 and 17 points above its ten-year average; Pennsylvania 98, its highest since 1895 and 16 points above its ten-year average; Indiana 96, its highest since 1894 and 10 points above its ten-year average; Minnesota 95, its highest since 1895 and 11 points above its ten-year average; Nebraska 86, its highest since 1891, and 20 points above its ten-year average, and Illinois 86, or 6 points above its ten-year average but not an exceptionally high condition for that State.

The average condition of barley when harvested was 89.7, against 83.8 last year, 70.7 in 1900, and 82.0, the mean of the averages of the last ten years. Since August 1 the condition has improved 1 point in Wisconsin and New York and 3 in North Dakota and South Dakota, and has declined 2 points in California and Washington, 4 in Iowa, and 5 in Kansas. California is 5 points above its ten-year average, Minnesota and Kansas 8, Washington 9, Wisconsin 12, New York 15, North Dakota 17, and South Dakota 21, while Iowa is 1 point below such average.

The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye combined was 90.2, against 84.9 last year, 84.2 in 1900, and 85.4, the mean of the averages of the last ten years. The present conditions are above the ten-year averages in all of the principal rye-producing States except New York, in which State the condition agrees with such average.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 86.4, against 91.4 on August 1, 1902, 90.9 one year ago, 80.5 on September 1, 1900, and 84.7, the mean of the averages of the last ten years. In New York, the State of largest production, there was a loss of 6



points during August. West Virginia reports no change during the month, and Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Michigan show declines of 2, 5, and 6 points, respectively. All the States having 20,000 acres and upwards in buckwheat except New York show conditions above their ten-year averages, New York alone being 3 points below such average.

During August there was a decline in the condition of tobacco amounting to 1 point in North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, 2 in Kentucky, 6 in New York, and 7 in Maryland. On the other hand, South Carolina shows an improvement of 1 point, Wisconsin 2, Connecticut 4, and Virginia 7, Tennessee being the only important tobacco-producing State which shows no material change during the month. Seven of the principal tobacco States show conditions ranging from 1 to 14 points above their ten-year averages, while in Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee conditions are 2, 5, and 16 points, respectively, below such average.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 89.1, against 94.8 on August 1, 1902; 52.2 on September 1, 1901, 80.0 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 74.6, the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. In every State having 100,000 acres or upwards in potatoes except Illinois there was an impairment of condition during August, the decline being 3 points in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, and Minnesota, 4 in Wisconsin, 10 in Michigan, and 18 in New York, while the condition in Illinois is exactly the same as it was a month ago. Every important State except New York shows a condition considerably higher than the ten-year average. In Michigan the present condition is 3 points above such average, Pennsylvania 14, Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 21, Ohio 25, Illinois 29, and Iowa 20, while in New York the condition is 5 points below such average.

There was a decline in the condition of sweet potatoes during August amounting to 1 point in Alabama, 2 in New Jersey, Virginia, and Georgia, 4 in Tennessee, and 12 in Texas. On the other hand, five of the principal States still show a condition equal to or above that of a month ago. In all the principal sweet potato producing State, except New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina, present conditions are from 3 to 33 points below their ten-year averages.

The acreage of clover seed has been considerably reduced since last year, only two of the principal States—Maryland and Ohio—reporting even a small increase. The other important States—except Kansas, in which State the area is the same as last year—report decreases, ranging from 1 per cent in Wisconsin to 12 in California. In California, Utah, and Colorado conditions are 1, 6, and 22 points, respectively, below their ten-year averages, while all other States—except Maryland, in which State the condition is the same as the ten-year average—report conditions ranging from 11 to 28 points above such average.

Of the eight principal sugar cane-producing States, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas report improvement in condition during August, while Louisiana shows a decline of 1 point during the month, South Carolina and Mississippi 2, and Georgia and Alabama 4. All but two of the principal sugar cane-producing States show conditions below their ten-year averages. In South Carolina the deficiency amounts to 3 points, Louisiana 7, Florida 13, Georgia 14, Mississippi 21, and Alabama 29, while Arkansas and Texas show conditions 2 and 4 points, respectively, above such average.

An improvement in the condition of rice during August is reported in but one of the rice-growing States—North Carolina, in which State an improvement of 4 points was made during the month. In Louisiana and South Carolina there was a decline of 2 points, Georgia 3, Florida and Alabama 4, Texas 5, and Mississippi 11. In Louisiana, the chief State of the rice-growing industry, the condition is 20 points below the mean of the averages of the last eight years, and in all other rice-growing States except Texas conditions range from 1 to 25 points below such average.

During August the condition of hops declined 1 point in Oregon and 8 in New York, and improved 2 points in California, while the condition in Washington remained unchanged during the month.

Of the States having four million trees and upwards in apples, eleven report an improvement in condition during August, such improvement amounting to 1 point in New York, 2 in Missouri and Ohio, 3 in Indiana, 4 in Virginia, North Carolina, and West Vir-

ginia, 5 in Michigan, 7 in Illinois, and 10 in Pennsylvania and Iowa. All but six of the important apple-growing States report conditions ranging from 7 to 32 points above their ten-year averages; in Ohio the condition agrees with such average; while Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky report conditions 2, 8, 11, 15, and 19 points, respectively, below such average.

Reports as to the production of peaches as compared with a full crop in the important peach-growing States range from 10 per cent in Illinois to 99 in Oklahoma. Eight of the principal States show conditions equal to or above that indicated in September, 1901. In all but eight of the States having 2,000,000 trees and upwards in 1899, a production exceeding the ten-year average is probable, the indicated excess amounting to 1 point in Georgia, 3 in Alabama, 4 in North Carolina, 11 in Texas, 14 in Pennsylvania, 15 in California, 16 in Delaware, 17 in Maryland, 19 in Michigan and New Jersey, and 32 in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In all the States in which the production of grapes is of more than local importance, except New York, Iowa, and Kentucky, the present condition is above that of September 1, 1901, and the condition in all but five of the important grape-growing States is equal to or above the ten-year average. Illinois is 1 point above such an average, Alabama 3, Pennsylvania 4, Ohio and Missouri 5, California and Georgia 6, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Arkansas 9, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Jersey 10; while in Indiana the condition is the same as such average.

There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as compared with the number a year ago in every important hog-raising State except Pennsylvania, where an increase of 1 per cent is noted. Decreases are reported as follows: North Carolina 6 per cent, Michigan 7, Georgia and Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 9, Texas and Iowa 10, Louisiana 12, Missouri 14, Indiana 15, Ohio 16, Alabama and Mississippi 17, Tennessee 23, Nebraska 26, Kentucky 27, and Arkansas and Kansas 36.

Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in but four of the principal States—Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. The condition is below the ten-year average to the extent of 1 point in Nebraska, Ohio, and Kentucky, 2 in Arkansas, 5 in North Carolina, 7 in Georgia, 10 in Alabama, an 12 in Texas and Mississippi; while Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Michigan report conditions exactly the same as such average.

#### The Farmers' Ice-House.

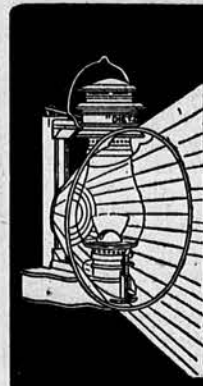
Mr. C. J. Brown, of Blue Rapids, inquires about building an ice-house. For the benefit of those who have subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER since last winter (and there are many thousands of such) we reproduce the excellent paper by Walter Staples, read before the Berryton farmers' institute:

Many are the needs of a farmers' ice-house. In the long hot days of July, when the farmer is out in the harvest field, what is better than a cool, refreshing drink of water, which he can not have unless he has some one bring it to him or a little piece of ice to keep it cool while he is at work.

And on a Sunday afternoon when the thermometer is about 100 in the shade, how refreshing it is to have a nice dish of ice-cream which the farmer can have at a very little expense if he has the ice to freeze it with. Again, how handy it is for the housewife, when she knows the threshers are coming, to be able to send to town for a piece of meat, and if something happens they do not get there the day she expects them, to keep it till the next day in the ice-box. And again how much nicer and fresher the butter looks when you get to town if you have had a little box of ice to carry it on. Again, how handy it is to have a little piece of ice when there is some one sick in the family.

Thus you see many are the needs of a farmers' ice-house. There is hardly a farm in Shawnee County that is not near enough to some creek or pond to furnish all the ice one would need. There is hardly a family that would use more than 150 pounds per day, so you see that about ten tons would last through the season, but as two-thirds of it will melt away, you would have to put up about thirty tons to have enough to last you through the summer.

A building 16 by 16 and 8 feet high will hold about 50 tons. The ice-house should be built square, if possible. Board up the sides with shiplap. Line the inside with building paper. Leave a 12-inch space, and board up again with common boards, so as to have an



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air-space between the ice and the side wall for the shavings or saw dust. Saw dust is very hard to get. Shavings will cost about \$25 per car and it will take about one car the first year to start with. They are better the second and third year than they are at first. After the shavings begin to settle in the spring, they should be watched and replenished with more. The hardest time to keep the ice is during the March winds, and it should be watched that month to keep the shavings well packed down.

The ice should be put into the house in layers, one layer one way and the next layer the other. When you have a layer completed, you should break up fine ice all over the layer, to fill up the little air spaces made by the ice not fitting close together in places.

The cakes should be about 20 or 22 inches square and about 8 inches thick to handle nicely; if they are more than 8 inches thick they are too heavy for one man to handle and 8 inch ice will keep almost as well as 12 inch ice. One of the main things is to get the cakes sawed perfectly square. The man with the saw must be careful and hold his saw straight so that one cake will set on top of another in the house, without falling over.

Three men with an ice plow, saw, prod, and two pairs of ice hooks can put up about 15 tons per day, after the ice is marked out. When the ice-house is filled, the ice should be covered with about 12 inches of shavings. After the first year the cost of putting up ice is very small.

You may build as expensive an ice-house as you are a mind to. The better the house the better the ice will keep. There are also many different ways of building an ice-house. Two years ago I put up ice in a building, boarded up and down, battened, and with a shingle roof. The ice was packed in the pumpice from a sorghum-mill and would have kept very well if it had had proper drainage.

#### Something More About Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, a correspondent inquires as to how late in the fall it will do to put in alfalfa. I have a grain and cattle ranch at Medicine Lodge, Barber County, Kans., on which I usually spend my summer vacations. In 1901 I arrived at my ranch on August 11. There had been no rain since June 8, until about August 6. My superintendent had a field of fifteen acres, in the first bottom on the Medicine river, that had been planted to corn. Owing to the drouth and grasshoppers, it was likely to be worthless if allowed to stand, so he cut it with a corn binder and put it in the shock. There was not corn enough on the stalks to pay for husking. I requested that the stalks be hauled off the field and put in stacks, which was done. It was nearly the first of October before the ground was moist enough to be cultivated. It was then gone over with a disk harrow twice, and then harrowed, and on October 2 it was seeded to alfalfa, by sowing broadcast about twenty-six pounds of alfalfa to the acre. This was then harrowed and cross-harrowed. The ground was in very fine condition, and there was moisture enough for it to grow; and, although the weather was cool, it soon came up and made a good stand over the whole field, covering the ground with a mat of green. We had a couple of light frosts in October, and some very cold weather. There were about three acres on the north end of the field, of sandy soil, on which the alfalfa was killed during the winter; but on the rest of the ground, there was as good a stand as I have ever seen. It has been mowed three times this summer, and will probably be cut the fourth time next week. I think of the ten acres where the stand is good, the yield of hay will be thirty tons, worth at least \$6.00 a ton.

Of the neighbors adjoining me, Miss Mary Best, on the south, has one hun-

dred acres of fine alfalfa, and on the west, Mr. Reutlinger has eighty acres. I have only about thirty-five acres, but intend to get in sixty acres more this fall and next spring. I have one field of alfalfa that is two years old, and a large portion of it is still a good stand. It was one of the first sown in this locality, and it has been a very profitable field. A portion of it has been greatly injured by pasturing it too much after the last mowing. Mr. Charles Curry, near this place, was the first, I think, to put in alfalfa about here. He now has over 100 acres, and considers his land worth \$100 an acre. Mr. Peter Petit, Mr. Curry's father-in-law, is an old Californian, and is from a locality where alfalfa has been growing for fifty years. He told me that alfalfa-growers, in the locality where he lived, never allowed their alfalfa fields to be pastured. They just mowed them for seed and hay. They did not harrow or disk the alfalfa and the meadows were as fresh and green every spring as if newly seeded. We have had on this ranch four different fields of alfalfa which made good stands, that I think were killed out by pasturing too much the first two years. It is my opinion that the less alfalfa is pastured, the longer it will live and the better it will yield.

Miss Mary Best has a field on the bank of the Medicine river, and the high water of last July washed along the bank next to her alfalfa field, and after the flood subsided they found alfalfa roots over eight feet long, from seed sown in the spring of 1901.

And, by-the-way, three of the principal alfalfa-growers here are breeders of high-grade and registered cattle. Miss Best has a herd of high-grade and registered Polled Angus; Mr. Reutlinger has a similar herd of Herefords, and I have one of Shorthorns. All of our cattle flourish well on alfalfa hay, and we all intend to increase our acreage of this Queen of the Meadows.

(Dr.) D. E. P. MILLER.

Medicine Lodge, Barber County.

Barber County is on the south line of Kansas. The season there remains open longer, and the winters are milder, than farther north. Doubtless it is better to take chances of getting a stand of alfalfa by late sowing than to omit trying; but the risk on late fall sowing is much greater than on August or early September sowing. Dr. Miller's appreciation of the value of alfalfa is that of every farmer who has grown and fed it.

#### How to Grind Kafir-Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I thought it might be of interest to many of your readers to know how to grind Kafir-corn, as most sweep mills will not grind it fine, and the millers want too much for grinding it. If the burr is quite worn, so much the better. Have the Kafir-corn dry, put a basketful into a good solid barrel, chop with a long-handled, sharp spade; add some more heads and chop, and so on. Fill your mill and continue to chop and grind. You can have it fine as flour if you like, and it makes fine swill to feed thick or thin. The Kafir-corn stem keeps the seed from feeding too fast and it grinds nicely, but not so fast as corn, probably about five bushels per hour. This depends on how fine you grind it.

C. J. HUGGINS.

Wamego, Pottawatomie County.

#### Value of Humus.

Prof. S. N. Doty, of New York, is reported as saying: "Some experiments in determining the value of humus on soils have been made recently, which tend to show that land well supplied with organic matter, humus and nitrates, will help the plants to resist drouth better than any others. A field of wheat, oats and vetch was planted, and as different parts of the fields were furnished with varying quantities of humus the growth of the plants soon exhibited a patchy appearance. Where the humus was plentiful the grains were thicker, heavier and much darker in



green, showing sturdy vigor, and when dry weather appeared they were scarcely affected by it. But for that matter any observing farmer has noticed the value of humus on his fields. Take as illustration the patches in the field where a pile of manure has been kept. They will for two seasons produce plants much larger and thriftier than elsewhere. Likewise under corn stacks or grain stacks the soil is enriched by the waste from the stacks, and the shade has accumulated nitrates there. When the field is planted these places will always be richer in growth than the general field, demonstrating the simple law that the more humus we can accumulate in the soil, the heavier will the yield be per acre. Taking such lessons to heart, a thrifty farmer could soon make his whole field produce from ten to thirty per cent more of crops."

#### How Treat the Clover?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last spring many farmers in this county sowed red clover in the wheat or with oats. It being a good year, they all have a good stand, and it has made a large growth. It is now beginning to ripen. Some persons have started discussion that, if it is allowed to stand until fully ripe it will kill the plant. Others say from experience it will not. Who is right?  
A. E. SCHLAEGEL.  
Oneida, Nemaha County.  
Our correspondent's inquiry is an important one. The KANSAS FARMER would like the experience of clover-growers.

### Horticulture.

#### Attractive School Surroundings.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, IN HOUSE AND FLOWERS.

It may not be generally recognized, but it is a truth, nevertheless, that "an attractive playground will do more than a profitable wheat crop to keep the children on the farm." The influence of surroundings on childhood is probably nowhere so conspicuously shown as at school. It is here that the imagination and artistic nature of the child are either stunted or developed.

What is the condition of school-houses in the country? A recent report (1897) of the National Educational Association declares that, "generally speaking the rural school-house in its character and surroundings is depressing and degrading. There is nothing about it to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in art or nature." But, the report continues, "if children are daily surrounded by those influences that elevate them, that make them clean and well ordered, that make them love flowers and pictures and proper decorations, they at last reach that degree of culture where nothing else will please them. When they grow up and have homes of their own, they must have them clean, neat, bright with pictures, and fringed with shade trees and flowers, for they have been brought up to be happy in no other environment."

The appearance of the school and its surroundings has an intimate connection with the quality of its construction as the appearance of a man has to his mental make-up and character. President Andrew Draper, of the University of Illinois, remarks (in a recent number of the Youth's Companion) that "a rickety and particularly a dirty school-house is almost as certain a proof of a weak school as a four-days-old beard, a dirty shirt and baggy trousers are commonly indicative of a cheap kind of business man."

The new movement for the betterment of rural life is being pushed vigorously along the line of more attractive, more efficient rural school-houses and teaching. The Youth's Companion has inaugurated a crusade among its readers for the improvement of rural school-houses. In a recent article contributed to that magazine by the Hon. James Wilson, National Secretary of Agriculture, the philosophy and influence of school surroundings is presented, the gist of the secretary's remarks being contained in the following: "The young farmer can not be introduced to nature too soon, and should never be long separated from her object lessons. Suitable text-books designed to lead him by easy stages are still few and not well arranged. And first the grounds around the school-house should be made to speak out in a language easily intelligible to the youth whose eyes have been familiar with nature from the days of the cradle. Flowers should abound in the school-house grounds. They are among the best of

educators, for they develop tastes and a love for the beautiful, and make men sensitive to the attractive and lovely, in town or country, in field or forest."

Moreover, the flower of the plant has an economic use, concerning which the scholar should be informed. "Nature designed it," continues the secretary, "to invite the wayfaring insect, and we can employ it to delight the child in its first journey away from home. Little people, in fair weather, should not sit long at a time on benches in school. The lawn should be arranged for their pleasure, and in any such arrangement flowers can not be omitted. Although their language will not be immediately understood, the child will, by gradual acquaintance, learn to love and know them. The country boy is usually bashful, and has little to say to new acquaintances; the flowers would get into his confidence sooner than most strangers. He would not miss home and mother and familiar things so much."

The children will watch with interest the unfolding of new leaves, the first appearance of a bud, and finally the bursting petals of a beautiful blossom. Without much extra labor the paths that should be artistically laid out on each school-house lawn can be edged with neat, blooming border plants. The pupils should always delight in caring for and protecting them.

Mr. William L. Hall, assistant superintendent of tree planting in the National Bureau of Forestry, has recently issued a pamphlet in which he declares that the lack of improvement in school-houses is due not to poverty or indifference to education, or lack of appreciation of beauty, but "rather in a failure to see the importance of comfort and beauty in education." It is money well spent, he says, to make the school-house and everything about it attractive and beautiful. "Here is one of the centers of the life of the community, the one in which is gathered its most impressionable element. The school aims to secure the highest possible development of mind and character. Every element of order, neatness and beauty, every broadening influence, every appeal to the finer nature of the child, means better men and women, and a more thrifty, prosperous and attractive community." William H. Barnes, State Secretary of Horticulture for Kansas, contends that the limited area of country school-grounds is the real reason why they are not made more attractive. Each school-house, he holds, should have at least five acres of ground for its pupils—three acres for playground, two acres for adornment, "all laid out with judgment and cared for by the pupils, the necessary expenses being paid by the district."

A reader of Home and Flowers, who is teaching in one of the rural schools of Tennessee, and who, some years ago, gave up a remunerative position in a college to help solve the rural school problem, declares, in a letter, that the whole trouble is due to the fact that the rural schools are dealt with from the city standpoint, and that most of the great forces and facts of nature are not properly presented to the pupils. Here is a bit from her letter: "Nothing else goes so well with teaching as the cultivation of plants. It is the finest nerve tonic that I have found. I long to see the element of beauty developed in and around our country schools. We need fences and arbors, trees and vines, flowers and sand heaps, about these rural school-houses where all pupils must spend eight hours a day."

#### Handling Apple Crops.

FROM "AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS."

The financial success of a commercial apple orchard depends largely upon the methods used in picking, sorting, packing, and disposing of the crops. These operations involve a large share of the expense of the enterprise; hence the owner should carefully study and investigate the most recent and economical methods in practice by others before he adopts any. If the crops are rightly handled there will be no difficulty in finding a ready market for choice first-class winter apples.

All fruit must be carefully hand-picked, avoiding bruising or breaking of the skin or straining of the stem at its juncture with the apple, for a loosening of the stem at its base will induce rot to set in as quickly as the breaking of the skin. Some orchardists use for a picking receptacle a convenient-sized basket, lined or padded to avoid bruising, with an adjustable bale, so as to allow the fruit to be carefully

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MILLET

CLOVERS

GRASS SEEDS.

OAK

TIMOTHY

# SEEDS

dumped in piles under the shade of trees. To the piles barrels are hauled and distributed for packing, and a gang of sorters and packers follow, sorting and packing the fruit into the barrels. Another method is to use a two-bushel grain sack which has its ends so fastened together with a strap or cord that it can be swung under the left arm, the strap crossing the right shoulder, and the open end of the sack with a hoop in it to keep it open, resting on the breast, thus enabling the picker to use both hands.

A platform wagon filled with open-headed barrels follows the pickers between rows, and the fruit is emptied from the sacks into the barrels until filled, when the load is drawn to a packing-house (constructed on the premises) provided with long sorting tables, where it is dumped. The fruit is sorted and packed direct from the tables into the barrels.

The time for picking the apple must be determined by its maturity or stage of ripeness, and not by any particular date. Some varieties should be picked much earlier than others, for upon the stage of maturity and time of picking depend largely the keeping quality of the apple. Sometimes a difference of one or two weeks in date of picking will show marked difference in keeping. If the apple is left on the trees after it is fully matured the ripening process will go on more rapidly than if taken off and placed in a cool room or cellar or taken at once to cold storage. It is better to be on the safe side and pick the fruit a little before maturity rather than to leave it until overripe. The common practice of allowing the fruit to remain in heaps under the trees for several days is a mistake. The sooner the apple is removed after picking to the cool cellar or to cold storage the better will it keep.

Careful and systematic sorting is an important matter in handling fruit. The old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," will apply to this case. No imperfect, unsound, or blemished fruit should be allowed in the first-class No. 1 grade. The grading should be uniform. Any small specimens, as well as oversized ones, detract from the appearance of the whole lot in the package. The standard size should be an average of the variety when well grown; to be first-class it should be in regular form, free from fungous disease, and of clear color, to become attractive in the market. If the sorting and grading is honestly and faithfully done there will be no difficulty in finding a ready paying market for first-class winter apples. The requirement of the National Apple Shippers' Association on grading are worthy of consideration by the commercial orchardist, and are quoted as follows:

The standard size for No. 1 apples should not be less than 2½ inches in diameter, and shall include such varieties as Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Baldwin, Rhode Island, and other varieties kindred in size. That the standard for such varieties as Romanite-Russet, Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, and other varieties kindred in size shall be not less than 2¼ inches. And, further, that No. 1 apples shall be at time of packing practically free from the action of worms, defacement of surface, or breaking of skin; shall be hand-picked from the tree, a bright and normal color, and shapely form.

No. 2 apples shall be hand-picked from the tree; shall not be smaller than 2¼ inches in diameter. The skin must not be broken nor the apple bruised. This grade must be faced and packed with as much care as No. 1 fruit.

Packages and packing are among the essential items of a well-managed orchard. The package almost wholly in use in the Eastern, Middle and Western States is the apple barrel adopted by the National Apple Shippers' Association, which is of standard size, 17½ inches in diameter of head and 28½ inches in length of stave, with bulge not less than 64 inches, outside measurement.

The box package is used directly on

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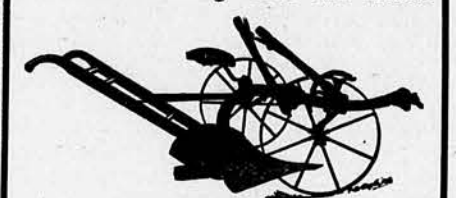
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the Pacific Coast and in the States of the Northwest, and for several reasons this is preferable to the barrel. It is better suited for the retail trade, as small consumers can better afford to buy fruit in such a package than in a barrel. It is more convenient for handling, and occupies less space in shipping; it also carries the idea of a finer quality, doubtless on the principle that the "best article is put up in smallest packages." Another advantage it has over the barrel is that it can be made much more attractive by use of display labels, such as are used for oranges, lemons, and other fine fruits. This kind of package will in time supersede all others for both the wholesale and retail trade. There is at present no standard size for the box package, but the one most commonly in use, and claimed by some to be the regulation size, measures inside 9¼ inches high by 10¼ inches wide by 20¼ inches long, and holds about 1 bushel, or nearly 50 pounds of apples, varying slightly according to variety.

It is quite a common practice among many extensive orchardists to sell their entire crop of apples while on the trees, the purchaser doing all the work of picking, sorting, and packing. When the proprietor possesses sufficiently good judgment to be able to closely approximate a safe valuation of the crop, and a fair price is offered, this is an economical and satisfactory way of disposing of a crop.

#### Cancer of the Eye.

I am pleased to recommend Dr. Rinehart's cancer cure. I advise any one suffering from cancer to give Dr. Rinehart a trial; as I had a cancer under my left eye for six years. I consulted several physicians, they advising me not to bother it. Seeing Dr. Rinehart's advertisement for cancer cure, I determined to give him a trial. I wrote at once giving the doctor full instructions, he sending me treatment and in seven days from the time I applied the medicine, the cancer came out, and in three weeks' time it was healed sound and well. This has been a Godsend to me. I advise any sufferer from cancer to give Dr. Rinehart a trial.

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VanBuren, Ind.

Persons afflicted can have a book on Cancer and a Trial Treatment sent them with full directions, free of cost, postage prepaid, by sending a full description of their case to Dr. Rinehart, Box 20, Kokomo, Ind.



# The Stock Interest.

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 October 7-8, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.  
 October 13, 1902—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duro-Jersey swine.  
 October 15, 1902—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, Kans., J. R. Johnson, Manager.  
 October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galeburg, Ill., Shorthorns.  
 October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.  
 October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)  
 October 22-23, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royal.)  
 October 23, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duro-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.  
 October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock Yards.  
 October 28, 1902—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-China swine.  
 October 30, 1902—F. G. Bates, Bates City, Mo., Dispersion Shorthorn sale.  
 October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.  
 November 1, 1902—Wm. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.  
 November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.  
 November 2, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans., Duro-Jersey swine.  
 November 6, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.  
 November 7, 1902—E. T. Letton & Son, Valley Grove Stock Farm, Walker, Mo., Standard-bred trotting horses and Shorthorn cattle.  
 November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., Berkshires.  
 November 10, 1902—Branstetter, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalla, Mo.  
 November 11, 1902—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.  
 November 12, 1902—A. B. & F. A. Heath, and Hon. A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb., 45 Shorthorns.  
 November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kans.  
 November 13, 1902—Purdy Bros, Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.  
 November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.  
 November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.  
 November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.  
 November 19, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Buncheon, Mo.  
 November 19, 1902—Cooper County, Mo., Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Buncheon, Mo., November 19, 1902.  
 November 20 and 21, 1902—The North Missouri Combination Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, Secretary, Trenton, Mo., Shorthorns and Herefords.  
 November 22, 1902—Col J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.  
 November 28-29, 1902—W. F. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.  
 December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)  
 December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.  
 December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.  
 December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.  
 January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 January 22-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.  
 February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Snyder Bros., and others.  
 February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.  
 February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
 March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

## Transportation of Exhibition Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The stock breeders and exhibitors at the Wisconsin State Fair got together during the fair week and united upon the following declaration and demand to be presented to each State fair board and such other fair boards as can be reached:

We, the breeders of improved stock and exhibitors of the same at the various State, district and county fairs unite and agree not to make an exhibit at any fair next year (1903) unless more favorable transportation rates can be guaranteed to us. We ask that we be given a rate of, at least, not more than one-half regular traffic rates on all railroads over which we travel and that helpers, to the number allowed each exhibitor by the different fair managements, be passed with the man in charge.

The above action has been forced upon the exhibitors in order that they may protect themselves against the excessive rates and over charges which the railroads are continually imposing upon them. It was only a little while ago that nearly all roads carried all stock to and from the principal fairs of the country without charge. To-day a system of free returns prevails which is of little or no benefit to the average exhibitor. What is more, the horsemen are obliged to pay full traffic rates all the way around. Clearly the tendency on the part of the roads is to increase the rates on show stock until all breeds will have to pay full traffic rates for every mile traveled. This means that the roads propose to so completely absorb the winnings of the average breeder and exhibitor that he will be forced to retire from the show ring altogether. This will leave stock exhibiting to only a few professional and wealthy exhibitors who can afford to stand the drain made upon them. Such a condition, however, must of a necessity react upon

this latter class, for the average breeder is not going to pay any fancy price for good stock if they can stand no show of making anything when they attempt to make an exhibit. Clearly, all exhibitors are in the same boat, hence the necessity of immediate and vigorous action.

The clause relative to the passing of necessary attendants is a request which the breeders feel wholly warranted in making in view of the fact that, according to the authority of one of the agents of the C. M. & St. Paul road, no conductor had ever, to his knowledge, turned in a single extra attendant on the way bills, in spite of the fact that stockmen almost universally are obliged to pay more or less to the various train hands in order to get their men through. The solution for all this annoyance and inconvenience is offered in the resolution adopted and ought to appeal to the reason and sense of justice of every railroad official as well as to the stockmen.

Every exhibitor of live stock at all the important fairs of the country will be invited to join in this movement. Should any man in the habit of exhibiting at the various fairs not be personally solicited to lend his support to the effort, it is earnestly desired that he will write to the secretary some time before the middle of November signifying his willingness to be enrolled as a subscriber to the resolution adopted. Practically every exhibitor of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry at the Wisconsin State Fair has signed this demand. Let the breeders all over the country realize their opportunity and rally to the support of this movement and it will be possible to have a more successful fair in every State concerned than ever before, provided the reasonable demands are acceded to.

Geo. W. Trone, Pres., Rushville, Ill.; E. M. Moore, Sec., Orchard Lake, Mich.; H. A. Briggs, Treas., Elkhorn, Wis., National Stock Exhibitors' Union.

## Ergotism.—Caution, Stockmen!

DR. N. S. MAYO, VETERINARIAN KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

During the present season, owing to the heavy rainfall or other climatic conditions, there has been developed upon wild rye and other similar grasses a fungus known as ergot, commonly called "spurred rye." Within the past few weeks a number of complaints have been received at the Kansas Experiment Station from the eastern and central parts of the State indicating that injurious and fatal results have occurred among stock from eating this fungus.

Ergotism is a disease of animals caused by eating ergot either on pasture grasses or hay. Ergot is a parasitic fungus (Claviceps purpurea) that develops on the heads of wild rye, red-top, and similar grasses. This fungus replaces the ordinary seed or grain with a black or brown-black grain much longer than the ordinary rye grain, cylindrical, pointed, and slightly curved. The number of grains of ergot in a single head of rye or grass will vary from one to a dozen or more. The grains of ergot can be easily recognized by their shape and color. There is no dust or smut upon the heads of grain as there is with some fungi. Ergot does not attack corn or sorghum.

Outbreaks of ergotism occur nearly all over the world and often cause heavy losses among cattle and horses. Serious losses from ergot in this State have not occurred since 1884, but it is possible that owing to the abundance of ergot upon grasses the present season, serious loss may follow unless care is exercised to prevent feeding a large amount of ergot. Cold weather and a limited supply of drinking water seem to favor the development of ergotism.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms of ergotism may occur at once after eating the fungus, provided the animal gets a sufficient quantity; or they may occur only after the animal has eaten the fungus for some time. Ergot lessens the blood supply, especially in the extremities—feet, tail and ears—the affected parts swell, get cold, a well-defined line usually forms about the part, below which the tissue dies and sloughs off. When the feet are attacked the animal becomes very lame. Ergot causes abortion in pregnant animals, but this must not be confounded with contagious abortion among cattle. Ergot also affects the nervous system, causing trembling of the muscles, weakness, staggering gait, and sometimes convulsions. The digestive system is often affected and there may be purging, indigestion, and abdominal pain. Cattle are more seriously affected by ergot than horses.

**TREATMENT.**—To prevent the disease, do not feed animals hay or grass containing ergot, and when the disease oc-

curs ergot should be withheld at once. A purge of one pound of Epsom salts for adult cattle, or a quart of raw linseed oil for horses, should be given. Give sloppy, nutritious foods with plenty of drinking water. Bathe affected parts, feet, etc., with hot water, rubbing to stimulate circulation, and apply antiseptics such as a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Suspected specimens of ergot may be sent to the Botanical or Veterinary Department, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, for identification. Hay that has been cut early is less apt to contain ergot than late-cut hay.

## Entries for the International.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kindly insert in your paper the fact that entries for the International Live Stock Exposition close October 15. This gives the clerical force of the exposition short enough time to compile the entries and properly arrange them in order to have the catalogue ready for the exposition. The publishers of the catalogue, getting out 25,000 in number, bind us so tightly in getting the copy to them that we are compelled to act arbitrarily in the matter of closing the entries on the 15th and I hope that all intending exhibitors to the exposition of breeding stock and individual fat stock will get their entries in before this date. Carloads are not entered until arrival at the time of the exposition.

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.  
 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## Information Wanted.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am wanting to get the best make of a stone "Burr," some call them French "Burr" Grinder. I am a regular feeder and have used several makes of steel grinders but have concluded to get a stone burr mill. Will you or some reader of the KANSAS FARMER who has had experience kindly inform me what make they consider the best and where they can be procured? I also want to get a tank heater for my reserve tank. Perhaps a feeder and reader can enlighten me as to the best kind to get. I will feed 320 head this winter notwithstanding the chances look against the feeder.

A READER OF THE KANSAS FARMER.  
 Camchester, Harper County.

## Mutton or Beef?

PROF. C. F. CURTISS.

It is sometimes asserted that cattle and sheep require the same amount of feed per thousand pounds of live weight. This statement seems not to be well founded. In some experiments at the Iowa Station the cattle consumed 19.6 pounds of dry matter per thousand pounds of live weight, against an average of 29.0/ by the sheep. Both sheep and cattle were on full feed. The sheep made a daily gain of 3.73 pounds for thousand pounds of live weight, and the cattle 2.14. In summing up this comparison we find that while the sheep are 48 per cent more than the cattle, they also gained nearly 75 per cent more.

## How to Disinfect a Car.

Cars in which stock hogs are to be shipped may be easily disinfected in this manner:

If you want to be on the safe side disinfect all cars in which you intend to ship hogs in the following manner: Remove all the litter from the car and put it where no hogs can come in contact with it, or disinfect it as you do the car. Wash the floor of the car and the walls are far up as a hog can reach them with a solution made by dissolving one ounce of corrosive sublimate and one quart of clacked lime in each eight gallons of water. The lime is advisable, not so much that it has any beneficial effect in itself, but, when the wash is dry, it will show the extent to which the disinfectant has been used. The car should be disinfected each time before it is loaded. It must be remembered that the corrosive sublimate is very poisonous when taken internally, and therefore the solution recommended should be applied a half hour before hogs are loaded into the car and any remaining pools of it should be swept out to prevent any thirsty hogs from drinking it. This mode of disinfecting a car will make it an impossible source of hog cholera and the corrosive sublimate, the essential ingredient, can be purchased at a nominal cost, and a sufficient quantity to disinfect a car can be carried in a man's vest pocket.—Live Stock World.

## Special Round-trip Excursion Rates to New York

via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale October 3 to 6 inclusive, good leaving New York not later than October 14. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for reservation or sleeping-car space and other information. (No. 50)

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### Kendall's Spavin Cure.

BONE SPAVIN OF LONG STANDING CURED.

Loring, Wyandotte Co., Kan., Jan. 15, 1901.  
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—I have used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Bone Spavin for 7 years and he is cured. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse."  
 Yours very truly, JOHN W. JARNECKE.

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## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

**Retention of Placenta.**—One of my best cows lost her calf about one week ago. Since then she does not seem to be well and is getting thin and weak. Her appetite is not very good. Can you tell me what to do for her?

Sterling, Rice County. J. W. E.

**Answer.**—Have a qualified veterinarian wash out the uterus. Give her one quart of raw linseed oil at once and her two ounces of El Calisaya bark, iron, strychnine, twice a day for a week in a half pint of water.

**Diseased Teeth.**—I have a gray mare 11 years old, that has, for the last two years been passing from the mouth a kind of slobber. In appearance it is soapy and is generally clear but rather thick. She is suckling a colt, and since spring has been on buffalo-grass pasture. What is the trouble? How should it be treated.

Liberal, Seward County. FRANK THORN.

**Answer.**—Have her examined by a qualified surgeon and you will probably find some diseased and long teeth.

**Eczema.**—Can you tell me what to do with my horse? He has some kind of mange. He has pimples and bald places about his body and legs and rubs and gnaws himself as though he was in pain. I have used sulphur and carbolic acid and lard mixed, but it has done no good.

Holdenville, Creek Nation, I. T. O. D. SMITH.

**Answer.**—Wash him once a day with zenoleum one part to thirty parts warm water. See that there are no chickens or mites in the stable or close to him.

### Franklin County Fair.

Up to Wednesday evening, a heavy down-pour of rain gave a gloomy aspect to beautiful Forest Park at Ottawa, and had a depressing effect upon both the fair officers and exhibitors. With the return of the sunshine on Thursday, however, came a great crowd of people who thronged the park for the remainder of the week. Although not so large a fair in some respects as has been held at Forest Park in years past, the quality of the exhibits was excellent, and the fair was a financial success. The draft horse classes were judged by Wm. Orvis, Kansas City, Mo., and when it is mentioned that Snyder Bros., of Winfield, Kans., were present with their show herd of draft and coach stallions, it will be sufficient guarantee of the quality of the exhibits. Snyder Bros. won first on the aged stallion Honest Prince, first on the aged mare Miss Collins, first on the 1700-pound Percheron 2-year-old stallion Cowley King, first on all purpose 2-year-old stallion, first on the saddle stallion Raymond King, second on 2-year-old Shire stallion and sweepstakes on both stallion and mare. Mr. Grove Perkins, Ottawa, Kans., a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and draft horses, recently removed from Iowa with his herd to Franklin County, won first on the Coach-bred gelding Tony in the all-purpose colt class.

The cattle classes were all judged by C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, the noted Hereford breeder of Sunny Slope Farm, in Shorthorns. Mr. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., and C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., were the only contestants for the honors of the prize ring, with their splendid herds of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. C. F. Wolf & Sons won first in 2-year-old bull class with Imp. Prince Lovely, first in bull calf class with Royal Wonder, and second with a calf sired by Scotland's Charm. In aged cows their Wild Eyes Abbotburn received first, Glendale Pavona first in yearling heifer, and Glendale Violet 4th, first in heifer calf class. C. S. Nevius won first in aged bull class with Victor of Wildwood, whose portrait was published in the Kansas Farmer of last week. He also won first in the 2-year-old cow class with Gay Agatha, and second in aged cow, yearling heifer and heifer calf classes.

The Herefords were shown by J. L. Hatfield, Ottawa, J. H. Hicks, Princeton, and F. R. Pendleton, Richmond, Kans. J. L. Hatfield won first in aged bulls, on Carletus, first in yearling bull, aged cow, yearling heifer, and heifer calf. J. H. Hicks won first and second in bull calf and first in aged cow classes. F. R. Pendleton won first on 2-year-old cow.

The Red Polled breed was represented by two herds. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kans., added new ribbons here, to his winnings at Topeka the previous week. Geo. Groenmiller & Sons, Centropolis, were his only competitors. The exhibition of these two herds was a revelation to hundreds of people who did not know of the capabilities of the Red Polleds.

There were no aged bulls shown. Groenmiller & Son won first on 2-year-old bull, Champion, first on bull calf, aged cow, and 2-year-old cow, and second on yearling bull, yearling heifer and heifer calf. Blair won first on yearling bull, yearling heifer, and heifer calf, and second on 2-year-old bull, Legal Tender, bull calf, aged cow, and 2-year-old cow.

The dairy breeds were represented by but one herd. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., showed his herd, which won him prizes at the Topeka State Fair, and was awarded all the prizes in all the classes in which he showed.

The grand sweepstakes on beef herd was contested for by Wolf's herd, composed of Imp. Prince Lovely, Wild Eyes Abbotburn, Glendale Matilda, Waterloo Duchess 4th, and Glendale Pavona. Nevius' herd was composed of Victor of Wildwood, Vic-

let of Ellerslie, 3d Duchess of Vinewood, Glendale 3d and Gay Agatha. Wolf & Son were given first and Nevius second.

The grand sweepstakes in dairy herds brought out two herds of Red Polleds which are bred as dual-purpose cattle and one herd of Holsteins, a purely dairy breed. The first was awarded to C. F. Stone's herd of Holsteins, second to Groenmiller & Sons' Red Polleds.

In the swine department was found a large predominance of Poland-Chinas as might have been expected by any one familiar with the locality. There was, however, a creditable showing of Chester Whites, and an unusual showing of Duroc Jerseys, which appear to be new to this portion of the State. The Berkshires were conspicuous by their absence.

All of the swine classes were judged by the famous Poland-China breeder, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

In Poland-Chinas, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa, Kans., J. P. McKnight, Ottawa, Kans., Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kans., and Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., were the exhibitors. Snyder Bros. showed but one pig in 6 months and under 1 year sow class on which they received second prize. Dietrich & Spaulding captured first on aged boar, yearling boar, and aged sow and second on 6 months boar, boar pig, and aged sow. J. R. Killough received first on 6 months boar, boar pig and sow pig, and second on yearling boar, sow pig and sow and litter. The latter was awarded on his Axle's Perfection with pigs by Tecumseh H. Wilkie Blair received first on 6 months sow, Beulah Signal. J. P. McKnight was given first on sow and litter.

In Duroc Jerseys, the show herds of McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo., and Harry Sned, Smithton, Mo., were again shown after their victories at Topeka. Owing to sales previously made, neither of these herds contain any animals over 1 year old. The fine quality of the animals together with the fact that the breed is an uncommon one in this section of the State, served to attract a great deal of attention and we have no doubt that the results will be an accession of this breed in considerable numbers to a district which has previously been strongly Poland-China.

McFarland Bros. were awarded first on yearling boar, 6 months boar, yearling sow, and 6 months sow, and second on boar pig, yearling sow, and sow pig. Sned was given first on boar pig and sow pig, and second on 6 months boar and 6 months sow.

The Chester Whites were shown by A. E. Staley, Ottawa, and C. P. Stoffer, Pamona. Staley won first on aged boar, yearling boar, yearling sow, 6 months sow, and sow pig, and second on 6 months boar, boar pig, and sow and litter. C. P. Stoffer received first on 6 months boar, boar pig, and sow and litter, and second on yearling boar, 6 months sow, and sow pig.

The grand sweepstakes in hogs for best boar any age or breed, was won by Dietrich & Spaulding's U. S. Perfection. For best sow any age or breed, Dietrich & Spaulding's Sunflower Beauty. Best herd of swine any age or breed, Dietrich & Spaulding's Poland-Chinas.

The poultry exhibit at the fair was of minor importance, as far as numbers were concerned, though the quality was good, and but for its location down near the river, would doubtless have attracted more attention than it did.

The exhibit of agricultural products was one of the finest that we have ever seen at a county fair. That of E. Le Master, of Ottawa, was especially fine and contained almost everything that could be thought of in the way of agricultural products, capable of being produced in this latitude.

The writer was born and raised in what has always been considered the best corn-growing country in the world, but he has never seen corn of such quality as was here shown by the wagon load, in any other portion of the Union. Eighty bushels to the acre was the reported yield of several different wagon load samples. An exhibit such as was made at the Franklin County Fair of agricultural products, serves but to emphasize the need of a permanent State Fair, where the resources of the entire State can be studied by our citizens and visitors.

The showing of agricultural implements was made largely by two local firms of enterprising dealers. It included the products of many of the best-known factories, and while it was intended primarily for an advertisement of the dealers' local business, it contained a real educational value in the means afforded for comparison of different manufactures.

The dairy interests were represented entirely, outside of the cattle barn, by an exhibition of De Laval and Sharples Cream Separators in operation.

### Trophies for the Best at the American Royal.

Three "Armour cups" are to be awarded at the American Royal to be held in Kansas City, October 20 to 25. The Armour Shorthorn Trophy to go to the best bull of the Shorthorn breed, the Armour Hereford Trophy to be awarded to the best Hereford bull, and the Armour Galloway Trophy to be awarded to the best Galloway bull.

These cups are of sterling silver, designed by the Jaccard Jewelry Company, finished in gray with heavy applied border. The plant of the Armour Packing Company is etched in bright silver on a background of gray. The Armour Helmet trade mark is worked out very attractively on each handle. The cups are valued at \$350 each.

It has been the custom of the Armour Packing Company to give cups in this way at the fair stock shows, but prior to this season only the Shorthorn and Hereford breeders have participated. It was the intention to give a cup to be awarded to the best bull in each of the different breeds of cattle represented, but unfortunately the Aberdeen-Angus people did not decide to enter the October American Royal until it was too late to have a cup made for them. The work was of such a difficult nature that, although ordered many months ago the cups have just been completed. This explanation is due because of what might appear to some to be a discrimination against the Angus Cattle Breeders' Association.

In former seasons the Armour cups have been an important feature of the fancy stock shows. In 1899 F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., captured the Armour Hereford cup with his bull Dale 66481. The cups offered the Hereford breeders in 1900 and 1901 were won respectively by Perfection 92891, owned by Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., and Dandy Rex 71689 of the Gudgel & Simpson herd, Independence, Mo. In 1899 the show was

purely a Hereford exhibit and the first Shorthorn cup was therefore not given until the fall of 1900. It was carried away by Lavender Viscount 124755 by Baron Lavender out of Gayety. In 1901 Lavender Viscount was barred because of winning the 1900 cup. The Armour Trophy was taken by Golden Victor 138972 by Salamis out of Golden Victoria owned by Geo. Harding & Son.

There has always been a keen rivalry between the contestants for the Armour cups. The explanation of this is easy. The winning bull is at once given national note as the best animal of his breed in America. The effect is far reaching. He is acknowledged the head of the entire herd of the country and will readily sell for a small fortune. The fact of his winning the Armour cup also adds to the note and value of his offspring. The winner of the Trophy of 1900, Perfection 92891, was recently sold to Mr. G. H. Hoxie of Chicago, Ill., for \$9,000. The winner of the 1899 Hereford cup, Dale 66481, was sold, after winning the cup, for \$10,000.

It may be noted here, with a great deal of satisfaction to the breeding public, that Mr. Charles W. Armour, the present head of the Armour Packing Company, is taking a lively interest in the betterment of cattle and is following out the same well-known policy adopted years ago by Mr. Kirk B. Armour, whose death last year was deeply felt and mourned by every breeder in the country. While Mr. Kirk B. Armour was a breeder of the Hereford cattle he never showed partiality and never overlooked an opportunity to lend his support to all meritorious breeds. Of course it must be generally understood that the two brothers, Charles W. and Kirk B., worked in perfect harmony and while Mr. Kirk B. was the active head of the Armour Packing Company prior to his death, yet in all matters he freely consulted his brother. It is therefore but natural that under the management of Mr. Charles W. Armour the Armour people are again out offering prizes in the way of the Armour Trophies to the contestants for the best animals. Mr. Charles W. Armour is now in the Hereford cattle breeding business himself and no doubt his breeding farm, the Meadow Park, a few miles south of Kansas City, will be visited by hundreds of breeders attending the American Royal in October.

### Hereford Breeders at the American Royal.

The Hereford people have succeeded in securing an unusually representative list of contributors to their sale in connection with the American Royal. They are as follows: J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kans.; Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; Gudgel & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; Steward & Hutcheon, Greenwood, Mo.; Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.; C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Mo.; Charles W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.; Stanton Breeding Farm Co., Madison, Neb.; Benton Gabbert & Son, Dearborn, Mo.; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.; L. B. Chappell, Blackburn, Mo.; Jas. A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.; T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo.; Alice F. Cameron, Lochiel, Ariz.; C. N. Moore, Lee's Summit, Mo.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; Geo. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans.; J. K. Rosier, Butler, Mo.; L. P. Larson, Powhattan, Kans.; J. A. Larson, Everest, Kans.; Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans.; H. D. Adkisson, Napton, Mo.; Wm. S. Powell, Moline, Kans.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.; N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo.; A. E. Metsker, Bond, Kans.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans.; S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo.; E. E. Moore, Worth, Mo.; N. Kirtley, Savannah, Mo.

One hundred head are to be sold, about thirty-five of which are bulls and the farmer, breeder, or ranchman who has been waiting for this sale to secure something for use in his herd will be more than pleased with the offering. The female contingent includes the very best that the above breeders have in their herds. Catalogues may be had by addressing C. E. Thomas, Secretary, Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

### Clem Graves' Great Sale.

The dispersion sale of Clem Graves' herd of Hereford cattle at the fair grounds in Indianapolis, Ind., on September 18, broke all records in Hereford sale annals. The forty-three head sold brought \$43,300, or an average of over \$1,007. The top of the sale was \$10,000, at which figure Ed. Hawkins of Earl Park, Ind., purchased the bull Crusader 86596, sired by Cherry Ben 56757, and calved December 2, 1898. Mr. Hawkins also topped the price for females, paying \$7,000 for Dolly 2d 61799, calved December 20, 1892. This is the record price in a sale ring for both a Hereford bull and cow.

### Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Ferdinand T. Bates, of Bates City, Mo., will hold a sale of Shorthorn cattle at Odessa, Mo., on Thursday, October 30. It will be a closing out sale as Mr. Bates has sold his farm and the cattle must go.

Mr. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., had several reasons for feeling good over his trip to Ottawa with his herd of Shorthorn cattle. His aged cow, Violet of Ellerslie, dropped a fine heifer calf on the train enroute to the fair, and then won second prize in her class. His herd bull, Victor of Wildwood, whose portrait was shown in last week's Kansas Farmer, has the record of having sired eleven head of calves that averaged \$230 in Below's sale at Omaha, in December last. This is certainly a record to be proud of.

The average stock-shipper who is familiar with but one of the large markets, undoubtedly has a surprise in store for him when he visits South St. Joseph. This market has made wonderful strides in the last few years, in its climb from nothing to the fourth position in the great markets of the world. It is most modern and up-to-date in its equipment of both stock-yards and packing houses, and a treat is in store for the interested visitor who can accompany Traffic Manager M. B. Irwin on a tour of inspection about the yards. On Monday, September 15, the cattle receipts at the South St. Joseph yards aggregated 281 cars, containing approximately 9,000 head. A large percentage of these cattle were stock cattle with 1,200-pound feeders predominating. It has been noticed for some time past that South St. Joseph has not been making as much noise in the world as some other markets, but has been

## FROM DEATH'S DOOR

### TIMELY RESCUE OF A WOMAN IN OREGON, ILL.

How She was Saved From a Horrible Death When All Hope was Gone—The Story in Her Own Words.

"I hope never to go through such an experience again," said Mrs. C. L. McDowell, of Oregon, Ill., whose narrow escape from death is best told in her own words.

"I was always weakly," she continued, "but, in 1894, the childbed fever in a very severe form left me in a miserable condition. My blood turned to water and it seemed I could not recover any strength. I was white as a sheet, without any ambition and so low that no one thought I would ever get well. In addition to all this I had neuralgia in its worst form. My grandmother died with neuralgia and I was afraid it would take me away. I can not tell you how I suffered with it for years. It was terrible."

"But how were you cured?" asked the reporter.

"The best doctors could not help me and I never thought I would get well," replied Mrs. McDowell. "But one day I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I concluded to try them. I found relief in the first box, so I continued to take them. The neuralgia gradually grew less severe until it disappeared altogether, my color returned, I gained in strength and now my blood is in good condition again."

The pills which cured Mrs. McDowell are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood and nerves. Among the many diseases they have cured are locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all form of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Do not trust the word of a man who says he has the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in bulk. None of these famous pills ever leave the factory except in packages bearing the well-known trademark composed of the seven words—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

attending strictly to business, and their splendid equipment, large receipts, and high prices paid for cattle are the results gained.

S. A. Spriggs, breeder of Percheron, Shire, and Coach stallions and Black Mouth Spanish jacks and Jennets, is also well known as an importer of all these classes of stock. He notifies us that he has just won five ribbons at the Coffey County Fair. He got first on the imported black Percheron stallion, Pollydor, and sweepstakes on his imported black Percheron stallion, Taiti. He also won first on the big black registered jack, Black Prince. Here is the quality of stock as well as the quality of man that buyers are searching for. His address is Westphalia, Anderson County, Kansas.

A visit to the Blue Valley Creamery Company, at St. Joseph, Mo., results in the information that their large force are kept extremely busy with the volume of business transacted even at this off season. With them September so far has shown an increase of at least 10 per cent over the business of July, in spite of the shortening grass and the fact that everywhere this month is considered an off one in the creamery business. The growth of the business of this company has been such that they confidently predict the manufacture of more goods in the dead of winter than they have been producing during the grass season. In spite of local competition, they have grown to be the big institution of the kind in all the territory tributary to St. Joe. This is the direct result of the liberal policy of advertising adopted by Secretary Marple.

Two public sales of Poland-Chinas are advertised in the Kansas Farmer for October 1, 1902. H. W. Cheney, of Topeka, Kans., proprietor of the Shady Brook Herd of Poland-China hogs, will hold a public auction at his farm near the city, of about 100 head of registered Poland-Chinas. This offering will include young boars and sows and a choice lot of spring pigs. This sale is not being extensively advertised and will probably offer some good bargains for those desiring a registered boar or a few sows and gilts. The other sale on October 1 is the tenth sale by that veteran breeder, Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kans. His offering includes fifty head, of which seven are brood sows from 18 months to 3 years old. The balance are spring pigs, including one litter of five out of Lady Combination 66722, one litter of four out of U. S. Sweepstakes 60827 by All Wilkes 26468 he by Nox All Wilkes 18179. Another litter of 3 is by All Wilkes 26468 out of Killough's Choice 60829 she by J. R.'s Tecumseh. A choice litter—one boar and three sows—is by Perfection Chief 2d 20671 out of Davidson's Editor 66729 by Chief Editor 17995. The pedigrees shown in the catalogue all through show popular names and we un-



derstand that the offering individually is full as good. The sale is not being extensively advertised, and on this account a wide-awake buyer should find some extra good bargains at this sale. The seven brood sows should prove very valuable. Some of them will have pigs at foot by sale day and others are showing heavy. Notice the advertisement on another page in this paper, and write to Mr. Plummer at Osage City, Kans., for a copy of his catalogue.

The following figures show the value of all domestic animals in the States that led all others for the year 1900:

Iowa.....	\$271,844,034	Nebraska..	142,769,629
Texas.....	236,227,934	Missouri..	151,235,363
Illinois...	186,356,020	Ohio....	123,486,134
Kansas...	186,317,248	Indiana..	105,048,528

All the other States fall below the \$100,000,000 mark. In the number of neat cattle there is a similar showing. The figures for leading States are: Texas, 9,428,196; Iowa, 5,367,630; Kansas, 4,491,078; Nebraska, 3,176,243; Illinois, 3,104,010.

News comes that the great prize-winning Angus bull, Rosegay 30708, belonging to C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., is dead. Rosegay was calved October 31, 1893. He was sired by Gay Lad 19538 and out of Rose of Emmerson 3d. He was bred by J. Evans & Son, Emerson, Iowa, and was of such superlative merit that at 4 years of age he died an undefeated champion. His owner had refused \$10,000 for him, and the sympathies of all breeders of pure-bred stock will go out to Mr. Gardner for his severe loss. Rosegay has just finished a portion of what promised to be another successful campaign of the great shows and fairs of 1902. He was shown at the Iowa State Fair and the following week at the National Show at Hamline, Minn., where he contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death. Mr. Gardner may know where to supply his place but it is doubtful.

After thirty years of active service as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Mr. J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., held a dispersion sale at his home town on Wednesday, September 15. He sold 76 head which brought him \$10,575. The 64 females averaged \$142.66 and 14 bulls averaged \$120.42, while the general average was \$139.14. The top of the sale was brought by Primrose of Dalmeny 150746, a 3-year-old Miss Ramsden bull. He was secured by Andrew Johns, Rosedale, Mo., for \$555. The top of the cow sale was the 7-year-old Shanoness 80th by Chief Violet 4th who went to Harry Witten, Trenton, Mo., for \$300. Ten of the cows brought \$200 or more each. Owing to a severe rain storm prevailing many buyers were doubtless kept at home who would otherwise have been present. It was considered a fairly good sale with the exception of a few yearling heifers which went rather cheap. Advancing age and the recent sale of his farm made the dispersion sale of cattle necessary and another old and experienced breeder steps down and out to make room for a younger man.

Thos. Teal & Son, the breeders of the prize-winning Berkshire swine, Utica, Iowa, write us that they are selling out very fast. The demand for good Berkshires is such that it is difficult to answer queries as to who can supply them in numbers and of good quality. This herd has a record of 43 firsts, 20 seconds, 8 thirds, and 10 sweepstakes in 1901 taken at seven leading State fairs. This year they have won at the Iowa State Fair second and third on boar under one year, first and second on yearling sow, first and second on sow under 1 year, second on sow pig, first on herd under 1 year, first on herd under 1 year bred by exhibitor, first on get of sire, and second on produce of sow. At the Nebraska State Fair they won second on 2-year-old boar, first on yearling boar, first and second on boar under 1 year, third on boar pig, first and second on yearling sow, first, second and third on sow under 1 year, first and third on sow pig, first on herd under 1 year, first on produce of sow, first on get of sire and sweepstakes on sow. This is the quality of stock offered by Thos. Teal & Son, whose advertising card appears on page 960.



Blodgett Bros., Beatrice, Neb., had a prize-winning herd of Chester White swine at the Nebraska State Fair which attracted a great deal of merited attention for their size, productiveness and type. They also showed at Kansas State Exposition where they were easy winners. From Topeka this herd was sent to the St. Joe Fair for exhibition and while there a snap shot was secured of the sweepstakes sow, Sensation, which shows on the right of the picture, and the first prize winner, June One, on the left, both with their litters. Perhaps this cut will serve to give a better idea of the quality of stock offered by this enterprising firm than would any verbal description. See their advertising card on page 960.

The government reports show that there is a decrease in the number of hogs now being fattened, as compared with a year ago, in every important hog-raising State, except Pennsylvania, where an increase of 1 per cent is noted. With this condition of things it is especially desirable that the farmer should know where to get hogs that will serve as the best of foundation stock for his future breeding, while they are taking care of his unprecedented corn crop. We are glad to be able to refer such inquirers to J. R. Killough &

Sons, Rural Route No. 6, Ottawa, Kans., whose advertising card appears on page 960. It will be noticed in our report of the Franklin County Fair that they captured a goodly number of ribbons in the keenest competition. This herd is headed by Ottawa Chief 28289 by Chief Eclipse by Missouri Black Chief. His first dam was Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d. He was bred by Axline, and though not in show condition, he won second in class at the Ottawa fair. This herd includes the herd boar Correct 28290 by Corrected 27156 by Corrector 26499. His dam is Axle's Perfection, who won second in sow and litter class. This boar and two fancy gilts of the same breeding are included in the sale stuff they are now offering. It is but justice to Mr. Killough to say that Miss Correct, one of these gilts, would undoubtedly have won first in class but for the fact that she had not been recorded in time to comply with the rules. Very many swine-breeders expressed pleasure and surprise at the quality of the stock exhibited by the Killoughs, and when it is remembered that they showed in competition with a prize-winning herd, it will be seen that he is offering the very best quality of stock. A letter addressed to him on Rural Route No. 6, Ottawa, will bring the pleasing information that this desirable quality of Poland-Chinas can be had at a very reasonable figure.

#### Publisher's Paragraphs.

The visitor to the beautiful park and fair grounds on the shore of Lake Conrary, near St. Joseph, Mo., will be first impressed by the neat and trim appearance of the whole place, and will ultimately conclude that the woven wire fence which surrounds the grounds is one of the great factors contributing to this appearance. Secretary Van Brunt of the Fair Association states that he has now found a fence, for the first time in the history of the fair grounds, that will stand any strain that will be put upon it. It will hold a herd of elephants and at the same time is very ornamental. This fence is manufactured by the Missouri Anchor Fence Company, St. Joseph, Mo., and has been adopted by the St. Joseph Railroad Company, for the reason that it is so strongly made that it makes a perfect fence with posts twenty-four feet apart. It will not sag.

All users of cisterns are troubled with the fouling of water and its attendant unpleasant smell, and many have been the devices intended to overcome this. The best thing of the kind that we have ever seen, is the pump manufactured by the St. Joseph Pump Company, which is made entirely of galvanized iron, with no wood in its make-up to decay and add to the odor of the water. This pump is constructed in two styles, the chain pump is supplied with a galvanized iron tube and pump-case, which makes it entirely clean and sweet at all times. The other form is a bucket pump intended to deliver a copious flow of water and at the same time give it perfect aeration. These pumps are made of 24 gauge galvanized iron, and the lifting chain is galvanized after its manufacture, so that there are no edges or spots that are not galvanized and it is thoroughly protected from rust.

There is a new order of things in the groceries and this time the farmer will be the benefactor. The Randolph Mercantile Co., of Chicago, the proprietors of which have been directly associated with the largest manufacturers and importers of groceries and provisions in the country for the past fifteen years, have begun a remarkable campaign of selling groceries direct to the consumer. As a means of advertising their house, and convincing the country population of the immense saving to be made by dealing directly with a wholesale house, they are making combination offers on groceries in which a premium is given and one of which is advertised in this issue of our paper. As the reputation of a large business is at stake, these premiums are not the class of goods usually used for such purposes, but the very best of goods in every instance and the premium alone would be priced by many dealers almost as high as the Randolph Company supplies it in connection with a large line of staple groceries. As another evidence that these people are out for business they are quoting with each of these orders the very best granulated sugar at 3 cents a pound, and there is every evidence that there is soon to be a general disturbance in grocery prices. This firm also advertises that, owing to the large stock of groceries they carry, they are able to fill nearly all orders the day they are received, which is frequently a very important matter when ordering groceries. This house is composed of thorough business men, who have had a life's training in their special field under the most favorable circumstances, and can be relied upon to keep every one of their promises. We believe that all of our readers that are in need of groceries will have a happy surprise if they will give this firm a trial.

#### Dietz Lanterns.

Readers will note that our columns contain an advertisement of the famous Dietz lanterns. The R. E. Dietz Co., of New York, has been in the lamp and lantern business about sixty years. As is the case with almost every other necessary of life, there are lanterns and lanterns, but for a steady, strong, white light, safe, reliable, and convenient in trimming, filling, and carrying, there is nothing that quite comes up to the old reliable Dietz. The lamps and lanterns are made in many different sizes and patterns adapted to every character of outdoor work. They are sold most everywhere by hardware dealers, but readers interested should write to the company at the address given in the advertisement and secure a copy of the descriptive catalogue and determine which of the many is best suited to their particular uses. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

#### Famous Four-Burr Mills.

The Iowa Grinder and Steamer Works, Waterloo, Iowa, was prominently located on the State fair grounds at Des Moines this year, where stockmen and farmers were enabled to see their famous four-burr, all-purpose mills in motion. The advertisement of this anti-friction grinder begins with the present issue of Kansas Farmer. A little later we shall present a fine large illustration of this mill. In view of this fact we should like to be assured that a large number of interested Kansas farmers had written for the Iowa Grinder and

Steamer Works catalogue. This catalogue furnishes matter of vital interest to every feeder of hogs and cattle in this State. The two-horse mill has a capacity for grinding 30 to 50 bushels per hour. It is the mill for the small feeder and general farmer. A smaller sized mill grinds from 8 to 15 bushels per hour. The catalogue illustrates and describes all sizes of mills, also the popular steamers and farm boilers manufactured by this firm. Don't go unposted, but write a card for this handy little catalogue and learn the value of the foodstuffs raised on your farm when intelligently manipulated. See what your neighbors are doing. Read illustrated advertisement elsewhere in this paper. A Kansas farm is a veritable gold mine if we but have the proper tools for digging.

#### IMPURITY AT FAIRS.

(Continued from page 939.)

pany that is of this stamp? Why do not you and such men as you determine to have decent fairs or withhold your support if decent ones are not on program?

I like the KANSAS FARMER, and have always thought the men at the head of it were straight, clean men.

These Midways have attractions usually of the most hellish smell, and it makes me sick to think of people who profess decency or Christianity giving them aid by helping in any way a fair association that is willing for "money, anything for money," to shove these things on to men, women, boys, and girls.

Wake up a little, my friend. Don't be blind with eyes that you can see with. Yours for purity in private as well as public. JOHN FOX, JR.

Florence, Marion County. Our friend has not read the KANSAS FARMER editorial "Observations on Last Week's Exposition" carefully if he failed to note severe disapproval of the characteristics which he justly criticizes. That the fair was a financial success independently of these iniquities is certainly cause for congratulation. It is also cause for congratulation on the part of all good people that the iniquities cost the management more in dollars and cents than the treasury realized from them. But surely our friend will not, on second thought, object to giving credit due to the management for its success in bringing together an exhibition of excellent live stock and in so efficiently managing this exhibition as to pay expenses and a little margin for a beginning next year.

Is there valid objection to giving credit where credit is due, even to those who may not measure up to our ideals in all respects? This is not a world of perfect people. Indeed, if there are any perfect people in it the KANSAS FARMER has not the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Let us appreciate what is done well; let us condemn sparingly; let charity guide us; "let him that is without fault cast the first stone."

The KANSAS FARMER hopes that the Kansas fairs of the future will be as free from iniquities as was the Missouri State Fair of 1902. When farmers are assured of this, managements may have the patronage of farmers. Until this is assured, fairs will have to get along without much of an outpouring from the farms.

The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a pamphlet listing business openings along its lines. This should prove very convenient to persons seeking locations in any kind of business. It would not be wise to rush to any of the points named and begin operations without investigation, but the pamphlet is a fairly good guide to opportunities to investigate. Persons interested should write to E. L. Lomax, G. P. T. A., Omaha, Neb.

The farmer who failed to sow a liberal area of alfalfa during the last half of August and first half of September this year can not regret the present unusually fine season for bringing forward the young plants, but he has less cause for rejoicing than his lucky neighbor who got a good acreage started.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan, the great financier, will try to defeat the nomination of President Roosevelt to succeed himself. His alleged reason is the President's efforts to have the great corporations obey the law. The outcome of such a fight ought not to be problematical.

Of sales of cattle at Kansas City reported last Monday, 2,346 were cows and heifers, 1,781 other cattle, and 406 calves. In the Texas division the report shows 652 cows and heifers, 366 steers, and 141 calves. The proportion of female stock is large in both divisions.

President Roosevelt has been obliged to postpone his Western trip on account of complications which have arisen from an injury to his knee re-

ceived at the time of a collision of a trolley car with the carriage in which he was riding from one town to another in New England. Kansas was preparing to extend to him a hearty greeting and to entertain him over Sunday this week.

Butter-makers are congratulating their patrons on the advancing prices of butter and are attributing the advance to the operation of the new oleo law.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt., are extensive manufacturers of dairy machinery, and notably the improved U. S. Cream Separators, which are regularly advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. A recent issue of the Bellows Falls Times says: "The contract for building a new machine shop 60 by 172 feet, two stories high with a basement 17 by 113 feet, for the Vermont Farm Machine Company has been awarded to E. I. Kilburn of this place. Work will be begun at once and the building pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The new shop will be located to the west of the present main building and will add greatly to the manufacturing capacity of the company. The new addition to the main building 40 by 60 feet and three stories high has just been completed. A storehouse four stories high to be located along the line of the electric road and so arranged that freight cars can be backed into the building for loading is a possibility of the near future. It was only last winter that this company built and equipped a handsome new office building. All these changes and additions give the Vermont Farm Machine Company one of the largest and best equipped manufacturing plants in New England. Expansion of this nature is certainly a good thing for the town and no doubt will prove a good thing for the company."

#### One Fare for the Round Trip

to Boston and return, via Nickel Plate Road, October 7th to 11th, account meeting of Brotherhood of St. Andrews. By depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c., extended return limit of November 12th may be obtained. Though vestibuled sleeping-cars and first-class service in every respect. Cheap rates to all New England points. Write John Y. Calahan, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (No. 49)

## THE ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET



Contains three tin-lined Flour Chests; Kneading Board; Bread and Meat Cutting Boards; fine tin Spice Boxes; six Small Drawers; two Large Drawers; one Cupboard and seven shelves; 3 feet 2 inches wide, 25 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches high, a little less floor space than a kitchen table. Ask your Furniture Dealer for a descriptive circular or write for one to the

MINNEAPOLIS FURNITURE CO. Minneapolis, Minn

No. 15 Only \$6.70

\$4.60 Guaranteed Oak, No. 11

for coal, wood and lignite, larger sized Oaks and Ranges, Cooks and Heaters in all styles at factory prices, save you nearly one half, stoves shipped subject to examination at your depot on receipt of \$1. if not exactly as represented and satisfactory your money refunded.

CATALOGUE FREE.

\$4.60 Empire Stove Manufacturing Co. Minneapolis, Minn., and Box 752, Kansas City, Mo.

\$4 DAY to man with rig to represent us in the country. Steady job. No experience necessary. Send stamp for particulars. PEERLESS CO. Kansas City, Mo.



### The Hutchinson "State Fair."

The second annual fair of the Central Kansas Fair Association, was held at Hutchinson last week. This fair has been exploited as the "State Fair" for the reason that last year it was the big fair of Kansas, and while many county and district fair associations cancelled their dates owing to the severe drought of July, 1901, this plucky association proceeded to hold a fair which was a financial success. Early in the present year they announced that they would hold the State Fair of Kansas and it is therefore gratifying to announce the success of the event just closed.

As a matter of fact, Kansas has never had a State Fair in reality, although a number of fairs have been held in the past two decades that had some leading features of a State character. But Kansas will never have a complete State Exposition of her wonderful and varied resources until some permanent location is selected and the enterprise has the State permanently behind it, so that suitable grounds and buildings may be erected to fitly accommodate a representative display.

The Hutchinson fair just closed was a fairly good State show of improved stock. The attendance was very good and confined largely to the farmers and stockmen of Southwestern Kansas, who manifested an intense interest in the fine-stock display. Every exhibitor of live-stock was exceptionally well pleased by reason of the unusually large number of sales made at remunerative prices.

The location of the grounds at Hutchinson is splendid and convenient, but the accommodations in the way of buildings are utterly inadequate for the purpose of live-stock display; however, the management proposes to remedy this defect in future shows.

The general live-stock display compared favorably with that of the Kansas State Exposition, the week previous, with the exception of horses, dairy cattle, Berkshire and Chester White swine, all other classes ran about the same.

For the encouragement of Kansas exhibitors, it was the opinion of experts who had visited the Western circuit of State Fairs that there was as good a showing of the various breeds represented here as was shown at any State Fair this season; the only difference in favor of the other State Fairs was in numbers and a more extensive fitting for show. The quality and the breeding of the fine-stock shown here will equally compare with that shown at any other State Fair.

Exhibitors of fine stock were exceedingly well pleased with the treatment by the management, and especially gratified in having competent judges to make the awards in the various classes.

The jury of the awards who placed the premiums were the best obtainable anywhere in the country. L. McWhorter of Aledo, Ill., who has been the expert judge of Aberdeen cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, placed the ribbons in the Angus class and also assisted in judging the Herefords and grand sweepstakes. Mr. Ed. Patterson of Bell Air, Mo., the manager of the Shorthorn herd owned by C. E. Leonard, the president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, placed the Shorthorn ribbons and assisted in the other classes. George T. Donaldson of Marion, Kan., placed the ribbons in the Hereford classes assisted by the other cattle judges.

The expert judge in the horse department was H. F. Avery, of Wakefield, Kan., of the firm of Henry Avery & Son, one of the oldest breeders of Percheron horses in the West.

In the swine department, George W. Truesdell of Lyons, an old experienced judge, placed the ribbons for all breeds of swine.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The Kansas breeders of Shorthorn cattle were A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; Stratton & Son, Walton; J. F. Stodder, Burden, and T. K. Tomson, and Sons, Dover, Kan. The cattle of the last named firm were in the best show ring shape, while the other herds generally lacked finish. The awards caused satisfaction, from spectators and breeders alike. The Tomsons entered no aged cattle whatever. Stodder's stock made an excellent showing, the awards were:

Bull, 3 years or over—Stratton first on Dandy Cuff 2nd, only entry.  
Bull, 2 years and under 3—Stodder first on Aylesbury Duke, only entry.  
Yearling bull—4 entries—Tomson's Darling Knight; Stodder's David Barnpton second, and Kansas Prince third.  
Bull calf—5 entries—Tomson's Belted Knight first; Stodder's Prince Challenger second; Sponsler's 1st Duke of Hillscrest third.

Aged cow—Stodder, first on Coral. (This cow was first at Chanute, Fredonia and Newkirk, O. T.) Stodder's Constance of Silver Creek second; Sponsler's Glen Rosabelle third.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—Stodder first with Columbia, only entry.

Yearling heifer—Tomson's May Sterne 6th first; Tomson's Elder Lawn Victoria, second; Tomson's Tidy Girl third.

Heifer calf—4 entries—Tomson first on Rose Sterne 8th and second on 7th Mary of Elderslawn (Topeka awards reversed). Stodder's Oxford Bloom 12th was third.

Champion bull—First prize \$20., to T. K. Tomson and Sons, Belted Knight.

Champion female—Only first prize winners competing, was awarded to Rose Sterne 8th owned by T. K. Tomson and Sons.

Exhibitor's herd—First prize \$40 to J. F. Stodder.

Breeders young herd—First prize \$40, to T. K. Tomson and Sons; second prize \$20, to J. F. Stodder.

Get of one sire four animals, either sex or age—First prize \$30 to T. K. Tomson and Sons' Gallant Knight; second prize \$15, to J. F. Stodder's Gwendoline Prince.

Produce of one cow, two animals either sex any age—First prize \$15, to T. K. Tomson and Sons' Rose Sterne 2nd; second prize \$8, to J. F. Stodder's Coral.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Two Kansas herds were represented in this class, representing two of the strongest herds in the West, Parrish & Miller, Hudson, and Anderson & Findlay, Iola.

The awards were as follows:  
Aged bull—Anderson & Findlay first with Pacific and third with Conqueror A.; Parrish & Miller second with Hale Lad.

Bull, 2 and under 3 years—No entries.

Yearling bull—Parrish & Miller first on Gay Lad; Anderson & Findlay second on

Mad Monitor; Parrish & Miller third on Coquette F.

Bull calf—Parrish & Miller first with Hale Lad 4th, only entry.

Aged cow—Parrish & Miller first with Lady Tweedmouth; third with Sunflower Hope; Anderson second with Coquette 16th, and fourth with Coquette 7th.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—Parrish & Miller first with Chicago Queen, second with Sunflower Girl 4th; Anderson third with Enough 4th, fourth with Wettamoo.

Yearling heifer—Parrish & Miller first with Sweet Violate (never defeated in the ring), second with Sunflower Happy 2nd, third with Sunflower Mary 4th; Anderson fourth with Jacinth, fifth with Onida, sixth with Ideal 22nd.

Heifer calf—Parrish & Miller first and third, Anderson second and fourth.

Champion bull—First prize winners competing first prize \$25, to Anderson & Findlay's Pacific.

Champion female—First prize winners competing first prize \$25, to Parrish & Miller's Lady Tweedmouth.

Exhibitor's herd, 1 bull and 4 females—first prize \$25, to Parrish & Miller's herd headed by Hale Lad; second prize \$12, to Anderson & Findlay's herd headed by Pacific.

Breeders young herd—First prize \$20, to Parrish & Miller's herd headed by Sunflower Gay Lad.

Get of one sire, four animals—First and second prizes to Parrish & Miller on Hale Lad; third to Anderson & Findlay on Monitor of A.

Produce of one cow, two animals, either sex—First to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Hope; second to Anderson & Findlay on Jacinth.

#### HEREFORDS.

The show of the Hereford cattle led all others as to number and thirty-seven head were on exhibition by the following Kansas breeders: B. D. Miller of Bluff City, Kan.; Moses Bros. & Clayton of Great Bend; L. P. Larson of Powhattan, and J. A. Larson of Everest.

The awards are as follows:  
Aged bull—One entry, first prize to J. A. Larson's Hessoid 54th.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First prize to Moses Bros. & Clayton on Lord Kitchener; second to L. R. Larson's Cavalier 2nd; third to B. D. Miller's Perfection.

Yearling bull—A strong ring with seven entries; first prize to B. D. Miller's Lucky; second to J. A. Larson's Plainview Hessoid; third to F. P. Larson's Monarch; fourth to B. D. Miller's Headlight.

Bull under 1 year—First to J. A. Larson's Plainview Hessoid 14th; second to B. D. Miller; third to Moses Bros. & Clayton.

Aged cow—First to J. A. Larson's Louisa; second to L. P. Larson's Augusta; third to Moses Bros. & Clayton's Evon; fourth same on Lucy 2nd.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First to J. A. Larson's Miranda; second L. P. Larson's Lady May; third Moses Bros. & Clayton.

Yearling heifer—Six entries—First to J. A. Larson's Estalina; second L. P. Larson's Estelle; third and fourth to Moses Bros. & Clayton.

Heifer calf—First to J. A. Larson; second and third to Moses Bros. & Clayton; fourth to L. P. Larson.

Champion bull—First prize winners competing—First prize, \$20, awarded to Moses Bros. & Clayton on Lord Kitchener.

Champion female—First prize winners competing for \$20, prize, awarded to J. A. Larson's Estalina.

Exhibitor's herd, one bull and four females—First prize to J. A. Larson's herd headed by Hessoid 54th; second to L. P. Larson's herd headed by Cavalier 2nd; third to Moses Bros. & Clayton headed by Lord Kitchener.

Breeders young herd—First to Moses Bros. & Clayton; no other entries.

Get of one sire, four animals of either sex—First to B. D. Miller's Newt; second to Moses Bros. & Clayton's Oregon.

Produce of one cow, four animals of either sex—First to Moses Bros. & Clayton on Lucy 2nd second to B. D. Miller on Lucy Bell; third to Moses Bros. & Clayton on Cherry.

#### GALLOWAYS.

The competition in this class was made by Kansas' best herds of S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, and W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls. The awards were:

Aged bull—First to S. M. Croft & Sons on Kilroy.

Bull 2 and under 3—First to W. G. McCandless on Paul Neeler.

Yearling bull—First to Croft & Sons on Silver Top.

Bull calf—First to McCandless on Wild Tom; second to Croft & Sons on Castle-milk.

Aged cow—First to Croft & Sons on Viola of Wavertree; second to McCandless on Lady Clare.

Heifer, 2 and under 3—First to Croft & Sons; second to McCandless.

Heifer calf—First to McCandless; second to Croft & Sons.

Exhibitor's herd, prize \$30.—First to Croft & Sons on herd headed by Gilroy 1st.

Young herd—First prize \$30 to Croft & Sons headed by Roscoe 2nd.

Get of one sire, four animals—McCandless on Cvrus.

Produce of one cow, two animals either sex—One prize \$10, to McCandless on Beauty.

SWEETSTAKES PRIZES FOR CATTLE.

This was the sensational show of the cattle department as all of the best breeds were in competition. The judges in this class were George F. Donaldson of Marion, Kansas, and L. McWhorter of Aledo, Ill., as referee. The crowd in attendance was very large and owing to the intense interest from the stockmen interested in the various breeds the judges had a very difficult performance in making the awards.

The first ring of the general hoppedrome competition consisted of four animals of either sex, under 4 years old the get of one sire. The entries in this ring were the Angus cattle of Parrish & Miller and Anderson & Findlay; Shorthorns of Tomson & Sons and J. F. Stodder; Herefords of Moses Bros. & Clayton and B. D. Miller. The first prize, \$30., was awarded to T. K. Tomson & Sons on get of Gallant Knight; second prize, \$20, to Parrish & Miller's Angus the get of Hale Lad.

Grand sweepstakes bull any age or breed, in this ring there were three Hereford bulls, three Angus and one Shorthorn; first prize of \$15, went to Anderson & Findlay's Angus Bull Conqueror; second prize to T. K. Tomson's bull Daring Knight.

Grand sweepstakes cow, any age or breed,



### The Old Reliable Anti-Friction Four-Burr Mogul Mills

No gearing; no friction. Thousands in use. Four-horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour; two-horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. We make a full line of FEED MILLS, best ever sold, including the famous Iowa Grinder No. 2 for \$12.50. Send for free Catalogue.

Manufactured and sold by the IOWA GRINDER and STEAMER WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

there were entered for this three Angus, two Herefords and two Shorthorns: first prize, \$10, to the Shorthorn cow Rose Sterne 6th, owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons; second prize \$8 to the Hereford cow Augusto 2nd, owned by L. P. Larson.

Grand sweepstakes herd all breeds competing; first prize \$30, to the Angus herd of Parrish & Miller headed by Hale Lad; second prize, \$20, to J. A. Larson's Hereford herd headed by Hessoid 54th.

The complete list of live-stock exhibits follow:

#### HORSE DEPARTMENT.

J. W. & J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kas., were the "whole thing" in the Percheron class. Their great French stallion Casino, sweepstakes winner in France in 1901 and also at the Missouri State Fair this year, won first in every class here yesterday. H. W. Avery of Wakefield, Kas., acted as judge, and it did not take him long to place Casino first. With second and third, however, it was a different matter. The Robisons took every first premium in which they entered. Their showing of mare was excellent. Percheron awards were:

Aged stallion, 3 entries—Robison first on Casino, C. S. Spohr, Rome, Kas., second on Kansas Lad.

Stallion, 2 and under 3 years—Robison first on Perfection.

Stallion, 1 and under 2 years—Robison first on Nicodeme, Spohr second on Cash Down.

Horse colt—Robison first on Reverette.

Brood mare, offspring shown—Robison first on Bijou.

Filly, 3 and under 4—Robison first on Carnotta.

Filly, 2 and under 3—Robison first on Frivole (a mare just imported from France).

Yearling filly—Robison first on Fauvette.

Filly, under 1 year—Robison first on Sultana.

Frisinger Bros. of Decatur, Ind., took all premiums offered on Belgian drafts.

O. F. & W. G. Barr, Buhler, Kas., won second on road stallion, Mr. Cockey, Hutchinson, won first on Richard. Willit Bros., Reno County, Kas., won premiums on draft colt, under 1 year, brood mare and aged mare.

#### POLAND-CHINAS.

The Poland-Chinas showed the most entries, among the competing breeders being W. E. Nichols, Sedgewick, Kas.; A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kas.; F. J. Knappenberger, Penalosa, Kan.; F. S. Fulton, Sedgewick, William Maguire, Haven; F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson; Groves & Draper, Stafford; John D. Marshall, Walton, and Harry Lunt, Burden. Owing to the incomplete catalogues, John D. Marshall did not know there were herd premiums offered and consequently did not bring his herd animals to the fair. This cut him out of several entries. The awards in Poland-Chinas were:

Aged boar, 3 entries—Nichols first on Big Perfection, F. P. Maguire second.

Boar, 1 and under 2 years—Knappenberger first, William Maguire second.

Boar, 6 and under 12 months—Lunt first on Lady's Look No Farther, Grove & Draper second.

Boar pig—William Maguire first, Marshall second on Lunt's King.

Aged sow—4 entries—Marshall first on Fingers Off, Nichols second on Winnie I Know.

Yearling sow—Marshall first on Foley's Kellogg, Lunt second on Teddy's Chick.

Sow, 6 months under 12—Knappenberger first, Nichols second.

Sow pig—Nichols first, Lunt second on daughter of Look No Farther.

Herd—Nichols first headed by Big Perfection, Lunt second headed by Ladies Look No Farther.

Sweepstakes sow—Marshall's Fingers Off.

Sweepstakes boar—Nichols' Big Perfection.

#### DUROC JERSEYS.

H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., and W. R. Crowe, Hutchinson, were the only competitors. The awards were:

Aged boar—Crowe first on Gem's Victor, second on Unnamed.

Yearling boar—Crowe first on Honest Abe, Hague second on Mangold.

Boar, 6 and under 12 months—Crowe first Hague second on Big Chief.

Boar pig—Hague first on Savannah Duke, second on Victor.

Aged sow—Hague first on Golden H, Crowe second on Golden.

Yearling sow—Hague first on Red Itcse, Crowe second on Red Bird.

Sow, 6 and under 12 months—Hague first on Pride of All, Crowe second.

Sow pig—Hague first on Daisy Perfection, Crowe second.

Herd—Hague first on herd headed by Savannah Duke, Crowe second by Gem's Victor.

Sweepstakes boar—Crowe's Gem's Victor.

Sweepstakes sow—Hague's Golden H.

There was only one Berkshire exhibitor, George Rummell of Hutchinson, so he took all premiums in the classes filled out. No Chester Whites were shown.

Grand sweepstakes boar, any age or breed—5 entries—Crowe, Duroc, won on Gem's Victor.

Grand sweepstakes sow, any age or breed—4 entries—Marshall, Poland-China, won on Fingers Off (winner at Sedalia).

Grand sweepstakes sow and 5 sucking pigs, any breed, \$100 prize, to F. P. Maguire on Perfection U. S.

Grand sweepstakes boar and 5 of his get, and breed, \$100 prize, to F. P. Maguire's Poland-China boar, Senior I Know.

#### SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

The display of sheep was not large as compared with the other live-stock departments. W. G. McCandless of Cottonwood Falls, Kas., made quite a display of 100-wild rams and received first premium in each class.

The most complete display of sheep was made by Marshall & Hague of Walton, Kas. They made a full show of Shropshire sheep both in pure bred and grade classes and received altogether eleven first prizes and four second.

In the sweepstakes class, ram of any age \$8 was awarded to W. G. McCandless and sweepstakes ewe prize, \$4., went to Marshall & Hague.

Mr. John Kinkel of Hutchinson acted as judge in the sheep department to the entire satisfaction of the exhibitors.

#### HUTCHINSON FAIR NOTES.

S. M. Croft & Son, of Bluff City, Kan., who made a strong show of Galloway cattle at the fair, also breeds Southdown sheep, of which he has quite a number of rams for sale. Not long ago he topped the Kansas City market 40 cents in the sale of forty-two lambs which sold for \$6.50 per hundred-weight.

Luring the Central Fair at Hutchinson, G. D. Stratton & Son, of Walton, Kansas, who made a show of Shorthorn cattle, sold two yearling heifers to Dr. Stewart of Hutchinson for \$500.

J. A. Larson, of Everest, Kan., the leading exhibitor of Hereford cattle at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs, sold one of the young bulls in his show herd, Plain View Hessoid 13th, while at Hutchinson to Des Maries Bros, Lakeland, Kansas, for \$195.

Mr. A. L. Sponsler, the superintendent of the cattle department, and Mr. Ed. M. Moore, secretary, deserve much credit for the success of the general fine stock display of the fair. It was through their personal efforts that such a representative showing was made.

The department of horticulture was a good local showing, but hardly in the State fair class. Hon. W. H. Barnes of Topeka, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, placed the awards. In the large display of no less than twenty varieties of apples, first premium went to J. J. Measer of Hutchinson and second to E. Rayl, same place.

Harry E Lunt, Burden, Kansas, made a very creditable show of Poland-Chinas, in which he was successful in both the show ring and in the representative sales, made during the week, of breeding stock. He also made a show of his Barred Plymouth Rocks, and received first on hen and pullet and second on cock and pen.

F. J. Knappenberger, Penalosa, Kan., made a very creditable showing of Poland-Chinas, and in the yearling class he won first on Hadley's Perfection, which he afterwards sold to David Thomas of Hutchinson for \$75. He also sold two very fine gilts sired by Hadley's Model, one which won first in class under a year, to A. P. Wright of Valley Center for \$100.

One of the interesting visitors at the Hutchinson State Fair, was Phillip Walker of Moline, Kansas, one of the largest breeders and dealers in jacks in the West. He reports a recent sale to E. A. Copeland of Washington territory. He says that the sales during the present year have been unusually numerous and at very satisfactory figures. He expects to make a general display at the leading Western fairs next year.

One of the most interesting displays in the way of windmills shown at the fairs this year was that of the Lowell Windmill, as exhibited by N. I. McDowell, Secretary of the Lowell Windmill Manufacturing Co., Salina, Kan. His mill is something that is especially adapted to the needs of the Kansas stockmen, as a consequence he was kept busy explaining the merits of the mill to a constant crowd of farmers every day during the fair.

Hon. D. J. Fair, vice-president of the Central Kansas Fair Association, is generally known as the great lumber merchant of southwestern Kansas; but he is also one of the largest farmers and stock raisers in that part of the State. He ordinarily raises about 500 calves each year. He, in connection with some of his neighbors sold eleven cars of two-year-old steers at \$450 per hundred weight to H. H. Harris & Son, Champaign, Ill.

F. P. Maguire, of Hutchinson, Kan., the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, was superintendent of the swine department, and proved himself quite an efficient man for the place, and none of the exhibitors objected to his making a show for himself, and he was quite successful as will be seen by the awards made, especially in the sweepstakes class. In addition to his many other duties he sold eleven head of Poland-Chinas, ranging in price from \$18. to \$30.

J. F. Stodder, of Burden Kan., shared the honors with T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, in making the show for the Shorthorn breed of cattle in Kansas this year. He was a very easy second on young stock and first in the aged class. He was particularly strong on the get of his herd bull, Gwendoline Prince, and the heifer Oxford Bloom, which were practically invincible. During the fair at Hutchinson he sold to the State of Kansas for the State Reford School, two bull calves for \$250. They were the get of Gwendoline Prince. At the Oklahoma and other Kansas fairs Mr. Stodder's cattle have carried off the bulk of first premiums and sweepstakes.

Jno. Marriage of Eagle Canyon Ranch, Mullinville, Kiowa County, Kansas, had a unique display of what he calls "marriage cattle." He is undertaking to develop a dual purpose breed of cattle suitable for the ranges of the Southwest. They are a lot of red-colored polled cattle, bred with reference to their quality as good rustlers, hardiness, with good coats and hair and adapted to the change of climate on the range. The showing made attracted great attention and Mr. Marriage was kept busy explaining his mode of development to the crowds of interested stockmen. He keeps a record of these cattle and expects in time to have a distinct dual purpose breed of cattle.



# The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

## NIGHT ON THE FARM.

Now all clucked home to their feather beds  
Are the velvety chicks of the downy heads,  
In the old Dutch style with the beds above,  
All under the wings of a hovering love,  
With a few chinked in, as plump as wrens,  
Around the edge of the ruffled hens!

With nose in the grass the dog keeps guard,  
With long-drawn breaths in the old farm-yard  
The cattle stand on the scattered straw,  
And cease the swing of the under jaw.

The cat's eyes shine in the currant bush,  
Dew in the grass and stars in the hush,  
And over the marsh the lightning-bug  
Is swinging his lamp to the bull-frog's chug.

And the slender chaps in the greenish tights,  
That jingle and trill the sleigh-bells nights,  
The shapes with the padded feet prowling round  
And the crescent moon has run aground,

And the inky beetles blot the night  
And have blundered out the candle-light!

And everywhere the pillows fair  
Are printed with heads of tumbled hair,  
Time walks the house with a clocktick tread,  
Without and within the farm's abed!

—Selected.

## A Kansas Boy's Two Weeks in Colorado.

H. L. C.

The train had dragged over the level plains of western Kansas and eastern Colorado all day. I felt as if I could not stand the monotony much longer, and sat gazing westward out of the car window, hoping to see Pike's Peak looming up into the sky. When I had watched for several hours I saw what looked to be a low line of clouds hovering along the horizon. With great disappointment I decided that these were the mountains.

The train went nearer and nearer the mountains, making their cloud-like peaks change and grow larger until they looked like hills, rather larger than any I had seen before. This was as close as I had got to them when I arrived in Denver, and I made no nearer acquaintance with them while there.

After spending two enjoyable weeks visiting in Denver, I set out for a trip to Leadville, the city among the clouds. On this trip I got really among the mountains, for the first time, and I was more than repaid for all my first disappointments. My train went through the Royal Gorge, or the Grand Canon of the Arkansas Valley. After once getting into it, the scenery is stupendous. Looking straight up hundreds of feet, you see rock! rock! rock! nothing but rock—just one large, continuous red rock, rugged with large crevices and immense out-jutting spurs. At the bottom a stream flows along, sometimes quietly but more often rushing in swift currents over the stones.

I have not half described that Gorge! Such scenery is too great for my vocabulary. It was even too great for my comprehension.

More scenery can be seen in a short time near Colorado Springs and Manitou than at any other place that I visited. While I was there, I walked up both the North and the South Cheyenne canons. The rock in these canons seems to be of the same formation as in the Royal Gorge, but it is not so immense. Up the South Canon are the Seven Falls, which, when I saw them were very beautiful, but the water was very low and it was said that sometimes they are much more imposing. Wooden steps lead up by the side of the Falls out of the Canon to Cheyenne Mount, at the top of which, if you want to climb it, (and most people do,) may be seen Helen Hunt's grave.

At Manitou I saw Williams' Canon, (which is much the same as the others, except that it is of somewhat different formation,) the Mineral Springs, and the Garden of the Gods. There are some very peculiar and large rocks in the Garden of the Gods, but I had seen such great scenery that I was a little disappointed here. I didn't have the pleasure of the novel trip up Pike's Peak. There is a wonderful cog railroad up the steep incline, which takes you to the top in a few hours, but for this I had not the money. Many people walk up, but this takes at least twenty-four hours, and for this I had not the time.

I must be getting back to Kansas, to the plain, monotonous country, where land is fertile and corn is raised, and you don't have to buy potatoes and eggs by the pound, and where the farmers ride to town in automobiles.

## Outlines.

We found these "Outlines" in an ancient magazine. They seemed good enough to repeat:

A man sat reading a book. What he thought that he read was this: Two quantities which constantly tend toward equality while the hypothesis approaches its ultimate form, and of which the difference, in the course of approach, becomes less than any finite magnitude, are ultimately equal.

But what he really read was this: Seraphina—Seraphina—Seraphina—Seraphina.

A mouse saw his shadow on the wall. Said he, "I am larger than an elephant; I will go forth and conquer the world." At that moment he espied a cat. In the next he had slipped through a hole in the wall.

Every day from the time he was a boy, a man walked alone in a quiet place, and thought. And he doubted not it was the same man who had walked there for so many years. But at length he came to know that the same man had not walked there twice.

Death came to a door, and knocked. Seeing it was Death, they barred the door. But Death broke down the bars, and entered, taking away whom he would.

Death came to another door, and knocked. Seeing it was Death, they opened wide the door, and welcomed him. At this Death turned his back and went, saying, "Who desires me, I desire not."

Two plowed in a field. One plowed straight keeping his eyes open upon the ground. No weeds grew, and he gathered great stores of corn. When he died, his son inherited much land. He lived in comfort, and plowed in his father's fields.

The other's furrows were not straight. At times he stopped to listen to the lark, or to admire a flower that grew upon a weed. He knew the names of plants, and their times of flowering. He knew the names of the stars, also. He died, owning no goods or lands. His son inherited his father's poverty.

The son inherited also his father's love of nature. And he became a great artist, whose name and fame spread over two continents.

## Unique Abyssinia.

In the mountainous heart of the ancient Ethiopia, that land of mystery, traditions of which have come down to us on monuments as old as civilization, the country that we know as Abyssinia, but which its inhabitants still designate as Ethiopia, are preserved customs, traditions, and modes of life that go back forty centuries or more for their origin. Here, on a lofty plateau, ribbed and encompassed by mountains and surrounded by deserts, Menelek II, "King of the Kings of Ethiopia and Conquering Lion of Judah," holds sway over a people of mixed race, somewhat savage, largely barbarous, and perhaps a little civilized. He and his queen possess the rugged primitive virtue of unconquerable pride and independence, and their people seem to share it.

When Italy a few years ago attempted to trick Abyssinia into accepting a protectorate under a construction of a treaty that was never meant, Taitu, the spirited wife of Menelek, declared to the Italian envoy: "We, too, have our pride of independence. Abyssinia will never be subject to any power." She proposed a new treaty of two articles, the first abrogating the disputed clause of the treaty of Uchali (1889) which had caused the misunderstanding, and the second declaring, "His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia engages himself to the government of His Majesty the King of Italy never to cede his territory to any European power, nor to conclude any treaty, nor to accept any protectorate." This determined and defiant attitude brought on the war with Italy that proved so disastrous to the Italian arms and forced from the ambitious Mediterranean power, in the treaty of Adis Abeba, October 26, 1896, an unconditional recognition of the independence of Abyssinia.

We can not refuse respect to the spirit that dictated this determined assertion of an immemorial independence, nor to the courage and persistence of the Abyssinian armies that so thoroughly defeated the trained troops of a modern European power of the first rank. These modern Abyssinians seem to have lost little of the old warlike vigor which made their progenitors, the "blameless Ethiopians," a shadow upon ancient Egypt, and held for them the respect and fear of the nations of antiquity.

Ancient Ethiopia was inhabited by many tribes and races in different

stages of barbarism. The country known to us as Abyssinia, a name given to it by the Arabs, is its direct descendant and comprises territory of 150,000 square miles, between the 35th and 45th degrees of east longitude and the 5th and 15th parallels of north latitude, with an estimated population of 3,500,000. It very early drew in elements of civilization from Arabia, from which it was separated in olden times only by the narrow straits of Bab el Mandeb. It is, therefore, rich in associations with the civilizations of the old East. Shoa, one of its kingdoms, is reputed to be the ancient Sheba, and Menelek II, who was ras (prince) of Shoa before he became negus of Abyssinia, claims direct descent from an early Menelek, who was a son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. If ancient descent, and especially descent from Israel's somewhat overrated tyrant, justifies pride of birth, the present royal house of Abyssinia may arrogate to itself a high place among the world's royalties.

Christianity of the primitive type was brought into Abyssinia from Alexandria, in the fourth century of our era, and has remained there, primitive still, a somewhat sanguinary and barbaric Christianity, held fast by the people against the waves of Mohammedan attack, and in the midst of surrounding Mohammedanism and heathenism. If the possession of Christianity, even of a somewhat deficient moral type, gives a touchstone to civilization, Abyssinia belongs to the fellowship of Christian nations and deserves their sympathy and support. The rite of the Abyssinian church is older than that of Rome or Moscow. Its head, the Abuna, is a Copt commissioned and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, though his ecclesiastical power is shared by a native prelate, the Echegeheh, who is at the head of the monastic orders.—From "King of the Kings of Ethiopia," by Edwin A. Start, in September Chautauquan.

## The Foreign Quarter of New York.

Few people realize what a large foreign population there is in New York. The following extract from an article on New York City, from the October PEARSON'S, gives a comprehensive idea of the foreign quarters:

"As to the international character of the population of New York, it is one of the largest German cities in the world. The native Germans number 322,343; including people of German parentage, it is said to be the third largest German city. The Irish number 275,102; the Russian and Poles, from which the Jewish population of the Ghetto mainly is drawn, 188,000. There are about 100,000 people in New York who can not speak English. Many of these belong to the large Italian population. Last year 136,455 Italian immigrants landed at the port of New York, the total immigration through this port for the year ending July 1st being 493,380, the largest on record. The foreign population of New York, with its churches, clubs, societies, and other institutions, give New York such a cosmopolitan character that you can worship in almost any language and swear in as many more, and be understood."

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## FOR THE LITTLE ONES

### PUSSY WILLOWS.

Pussy willows, pussy willows, tell me true,  
Do the Brownies fashion little gowrfs for you?  
Else why is it with the blue birds every year  
All in gray like Quaker ladies you appear?

Pussy willows, pussy willows, of the spring,  
Do you know the happy song the robins sing?  
Do they tell you of their nests among the trees,  
Rocking, rocking like a cradle in the breeze?

Pussy willows, pussy willows, by the brook,  
Turn your pretty downy heads this way and look.  
Can you tell me if the golden butterflies  
Are but woodland fairies, sporting in disguise?

Pussy willows, pussy willows, 'neath the hill,  
Where the breath of apple blossoms lingers still,  
Does the perfume, as it's blown across the field,  
Tell you of the love the winged petals yield?

Pussy willows, pussy willows of the May—  
If perchance we find you ling'ring by the way—  
Tell me who has changed the velvet buds we've seen,  
Into swaying tassels, golden brown and green?

Ah, you downy pussy willows that I love,  
With your little gowns all colored like the dove,  
Naught of nature's secrets will you ever tell,  
So reluctantly I'll bid you all farewell.

—Ex.

### A Naughty Cat.

H. M. ATWATER.

"Aha! what is this?" purred Tabby Longclaws. "Milk? yes, fresh, sweet, delicious milk! But why is it in this pitcher, so tall and so narrow at the top? I must think a moment."

Tabby scratched her ear and meditated.

"Yesterday, and day before, and day before that, it was in a tin pail. As soon as the milkman went away I pushed off the cover with my nose and paws, and lapped—and lapped—and lapped. To-day, the milk is in this tall pitcher. Why is this thus?"

Again she paused and scratched her ear.

"I really believe those great awkward creatures with whom I live, and who give themselves such airs because they are 'human beings'—as if human beings were of any use except to provide cats with comfortable and happy homes—have done this 'a-purr-puss,' as Tom Blackey would say. They thought I could not reach it. How stupid they are!"

"Is my right paw daintily clean? It seems to me that there is the least little tiny speck of dust near my second claw. I must wash it."

She washes her paw very carefully, purring all the time.

"Now I dip it down deep in the pitcher. It comes up dripping with milk. I hate to get my paws wet, but milk and water are too very different things. I have heard that some milkmen combine them, and it may be true, for I find that these human beings do dreadful deeds sometimes."

"O, how good that is! I believe it tastes better this way. Sometimes when I lap it it tickles my nose so that I really have to sneeze. I think this method is more lady-like and refined. I shall tell Kitty De Gray that for a dainty little lunch there is nothing better than sweet milk licked off the paw. Saucers are not always clean, as every pussy cat knows."

"Do I hear footsteps, and the turning



of the key in the lock? I do. I must away! Thanks, kind friends, for this delightful treat."

Her tail is just whisking around the corner of the house when Dinah opens the kitchen door.

## The Home Circle.

### THE HAPPY FARMER.

Oh, the happy, happy farmer, who lives seven miles from town,  
Has no furnace in the basement that must now be shaken down;  
He doesn't have to hurry out to catch the train and then  
Work behind the desk and worry as the slave of other men;  
No superior berates him for the small mistakes he makes;  
He is not denied employment for some little rule he breaks;  
And he needn't when he's weary from the duties of the day  
Hurry to some distant station, dodging footpads on the way.

Oh, the happy, happy farmer, he just hustles out of bed  
And goes shivering for the kindling, which he chops out in the shed;  
Then, while maw is getting breakfast, he runs out to milk the cows  
And to pry the frozen hay up from dusty, musty mows;  
Oh, he milks away at Bossy and his hands are cracked and sore,  
But he thinks with kindly pity of the pale clerk in the store,  
And he curries down the horses and, at last, all hairy, goes  
In to breakfast with the odor of the stable in his nose.

Oh, the happy happy farmer doesn't have to pay a cent  
To a landlord who is heartless when he comes to claim his rent;  
The luckless clerk is worried when some other man than he  
Is promoted to a station where he knows he ought to be,  
And his wife—his poor wife—nags him just because she can not fly  
To a perch beside some neighbor who is roosting rather high;  
He must walk an aisle from morning till the close the doors at night,  
And goes home to find the water in the laundry frozen tight.

Oh, the happy, happy farmer wades in snow up to his knees  
Out to where the wintry demons have been overturning trees,  
And he chops and nearly freezes while the mad winds howl away,  
And the echoes of his mauling ring among the trees all day;  
The snow gets in his boot-tops and the frost bites at his ears,  
While the noises he produces are the only sounds he hears,  
And at night he thaws the pump loose and goes out to do the chores,  
Where the snow, in long, thin ridges, filters through the stable doors.

Oh, the happy, happy farmer, what a careless life he leads!  
Instead of always buying, he just raises what he needs!  
His neighbors don't ignore him if he's not as rich as they—  
All he has to do is work to keep the old gray wolves away;  
The coal man and the plumber never crowd him to the wall,  
He just keeps forever paying for farm implements, that's all;  
And at night he needn't dress and blow three dollars for the treat  
Of beholding a performance that's worth fifty cents a seat.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Gardening Beyond the Arctic Circle.

From an article prepared by Mr. Middleton Smith, who was employed as a naturalist on the International Polar Expedition and is now connected with the Division of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Probably the first experimental gardening in Alaska, north of the Arctic Circle, was done by the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, 1881-1883, which was organized for the purpose of cooperating in the work of circumpolar observation proposed by the International Polar Conference. The main object of the expedition was the prosecution of observations in terrestrial magnetism and meteorology. Experimental gardening was an elective investigation.

The arctic night at Point Barrow, which is of seventy days duration, ends at noon, on January 23, when the upper edge of the sun's disk appears above the southern horizon. The next day the entire disk is visible. Each succeeding day the sun rises a little earlier and a little more to the east of south, and sets a little later and a little more to the west of south, and finally, when the day and night are of equal length, it rises directly in the east and sets in the west. The day continues to lengthen and the night to shorten until the middle of May, when the midnight sun appears above the northern horizon and the long arctic day begins; the sun then remains above the horizon both day and night for seventy days, or until July 24, when it dips its lower disk at midnight below the northern horizon, and night and day again begin. But at no time are the sun's rays at Point Barrow vertical. The maximum altitude is 42 degrees three minutes, which occurs at noon, on June 22.

The snow does not begin to melt until after the sun remains continuously

above the horizon and does not disappear before July, but the land close to the coast is practically free from snow by the 5th of June. The snow fall is very light, the depth on the land along the coast at no time exceeding fifteen or eighteen inches. The total annual precipitation—rainfall or melted snow—is only eight inches.

A level treeless area (tundra) occupies the entire Point Barrow region. The subsoil, principally sand and gravel, perpetually frozen, is covered on the tundra generally by a light, clayey soil, and at spots near the coast by a dark, loam-like soil, which thaws to a depth of from three to nine inches. Upon the latter soil, within 200 yards of the ocean water line, the gardening was done. This soil had been enriched somewhat by refuse from Eskimo iglus, or permanent dwellings, which many years previous existed there. The garden was dug to the depth of about four inches and raked. No other preparation of the soil was made, and no further attention was given to the garden from the time of seeding to harvest day.

On June 13 the seed of lettuce, radish, and mustard were sown. By this date, caterpillars, worms, flies, and beetles appeared; ranunculus flowers were in bloom. On June 21, one day before the sun reached its highest altitude and eight days after the date of seeding, the lettuce and radish germinated, but the mustard failed of germination. By this date, additional species of flowers, including the daisy and the willow, were in bloom, and the pools of fresh water, which had formed on the tundra from rain and melted snow, were fairly alive with insect life upon which the red phalarope was feasting.

The minimum temperature was below freezing seven days out of the nine required for germination. The maximum was above forty degrees on only two days. The mean daily temperature, from hourly readings, ranged from 32.41 degrees to 38.94 degrees, the general average mean for the entire time being 35.08 degrees. The total precipitation was .41 inches. The state of the weather was cloudy or foggy, excepting one day when it was clear. Flurries of snow were not infrequent.

On the tenth of July, twenty-seven days after seeding and nineteen days after germination, harvesting began. The lettuce leaves were from 1 to 2 inches in width and from 3 to 4 inches in length. The radishes, spherical in form, were from 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter. The condition of these vegetables at the time of harvest was perfect. The quality could not be excelled by any grown anywhere in lower latitudes, Antarctica by inference excepted.

During the nineteen days required for the crops to mature, the minimum temperature was 32 degrees, or below, for nine days. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees, or above, for three days only. The mean daily temperature, from hourly observations, ranged from 30.92 degrees to 53.35 degrees, the general average mean for the entire time being 38.16 degrees. The total precipitation was .13 inches. There were four clear, five fair, and ten cloudy or foggy days.

A study of the conditions under which the plants germinated and matured is not only curiously interesting, but suggests that there was some stimulating force—perhaps the large amount of atmospheric electricity—which caused them to arrive at maturity in a much shorter period than those grown in temperate zones. Whatever the agency, inasmuch as the summer season is so very brief it is absolutely necessary that plant life in the far north should arrive at maturity very quickly in order to perpetuate the species.

The vast tundras of northern Alaska are nature's gardens, the most extensive, the least cultivated, the most productive of any on the American continent. Every summer continuous beds of flowers on these level treeless areas extend north, from the Arctic Circle to the shores of the ocean. True, the flowering plants are lowly in stature, but they are not pitiful or frost-pinched as might be supposed. True, they keep close to the frozen ground, as if in love with mother earth, but they display masses of color—yellow, purple, and blue—so bright as to make them visible at great distances. And in the fall of the year, their ripe foliage and the golden sunshine cause the tundras to fairly glow in rich colors—red, purple, and yellow—still further intensified by the varied colors of the ripening berries growing almost everywhere; all blending harmoniously with the neutral tints of the ground lichens and mosses on which they seem to be painted.

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### Malleable Glass.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

It has long been the effort of the glass-makers to produce a glass that would have all the clearness and beauty of ordinary glass, and at the same time possess a toughness which would render it as little liable to fracture as many of the other manufactured articles of use and beauty. It is well known that the ancients discovered and made use of a process of manufacturing malleable glass; and in the glass-making world, it has naturally been expected that it would be in the old world that the process would sooner or later be reinvented. It is to an American, however, that the credit of having discovered the method of making malleable glass is due. Mr. Louis Kauffeld, of Matthews, Ind., has succeeded after many years of endeavor in producing a glass which will withstand extremely rough usage without breaking. Although the process is not known to anyone except the inventor, he has stated that the lime and lead which are used in the manufacture of ordinary glass do not enter into the composition of his malleable ware. The secret lies principally in the chemicals which are used and the proportion of ingredients which form the compound, although the furnaces and crucibles play an important part in the process.

The two chief things to be avoided in connection with the crucible are intense and prolonged heat from without and the corrosion of the raw materials within—two dangers of which nearly every glass-maker knows the ruinous effect. The effect of corrosion is readily proved by heating for a long time in a small crucible such substances as borax, red lead, or potassic or sodic carbonate. After a crucible has been in constant use for several months, and especially if it has contained flint or lead glass, the back and body will be found to be covered with innumerable small dents, which have undoubtedly been formed by corrosion.

The complaint so commonly heard of specky glass arises from the presence in the glass of white particles of an infusible aluminate formed by the combination of the alkaline or metallic ingredients of the glass with the alumina of the crucible. If the corrosion becomes concentrated at one point and prolonged for a considerable period a breach is formed, through which the molten glass escapes into the furnace.

Knowing the dangers that have to be encountered in this way, Mr. Kauffeld is extremely careful in the selection and preparation of the clay as well as in the construction of the crucibles. The finely sifted raw clay, on its arrival at his manufactory, is mixed with a proportion of burnt clay considerably coarser in grain, varying in amount from one-ninth to one-fifth of its weight. The coarser particles tend to bind the clay and render the finished crucible less liable to crack from variation of temperature. Only those who have lost in this manner a valuable compound can appreciate what an important part the crucible plays in the glass-maker's success.

The tests which the inventor will make for anyone who cares to visit him in his shop in Matthews are certainly conclusive.

For instance, a chimney was placed in a pail of ice-water, and after having remained a sufficient length of time to become as cold as the water, was taken out and immediately placed on a lamp with the flame turned as high as possible. The blaze on the wick was turned so as to flow directly on the chimney, and the smoke which collected on the chimney ran down with the water without injuring the chimney. Next a chimney was placed over a small gas stove containing clay bricks used in heating such stoves. The fire was turned on full, the chimney remaining on the bricks. The fire finally brought the temperature to such a stage that one side of the chimney was drawn in and dropped down, and no crack was shown in the glass; but for a slight roughness on the outside, the glass was as clear as when placed in the fire.

Another test which was made was to place cold water in the chimney and

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hold the same over a fire until the water boiled. A large bulb was blown from the glass and filled with about one pint of water. It was then placed over the fire and allowed to remain there until it had boiled dry without apparent effect on the glass. Four chimneys were taken from the packing room and dropped one by one into a pail of boiling water. The chimneys were then hastily shifted into a pail of cold water that had just been drawn from a well and the glass was not broken.

A further test was made by nailing up a box containing glassware, every nail being driven in by hitting it with a chimney. The most remarkable feat of all was the making of a perfect lamp chimney by using a chimney as a mold and blowing hot glass into the same. Both the new chimney and the mold came through the test perfectly whole, uncracked and unscared. In appearance this malleable glass is much like the common product; it is, if anything, a little clearer than the glass now in use and in its molten state is much more elastic. It can be made of the thickness of a sheet of paper or as heavy as any in use, but in every instance it is tough—a dainty table glass could be handled as roughly as a skylight and no harm result. The advantages conferred by this toughness, in the wide variety of glass utensils for domestic use, are very numerous.

### Cause of Turkish Brigandage.

And here, indeed, is the reason for the continuance of brigandage, in a nutshell. The whole account of Turkey is a sad story of ruin, desolation, poverty. Agriculture in a land whose policy is "take, take and never give," is impossible. Commerce, liable to so many risks—there can be none. All economic activity is paralyzed, for Turkey's policy in the management of what might be great industries is distinctly suicidal. Revenues out of all proportion to the holdings of the peasants are collected in the provinces and go to the Sultan's treasury out of which he pays his spies and his provincial officials. The pay-days come but once or twice in the year, on the first day of Bairam (feast) which is celebrated at the end of the month of Ramazan (fast), and sometimes on the day of Courban Bairam (sacrificial feast). On these occasions the Constantinople papers burst into paeans of praise eulogizing the Sultan, "whose kindly heart has been touched to bestow his benevolent fatherly care upon his servants by paying them their two months' arrears of salary," etc.

It is this delay in the payment of salaries that has been productive of untold evil throughout the Ottoman Empire. It has produced a horde of conscienceless officials who realize that the government expects them to make their own salaries out of the very people whose interests they might be supposed to conserve. In levying and collecting the taxes the meanest form of extortion is employed.—From "Why Brigands Thrive in Turkey," by Emma Paddock Telford, in September Chau-tauquan.

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# South African Insects Brought to University of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Visitors at Snow Hall of Natural History of the University of Kansas now have an opportunity of viewing a valuable and interesting collection of South African insects which were recently brought home by Frank L. Snow, the son of Dr. F. H. Snow, who was formerly Chancellor of the University. The collection fur-



FRANK L. SNOW, LAWRENCE, KANS.

nishes an extensive and important acquisition to the entomological department, where Dr. Snow presides over more insects in systematic order than can be found in any other educational institution, excepting one, in the United States. But this addition of about 15,000 specimens is the result of a visit of two years which Frank Snow spent with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Harvey Brown, at their home five miles from Salisbury, Rhoesia, South Africa. Though Frank had barely reached the age of 17 years when he started on the trip, the exhibit shows plainly that the son inherits a fondness for insect study from his distinguished father, to whose instruction much credit is due for the judgment and skill involved in collecting and mounting the specimens successfully. All of the material is now being arranged for study under Dr. Snow's personal direction.

Nearly all orders of insects are represented in the collection, but principally those which were easiest to pack and bring home in the greatest safety, such as beetles, flies, bees, and wasps, for all were carried in his baggage.

A trip to Africa would naturally offer a great opportunity to a boy in seeing the world. Two months were required for the journey each way, but on the way out, Frank Snow enjoyed the privilege of stopping at London and at Cape town, while his final port of landing was Beira, in Portuguese territory, on the east coast of Africa. A railway, just completed, led from Beira to Salisbury, a distance of 385 miles inland, and over this route Frank traveled and arrived at Salisbury June 24, 1898. On return home, he started July 5, 1901, and came via Suez Canal, touching at several points but making only one stop, at Naples, Italy, thus completely encircling the continent.

In studying the insects to best advantage, the student should know something of the country and its climate where they are found, though only a brief reference can be given here. All insects like other forms of life, adapt themselves to environments (and thus their habits of living become fitted to existing conditions, resulting in strange variations. In this part of Africa, half of the year is called the rainy season, or during the months from October to April, which period is also the summer time. Dry weather prevails during the balance of the year, which is the winter, though only May and June could be called anyways cold, for in all the time Frank lived there, he saw no natural ice, and the severest frost barely nipped the leaves of trees along the river. In such a semi-tropical climate, it may seem surprising to know that the temperature of the warmest days of summer seldom exceeded 90°. Red soil is the better for agriculture, and also contains gold deposits, but the land on which the insects were collected, Mr. Brown's estate of 16,000 acres, is mostly sandy with some black soil in places, and swampy along the river. The elevation of this country above sea-level is 5,050 feet, or about the same as Denver, Col.

Frank Snow spent the entire month

of January, 1901, in making his collection of insects, besides using all of his spare time in nearly every month of his stay in the country, outside of regular employment. Though the value of his specimens has not been determined for the University, it is probable that he could have sold them for \$300 or \$400, if he had chosen, to other museums of science. In the lot are some rare species, especially desirable to the British Museum, which had a collector in the country, who, nevertheless, failed to secure a number of valuable forms which Frank found. Where there are several specimens of a kind, or more than is needed for a set in the University collection, the surplus number, called duplicates, are highly valuable for exchange with reliable collectors everywhere who can offer something in return that is wanted for any of the regular orders, thus helping in the growth of the museum work to better advantage than actual cash could obtain.

As with all collections, the first attention is usually given to beetles, or coleoptera, and particularly here as the insects in this order are mainly large and curious, and often brilliantly colored. Perhaps the best method of describing the most striking forms is to follow a systematic arrangement by families, when comparisons may be made with our home species.

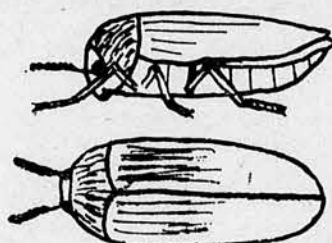
Beginning with the first family, we have the Cicindelidae. They bear a characteristic term when called the "tiger-beetles," because of their ferocious habits in pouncing on other insects which they rend and devour like a tiger on its prey. And since the large African species, measuring fully one inch in length, or more than twice the size of its nearest relation in North America, most nearly resembling it in color and markings it would doubtless exercise double as much power of ferocity in life. Being agile of foot, since their legs are long and thin, and swift of wing, these insects are difficult to capture. As a rule their bodies are cylindrical in shape, but an important exception is noticed in these African forms which is not known among our native species, wherein a member is found which at first sight appears quite similar to a certain form in the next family on account of its wrinkled back and narrowed chest, and therefore may furnish a fine subject for discussion, whether it occupies a connecting link in development, or is simply an example of mimicry.

Next to a ferocious disposition is a predaceous, and this trait is noted in the family Carabidae, commonly called the "ground-beetles." These insects are larger, on an average, than the tiger-beetles, and the largest measures about 1½ inches in length; their bodies are broader, and legs stouter, thereby being enabled to capture their prey by chase. Many are marked by prominent circular yellow spots and marginal streaks on jet black bodies, often with wrinkled or furrowed wing-cover. Very noticeable are their sharp curved jaws, closed like hooks with the points passing each other. One specimen exhibits the sturdiness of a warrior, having a broad and thick body with monstrous head and notched jaws. All but this fellow are narrowed at a joint of the thorax, or chest, which permits an easy movement in turning the body, though exposing a weakened place which some seem to shield by carrying a hump to close the gap. In capturing these beetles, care was taken to avoid a bombardment which many made by squirting a stream of smarting fluid from the rear of their bodies, and the natives of the country gave warning that the fluid would cause a severe burning affection of the eyes in case it should strike them.

Some large specimens of the "click-beetles" belonging to the family Elateridae, have little claim to distinction, for in comparison with our home species, they lack decorative eye-spots on their black enameled bodies. None exceed 1½ inches in length, and they are usually narrow in form, agreeing perfectly in common characters with our native members so familiar to many people by their power of popping into the air after being laid on their backs. Two stout prongs, one on each side of the thorax, projecting against the wing-covers, enables a live insect to accomplish this feat in the effort of turning and alighting on its legs.

The metallic wood-borers, of the family Buprestidae, are oval shaped in form, though the brightest colored species, in shining bronze or green, present abrupt figures by reason of their blunt heads. These insects were the most difficult to capture, as they hid in bushes, and on approach of a person, flew away beyond reach. But the large glossy black kind

were found in abundance clinging on the leaves of bushes and are interesting from the fact that the natives use them for food notwithstanding their flinty bodies which are so hard that considerable force was needed to stick a pin through each one in mounting the specimens. Perhaps the method of cooking reduces the task of hard chewing, for they are first boiled, then salted,



Side and back view of the Hard-Shell Buprestid, eaten by natives of Africa. (Actual size.)

dried and stored away for future supply. It might be mentioned that the wing-covers are stripped off before the insects are eaten, and in like method, a kind of locust and a chafer-beetle are also used for food. The length of these beetles is 1¼ inches. Further reference to the chafer-beetle will be found in notes on the family Scarabidae, following.

Of the fire-fly family, or Lampyridae, only four specimens are shown. These have soft, spreading, yellow wings, tipped in black, and were caught on flowers, being day flyers. Apparently but few fire-flies inhabit the country, and only on two occasions were any glow flashes observed at night.

A few of the death-watch insects, family Ptinidae, were captured, and they are important by fact of being a source of great injury to native timber which is rendered absolutely useless for lumber on account of becoming riddled with tunnels bored by these pests in their larval stage. Consequently it is necessary to grow new timber in the country from introduced varieties, for building purposes. It is noticeable that the species shown are much larger than any we have at home, the largest measuring about one inch long. Their heads are dropped at right angles below their bodies so they can get their jaws down to the work of gnawing. One specimen with a fork projecting over its head was found in Frank Snow's baggage after he arrived home, where it had emerged from a native wood carving, brought as a curio.

Now we arrive at the largest and most attractive group in the whole collection, comprising the family Scarabidae. Here are found an abundance of plump and rounded forms in various sizes, including the giants, and many in gorgeous colors and with striking peculiarities of structure. The giants, which command first attention, might be considered as the largest insects which Frank Snow brought in his collection; they are gigantic dung-beetles, nearly as large as billiard balls, measuring almost two inches from head to tip, and much like a ball in shape, being polished black, occasionally tinged with brown. Their heads slope off into a

sharp edge like a shovel, and answer that purpose for digging underground, while the legs are sturdy and flattened, and bear coarse teeth and spines for raking and sweeping the dirt backwards from their work. The males can be dis-



Gigantic Dung-Beetle of Africa.

tinguished easily from the females by the presence of two horns on the head, and a sharp raised angle on the thorax. All of these beetles were captured by being dug from their holes in the ground at a depth ranging from six inches to two feet. In their capacious bodies, the parasitic maggot of a certain fly finds a living storehouse of food.

Other kinds of dung-beetles are well represented in the collection, many of which are quite small in size, and were taken on the wing. One species appeared in great numbers attracted by lamp light during one evening only, and they were not seen at any other time.

Another monster with a broad flat back, measuring one inch across and 1½ inches in length, had very filthy habits in smearing itself with dung. But it is a form not known in our country, and being provided with extra thickened femora of the front legs also armed with coarse teeth along the out-

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side edge of the tibia, which together with the sharp fore edge of the head, deeply notched, seems to fit it with sufficient apparatus for either burrowing or digging.

A common member of the family is the tumble-bug, and several kinds are represented, all appearing similar to our native forms in size and color, except one species in bright green whose size is more than double that of the others, and which has been seen kicking a ball of dung as large as a walnut.

The rhinoceros beetles are so named on account of the males being armed with a tapering horn, rising from the front of the head and curving backwards. Just one species is shown, which measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and half in width; in color it resembles the big dung-beetles.

In speaking of armed insects for which this family seems noted, a description might be written of several pages or chapters in length. Row after row of these strange forms in gaudy colors impress an observer as if they were drawn up in line of battle with weapons ready for action. Before their heads is carried a clumsy projection ending in a fork of two blunt points, like a letter Y, which appears more in the nature of an incumbrance than as a means of defense or warfare. But only the males bear this armature which really is too blunt to inflict injury in combat, so the insects can do no more than prod and push each other in a test of strength. The display of beautiful colors which begins with these specimens continues through bewildering series of many forms following. Here the prevailing color is green with considerable variation in shades, most strongly contrasted by white or orange wing-covers, and in size the largest fighter will measure  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long on a line drawn from a point of the prongs. Three specimens bear domino spots, which is rather unusual by way of decoration. These insects and the bright-colored flower-beetles and shining leaf-chafers were all captured on bark of certain trees where they gathered apparently to feed on the sticky sap which exuded in stains.

Among the shining leaf-chafers there is much to admire in the changeable tints of blue and purple presenting an exceptionable display for the study of variation of colors in identical species.

Like the chafers, all of the "flower-beetles" are unarmed, though somewhat broad and flat across the middle of their backs. Some are polished in coloring, and some are dull, mainly jet black, or spotted, or mottled in yellow and brown, and usually of a fair size such as half an inch in average length. Smaller ones are finely spotted.

An important part of the family includes the chafer-beetles which correspond to the May-beetles or June-bugs of our own country. But in Rhodesia the time of their appearance is during the months of October, November and December, which is the spring-time there. One kind, measuring one inch in length, whose backs are covered with a brown powder that is easily rubbed off, makes its appearance in great numbers for three weeks, and during the period, the natives caught them for food. In fact all of these beetles were so common that just a few of the different kinds were saved as specimens. They

grade in size from a half to one inch long, and vary from light to dark shades of brown, in some instances mixed with black. They flew at dusk or evening with a humming noise.

A survey of the family Cerambycidae shows a decided change of form to any seen heretofore, for this is a group of "long-horn" beetles, so called because of their long wiry antennae, or "feelers," extending from either side of the head like horns. At first we notice two ugly giants, each three inches in length. These are grey-colored Prionids. An array of sharp points line the margin of their "necks," and heavy jaws extend straight before the head of each, and close together on wide-notched edges, while their coarse jointed feelers curve backwards for a length of two inches by the sides of their bodies. The horror of these monsters changes to admiration on beholding the graceful forms appearing next in order whose extremely long thin feelers stretch out two and three times longer than their slender rounded bodies. With just enough color to break their sombre black, the greater number are banded in white or red. Here is shown the rarest specimens which Frank Snow so fortunately obtained, of the species sought by the collector for the British Museum, which is recognized by its strangely decorated antennae.

The "leaf-beetles," or Chrysomelidae, is best represented by a few jumping beetles, in steel blue and purple tints, varying to such a degree that no two seem alike in color, though probably of the same species.

The principal forms of the Tenebrionidae, or "darkling beetles," might be described as large black or brown insects, not exceeding one inch in length, with thick club-shaped bodies which are carried high above the ground in walking, and since wings are lacking they can not fly. Several of them might be called ebony beetles on account of their black polished bodies resembling ebony finish. The majority were found feeding on toadstools.

The insects known as "blister-beetles," family Meloidae, were very injurious to foliage of growing crops of all kinds, and are a menace to the agriculturist. They are long in form, and may be recognized by their soft wing-covers which curl over the sides of their bodies. In color, yellow or brick red predominates, though crossed by black bars or rows of spots on the back.

Several families may be included in the sub-order Rhynchophera, or the "snout-beetles," and thus bring these notes to a close without need of separate mention. All insects of this group agree in an unusual structure of mouth-parts which are carried on a projection from the head. There are many larger forms than are known in this country, some over an inch in length, and with broad swelling bodies, rough and ungainly in appearance. In fact, the greater number present good imitations of chunks of bark. However, there are smooth and slender forms also, notably the widely distributed "bill-bug."

More could be written regarding the flies, bees, and wasps, or other orders, but as the present account has grown into a long article, it is better to reserve these subjects for future reading.

E. S. TUCKER.

Museum Assistant, Department of Entomology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### Disposition of Horticultural Products.

PROF. HOWARD M'AFEE, BEFORE MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The subject assigned me for to-day is the other side of our horticultural effort. Much of our discussion centers around the problems of producing crops, best varieties, soil conditions, etc. This subject takes us to the other end of the season, when we must dispose of what we saved from the numerous snares and pitfalls that beset our growing crops. I have in my home a 3-year-old curly-headed interrogation point. Whenever she sees anything unusual in my hand, I am always greeted with the question, "What are you going to do with it?" That is the question we are greeted with to-day. What shall we do with it? When crops are small and prices good, this question troubles us very little, but when crops are abundant or quality is below what we are willing to put upon the market under our own private brands, then we begin to seek other outlets.

But whether the crops are abundant or meager, whether the prices are high or low, there is one outlet which I believe brings larger returns than any other, and which I would put first in the line of profitable disposition of our products. That is the home uses. Free use in our homes of the fruit in its

green state, and an abundant supply for the winter and spring should be allowed to consume as much of our crops and of the best of them, as possible. I have been recently told of an interview with a child in the family of one of our wealthy fruit-growers, whose crops of certain delicious fruit had been abundant during the season. Her interrogator made the remark that she supposed they had an abundance of fruit for their own use for the winter. The little one's reply was, "Oh, no! You know there were not many culls this year." I am sure you feel the pity of it. While I do not advocate the use at home only of perfect, merchantable fruit, I do insist that we should use something more than the culls for our own home folks.

There are men in every line of production who can afford to produce in the interest of science, or who find ample compensation for outlay of time and money in propagating some new variety or advancing the interest of horticultural science, but for most of us success will be expressed in dollars and cents. Hence, the disposition that we seek in the disposition that will bring us largest returns in cash or its equivalent. Some of these methods of disposition may be listed as follows. Canning, preserving, and pickling, evaporating, reduction to cider, vinegar, brandy, wine, etc., cold storage or home storage for higher prices. It might not be out of the way just here for me to forestall my conclusion by the statement that I question the wisdom of any of these methods; and so far as my observation and judgment goes, would say the market open at the same time the fruit is ready for market is the best outlet and in the long run will prove the most remunerative. This does not mean, of course, that we must dump our products on the market nearest to us. I know not what the experience of our Gasland friends has been in seeking markets at a distance, but have no doubt they have found it satisfactory, as I know many similar associations have.

I have had some experience in canning. There is undoubtedly money in canning apples, grapes, peaches, berries, etc., but I doubt the expediency of the fruit-raiser, under ordinary conditions, conducting such a plant at a profit. Our good president, as you all know, is an earnest advocate of the reduction of the duty on tin, so that cheaper packages may be provided, but it is an open question whether this would result in better returns to the horticulturist, or lower prices to the consumers. The same is true of pickling and preserving. Mr. Heinz, the great advertiser, and "57 varieties" man, is quoted as saying that he can at any one of his stations pay more for the products that he uses than any small factory can afford. I have no doubt this is true, and since the small factory must compete with him and others in the selling market, and would have a larger per cent of expense in marketing, it would seem scarcely likely to be profitable to undertake such disposition.

As to evaporation and vinegar making, I will venture the assertion that there is not a man here who has raised apples to any extent, but has had some experience along these lines. While we may be able to make it profitable in a small way, I doubt if any of us have found it profitable when we have undertaken it on a large scale. Judge Wellhouse, in a recent address before his experience. He reports that in 1881, the second year their large orchard bore, they put in a cider plant. They thought they were making money but he says at the end of the three years, it began to dawn on them that they were acquiring experience only, and that converting apples into cider with the expectation of making money out of it, was an uncertain road to travel. The next year they tried an evaporator. This is the way he reports it:

"In about two years we had more experience. At the end of two years when our books were balanced, we found that the manufactured products only brought us about what the culls would have sold for in the market; thus losing our labor, wear and tear of machinery, etc. Since this experience we have had very decided opinions as to what ought to be done with our culls and, as they were picked, we have sold them to whomsoever would give us the most cash." Those evaporators are still standing and free use of them is given buyers of culls.

Our members connected with the Olden fruit farm can best tell of their experience with manufacturing of surplus products. I understand they have been compelled to lease their still house to the trust and sell their surplus products, of course, to manufacturers.

Storage, either at home or in some market center in cold storage, may sometimes prove profitable, but has many times proved disastrous. In a recent paper before the Iowa Horticultural Society, Professor Price expressed the opinion that there must be at least \$1 a barrel profit between the November and March prices to warrant cold storage. He quoted Professor Corbett of the West Virginia Station, who has made an extensive study of the subject, as saying 50 cents per barrel increase in price would make storage on the farm profitable. This storage, contemplates a storage house with ice chamber for refrigeration, but this goes into the realm of speculation and it would never pay to go to the cost of erecting storage places unless we were sure of a crop of 1,000 barrels or more per year.

I hope we may have full discussion of this subject. My own conclusion is that our horticultural products would be most advantageously and profitably used when we have first provided liberally for our own households, and disposed of the balance to the highest bidder at the time the crop is ready for market.

#### Economy in Woman's Work.

MRS. KITTIE J. M'CRACKEN, BEFORE SHAW-NEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I suppose the committee in assigning to me this subject were duly impressed with my supposed years of experience which should have given me wisdom sufficient to meet every emergency of domestic labor.

I have heard it said so often, that it has passed into a proverb with me, that a school teacher could or would never make an efficient or even a second rate housekeeper. As a large part of my life has been spent in the school room, you will see how I am handicapped, as I must be considered less than mediocre—a third rate pretender at house-keeping.

I hope there are no students from our Agricultural College present as it might subject me to some embarrassment. A student of a few months in domestic science can easily silence the housekeeper of years with their glib arrangement of the "balanced ration" and the "hows" and "whys" of preparing and serving, etc., and though this has done much to raise the standard of ability in scientific housekeeping there are other sides to be considered.

The work of cook, laundress, seamstress, gardener, nurse, and general caretaker must be kept up though ignorant of the scientific side. Those who are unable to acquire modern science are more interested to learn of balanced labor, time, and strength.

Within a few years there has been wrought by science and invention such a wonderful change in domestic conveniences that the burden of the housekeeper is very materially lessened, though not simplified as that can not be, but are necessary aids to economy of labor, time, and strength. Thanks to our Agricultural College and the De-

#### (Talk No. 12.)

### Sore Eyes.

A good many cases of sore eyes are caused by strain of the nerves and muscles. Constant irritation produces inflammation. The inflammation spreads to the lids, or whatever part is naturally weakest. I have seen a great many cases in which the lashes come out too freely, entirely cured by glasses. Styes are nearly always caused by eye-strain. If the lids stick together in the morning, if the eyes burn or water you may depend nine times out of ten that the eyes are out of focus. If the strain is once removed Nature will do the rest. Nothing but glasses will remove the strain. Glasses are my specialty.

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**CHAS. BENNETT,**  
OPTICIAN,

730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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partment of Domestic Science, house-keeping is now dignified as an art, a profession, and receives the attention it deserves. While the old-fashioned housekeeper need not feel relegated to the rear in the new order of events as she can have the advantage of all the labor-saving inventions put on the market, yet there are many slow to grasp such improvements and still adhere to the old rigid routine of treadmill labor, disdaining all economical aids as "shiftless." Even the woman who can call to her assistance every labor-saving device can not accomplish the best results without a system, planned to meet the emergencies of her environment. If she fortunately has a well-planned house this is the more readily accomplished and adhered to. Even with inconvenient surroundings, with order, promptness, cleanliness and system, all ill conditions will be ameliorated and in time overcome.

Ruskin says "Order and system are nobler things than power." They are great economizers of time and labor. No woman can do her best when her surroundings are in confusion. The consciousness of doing things promptly and in an orderly manner is a great satisfaction.

It gives ease of conscience at least to feel at night that she has performed the day's labor in a methodical manner, if not accomplishing all she desired. Some do not seem to have a modicum of order or system in their make up. They are always in a race to catch up. The housekeeper must possess some executive ability to so order and plan that each day may see her duties performed with the least possible friction, for confusion reacts on the mind and fretting and discomfort follows.

It is not half so much the work that she accomplishes, that wears her to fretfulness, as ignorance in management. We often wonder why it is that some frail woman accomplishes so much more than others with seemingly greater strength and ability. The difference is due to her methodical habits and economy of work. She does not waste her energies.

My mother taught me several maxims that have proven useful to me in many ways. One was to always "make one step count three." Another "a place for everything and everything in its place." If you happen to wash just when the spirit moves you, bake when you are out of bread, iron a little today, and to-morrow, and finish Saturday night, you have wasted your energies and frittered away your time.

I count Monday lost that does not see the wash on the line, dried, gathered in, and folded for the Tuesday's ironing. It is out of your hands and off your mind for the remaining six days. Things are less liable to interfere on that day. With a good washing machine, wringer, and a willing helper to run it, it is a swift kaleidoscope of changes, and presto! they are on the line. So with every day. It must be planned with forethought how best to economize your strength and labor and time, thus gaining needed leisure.

It is nonsense to suppose that every moment must be given to labor. I have in mind a dear good woman who toiled incessantly, scorning labor-saving devices as enemies of honest toil, persisting until worn out physically. She worked as though the earth would cease to rotate if she did not whirl with it, and the earth knows her no more.

It is not economy of either work or time to endeavor to accomplish so many things at once. Too many irons in the fire have more than once removed the prop from a fine thory and reduced the result to anything but a satisfactory condition.

There are several aids to the economy of woman's work which are simple, easily procured and which no doubt the majority have—perhaps all.

The kitchen cabinet table with its many drawers for knives, spoons, forks, and everything used in cooking; one for the kitchen towels and aprons and dish towels; still another for rolling pin, egg-beater, cake-cutter, and can-opener—all things so necessary to have within one's reach without extra steps; also cylindrical drawers for flour, meal, and sugar, and with a small wall cabinet above one can reduce the time usually given to baking day to a minimum degree. Then the cistern with the pump in the kitchen is such a comfort. The large, covered, slop-pail, odorless, that can be carried away as needful. The table can be reset as the dishes are washed and a cover of cheese cloth thrown over to secure from dust.

This is an era of bags, and the bright colored cretonnes and Persian goods are so pretty to make them of. Hung in convenient corners one can be used for the undarned stockings, another for

scraps, or the piece of fancy work to be caught up at odd times, all at hand without a journey to another room.

The work of the housekeeper is arduous. It is true that not one man in ten understands what a woman's daily life in the home is, or indeed, the great importance of her duties which she performs most willingly. If by a wise system of management she can secure a few hours' leisure, which can be given to reading, study, or social enjoyment, so much more the credit she deserves; and I am sure every Kansas husband will cheerfully grant it and enjoy the companionship it brings.

Two years ago the busy housekeepers of Mission Center organized a club for the purpose of study and improvement. It was considered a very doubtful experiment by some, inasmuch as all were house- and home-keepers and burdened with family cares. It has been a success and is now on a firm basis. It has proved helpful and profitable, enabling them to keep abreast with the world's progress. With forethought in planning the work, they have been able to find leisure for the necessary study without in one whit neglecting their home duties, thus proving that the farmer's wife and family need not live an isolated life of constant toil and privation—that opportunities for culture can be brought to every one if desired.

A few years ago it was said that nine-tenths of the inmates of our asylums were women, mostly farmers' wives. The increasing toil and unchanging routine of the days, the dreary monotony of their lives and lack of social intercourse tending to overbalance their minds. It is not so common to-day. The conditions of farm life are vastly bettered. Who shall say that the country club has not been a saving grace?

But now there seems to be an epidemic of suicides among the farmers. What is the cause? And the remedy? Will not William Allen White tell us again "What is the matter with Kansas?" Meanwhile let the farmer, also, study economy of labor that he may the better share with his family in the enjoyment of books, music, and the "enriching of the inner life."

#### Harvest Cane When Seed Begins to Ripen.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last issue is a question from Dryden Bros. in regard to cutting cane while young or letting it get more mature. My experience has been that the one mature crop was much more valuable for feed than the two immature ones. Cut when the first heads begin to ripen, if frost stays off that long, it makes substantial feed, relished by stock; but cut too green there seems to be little nourishment in it as the stalk has not yet stored the material to make the seed or at least not sufficiently to make good feed. I hope others will reply.

Hollis, Cloud County. A. MUNGER.

#### Harvesting Artichokes.

PROF. D. H. OTIS:—Will you please furnish me with information about tame artichokes? I planted a bushel last spring, took good care of them, and kept them clean. Now they are about ready to blossom and I would be very thankful to learn what to do with them from now on.

John B. Smith, Assaria, Saline County.

This letter was referred to Mr. Frank E. Uhl, who from his own experience answers as follows:

Artichokes for hog-feeding should be planted and cultivated much as are potatoes until mid-summer, except that only one eye should be planted in each hill. Like corn they are then left to grow until the stalk has bloomed and matured. Some claim the stalk to make a superior fodder for cows when cut in the bloom. After maturity of the stalk or at any time the ground is not frozen the tubers may be dug and stored in a cool cellar for feeding as desired. Tubers may be found much deeper and farther from the parent stalk than are potatoes. With the best of care enough seed will be left in the ground to produce a good stand the following spring. Perhaps the most practical method of harvesting is to plow the artichokes or part of them out at times during fall and winter, then turn hogs in to pick them up as wanted. They provide a healthful and nutritious pasture, especially for brood sows and shoats, at a season when grass is not obtainable. As with the first allowance of alfalfa hay, piggy may not care for the first feeds of artichokes, but later on he will greatly relish them. It may be well to plow the ground several times during the season, the last time very deep to expose as many of the tubers as possible.

Frank E. Uhl, Garnder, Johnson County.

#### WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 23, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

##### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week, though cool, was warmer than the preceding week. Light showers occurred in the eastern half of the State with good rains in the southeastern and heavy rains in the extreme southeastern counties. The weather was quite favorable for farm work.

##### RESULTS.

###### EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn cutting continues in the northern counties, some cutting yet in the central; husking is beginning in the central counties; late corn was damaged by last week's frost in Doniphan, some very late corn was hurt in Marshall, while in the northeast part of Shawnee there was some damage to fodder. Kafir-corn and sorghum are being cut in many counties, but in Atchison the Kafir is too green yet.

Prairie haying is in general progress, the crop being large.

Wheat sowing is general, and in the south is nearly finished; it is coming up in Jefferson.

The apple crop is larger than anticipated and the quality is fine.

Plowing progresses in many counties, being finished in some.

The fourth crop of alfalfa has been put up in Wabaunsee; much is being sown in Morris.

Potatoes generally are good, though much rotting has gone on in the very wet districts; some digging is being done in Geary.

But little flax has been threshed yet in Coffey owing to the continued damp weather.

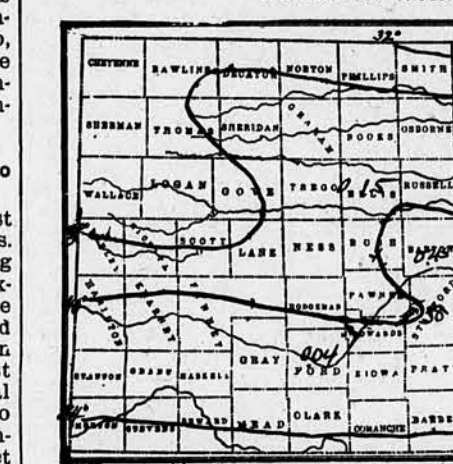
Atchison County.—Prairie haying finished; corn being cut; Kafir-corn not yet ready to cut.

Chase.—Light shower Wednesday morning.

Chautauqua.—Plenty of very fine corn on market; much wheat sown, but work stopped by rain last week; Kafir-corn cut; and cane being cut; corn husking beginning; cattle still doing well on grass; apples fine and plentiful.

Coffey.—Good week for farm work; haying not finished; some wheat being threshed, but most of flax not threshed.

Rainfall for Week Ending September 20.



Doniphan.—Wheat seeding in progress; early corn maturing finely; late corn injured by frost; potatoes and apples good. Douglas.—No frost during the week.

Geary.—Kafir-corn and sorghum being generally cut, except potatoes being dug.

Jackson.—Wheat being sown, about half acreage of last year; rapidly cutting corn.

Jefferson.—Corn cutting in full progress; fourth crop of alfalfa nearly ready to cut; wheat coming up, and seeding still in progress; no damage from frosts.

Johnson.—Large acreage of wheat being put in; early corn will be dry enough to crib by about October 10th; good week for fall plowing, threshing and general farm work.

Leavenworth.—Threshing done; fall plowing progressing; corn mostly in shock; stock doing well.

Marshall.—A little very late corn was injured by frost; ground in good condition for plowing and seeding, and work being pushed; good week for haying; apples good and crop will be larger than expected.

Montgomery.—Some wheat drilled in; week closed with soil too wet for seeding; large acreage of prairie hay remains uncut, is making a late yield.

Morris.—Corn cutting well advanced; yield and quality good; ground about all plowed for wheat; considerable alfalfa being sown; apple picking begun, quantity and quality good.

Riley.—Weather fine, no bad effects from frost.

Shawnee.—Some haying done first of week, but is not finished yet; wheat sowing begun; corn has ripened well and is being cut, but fodder injured by frost and little being cut; pastures good and cattle doing well; apples large size and fine color.

Wabaunsee.—Prairie hay and fourth crop of alfalfa about all up; usual acreage of winter wheat sown; little corn being prepared for fodder; no damage from frost.

Woodson.—Haying progresses slowly, early cutting badly damaged in stack; wheat sowing progressing; Kafir-corn being cut; much fall plowing, with ground in fine condition.

##### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Corn cutting has begun in the northern counties and husking in the southern; new corn is being marketed in Barton and McPherson, and fed in Reno; some early corn has appeared on the market in Clay, but the yield does not meet expectations.

Wheat sowing is progressing; the early sown is up in Barton and Stafford; in the

former it is spotted. Early sown rye is up in Barton, but it is also spotted. Much fodder has been put up in Barton. Fodder crops have made good growth in Sedgwick, they were somewhat hurt by frost in Republic, are in good condition in Washington, and have yielded good seed and fodder crops in Reno. Apples are better than expected in Sedgwick. Potatoes are good in Washington. Haying is nearly finished; much has been put up. Plowing is nearly finished in some counties, in others the ground is too dry.

Barton.—Much hay and fodder put up; new corn on the market; early sown wheat and rye coming up unevenly; ground dry and rain needed.

Clay.—Haying nearly finished; wheat sowing backward and some plowing to be done yet, though seeding is generally well under way; some early corn being marketed, but yield disappointing.

Cloud.—Corn cutting and wheat sowing begun; third crop of alfalfa cut.

Jewel.—Fine week for maturing corn; hay and feed mostly in stack, except sorghum; last of light crop of peaches marketed.

Kingman.—Ground getting dry; plowing about finished, and sowing of wheat will begin soon; some corn being shucked; haying nearly completed.

Lincoln.—Too cool for corn, Kafir-corn, and sorghum; much feed remains uncut; seeding of fall wheat in progress, and acreage will be large.

McPherson.—Seeding in progress; new corn on market, fair yield; threshing continues.

Phillips.—Rain is needed for fall plowing and seeding.

Reno.—Plowing for wheat about finished; corn ripe and some being used for feed, will be fair crop; cane and Kafir-corn have made good seed and fodder crops, some being cut; light third crop of alfalfa being cut.

Republic.—Corn irregularly damaged by frost, cutting commenced; cane and Kafir-corn hurt badly in places; Saturday's rain will help wheat, rye, and fall pastures; seeding not far advanced, and ground not all plowed yet.

Rice.—Wheat sowing continued, with ground in fair condition.

Saline.—Good weather for farm work; wheat sowing begun.

Sedgwick.—Ground in good condition for plowing; fodder has made good growth; apple crop proving better than was expected.

Stafford.—Ground in good condition for seeding; early sown wheat up.

Washington.—Fine week for wheat sow-

ing and threshing, oat crop not good; corn drying up; potato crop good; cane and Kafir-corn good; haying about done; nights cool with some frost.

##### WESTERN DIVISION.

The ground is generally reported as being too dry for wheat sowing, though in Ness wheat seeding has begun. Fodder crops were somewhat injured by frost in Decatur, but are still good for feed; they are being put up in all parts of the division. The ground is too dry for plowing now. The range grass is well cured on the ground. Cattle are doing well.

Decatur.—Fodder crops somewhat injured by frost, but will be fit for feed, being rapidly put up; fall seeding practically stopped by dry weather.

Finney.—Too dry for plowing; range grass well cured; cattle doing well.

Ford.—Windy, dry week; ground too dry for fall plowing.

Lane.—Feed nearly all cut; buffalo grass well cured; cattle doing well; ground too dry for seeding.

Morton.—Wild geese (or cranes) going south, very high; late cane still growing; grass dried up.

Ness.—Range grass very dry; feed cutting well advanced, and cane seed cutting in progress with light crop; cattle fat; cabbage rotting; no frost yet.

Thomas.—Not much sowing done; ground getting very dry.

##### Death by Neglect.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.



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Any good separator yields from 10% to 15% more butter than any gravity system, but in addition to doing this, the

### SHARPLES Tubular Separator,

because of its simpler construction, its perfect build and general efficiency, will pay you 6% more profit than any other separator—besides saving you over half the labor. This we guarantee and the separator must be sent for Book No. 108.

SHARPLES CO.,  
Chicago, Ill.

F. M. SHARPLES,  
West Chester, Pa.

## In the Dairy.

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

### Be Something More Than a Machine.

Machinery has made rapid strides in displacing human labor, with the result that more and better work is done. A machine never forgets, but man does. Where a capitalist has the privilege of choosing between a man and a machine, in accomplishing a certain work, he will usually take the machine. Fortunately for man, machines can not perform brain work, and in places where judgment is required man must be employed. This is a hint that a man should prepare himself for work in which he will exercise his brains. The higher the work, the greater the demand for brains, and the better the pay. Man's work is becoming more and more that of a director rather than of severe physical toil. A man who can do no more than a machine is to be pitied; the world has practically no use for him, and as time goes on there will be still less use for him.

No matter what occupation a man follows he has need for brain force, and this applies to farming and dairying as well as to law or medicine. The farmer who succeeds to-day is the farmer who directs his brawn with his brain. The farmer has excellent field for this brain work, and he above all others should not fall into a rut. In other words, be something more than a machine. It means more cash and more respect.

D. H. C.

### Dairy Records of Shorthorn Cows.

CHAS. A. PYLES.

History shows that from the earliest period Shorthorns were deep milkers, and as a rule, when bred and fed with a view to dairy purposes, were excelled by none. Even in early times the records in grass season ranged from twenty-six to thirty-six quarts per day. One of the first of English breeders to pay attention to dairy qualities of his herd was Jonas Whitaker, whose cows were celebrated throughout England for their splendid udders and heavy flow of milk. Bates was always proud of his butter records. In early days there was scarcely a herd of note that did not contain cows of exceptional capacity in this direction. Sir Chas. Knightly, with his Fawsley Fillpails, carried the reputation of the Shorthorns as a milking stock throughout the cattle-breeding world. The arrival of Shorthorns in America is somewhat uncertain; the best accounts have it that a Mr. Miller in 1783 brought to Virginia from England two types of English cattle. They were called the milk-breed and the beef-breed. The first were described as having short horns, heavy carcasses, being compact in shape, red, red and white, and roan in color, cows excellent milkers and in all probability Shorthorns. The others were long horned, rangy in form, fatted well at maturity, not smoothly built and not good milkers. No records seem to have been kept of these cattle, but in 1785 Mr. Patton took two head of milkers of this breed into Kentucky; one a bull, Mars 1850, the other a cow, Venus. These produced two bulls that were sold in Ohio and another part of Kentucky, and constituted the foundation of the so-called "Patton stock." The milk breed was intermingled with the beef-breed and the native stock. Many of the cows thus produced were good milkers. The prominent colors were red, red and white, and roan. Thus we have a brief, though rather vague, history of the early start of American Shorthorns.

Owing to the lack of proper dairy machinery the early records in England are perhaps not very accurate, yet we find many instances of large yields. About 1880 a breed test was made in England. The highest yield of a Jersey or Gernsey was 38.3 pounds, the best

Shorthorn 50 pounds, and best Dutch or crossbred 43.7 pounds. In 1883 the Earl of Warwick had a record of his Shorthorns kept, beginning May 1 and covering seventeen weeks. In this time the ten cows gave an average yield of 39.6 pounds of milk testing 4.5 per cent butter fat. The best cow, No. 3, gave 47.5 pounds daily. From the tabulated summary of special breeds of English cattle reported by the United States Packard, in 1885, may be found some good records of Shorthorns. Of all these breeds the Shorthorn is credited with the highest yield of milk for a year, 11,500 pounds, besides the following qualifications over the others: maturing at three years, having average weight of sixteen to eighteen hundred-weight, and having only been pure-bred for a little over a century.

Among the many single cows that have remarkable records in England, and that have a good dairy form as well as a pedigree, may be mentioned: Wild Queen 2d, winner of first prize for milk at London, 1898, and Dowager 3d, first prize dairy cow at Royal England shows 1892 and 1893. She produced 561 pounds of butter in twelve months.

The greater part of the records of American Shorthorns have been collected during the last fifteen years. Many records and competitions were made at the State fairs. At such a place no cow will do her best, and though it would seem fair for one as another, the records show that different cows were differently affected by the strange surroundings, and doubtless would have changed the results had they been in their natural environment.

### Hold on to the Cow.

Perhaps it is not altogether to be regretted that, when prosperity comes and nature smiles, man is apt to forget the times of adversity. At the same time it is ungrateful, to say the least, to forget the instrumentality that pulled him through, and it is foolish to suppose that adversity is banished for good and prosperity will continue forever. It is not many years since the dairy cow stood between the Western farmer and very hard times indeed. Money was scarce. Prices of grain, of beef cattle and other stock were low. Prospects did not seem very bright to the farmer. In this emergency the dairy-cow stood between many a farmer and hardship. She brought in cash every week or every month. She bought shoes for the children, dresses for the women folks and—well, in some cases, perhaps, tobacco for the men. She enabled some farmers to float over the period of depression comfortably, and many to swim where without her they would have sunk.

The hard times have gone. The pig, the horse, steer, grain, are all bringing good prices. Money is plentiful and cheap. Bank accounts are carrying a comfortable surplus. Under these conditions many a farmer is forgetting the good old cow that pulled him through. He is allowing the calf to run with her. He is forgetting, and his children are not learning, how to milk. The usefulness of the cow for the dairy is being destroyed. When the turn of the tide comes and the farmer must turn to the cow again she will not be able to serve him as she did before, not through any fault of hers, but because of his neglect.

Men can not farm high-priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.—Wallace's Farmer.

### The Farm Separator.

DEWITT GOODRICH, IN THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

The question of the farm-separator system versus the whole-milk system of operating creameries is one which for some time has been largely discussed in the creamery and dairy journals.

The discussion has, to a great extent, been carried on by the creamerymen, butter-makers, dairy professors, experts, etc., and comparatively little has been heard from the farmer himself on the subject.

The writers have discussed the question largely from the standpoint of the creamery operator and with too little reference to the profits of the patron.

The question of the quality of butter from the farm separator cream is receiving a good deal of attention from all who are interested in keeping up to and, if possible, raising the standard of butter in the country. This is as it should be, but I believe a good deal that has been said in discouragement of this system has come from those who are, in one way or another, interested personally in the whole-milk creameries and do not wish to run the risk of making the change, or from those who are ignorant of the real advantages of the farm separator to the

farmer, in the better quality of skim-milk and profit to be derived from it.

It would be strange, indeed, with the rapid introduction of this new system, and the placing of thousands of separators with farmers unaccustomed to the handling of the fresh warm cream, if some should not fail to do as well in the care of it as of the whole milk with which they have been so long accustomed. If faulty butter has been more common, where farm-separator cream has succeeded factory-skimmed cream, it is not the fault of the farm separator or the farm-separator system, but the fault of the creamery proprietor in failing to instruct patrons in proper care of cream, in allowing it to be kept too long between deliveries, and in not grading cream and rejecting poor cream when offered.

It is quite a common thing for separator agents, who are not interested in the troubles of the creamery or in anything except the sale of the separators, to belittle the importance of properly caring for the cream, frequency of delivery, and care in washing separator, all of which are of vital importance to the success of the farm-separator system of creamery operation, if the grade of butter is to be kept up.

With few dollars' expense in arranging water tanks, so that all water pumped for stock goes through a small tank in which cream is kept, the farm-separator cream may be cooled and cared for with less labor than is required in properly cooling the whole milk for creamery delivery.

Cream can be cooled as soon as the separating is done, and can best be done in a common "setter" can. If more than a few inches deep, stir cream while cooling.

A ten-gallon can of milk yields only about one gallon of rich separator cream, and will be cooled in about one-tenth the time that the milk would.

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We are glad to announce to everybody interested in dairying within a radius of 500 miles of our place, that in consequence of the economical system upon which we do business we were able to pay during the past year the magnificent average price of

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**For Butter Fat**

There is practically no limit to the quantity of cream we can handle and we ask your cooperation in developing this business along these lines. In addition to the excessive price received by our patrons for butter-fat, they have added to the value of their skim-milk by using a farm separator, what would amount to at least 5 cents a pound additional for butter-fat. Write us for particulars and we promise prompt reply to any inquiries.

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY**

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"Pioneers of the Farm Separator System."



skimming must be thoroughly cooled before mixing with the older lot.

In considering whether the farm separator will be a good investment for him, a creamery patron must determine first, whether he will have a reliable market for his cream, and whether the creamery man knows how to test cream properly, and can be depended upon to give this important work the careful attention and honest reading essential.

If the creamery will pay as much for butter-fat in cream at the farm, as it does for the fat in the milk delivered at the creamery (and creameries buying cream can afford to do this), it will pay a patron with eight or more good cows to invest in a good separator, even if the important question of difference in value of skim-milk from the two systems is not considered.

I figure the investment for a year on a \$120 separator, for a herd of cows producing an average of 300 pounds of milk per day as follows:

Saving in hauling milk at 8c per 100, \$ 86.40  
Increased value of skim-milk at 5c per 100 pounds..... 49.27

One hour per day separating and washing machine, at 15c per hour... \$ 54.75  
Interest on investment and wear and tear on separator..... 15.00

\$ 69.75

Balance or gain..... \$ 65.92

## Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Master Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Kans. To whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.  
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.  
Secretary..... John Trimble, 614 F St., Washington, D. C.

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan.  
Lecturer..... A. P. Beardon, McLeoutch.  
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe

### Organization.

I. D. HIBNER, BEFORE THE NEW LANCASTER GRANGE PICNIC.

Humanity has been 6,000 years in discovering the individual rights of man; and even to this day many believe in the divine right of kings to rule over them, and the feudal right of barons and lords to own all property and the moral duty of the masses to serve them. But this has almost ceased to be true of the English speaking race, and more especially of the American people.

### THE ROCHEDALE PIONEERS.

First came approximately correct ideas of political and civil liberty and then of industrial liberty, beginning at a few centers of civilization where oppression was most severe, and general intelligence above the world's average and gradually spreading outward from these centers until we are lead to hope that it will finally cover the whole earth. We all know, or should know, the story of the Rochdale pioneers, for this was the birth of industrial liberty; born of the direst necessities, nurtured by the hands and brains of men who never had known aught but severest toil and poverty. Planted in such a soil and watered by such spirits as these, cooperation has thrived and spread until it bids fair to encompass the earth. I need not tell you that the principles of Rochdale cooperation have reached America, for this you already know, but what I do want to say and impress upon the minds of those here, is that no cooperative enterprise governed strictly by the Rochdale principles has ever failed in America. I care not what the nature of the venture has been so that it was legitimate and along standard lines; for wherever they have met with failure it has always been shown after careful investigation, that some cardinal principle of the Rochdale rules had been willfully and knowingly violated. Here in eastern Kansas we Grangers have thoroughly and very successfully tested Rochdale cooperation; first, in merchandising, second, in banking, and now for thirteen years past in cooperative insurance; and these ventures, covering periods of twenty-six, eighteen and thirteen years, respectively, have been so preeminently successful as to draw favorable comment from the leading business men and journalists of the Northwest.

### PATRONS' FIRE AND TORNADO ASSOCIATION.

The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association, in its principles, its rules of government, and the management of its business, is framed as nearly after the Rochdale plan as it is possible to adapt insurance to Rochdale business methods. We have our president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors, and executive committee. We do a cash business,

practice the most severe economy and keep our entire membership well informed and in close touch with the work. The general form of conducting all fire and tornado insurance must of necessity be the same whether it is conducted by an old line or a mutual company. All companies must be organized and chartered, and then arrange to collect premiums and from these premiums to pay all losses and expenses. It is only in the details of conducting the business that one company can have an advantage over another, and in this particular, we did claim at the time of our organization that we had an advantage over old-line companies and we have proven that claim to be true by thirteen years of actual business, during which time we have grown from 50 to 1,000 members, our risks have increased from \$50,000 to over \$2,050,000; in the thirteen years we have been compelled to make but four assessments, a record unknown before in the entire history of mutual insurance, and yet we have paid 151 losses and other expenses at a cost to our people of only \$2.05 on each \$1,000 for each year, or \$10.25 on each \$1,000 for every five years, which is over 40 per cent less than any old line company, in the State of Kansas has served their patrons. And yet we have paid every loss to the satisfaction of the loser, nor have we had a single law suit nor is there to-day a single complaint of unfairness in our adjustments and we are out of debt with \$3,000 in our treasury. Go to any agent of an old-line company and ask them if they will carry your farm insurance at \$10.25 on the \$1,000 for five years and they will throw up their hands in holy horror and tell you it can't be done. And yet Providence has shown us no special favoritism, for at times we thought that tongues of fire and the electric bolts and the very winds of heaven were hunting for granger property that they might destroy it. Wherein then is the secret of our success? Simply in the details of our management and taking advantage of conditions that are not available to old-line companies on account of their peculiar environments.

### OLD-LINE COMPANIES.

There is such a competition between old-line companies to obtain the business of the country, that they must pay high commissions to their solicitors, high salaries to their officers and in excess of all this their stockholders demand 10 per cent dividends on the capital stock, while we pay our officers but a nominal sum, our solicitors but \$1 on each application, and no dividends whatever, and in these and many other like advantages, we reduce our entire expenses over 40 per cent when compared with theirs, and can continue to do this as long as we choose to continue in business, providing we continue to keep our insurance guarded by or within the folds of the Grange. For we must always remember that the success of a venture of this nature depends largely in keeping the entire membership educated up and in close touch with the work. They should know the condition, and be capable of forming safe opinions of the needs of the company; for what would you think of a venture in which one thousand people were equal partners, and yet only five or six of them knew anything about it, or took any interest in it? For in fact this is the fatal rock on which a mutual is liable to be wrecked. But we can not accomplish this work of education unless we have some common school wherein to meet and take council and discuss the questions and compare risks and to learn in common what the best-informed may know of the condition of the company and its future needs, and there is no school for this purpose that can equal the Grange. And this is why we have so continuously plead for the up-building of our order. Never before in the history of Kansas has there been such a need and even a tendency towards cooperative measures as a defense against certain conditions of capital that threatens to reap the benefits of our toil, but there is no union among us, no council room, no school in which we can meet and talk and plan and reason among ourselves and ripen our ideas for the proposed work.

### POWER OF THE TRUST.

In our homes we can sit individually and read of the trust and wonderful combination of capital and its power to control our markets and to rob us of our just margins in the products of our fields, and alone we can write back to the columns of our journals and tell the people that we are in danger and must do something to protect ourselves or we will be at the mercy of those combinations, and we can propose to combine and to cooperate and to put our combined capital against theirs and neutral-

ize their power, but the capitalist only laughs at this kind of talk, for well he knows the weakness of both capital and numbers without that schooling and drill that will intelligently and effectively direct those forces. Even the supposed wild Boers of Africa knew better than this, for silently they had council on the strength of the foe and how best to meet it and what equipments and drill was necessary, and unitedly they took council and did drill and got ready, and well did old Oom Paul know of this preparation when he told the English that they might conquer his people, but it would be at a cost that would stagger the world. There is not a single combination of capital now speculating on American farm products but that its manipulators know that the farmers of this country are not organized and therefore powerless to plan a defense.


### ANTHRACITE COAL TRUST.

How different it is with the trust that controls the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. They do not fear the individual coal-heaver, neither his intelligence nor numbers, but they tremble before the power that exists in their organized condition. And this is equally true of the great steel combine, for the men that delve in the mine and those that handle the molten mass and those that mould and shape and form the finished product are all organized as one body, and every other trade and calling save the farmer have their trade unions, their lodges, their brotherhoods, and they are feared and their rights are respected because they are organized. Yet I firmly believe that the average intelligence of the American farmer is equal to that of the tradesman and a peer to that of the coal-heaver that has been imported from the hordes of Europe to delve in our mines, and in strength of numbers we could be the controlling power in American organization.

### POSSIBILITIES OF THE GRANGE.

Then why are we so weak and helpless in our influence? Whose fault is it? Who is to blame? "Oh! Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Thou that killest the prophets and stonest those that were sent unto Thee! How oft would I have gathered thee together, as a hen gathers her brood under her wing, but you would not." Surely this passage of Scripture applies well to the Kansas farmer. For more than a quarter of a century the Grange has called and they have not heeded, for over even a generation it has invited them, but they do not come. It is true there is a Gideon band of the faithful and they are doing a grand work, and more and more our power is being felt in the State; but our numbers are yet so small when compared with the whole number of farmers that are eligible to our order, that we know that we are missing wonderful possibilities because the many do not join our ranks. I know that the fault is largely with ourselves, for I feel certain that if the beauties, the power, the advantages, and the wonderful possibilities of a united organization had been fairly and repeatedly and forcibly set before our people that they would come to us.

For there is a power, a polish, an educational influence, an upbuilding force, in the social friction of organized conditions that the world has scarcely dreamed of as yet. Men alone will degenerate, but men closely associated together will advance to higher planes. It comes from a conflict of ideas, from each learning all that the others may know, from a desire to excel, with the desire to please, with the strife to lead and the struggle not to be left in the rear. But the great need of farm organization is the strength and force and influence it will give us in contending for our rights, in protecting ourselves against those who would absorb our just incomes and in uplifting us in the world's social scale. All this it can and will do if we but use its powers, just as it has protected the coal heaver against the oppressions of capital and American labor against any infringements upon its rights, whenever and wherever it has been judiciously and wisely used. Of all the counties in our State, but one as yet has accomplished anything like a general organization, and while as yet not half of its farmers are within the folds of the order, nevertheless for twenty-five years past the Grangers of this one county have been making history that will be read with the same delight by future generations of farmers as is the story of the Rochdale pioneers now read by the laboring millions of the British Empire. It is not that we of that county have cooperated in merchandising and saved to our members in rebates \$226,100 in twenty-five years, nor of our successful banking record and other business ventures that



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DES MOINES, IOWA.



will so interest the future farmer, but it is because we are demonstrating to the farmers of the West the power, the influence and wonderful possibilities that lie within the grasp of the agriculturist everywhere, through organized conditions.

Remember these ventures were not a spasmodic effort that through good fortune and accident happened to be successful, for every member that joined the enterprise had been schooled in the Grange, where every element that was in conflict with our interests to an unjust degree, was canvassed and discussed and studied in our order, and had it not been for this preparation, either those enterprises would not have been attempted, or if attempted would no doubt have failed. And as a county can protect itself in local matters so can a State and the entire Nation if general organization could be effected.

#### GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is true our insurance company has jurisdiction throughout the entire State, but only for members of our order, the statute law and our charter placing this limitation upon us, and I am constrained to believe that this limitation is the secret of our success. Every year we have calls to come outside our order and take in all farm property of the State, and we must meet the charge that we are clannish and selfish, indicating plainly that the farmers of our State do not yet realize that the Grange is the fundamental educator that prepares us to successfully conduct cooperative work. But the lessons we have learned from our experience in Johnson County, the magnificent record of Cadmus Grange in cooperation, the success at Overbrook in Osage, and our insurance record throughout the State, all indicate that within our order there is safety and that it would be dangerous to experiment beyond its border where so many cooperative efforts have failed. But I must not weary you with my plea for insurance and the Grange only to say in conclusion that I believe the time is coming and is close at hand when such efforts will scarcely be necessary, for although the farmers are slow to organize, or to move out of the path of individualism, yet the exceptional conditions that now environ us must soon drive us to act in unison whether we will or no.

#### NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

For the battle of the ages is now being fought, not in blood and carnage and human slaughter, although hunger and cold and endurance and self-denial and pain and human misery must follow in its wake. It will not be settled when the coal strike of Pennsylvania is over, nor later on when the great steel combine encounters the forces of their shops and mines, for it is a world battle for a readjustment and equitable settlement as to the earning rights of capital and labor, and can not be settled in a day nor a year.

Agriculture can not entirely escape since it is such an important financial factor in the world's commerce and trade, and sooner or later we too must be drawn into the conflict; for, when combinations of wealth are forced to surrender a part of their earnings in one direction they will naturally turn and grasp for incomes along whatever line promises the least resistance, for this is the great Darwinian law and this means us, for it is universally admitted that of all wealth-producing classes the farmer is the only one that is unorganized and therefore unprepared for self-defense.

But when the time comes and dire necessity compels us, we will then organize and organize with a vengeance.

#### Notes from the Grange Bulletin.

The Grange must expect to fight the battles of the farmer.

The hours of labor on the average farm are too long—too long for women as well as for men. Farmers must learn from the labor unions that there can be profit in reducing the number of working hours.

Every community is unlike every other community. Each has its own problems to work out, each its own opportunities; and each Grange must expect to have ways of its own to work out neighborhood salvation.

The Grange is a helping-hand organization, a missionary society, a sick-benefit association, a cooperative agency—everything wise and willing workers will try to make it a power to serve.

It is as true now as of old that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." No class of men give more real service for what they receive than the farmers. The business of the Grange is to help farmers to secure more adequate rewards for their services to society.

A word for the farmer boy and his

sister: Give them the best chance possible. Whether we know it or not, we are working for the future. Let us do it intelligently and consciously—do it by preparing the young folks to be better men and women than their parents.

The postal savings bank is a good thing to talk about, to work for, and to have endorsed by your Grange and by your party convention. When the people are once aware of its value to them, there will be little difficulty in getting them to demand that Congress make the necessary provisions for its establishment. An aroused people is more powerful than all the corporations that enjoy special privileges.

Neighborliness needs to be emphasized in most country communities. There are so many influences tending to weaken the neighborly spirit that it is well to study to counteract them. Every one of us needs genuine neighbors—needs also to be a genuine neighbor to others. The traveler on the Jericho road fell among thieves; but the priest and the Levite were as bad as the thieves; they left the wounded man to die. The stranger who helped him was his neighbor. Neighborliness implies helpfulness. We need to emphasize neighborliness.

#### Unusual Invitations.

Two invitations for information about the Grange have recently come to me which are out of the usual line—the first asking me to give an address upon Grange work at a farmers' institute of the college series in Dickinson County, and the other from Secretary Coburn requesting a paper for the January meeting of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Coburn says in closing his invitation: "I wish this to invite attention favorably and anew to what I consider the most successful farmers' union ever devised and to encourage future growth."

E. W. W.

#### People Eat More Sugar Year by Year.

The people of the United States now consume eight times as much sugar per capita as they did in the first quarter of the last century, four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1850, and twice as much as they did in any year prior to 1870. In the years immediately prior to 1825 the average consumption of sugar was about 8 pounds per capita, in the decade 1840-50, about 16 pounds per capita, in the years immediately prior to 1870 the average was about 32 pounds per capita (omitting the war years, in which the consumption was light), from 1870 to 1880 it averaged about 40 pounds per capita, from 1880 to 1890 50 pounds per capita; in 1891 the figure was 66 pounds per capita, and has ranged from 62 to 68 pounds per capita since that time, the figure for 1901 being 68.4 pounds. This steady growth in the per capita consumption of sugar is shown by some figures which the Bureau of Statistics will present in the next issue of its annual volume, the Statistical Abstract. The per capita consumption has been a matter of record during recent years, but it has not been before practicable to compare the per capita consumption of recent years with that of earlier years and to note the very rapid increase in the quantity consumed by each individual of the country.

This growth in the consumption of sugar is, evidently, not confined to the people of the United States. The increase seems to have been equally rapid in other parts of the world, judging from the figures of total production. Figures recently published by the Bureau of Statistics in its monograph "The World's Sugar Production and Consumption," showed that the sugar production of the world was eight times as great in 1900 as in 1840, the figure for 1840 being 1,150,000 tons, and that for 1900, 8,800,000 tons. This increase in production, and consequently in consumption, has come largely through the development of the beet sugar industry, which increased from a production of 50,000 tons in 1840 to 200,000 tons in 1850, 831,000 tons in 1870, 1,402,000 tons in 1880, 3,633,000 tons in 1890, and 5,950,000 tons in 1900. During the same time, cane sugar production increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900. Beets in 1840 supplied 4.35 per cent of the total sugar product of the world; in 1850 they supplied 14.29 per cent; in 1860, 20.48 per cent; in 1870, 34.40 per cent; in 1890, 66.70 per cent, and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is greater than that of any other country, except the United Kingdom, in which the annual consumption ranges from 85 to 91 pounds per capita, against from 60 to 68 pounds in the United States, the figure of consumption for 1800 in the



United Kingdom being 91.6 pounds per capita.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States and the principal European countries in 1900, the latest available year:

Countries.	Sugar consumption per capita. Pounds.
United Kingdom.....	91.6
United States.....	65.2
Switzerland.....	60.3
Denmark.....	54.8
Sweden and Norway.....	38.2
France.....	37.0
Germany.....	33.9
Netherlands.....	32.5
Belgium.....	23.3
Austria-Hungary.....	17.6
Portugal and Madeira.....	14.7
Russia.....	14.0
Spain.....	10.6
Turkey.....	8.0
Roumania.....	7.8
Greece.....	7.2
Italy.....	6.1

#### Bleaching and Keeping Celery.

J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kans., asks how to bleach celery and keep it through the winter. The following excellent suggestions were copied in the KANSAS FARMER last year. Nothing better has come under the eye of the editor:

For bleaching celery, buy heavy wrapping paper of a groceryman, lay a wide board on the ground each side of celery, lay paper on boards, double the paper three inches under the boards next to celery, turn boards up to celery and bank up, pressing down the dirt; lift out boards. This keeps out the dirt and the celery does not rust. It saves extra help. The contributor says he has tried all ways of bleaching and this is the best.

When cold weather comes celery should be removed to the cellar. In case there is not room in the cellar let a space be cleared and leveled in the garden and boards set up about it. The space between the boards should be subdivided by other boards set two feet apart. The bunches should then be taken up with a spade, roots and all, and all the dirt allowed to remain that will cling to the roots. Set the plants close together in the space until they fill it compactly and snugly, then cover with boards and over that throw a pile of straw. Water occasionally, but not by sprinkling over the tops of the celery, as this will cause it to rot. Use a tin spout or iron pipe an inch in diameter. Set the lower end of the pipe among the roots, place a funnel into the other end and then pour the water into it. This gives abundant moisture to the roots and the tops are kept dry. When boxes of celery are exposed in the market for sale, it may be kept fresh and moist by laying a wet gunny sack on the box. The plants absorb the water from the wet cloth and yet do not become wet enough to cause it to rot. It seems that very few dealers and grocers know of this simple plan to keep their celery attractive and crisp.

If the celery is taken into the cellar, build an inclosure as described for outdoors, deposit a layer of rich dirt within, set the plants out just as if they were outdoors and water occasionally as described above. Celery put away in this manner will last all winter and grow continually. It will be white and tender until late in spring, and even until early summer, and the last will be found to be sweet and crisp. A good plan in using celery for home consumption is to break off a single stalk at a time. Thus the heart remains alive and new shoots will constantly appear through the winter. A space two yards square will be sufficient to supply a family with celery all winter if this plan is followed and care is used to prepare the plants for continued growth. These outshoots are the daintiest and crispest sort imaginable, and they will grow with remarkable rapidity.

In growing celery I have found it profitable to mulch between the rows with coarse barnyard manure. This is not so much for the purpose of secur-

ing the fertilizing material, as to secure a thick covering over the soil between the rows to prevent the escape of moisture. Try this method of mulching your celery rows, and do not be afraid of getting the manure too thick. Do not let it come in contact with the celery, but pack it in compactly all over the space between the rows.

Celery set out as late as the middle of August will grow to maturity before freezing weather. Frost does not injure celery, indeed it seems to enliven it and cause it to grow faster than before. It is suggested that unless the plants are unusually stocky when they are set out they should be pinched off just above the heart. The leaves only should be taken off the young plants. This serves to concentrate the vigor of the plant to the roots and heart and well as causing the bunch to grow broader and thicker. Scores of gardeners have made fortunes cultivating celery for city markets, but methods involved in producing it on so large a scale have to do with special machinery and appliances provided for the purpose.

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# The Apiary.

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

## Decoy Hives.

**KANSAS FARMER Apiary:**—One year ago last June, a swarm of bees took possession of a box I had put up in a tree for squirrels. I let them remain in this box until last May, which was nearly one year. I took them out of the box on the eighth day of last May, and divided them into two colonies, and put them in the latest improved hives. About the first of June, I found them becoming so strong, that I was afraid they would swarm, so I divided them again, and made four colonies. These I have now, and they are fine colonies, and besides I took about forty pounds of surplus honey from them during the season. If any "Kansas Farmer beekeeper" can make a better showing than this for the time and capital invested, I would be glad to hear from him.

A. J. SALTZMAN.

Burton, Harvey County.

Perhaps it was but an accident on your part in putting up the box as far as the bees inhabiting it was concerned, but you did what some beekeepers practice; that of putting "decoy hives" up in trees to catch swarms. Many years past, this was practiced to quite an extent, and many were successful in thus capturing swarms. You were very successful in dividing your bees, so that each division reared a queen, or retained their old queen in one division each time. You perhaps gave the queens no attention whatever, but allowed them to do business to suit themselves, and it just happened so that they did the right thing, but perhaps the next time you undertook such a job you would fail, and then wonder why your new colonies failed to do well. In all of this kind of work with bees, success depends upon the presence of good laying queens in each colony. In thus dividing you would perhaps fail about half the time, if you paid no attention to the queens. If you give proper attention to them and assist them in raising a queen in all the queenless parts, then there is no reason of your failing in any instance. In dividing a colony of bees, the old queen remains with one of the parts, and the other has no queen; but if the combs contain eggs, or newly hatched brood, the bees will rear another queen from this brood. The brood found in these combs at the time of division, (except in case the bees were getting ready to swarm) is the regular worker brood, or eggs laid for worker bees, but the bees have the power to change the grub after it is hatched, and transform it into a queen bee, which they always do in case of a missing queen. A queen cell is formed around the newly hatched egg, and the food is changed, and the larva which would have otherwise hatched out a worker bee, now produces a queen bee. So it is by this process that many a colony is saved, when the loss of the old queen occurs. If the colony is left without eggs or brood in the combs, which it often is, then the colony can not raise a new queen, and is destined to become a loss. The queen is always the most particular, and the most important thing in the hive, and if we succeed with bees, we must know enough about them to know if they have a queen, and if she is a good prolific layer. Just the presence of a queen in the hive is not sufficient, for a colony may have a defective queen, and no better off than if they had none. A young unfertile queen is of no account until she becomes fertile and begins laying eggs. Some queens never become fertilized. A young queen with defective wings will not become fertile, for she must depend upon her wings to carry her up in the open air to meet the drone. These queens will usually begin laying eggs; but their eggs hatch only to drones, and the colony will soon dwindle down to a few drones, and no worker bees will be found.

There is a nice little trick about dividing bees, and succeeding every time in getting things just right. In the first place it is not desirable to divide a colony until it gets very strong in bees, and then it should not be divided into more than two parts at any one time. It is best to have on hand a laying queen to introduce into the part that has no queen. If we have a queen of this kind, she will begin laying eggs at once, while to wait on the colony raising a queen, it will take at least twenty-five days, so that we have lost all the eggs and young bees the laying queen would have produced during this time,

and this would about have made a good colony of it.

In dividing a colony of bees, the combs containing the brood should also be evenly divided, and by this, we must have movable frame hives. We may divide the bees equally as to numbers, but by the next day we find that the division that is left on the old stand has fully two-thirds of the bees, or even more. We must always make provisions for this, and take all of two-thirds of the bees to the new location. It is impossible to divide bees equally as to age, for the old bees will return to the old stand, and none but the young bees will remain with the new stand. In this manner of getting an even distribution, we get most of the young bees at the new location, and the old ones at the old stand, but it is the best we can do, except we take the newly divided part a mile or more away, and thus we can keep them. Perhaps some would go back from this distance, but would not return if taken farther. It is a pretty good plan to thus remove newly made colonies several miles away, and in a few days return them, and we have then succeeded in keeping all the old bees.

Queens is the first, and the last thing to look after, and just so soon as the backbone of the winter is broken, and a few fine days come in, we should look through our bees, and ascertain if the queens are there and all right. During March is the time to look them up. Queens are almost all laying eggs more or less during March, and it is a very easy matter to find them, or their eggs in the comb, which is a sure indication of their presence. Colonies found at this time without a queen are of no use, and had better be put with some colonies containing queens.

## Some Questions About Bees.

**Apiary Department, KANSAS FARMER:**—I have always wanted bees, but never lived where I could have them until the past year. I tried to buy two stands, but could not, so on last June a neighbor gave me a swarm, which went to work in their new home and filled their hive. I put the supers on and they have waxed them down and seem to be all right. On or about the middle of July, a small swarm was given my son. We had no previous experience with bees, but have had some since. After bringing them home late one evening in a box, we decided to change them into a better one next day, which we did in the afternoon, but they had begun work and it seemed to make them very angry. They all came out and circled over the hive all evening, and next morning they swarmed. We returned them to their first box but they would not be pacified, and kept swarming until we caught the queen and clipped her wings, after which they settled down and made some comb and hatched bees; but they dwindled all the time until there is no more than a pint of bees left. Could I put these with my strong colony? Both are Italians. Does the queen ever die and leave the swarm queenless? How long does a worker bee live? Do they hatch a queen only once in a while, or is there more than one queen to a hive? Should the drones be taken out and killed, or let alone? How long does it take for young bees to hatch after a new swarm is hived? Who manufactures hives in the flat to be thus shipped, and be put together at home. MRS. L. E. COPPLE.

Oskaloosa, Kans.

Your small swarm in July came too late to do much good, and your changing it about discouraged them. You say they hatched some bees; are you sure of this? I would be inclined to think that this late swarm was a second, or an after-swarm, with an infertile queen, and if this is so, clipping her wings would prevent her from becoming fertilized, and thus no bees were reared and this would account for their becoming weaker and dwindling down to such small proportions. If this is not the case, but the queen a fertile one, and some young bees were reared as you say, then the queen may have been injured in some way, or a dearth of honey may have thus reduced them. The point I wish to bring out in the above is this: never clip a young queen's wings until after she begins laying eggs, for fertilization takes place when she is ten to fifteen days old, more or less. If these bees have no queen, you can unite them with the others, but if the other colony is good and strong, I would not do so, as the good colony may not be any better for it. Colonies may be united both having queens, but one of the queens will kill the other one, and may be the best queen will be the one lost, so that it is always better to retain the best queens in thus uniting bees.

Queens frequently die and leave the colony queenless, and in case of a swarm that have no brood in the combs from which to rear another queen, the colony is doomed to loss unless a queen is supplied. Bees can rear a queen from worker brood as ordinarily found in the brood combs if brood is near the hatching point. Bees rear queens on two occasions; one when they lose their queen at any time of the season, and the other during swarming time. There is supposed to be but one queen in a colony, and this is true with a very rare exception, that of two laying queens occupying the same hive. This latter comes about mostly by the bees rearing a young queen to supersede an old, decrepit one. Worker bees hatch in twenty-one days from the egg; drones in twenty-four days, and queens in sixteen days. Ordinarily, we let the bees take care of the drone business, as they usually kill them off after the honey season, but in case of queenless colonies the bees retain their drones. The most convenient point in our State of Kansas to get supplies for the apiary is Augusta, Kansas, by Carl F. Buck.

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via Nickel Plate Road, October 7th to 11th, inclusive, good returning until November 12th by depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c. Three trains daily, carrying through vestibuled sleeping-cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. City Ticket office 111 Adams St., Chicago. Full information can be secured from John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 48)

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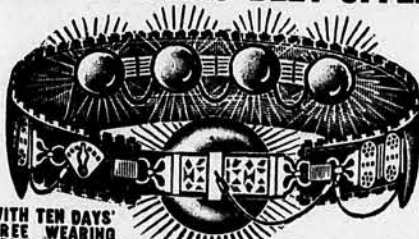
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## Brain Markets.

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

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

### Oklahoma Farmers Organize.

About a hundred or more farmers, who ship from this point, met last Saturday to decide whether they would join the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas, or the Fraternal Order of American Farmers, who have headquarters at Omaha, Neb. They had already decided to organize at a prior meeting. James Butler, of Topeka, Kans., Secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association, was present at the request of the farmers' committee, and presented the advantages of his company, and E. S. McDougal, of Carman, Okla., general organizer for the Fraternal Order of American Farmers, presented the advantages of his order.

After a full and free discussion of the merits of each of the organizations by the speakers and farmers present, it was unanimously decided to join with the farmers of Kansas. Subscription blanks for a local Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association were circulated and signed by nearly every farmer present. A committee consisting of seven members was appointed and subscription blanks placed in their hands to secure additional members.

The committee was selected from various parts of the county, and it is believed that a large list will be secured by the time of the next meeting. The farmers of this part of Oklahoma are anxious to join with the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska in building up a business organization strong enough to conduct the marketing of their surplus farm products to the best possible advantage. All other industries are combining and we see no good reason why the farmers of the above-named territory can not build up a company with sufficient capital to conduct their business in an up-to-date business way.

With the splendid start in Kansas we believe it is only a matter of time until the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska will have a million-dollar company that will be owned, controlled, and operated in their interest. The farmers and business men tributary to Alva are in earnest, and we feel safe in saying that they will do their part in financing this movement in a way that will enable the producers to conduct their own shipping business in a manner that will command respect of transportation companies and other large business interests.

The farmers and business men of Oklahoma have long been in need of just such a business organization on the principle and plans embodied in the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association of Kansas, and if we are not mistaken they will be found in the front rank of loyal patrons and co-operators in this movement. After careful investigation we urge farmers to action, and recommend that they correspond with Mr. James Butler and secure his assistance in perfecting organizations at all principal shipping points in the above-named territory. His presentation of questions and principles involved in this movement are clear, forcible, and convincing. His information, experience, and frank manner in presenting this question will command the confidence and approval of farmers wherever he goes. J. I. GRUNDY.

Alva, Okla., Sept. 22, 1902.

### At Sterling.

The Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association of Sterling, Kans., has been in the past very successful, and is now preparing to enlarge its operations. It has bought a portable elevator for loading grain, which will be very useful as a temporary means for quick loading of grain into cars. It is the intention to do some active work in enlarging the membership and then build a permanent elevator on the association's own property with sufficient capacity to handle the business at that point.

The association now has many of the best farmers at Sterling. They have not pushed or tried to enlarge their membership in the past, allowing those who desired to join to do so without much if any solicitation. As stated before they will now push their membership. With such men as Solon Gray, John Blackhall, I. C. Murphy, G. W. Cantwell, and many other strong, influential farm-

ers and business men who are interested in our work success is certain. The level-headed farmers of Sterling have been over-cautious in the past but after testing the plan and finding it a great benefit in marketing grain and live stock, we bespeak for Sterling one of the strongest organizations in the State in the near future.

Oklahoma farmers are wide awake and progressive. They realize that it is necessary for the farmers to combine and adopt practical combination methods in order to secure their rights. They want a strong central organization and the stronger our central is made the better it will suit the up-to-date, progressive Oklahoma farmers.

If you want a farmers' cooperative shipping association at your station, just go to work with energy and perseverance and you will get it. Everything worth having requires patience, energy, diligence, and sacrifice to obtain it. Don't forget that these qualities combined with determination always win.

If you want to see the farmers' cooperative shipping associations succeed go to work and help them by organizing at your station. If the farmers organize on the plan adopted by the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association no power on earth can defeat them.

W. W. Culver is in charge of our grain office at Wichita. Farmers and shippers tributary to that point should correspond with him. His address is 505 Sedgwick Block, Wichita, Kans. On matters pertaining to organization or principle and plan of the company, address James Butler, Topeka, Kans.

If the farmers desire to use their muscle less and secure what they produce by their energy they will have to use their brains more. Brain work is as necessary as manual labor in this struggle for existence.

If you want to aid yourself and the farmers' cooperative shipping movement, consign your grain in car-load lots to the Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association. They are doing business at Topeka, Kansas City, and Wichita.

Organization is an evidence of intelligence and the greater the organization the greater the demonstration of intelligence.

### Necessity for Storage Reservoirs in the West.

A significant indication of the agricultural progress of the West is the growth of public opinion toward the fullest possible use of the streams for irrigation, and especially toward the conservation of the winter and spring flood waters which now run to waste. A recent report received by the United States Geological Survey, in its study of the country's water resources, from Mr. A. L. Fellows, resident hydrographer of the Survey for the State of Colorado, throws interesting light upon the water situation now existing in that State.

The urgent necessity for storage of water, says Mr. Fellows, was never more fully demonstrated than by the great scarcity of water in Colorado during the present irrigation season. The gaugings of the streams by the United States Geological Survey show lower stages than have ever been known before at the same season, and the fact that a winter flow of considerable magnitude, although less than the normal, might have been stored if reservoirs had been available, and the further fact that a number of floods of short duration, resulting from violent rain storms, were left unutilized, have opened the eyes of irrigators as never before to the necessity for storage. Although the shortage has been most marked upon the eastern slope of the Rockies, the same is true to a less extent upon the western slope. Whereas in the eastern streams there has been practically no high stage, water being taken in the irrigation ditches before any high stage could be observed in the streams, on the western slopes the streams, while reaching a stage of considerable run-off, have nevertheless attained their maxima at early periods, and have subsided quickly, so that low-water stages have come from one to two months earlier than usual.

These facts, taken in connection with the prevalent high charges for water, and the increasing value of land susceptible of irrigation, have resulted in filings being made upon a great many reservoir sites throughout the State.

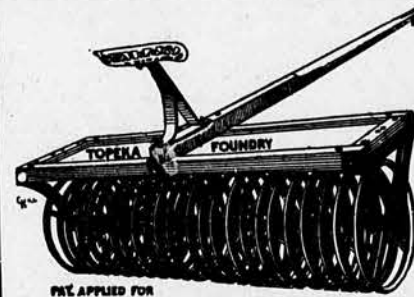
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North Topeka, Kans., February 20, 1902.

As to the value of your Pulverizer and Packer words will not give to it the merits that it deserves as a farm implement. The only reason every farmer does not use one, is because they do not know their value; especially in this dry soil of Kansas, where we have so much wind and sunshine; the land is apt to blow away from home. I bought one of your tools two years ago and it is in good shape yet, and is in use every time a roller is needed. I am a firm believer in good plowing and surface cultivation and lap listing, and there is no implement equal to the Packer on the farm. Wishing you success, Yours truly, JOSHUA BROWNING.



PAT. APPLIED FOR

Topeka, Kans., April 18, 1902. I note the advertising of your Packer and Roller. I have no doubt whatever of its excellence, and have no doubt that if a thousand of them were in use for each one that is now used, Kansas would be the gainer thereby. Yours with good wishes, F. D. COBURN, Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. H. C. Colburn, of Hoyt, writes us: "Will say that we are well pleased with the Packer we bought from you last March. We would not attempt to farm without it. I put in 60 acres of alfalfa this spring and rolled it three times, now it is as thick as the hair on a dog's back."

By June 1st the alfalfa was 10 inches high and he expected to cut a crop shortly. He put in 125 acres of corn rolled before planting and rolled again after planting. The corn was from 4 to 6 inches high before one drop of rain fell. He planted 150 acres of Kaffir-corn which he rolled after the plow and planting. This makes the amount of acres rolled with our packer 600.

Don't Wait until you need it to order it or you will get left.

Address, TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kansas.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

For a Beautiful as well as a Most Profitable Pasture sow BLUE GRASS. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky.

THE L. A. ALLEN Cattle Commission Co. L. A. ALLEN } Salesmen.  
JAMES R. HAWPE }

25 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE

## SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION

And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders. Market Price Guaranteed.

Office, 267-268-269 Second Floor Exchange Bldg. OVER INERSTATE NATIONAL BANK.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

References—Inter-State National Bank and Cattlemen Generally.

### Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Anything less than full feeding at any period is a sacrifice of net profit.

Add to the capacity of the farm by adding to the fertility of the soil.

Wheat-bran, oat-meal, and corn-meal, and a little linseed-oil-meal is a mixture that young animals will thrive on.

Clover is richer than grass in muscle-formers, and for young growing animals it is better food.

The length of a horse's limbs should be in proportion to the length of his body to have good action.

Oats will add greatly to the milk flow of the suckling sows, and has a sweetening and unexcitable effect.

Linseed-meal fed to the breeding sows keeps the system in a good condition and aids in the milk flow.

The sweat and dirt which accumulates on the horses during the day should not be allowed to remain on over night.

With regard to feeding, horses should always be watered a short time before being fed, and never immediately after.

There are two things which a farmer can rarely have too much of—one is feed and the other manure, but with plenty of feed one can make manure.

One advantage in feeding both wheat-bran and oil-meal is that they add almost their full cost in value to the manure heap.

One advantage in feeding unthreshed oats is, the grain and straw are better mixed in the stomach than when fed separately.

When there is no defect in the tree itself, failure to grow or dying after growth commences is generally due to a lack of sufficient moisture in the soil.

Any more horses than are actually required to do the work on a farm should be considered as luxuries unless some profit can be derived in keeping them.

Rubbing of the udder and rapid and clean milking will promote the growth and development of the milk ducts until the sixth year.

To secure clean, healthy pork, care must be taken to feed clean, fresh, nutritious food and to supply it in a clean manner.

Regularity is an important item in the feeding of all animals, and especially those that are being fattened for market.

One of the best rations for the colt

that is being weaned is wheat-bran and ground oats, with good pasturage. Feed at least twice daily.

If the most is to be made out of the corn fodder, it is an item to get the corn shucked and the fodder stored under shelter as soon as sufficiently cured.

At this time the weather is very uncertain and it is best to have everything in readiness for storms. Stock often suffers and loses more from an early fall storm than at any other time.

**\$23.30 Chicago to New York and Return**  
via Nickel Plate Road, on October 3, 4, 5, and 6, with return limit leaving New York October 14, 1902. Three trains daily, at convenient hours. Vestibuled sleeping cars. American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. Chicago depot, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. City Ticket Office 111 Adams St. Phone Central 2057. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (No. 51)

### THE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., September 22, 1902. A drove of juicy Hereford-Shorthorn steers, weighing 1,266 pounds, sold here last week for \$3.75, the record price at this point for all time. The cattle were raised by Col. C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, Tex., and fed by F. P. Lower, of Council Grove, Kans. Aside from this sensational sale, trade was dull in beef cattle and the week closed with values lower. The next best price was \$7.30 for good corn steers. Packers were liberally supplied with grass cattle, and from these secured stock in plenty to fill their beef orders. This resulted in a lax demand for medium corn cattle. The record for the week's cattle receipts was broken during the past seven days. Arrivals approximated 83,400 head, not including 10,400 calves. The total supply at five points was 249,000 head, which establishes another record. The next biggest week was in 1901 when 207,734 head were received at five markets. Stocker and feeder shipments amounted to 1,250 cars, containing 41,918 head; another record breaker. Good Western stockers sold at a range of \$3.50 to \$4.50; and feeding steers at \$3.85 to \$4.75. A few topsey sales were higher than these figures, but the bulk of the sales were within the range.

Hog receipts were moderate at 30,000 head. Other markets were fairly well supplied. Packers were influenced by lower prices in pork and bore down on swine in consequence. At the close of last week, best swine were selling around \$7.80. The decline for the week was right at 25c, making good swine worth \$7.50@7.70 on Monday of the present week. This is the season of the year when farmers are holding on to light hogs and placing them in feed-lots or allowing them to run after cattle. Accordingly the supply of light swine at the markets is restricted and buyers are paying good prices for them. Choice hogs 175 to 200 pounds are selling as well as medium heavy swine 200 to 245 pounds in



weight. Regardless of prices, however, the wiser course for the farmer seems to be to hold on to his swine.

Sheep receipts were fair at 30.00c head. Scarcely any Kansas or Missouri stock arrived, receipts running to Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming. Satisfactory markets were had each day, and values closed strong for the week. Feeder buyers are not so anxious for supplies as they were two or three weeks ago and are leaving packers to take care of the big end of the offerings.

Horse and mule receipts were good at 1.50c head. Cavalry horses for the United States government formed a fair proportion of the arrivals. The market ruled weak on natives and strong on range horses. The latter are \$10.25 higher than last spring.

A big demand and light supply of eggs here during the week resulted in an advance of 10c per dozen. Fresh Missouri and Kansas eggs are worth 17c per dozen with cases returned. All classes of poultry are strong when compared to a week ago. In spite of higher prices city people continue to want supplies. Spring chickens are worth 10c; broilers 11c; hens 9c; roosters 20c each; ducks 7 1/2c; turkeys, 10c@11c.

H. A. POWELL.

### Frasius' Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., September 22, 1902.

Market conditions were unimportant the past week until Saturday, when there seemed to be a sudden awakening in wheat, with cash wheat of contract grade advancing nearly 2c per bushel in Chicago. Today (Monday) this advance developed into a corner on wheat, and the September option of contract wheat in Chicago advanced almost 5c per bushel. The contract grade of wheat in Chicago is confined to No. 2 red wheat and No. 1 Northern spring wheat. Other grades can not be applied on contracts. But contract wheat hardly ever scores much of an advance without imparting sympathetic strength to other grades of wheat of the better class and consequently markets to-day scored an advance all around, and the hard wheat of the Southwest also closed strong and higher in price. The writer has talked higher prices for some time, and it seems we are now on the eve of a respectable advance in wheat.

As usual the bears who have controlled the market for some time, have played a deep game to convince farmers of the wonderful wheat crop of 1902. But the late government report has set aside their extravagant estimates. In the Northwest, receipts of wheat are much below those of last year at this time, but the quality is good, which is in marked contrast with the quality of Southwestern winter wheat. It is this poor quality of winter wheat in the Southwest that has kept the prices down, on account of such large receipts of inferior wheat; farmers not being able to do anything with it at home and forcing it upon the market.

Exports of wheat are very good, in fact they are larger at present than they were a year ago. Exports from both coasts last week were 5,435,000 bushels, as against 3,840,000 bushels a year ago. The stories of enormous crop yields in Europe are denied, when our exports of 55,537,000 bushels, since July 1, are considered. These large exports have prevented an accumulation of winter wheat and the present visible supply is only about 23,000,000 bushels. Millers everywhere are picking up the good wheat at a premium and in every market of the country the cash wheat is higher than the option; and with receipts of winter wheat falling off everywhere, where is their great supply to come from that they claim will break the market before long? The writer believes we are on the eve of obtaining much higher prices for the better grades of wheat.

Corn has also shared in the advance of the week with the September option closing in Chicago at 62c to-day, an advance of about 6c for the week. All the options for future delivery also advanced and as it is now developing that the damage to corn by frost was much larger than at first claimed, there is no doubt that the crop of merchantable corn has been largely over-estimated and corn is bound to bring a fair price, at least until such time when a large accumulation at market centers has been brought about.

Markets closed strong all around at the following prices:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 78 1/2c@79c; No. 3 red wheat 73c; No. 2 hard wheat, 70c; No. 3 hard wheat, 69c; No. 2 corn, 61c@62c; No. 2 oats, 29c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 66c; No. 3 red wheat, 64c; No. 2 hard wheat, 67 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 64c@66c; No. 4 hard wheat, 60c; No. 2 corn, 57 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 33c.

### Waurika, Okla.

A new town on main line of Rock Island Ry., 63 miles south of Chickasha. The only one lying in Oklahoma. Lot sale Oct. 13. A demand for all kinds of business. Beautifully situated 'mid large shade trees and running water.

Home seekers of Oct. 7th should purchase their tickets through, making their stops at other points on going trip.

## PILES

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

Mr. M. McCoy, Gogonac, Kans., Captain Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctored for piles since the Civil War—thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully, "M. McCoy."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief.

Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

When writing advertisers mention Kansas Farmer.

## Special Want Column.

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

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Two good Shorthorn bulls. Slim Bros., Wakarusa, Kans.

FOR SALE—A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Male calf, a great grandson of the great Pedro, out of a granddaughter of Pedro's Royal Marjoram, second dam, a granddaughter of Pedro. Heifer calf, a granddaughter of Exile of St. Lambert, out of a granddaughter of Pedro. Heifer calf of Pedro and Combination blood and yearling heifer by a grandson of Pedro. Four-year-old cow of St. Lambert-Landseer blood due December 31 to a grandson of the great Exile of St. Lambert. Three-year-old cow sired by a strongly bred Combination bull. All solid fawns. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, got by Gallant Knight 124468, four years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red. I also have a few cows and heifers for sale, and a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A. J. C. C. male calf, dropped March 4, 1902; also heifer, dropped August 13, 1902, for \$20 each; or the two for \$35. Address Edward Hunzicker, Colony, Kans.

FOR SALE—A car-load of high-grade Red Polled cows and heifers, bred from registered sires for 20 years; also a young registered bull to mate them. Walter J. Burtis, Fredonia, Kans.

FOR SALE—2 double standard Polled Durham bulls and 3 Shorthorn bulls. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

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

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

### SWINE.

A BARGAIN—Three full Poland-China boars, 40 spring pigs; popular breeding, extra feet, legs, hams, backs, heads, and ears, slick, straight, black coats. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER that the great hogs Perfect I Know, Chief Perfection 2d, Ideal Sunshine, Top Chief, I Am Perfection, Gold Chief, King Perfection, and Perfect Perfection are all grandsons of the old hero Chief Tecumseh 2d, whose get have taken 95 per cent of all the State Fair ribbons the past ten years. I have for sale four grandsons of Chief Tecumseh 2d fit for immediate service, one out of a granddaughter of Missouri's Black Chief, second dam by Hadley Jr. A second out of a granddaughter of Look Me Over, second dam by Hadley Jr. A third out of a granddaughter of One Price, second dam by World's Fair Hadley. The fourth is out of a daughter of Chief I Know. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each. Choice Shorthorns cheap. P. H. McKittrick, NoCracken, Rush County, Kans.

YORKSHIRE SWINE for sale. Walter Titworth, R. F. D. No. 3, Cherryvale, Kans.

TRY THE Kaw Valley Herd of Poland-Chinas for your breeding stock this season, pairs and trios not akin, where you do not have to mortgage your farm to buy a good one. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kans.

SIX CHOICE yearling Poland-China sows, bred to prize-winning yearling boar, all for sale reasonable. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each; choice Shorthorns cheap. Send stamp for booklet. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

### FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 5 counties, 55 m. from K. C. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—A nine-room house, two blocks from State House, on paved street, for a farm near Topeka. Address L. M., Kansas Farmer Office, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres well-improved, good soil, plenty of water, three and one-half miles southwest of Blue Rapids, Kans. Write for description. H. J. Gerken, Irving, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 30-acre chicken farm, all sandy soil; also a 45-acre truck farm, sandy loam, three miles from Topeka, on the Kansas Valley bottom; both farms adjoining. Address O. K., Box 13, Oakland, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE—A. M. Coleman's farm, situated six miles northwest of Topeka, contains 320 acres; a fine farm. For terms, address W. M. Coleman, R. F. D. No. 3, North Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm, extra good corn, wheat, and grass land, good improvements. A. E. Cornet, Rural Route 4, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good alfalfa, corn, and wheat land in the banner stock county of Kansas. Write the Verdigris Valley Land Company, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—A choice 320 acre farm located in Chase County Kansas. 140 acres under plow, 125 acres now in crop, 20 acres native meadow, 160 acres in pasture, fair buildings, good orchard, good pure water. Will sell with farm all the crop. 30 head of cattle, 13 head of them are registered Shorthorns, 5 horses, harness, wagons, farming implements. Send for full printed description. John G. Howard, Homestead, Chase Co., Kans.

### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—\$75 will buy a weanling trotting stallion standard-bred, sired by Mount Oread out of Casino by Patchen Wilkes, second sire Appamantus out of Frankie Lyons by Mambrino Patchen, third sire Allandorf out of Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, fourth sire Onward out of Old Dolly by Mambrino Chief, fifth sire Geo. Wilkes. First dam by Appamantus (as above), second dam by Jerome Eddy 2164, third dam by Clark Chief 89 (son of Mambrino Chief). Both dam and granddam are strong-moving, speedy mares. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SALE! I will sell at Public Auction, 4 1/2 miles south, and 1 1/2 miles west of Hope, and 2 miles north, and 3 miles west of Ramona, on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, the following personal property, to wit: Seventy cattle—19 of them pedigreed Shorthorns—consisting of 7 cows, 9 yearling heifers, 1 heifer calf, 1 bull calf, 1 Scotch-topped herd bull—Jubilee Knight 128068, 16 milch cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 10 one-year-old steers, 20 head of calves. Eighty head of Poland-China hogs—consisting of 9 two-year-old sows, 8 one-year-old gilts, 60 spring pigs, 1 two-year-old herd boar. These hogs are all either recorded or eligible to record. Implements, etc.—Deering blinder, lumber wagon, spring wagon, open buggy, top buggy, 2 walking cultivators, walking lister, sulky plow, Champion mower, walking plow, feed grinder, broadcast seed sower, 2 sets of work harness, 1 set of double buggy harness, some Brown Leghorn chickens, some rough feed, and various other articles not mentioned. Terms of sale—Sums of \$10 or under, cash without discount; on sums above \$10, a credit of 12 months will be given, on note with approved security drawing 10 per cent interest from date; if paid when due only 5 per cent will be charged; 3 per cent discount for cash on sums over \$10. No property to be removed until settled for. Sale to begin at 10 a. m. Free lunch at noon.

E. A. SUMNER, HOPE, KANSAS.

J. N. BURTON, Auctioneer.

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

WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price for wool. Sacks for sale. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Oakland, Kans.

### SHEEP.

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 Shropshire ewes already bred, commencing 25th of January. Allow some culling. B. A. Sponseller, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and young ewes of choice quality and the best of breeding. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

SHEEP—Wanted to buy 500 young ewes, or would take a flock on shares. Have plenty of feed, good range. Eighteen years' experience handling sheep in Kansas. The best of references can be given. J. R. Brown, Stockholm, Okla.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shropshire rams, cheap. P. I. McEchron, Richmond, Kans.

AMERICAN MERINOS—Modern, smooth. Entire flock sheared in May; 21 pounds average. A few rams for sale at a reasonable figure. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

COTSWOLD RAMS—Two 3-year-old and seven yearlings, pure-bred, for sale. W. Guy McCandless & Sons, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—A choice lot of ewes, lambs, and rams for sale. Olin Templin, Lawrence, Kans.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Fifty quarts of winter onion sets. Grant Ewing, R. F. D., Blue Rapids, Kans.

WHOLESALE PRICES! One million fruit trees and plants. List free. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

### PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

## The Stray List.

### Week Ending September 11.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by R. P. Darnell, in Lowell tp., (P. O. Galena), August 8, 1902, one bay mule (male), 14 1/2 hands high, old cut on right front foot, branded on right hip, a small jump on left knee, shod in front; valued at \$40.

Kingman County—W. R. Long, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Pro, in Ninnescah tp., August 8, 1902, one grey mare, 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, 12 years old; valued at \$45.

### Week Ending September 18.

Miami County—L. Flanagan, Clerk.

HOGS—Taken up by P. J. Harrington, in Paola tp., at the waterworks, one mile north of Paola, August 23, 1902, four head of hogs—two black sows, one weighing about 125 pounds, the other about 75 pounds; also two pigs, about three months old.

### Week Ending September 25.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

80W—Taken up by W. P. Hunter, in Doyle tp., (P. O. Florence), August 19, 1902, one black sow, weight 200 pounds, short tail.

## SELF-FEED

## THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL HAY PRESS

WILL PUT UP A BALE A MINUTE SENT ANYWHERE ON TRIAL YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES BOX 132, KANSAS CITY, MO.



GROCERIES AT 1/2 Price

For 15 years we have been directly associated with the largest manufacturers and importers of Groceries in this country. We have now decided to sell the consumer direct, and to quickly convince you that we can and will sell you good groceries, direct from our wholesale house cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. We are offering you this remarkable combination order as a means of getting acquainted and convincing you that we tell only the truth.

Our Fall Wholesale Grocery Catalogue No. 24 quotes lower prices than were ever made before direct to the consumer. A comparison will prove this. We will mail catalogue free.

Send us \$1.00 as evidence of good faith and we will ship you C.O.D. the following complete order, (No. 228) including 100 lbs. best granulated sugar at less than 2 cents a pound. If after examination you find it a bargain you cannot equal in America, pay the agent the remaining \$9.74 and freight charges. If not as represented, return goods at our expense and we'll refund your \$1.00.

Randolph Mercantile Co., 20-22 Michigan Ave., References, Ft. Dearborn Nat'l Bank. Chicago.

100 lb. bag Best Granulated Sugar	\$1.95
2 pkgs. Yeast Foam	.10
2 lb. pkgs. Baking Soda	.10
2 bars Best Scouring Soap	.10
5 lbs. Very Best Rice (not broken)	.15
4 lb. can Lion Baking Powder	.95
1 lb. Best Ground Cinnamon (pure)	.30
10 lbs. California Peaches	.95
10 lb. Bag Best Table Salt	.40
10 lbs. Reid's Best Java and Mocha Coffee	2.50
1 pint Bottle Pure Witch Hazel Extract	.39
2 lbs. Green and Black Mixed Tea (choice)	1.04
1 lb. Pure Ground Pepper	.25
1 4-oz. Bottle Vanilla Extract (pure)	.35
1 4-oz. Bottle Lemon Juice	.35
1 Box Talcum for Baby	.10
5 lbs. California French Prunes	.35
1 lb. Best Coconut (shredded)	.30
10 bars Best Laundry Soap	.39
3 lb. bar Imported Castile Soap	.35
(Shipping Weight, 200 lbs.)	\$10.74

\$45 WKLY. selling ACME PUMP GOVERNORS. They make all pumps work easy and fit all kinds, (iron or wood). Mills run with 1/2 less wind. Agents Exclusive territory. He Merit sell it. PUMP GOVERNOR MFG. CO., (G.) 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS

## FAIL!

It has been proved by thousands in the past four years that

## PILES

can be cured by the use of

### DANIEL'S SURE PILE CURE.

Two Weeks' Treatment sent postpaid to any address for 25c.

Would you wait until you are on the Operating Table, where it will cost you from \$100 to \$300, say nothing of the Danger, when 25c might cure you now. Send to-day.

H. O. DANIELS,

284 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

300 FERRETS FOR SALE. Farnsworth Bros., Elk Falls, - Kansas

8000 FERRETS Trained ferrets, they will clean your place of rats, and drive rabbits from burrows. Pure-blooded and finest working strain in America. Send for wholesale list and book guide to care and working. S. & L. Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

## Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Hale Lad 80645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale. Address PARRISH & MILLER, Hudson, Stafford Co., Kans.

Exceptional Opportunity for Investment in Mining Proposition That Has Paid Over \$2,000,000 in Actual Profits

Must increase working capital at once. To raise a limited amount of money within the next few weeks, company offers a few thousand shares of treasury stock at low price. Investments of \$25 and up realize 10 to 25 per cent sure profits. Full details given to those interested. Dr. W. C. ABBOTT, Care of Investment Dept., Garden City Banking & Trust Co., CHICAGO.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

Kingman County offers the greatest inducements of any locality in the state to home-seekers looking for a successful combination farming community, especially grain and stock farms at big bargains. For full particulars write for book entitled "OUT THERE IN KANSAS." Address

Frank Weinschenk, Mgr., Kingman County Colonization Company, Kingman Kans.

GALVANIZED WIRE—AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Fifty car loads of new galvanized wire, in short lengths. Never was used. Comes from 6 to 16 gauge. Put up 100 lbs. to a coil and only one size wire to each bundle. Prices range from \$1.40 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds. Our Free Catalogue No. 61 for the asking. We handle all kinds of supplies from Sheriff's and Reseller's Sales. Chicago House Wrecking Co. West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

\$100.00 Cash Prize for a Name.

For the new Daily Limited train to California to be placed in service November 1, 1902, by the Rock Island System and Southern Pacific Company, via the El Paso Short Line. The competition is open to the public and conditions involve no fees of any kind. For circular of instructions, address at once John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Dark Meat Made Tender.

One who has once drawn the tendons from a chicken or turkey, no matter how the fowl is to be cooked, will never again use one having the tough sinews unremoved. A market man will draw a fowl's tendons for the asking, but it is a task every housewife ought to know how to perform herself. Buy a fowl with its legs left on, turn it on its breast and hold the back of each leg, one at a time of course, in the left hand. With a sharp knife in the right hand cut very carefully just below the knee joint, through the skin, not any deeper. Inside will be found the group of tendons, there being eight in each leg, lying snug in a groove. They are attached to the foot, but through the dark meat they run away up into the leg, well into the upper joint. With a strong wire skewer lift each tendon separately, hold the chicken firmly, and pull. If the chicken is young and tender, each tendon will come out easily and it can be pulled by a slight effort. If the bird has seen several Thanksgivings, all the muscle that can be put into the job will be required, but it is exactly such a bird that demands most the tendon-drawing process.

A turkey calls for more muscle, and "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Cut the skin in the leg about half way between the knee joint and foot and there will be discovered immediately the group of shining white tendons. Slip a strong skewer, or if the bird is quite elderly, the point of the sharpener that belongs to a carving set, under the bunch of tendons. Lift them carefully, then twist around two or three times, acquiring a firm hold. Give a strong pull, and out they will come, together. Count them, and if there are not eight, go after the ones that are left. With these tough sinews removed, the dark meat is so delicious and tender that the drumsticks of one turkey will be found scarcely large enough supply for the family table.—Good Housekeeping.

### Fall Work Among Turkeys.

After October 1, specially if frosts have lessened the supply of insects and other food which turkeys have gathered themselves, begin issuing extra rations to them. This is to keep them in good growing condition until the fattening begins, which should be three or four weeks before Thanksgiving. For breakfast, feed boiled potatoes, carrots, sweet apples, etc., mixed with bran and cornmeal, seasoned with black pepper once or twice a week, and twice a week add pulverized charcoal to the food. At night give whole grain. Keep pure water or milk in convenient vessels for drink.

Three weeks before Thanksgiving, separate from the rest of the flock all that you design for the Thanksgiving market. This separation is necessary, because it is not desirable to fatten those which are to be kept over for breeding stock, or the late-hatched ones that are not yet large enough for market. Feeding the whole flock extra rations of fattening food is not only a waste of food, but works injury to all which are not soon to be killed.

Do not confine the flock to be fattened in small pens; remember, the nature of the birds requires liberty; rather confine those which you wish to keep over. Turkeys having full liberty will devour much food and take on fat rapidly. Fattening turkeys will not wander so much, as after being put on full feed they will be more content to remain nearer home.

Give the fattening turkeys all they can eat four times a day from the time when you begin full-feeding until twenty-four hours before slaughtering time. The first three of the daily meals should be cooked potatoes and cornmeal, or of cornmeal scalded with milk or water, and the last of whole corn, varied with wheat or buckwheat. Always use corn a year old; new corn causes much trouble and may kill them. Give the first meal as soon as possible after daylight and the last just before dark. Feed each day all they can eat up clean, but leave no food by them. Feed the pounded charcoal occasionally and

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and keep a supply of gravel where they can help themselves. Twenty days of such feeding will put turkeys that have been growing and in good health in the best possible condition for market. In Rhode Island turkeys are not fed much in September and October, but in November they get all the whole old corn they will eat, but are kept away from barns and buildings.—A. F. Green, Worcester Co., Mass.

### Poultry House.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following minute directions for building a poultry house:

"The following bill of lumber will build a house 10½ by 12, 6½ feet high in front, and 3½ feet high at the back, with a single slant roof and a board floor. If more room is desired it may be duplicated: Fifteen 2 by 4 12 feet scantlings, 150 feet 12 feet roof boards, 415 feet matched flooring, four pieces 1 by 3-12 and one 12-inch board, 12 feet long. This one does not include nest-boxes.

To build, make a frame out of the scantling, 10½ by 12, so that when placed on the foundation the scantling will be on edge. Cut two pieces of flooring, 6½ feet long, and two 3½ feet long. The longer ones will represent the height of your building on the south, and the shorter ones its height on the north. Temporarily nail one end of each of these boards at each corner of the base-frame; plumb and brace them. Nail a 2 by 4 to the upper ends of these boards, making the plates for the upper and lower sides of your roof. Fit a rafter at each end of the roof between the plates, and nail in a 2 by 4 edgewise, from one rafter to the other, midway the roof, for the roof-boards to rest upon (they run up and down the roof).

"Now mark off your openings on the front side, 2½ feet wide near one corner, for the door, and 6 feet wide in the center, for the window. Board up the rest of it (boards running up and down) with matched flooring, nail on the roof-boards and put on any kind of roof that you want to. Shingles are the best for a tight-built house, but this house does not need them for the ventilation; a cheaper roof will do just as well, and I am inclined to think is better. Now fit in five 2 by 4s for joists for the floor, running the short way of the house. They can rest on the sills, and are quickly put in. Put down the floor; make three trestles of pieces that are 2 feet high and 3 feet long. Make a table of matched stuff that is 3 feet wide and nearly as long as the inside of your building; this is placed on the trestles near the back of the buildings for droppings-board, and the perches arranged over it.

"Now you are ready for the front. Make a door of matched boards for your outside door. Nail a piece of your 12-inch board inside of the bottom of the opening for the window, on top of the floor and nail to the siding. At it in a 6-inch board across the top of the opening, flush with the siding, and nail to the plate under the upper edge of the roof. Make a frame of the 1 by 3 strips that is 6 feet 6 inches long, and just wide enough to fit in between the roof plate and the 12-inch board at the bottom of the window. The easy way to make this frame is to mitre it together at the corners and then nail corner boards across it, to brace it.

"Tack on to the smooth side of this frame ordinary factory cloth, unbleached; hinge it at the top to the roof-plate, and button at the bottom; have a hook on the bottom to hook to the roof when it is desired to have the curtain up; fasten wire-netting over the outside of your window, and you are ready to furnish your house in any manner that you like. Do not forget the curtain to drop from the roof to the front of the droppings-board.

"Be sure to have everything up from the floor so as to save all of the floor-space for the hens, and you will have room for fifteen Asiatics, twenty of the American classes, or twenty-five Leghorns."

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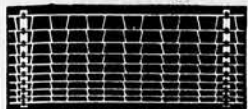


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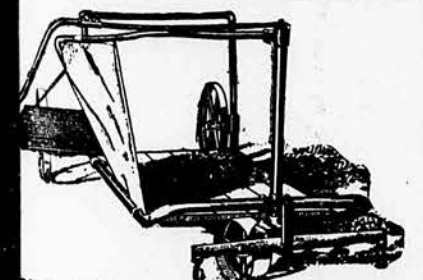
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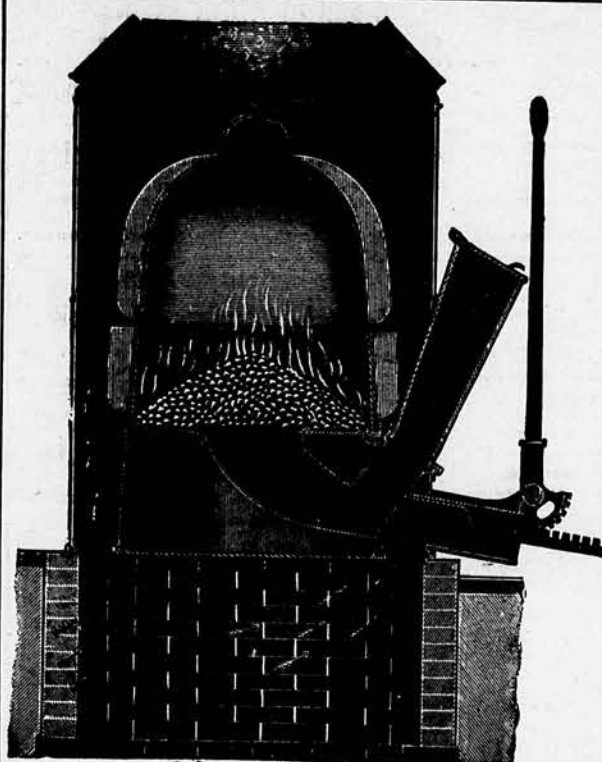
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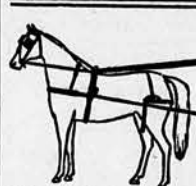
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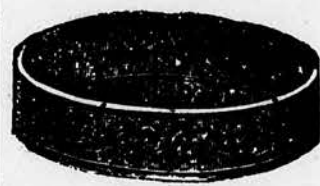
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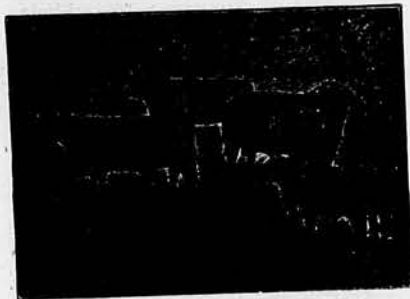


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