

# KANSAS FARMER

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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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

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

### 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 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.

### THE AGE OF CONSOLIDATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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in the eastern markets than people would pay. It was indeed a grave question whether the traffic would bear a rate that would enable the transportation of California fruits to pay expenses.

Take the case of meats. Prices of meats went up last spring. Topeka retailers reported declines of sales amounting to 25 per cent on the average. Similar results throughout the country reacted against the rise in prices.

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

### POLAND-CHINA BREEDERS, ATTENTION.

On another page in this issue we publish a stirring appeal from the managers of the American Royal Swine Show to be held at Kansas City next October. The earnest and careful attention of every breeder is invited to the same.

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

The management is anxious to have

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

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

**"PROHIBITION IN KANSAS."**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT**—Our new catalogue No. 71 will be ready about September 1st. Our buyers have scoured the markets of the world for honest, up-to-date goods, to quote in this catalogue, and it will be beyond doubt the finest catalogue ever issued by any mercantile firm. We want every reader of this paper to send for a copy. It will be sent, all charges paid, upon receipt of 15 cents—this amount only half pays the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith.

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**Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago**

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

**A RECORD OF \$8.60 FOR BEEVES.**

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

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

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

**ROBERT S. COOK, DECEASED.**

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

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

He was born in Illinois, near Springfield, and later moved to St. Louis. In 1868 he came to Kansas and he and his grandfather, noting the width of the beautiful valley (at Wichita), and believing that a city would be built here, homesteaded on the hill to the east. Here Mr. Cook grew from boyhood to manhood and in 1873 he was married to Miss Carrie Copeland, who died in 1885. Later he was married to Fanny Wenger, who died in 1894. His surviving children are Charles Cook, Mrs. Fred Allison of this city, Mr. Elmer Cook and Miss Carrie Cook.

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

**T. A. Borman on the Proposed Dairy Commission.**

The dairy farmers of Kansas, almost to a man, are taking a great interest in the proposed dairy commission. The subject is being agitated and discussed in every part of the State. The KANSAS FARMER asked Mr. T. A. Borman of the State Dairy Association what was proposed to do in the matter and what would be the field of the commission. Replying Mr. Borman said: "In the face of the agitation now going on for a Dairy Commission the ordinary dairy farmer who should be the most interested, asks why should we have a dairy commission.

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

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

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

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

"The printing of bulletins and proceedings of state dairy meetings for general distribution will also come under this department. Every other branch of farming has these bulletins and the tens of thousands of dairymen in the State will welcome them as they do everything which emanates from the office of the secretary of the state agricultural department.

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

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

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

Keep your vital organs in good condition if you would have health through the malarial season. Prickly Ash Bitters cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels and helps the system to resist disease germs.

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Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

Throughout the State the soil has the property of retaining moisture to an unusual degree, and is productive without the aid of fertilization. It consists chiefly of the alluvium of the river bottoms, and the dark, rich prairie soil of the uplands. The tillage of the soil is confined almost wholly to the eastern and middle sections of the State, where there is sufficient rainfall.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The following table gives, by decades since 1860, the number of farms, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved:

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

Table with 6 columns: Year, Number of farms, Total, Improved, Unimproved, Average. Rows for years 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860.

The number of farms reported June 1, 1900, is over sixteen times as great as the number reported in 1860, and during the last decade there was an increase of 6,481, or 3.9 per cent.

improved and unimproved farm acreage have increased during the last ten years, but the former has gained only about a third as much as the latter.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census year, beginning with 1860:

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

Table with 5 columns: Year, Total value of farm property, Land, improvements, and buildings, Implements and machinery, Live stock, Farm products. Rows for years 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860.

\*For year preceding that designated. \*Values for 1870 were reported in depreciating currency. To reduce to specie basis of other years, they must be diminished one-fifth. \*Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

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

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

FARM TENURE.

Table 3 gives a comparative exhibit of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900. Tenants are divided into two groups: "Cash tenants," who pay a rental in cash or in a stated amount of farm produce, and "share tenants," who pay as rental a share of the products.

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

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

Table with 7 columns: Year, Total number of farms, Owners, Cash tenants, Share tenants, Owners, Cash tenants, Share tenants. Rows for years 1900, 1890, 1880.

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

Table with 7 columns: Race, Total number of farms, Owners, Part owners, Owners and tenants, Managers, Cash tenants, Share tenants. Rows for The State, White, Colored.

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

Table with 7 columns: Race, Total number of farms, Owners, Part owners, Owners and tenants, Managers, Cash tenants, Share tenants. Rows for The State, White, Colored.

\*Comprising 1 Chinese, 83 Indians, and 1,782 negroes.

Between 1890 and 1900 the number of farms operated by owners decreased 7,404, or 6.2 per cent; cash tenants increased 7,640, or 75.6 per cent; and share tenants, 6,245, or 16.9 per cent, the greater relative increase of cash tenants indicating a growing sentiment on the part of both landlord and tenant in favor of the cash-payment system.

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

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

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 5 and 6 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure:

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

Table with 6 columns: Race of farmer, and tenure, Number of farms, Average, Total, Per cent, Value of farm property, Total, Per cent. Rows for The State, White farmers, Negro farmers, Indian farmers, Owners, Part owners, Owners and tenants, Managers, Cash tenants, Share tenants.

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

Table with 6 columns: Race of farmer, and tenure, Land and improvements (except buildings), Buildings, Implements and machinery, Live stock, Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock), Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property. Rows for The State, White farmers, Negro farmers, Indian farmers, Owners, Part owners, Owners and tenants, Managers, Cash tenants, Share tenants.

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

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

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 7 and 8 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

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

Table with 6 columns: Area, Number of farms, Average, Total, Per cent, Value of farm property, Total, Per cent. Rows for The State, Under 3 acres, 3 to 9 acres, 10 to 19 acres, 20 to 49 acres, 50 to 99 acres, 100 to 174 acres, 175 to 259 acres, 260 to 499 acres, 500 to 999 acres, 1,000 acres and over.

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

Table with 6 columns: Area, Land and improvements (except buildings), Buildings, Implements and machinery, Live stock, Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock), Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property. Rows for The State, Under 3 acres, 3 to 9 acres, 10 to 19 acres, 20 to 49 acres, 50 to 99 acres, 100 to 174 acres, 175 to 259 acres, 260 to 499 acres, 500 to 999 acres, 1,000 acres and over.

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

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

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

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 9 and 10 present the leading features of the statistics relating to farms classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop, and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total

value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive their principal income from any one class of products.

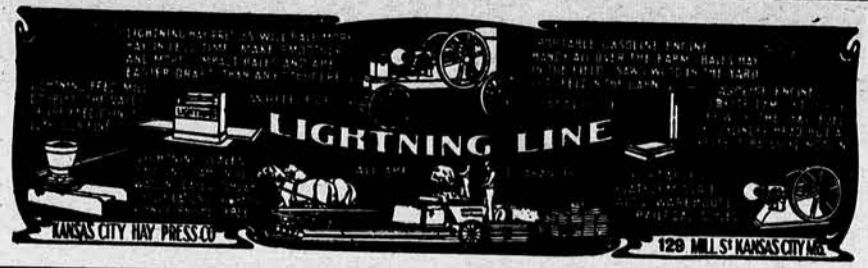


TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

Table with 7 columns: Principal source of income, Number of farms, Average, Total, Per cent, Value of farm property, Total, Per cent.

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

Table with 7 columns: Principal source of income, Land and improvements, Buildings, Implements, Live stock, Gross income, Per cent of gross income.

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: For farms deriving their principal income from flowers and plants, \$436.53; tobacco, \$60.08; nursery products, \$52.25; cotton, \$11.59; vegetables, \$11.44; fruits, \$10.13; sugar, \$5.32; live stock, \$3.94; hay and grain, \$3.78; miscellaneous products, \$3.25; and dairy products, \$2.38.

tablishments, nurseries, and market gardens the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a greater percentage of the gross income than in the case of "hay and grain," "live-stock," or "miscellaneous" farms.

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

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

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

Table with 7 columns: Value of products not fed to live stock, Number of farms, Average, Total, Per cent, Value of farm property, Total, Per cent.

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

Table with 7 columns: Value of products not fed to live stock, Land and improvements, Buildings, Implements, Live stock, Gross income, Per cent of gross income.

The absence of income in the first group is due, in part, to the fact that the enumerators could not always secure complete reports for farms where changes in ownership or tenancy had occurred shortly prior to the date of enumeration.

professional men, who derive their principal income from other than agricultural pursuits.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and the supply of meat products.

Table 13 presents a summary of live-stock statistics:

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

Table with 5 columns: Live stock, Age in years, Number, Value, Average value, Not on farms.

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

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms.

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

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS. The following table shows the changes since 1860 in the numbers of the most important domestic animals.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS: 1860 TO 1900.

Table with 7 columns: Year, Dairy cows, Other neat cattle, Horses, Mules and asses, Sheep, Swine.

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

More than twenty-three times as many dairy cows were reported in 1900 as in 1860, but the table shows a decrease of 8.8 per cent for the last decade. This decrease is probably more apparent than real, as the term "dairy cows" was more strictly construed in 1900 than in any previous census year, being confined to "cows kept for milk" exclusively.

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

The per cent of increase in numbers of mules and asses has been greater than that for horses, over eighty-one times as many being reported in 1900 as forty years before, while the increase since 1890 was 27.7 per cent.

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

Table with 4 columns: Products, Unit of measure, Quantity, Value.

Total. Comprises all milk produced, whether sold, consumed, or made into butter or cheese. Comprises the value of milk sold and consumed, and of butter and cheese made.

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

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

**TOBACCO.**

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

The present census shows that in 1899 tobacco was grown in Kansas by 207 farmers, who obtained from 80 acres a yield of 45,960 pounds, valued at \$4,804. This is a decrease in area since 1889 of 43 acres, or 35.0 per cent, and in production of 16,123 pounds, or 26.0 per cent. The average area in tobacco was less than two-fifths of an acre for each farm reporting, and the average yield per acre was 575 pounds.

The tobacco crop of 1899 was distributed through 42 counties of the State, but the four counties of Miami, Ellis, Rush, and Franklin furnished 48.8 per cent of the total acreage and 58.6 per cent of the entire production of the State.

**CASTOR BEANS.**

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

**SORGHUM CANE.**

The present census shows that in 1899 sorghum cane was raised by 5,727 farmers on 20,689 acres, an average of 3.6 acres for each farm reporting. From this area they sold 31,207 tons of cane for \$73,019, and from the remaining product manufactured 735,787 gallons of sirup, valued at \$206,010. This was a decrease in acreage since 1889 of 62.9 per cent. The total value of the sorghum-cane products for 1899 was \$279,029, an average of \$48.72 for each farm reporting. The average yield per acre, not including the product of the 31,207 tons of cane sold, was 35.6 gallons. The average value per gallon was 28 cents.

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

**FLORICULTURE.**

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


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

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

**NURSERIES.**

The total value of the nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$447,053, reported by the operators of 181 farms and nurseries. Of this number 79 derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 8,515 acres of land, valued at \$473,755; buildings, valued at \$136,170; implements and machinery, valued at \$15,640; and live stock, valued at \$18,170. Their total gross income was \$444,897, of which \$424,701 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and vines, and \$20,196 from the sale of other farm products.

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"International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots and Berks.

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

**LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.**

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

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

**INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**

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

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

**KICKAPOO RESERVATION.**

Kickapoo reservation is located in the extreme northeastern part of Kansas, in Brown County, and contains an area of 32 square miles, more than one-half of which is allotted. Practically all of the land is suitable for either agriculture or grazing, although it is not as fertile as that of the Sac and Fox.

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

Corn and wild hay are the principal crops of the Kickapoo, but some of their white tenants raise wheat and oats in addition. A few Indians had potatoes

and other vegetables but gardens were not generally reported. Only 23 of the 73 farms on the reserve were operated by Indians, the others being operated by white and black tenants. The majority of the Indian farmers cultivate from 20 to 80 acres. Their live stock consists of a few work horses, mules, and cattle.

**POTAWATOMI RESERVATION.**

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

The principal crops of the Potawatomi are corn and hay; most of the latter is made from native prairie grasses, while a few raise alfalfa and other tame grasses. Only a small number reported gardens, while some have orchards of apple-trees. The leasing system seems to be even more prevalent here than on other Kansas reserves, only 9 of the 63 farms being operated by Indians. The area cultivated by the majority of Indian farmers ranged from 50 to 150 acres of 360 and 550 acres respectively. The Potawatomi are well supplied with good horses, cattle, dairy cows, swine, and chickens; a few have herds of range cattle and derive an income from the sale of live stock; the largest sale reported for 1899 was \$3,500.

**SAC AND FOX RESERVATION.**

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

The total population of the two reservations is 449, of which only about three-fourths are Indians. They carry on agriculture ordinarily, but the majority have leased their lands and are content to live on the income derived therefrom together with annuity payments. Most of them are well equipped with implements and farm machinery, while many have comfortable homes and are well to do.

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

All the farmers possess good American horses, while most of them have a small number of cattle, in addition to

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Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy. NO COST IF IT FAILS. Write today for important circular No. 446 FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Cured in 15 to 30 Days

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

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

In many important agricultural conditions, the western part of Kansas differs materially from the eastern. The divergence is marked in the elevation, soil, and rainfall. That portion lying west of the one-hundredth meridian, and some parts extending east of it, belongs to the semi-arid region, where irrigation is necessary for the successful cultivation of most crops.

The history of irrigation in Kansas has been marked by a number of disastrous failures. Most of them resulted from a lack of knowledge of the climatic oscillation in the subhumid regions, and from a fever of speculation in eastern mortgages. During a cycle of wet years agriculture was extended far into the Plains region.

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

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

The water supply for most of these ditches was taken from the Arkansas River, but after a few years of drouth it proved wholly inadequate for the purpose, and hundreds of miles of ditches had to be abandoned.

The reclamation of large areas of fertile and productive land depends upon the adoption and application of successful methods of utilizing the ground waters, which are found throughout western Kansas at varying depths.

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

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

Table with columns: Counties, Irrigation from streams (No. of ditches, Acreage irrigated, Total length in miles of main ditches), Irrigation from wells (No. of wells, Acres irrigated), and Cost of construction of irrigation systems.

CHANGES BETWEEN 1889 AND 1899. The following table shows the changes during the last decade in the number of irrigators and in the acreage irrigated for the State, and for a few of the chief irrigating counties.

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

Table with columns: Counties, 1899, 1889, Per cent of Inc., 1899, 1889, Per cent of Inc.

In 1889 there were 519 irrigators in the State, and in 1899, 929, an increase of 79.0 per cent. The total area irrigated in 1899 was 20,818 acres, and in 1889, 23,620 acres, an increase of 13.5 per cent.

Spring Valley Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual picnic institute of the Spring Valley Farmers' Club was a decided success in every way. The train stopped at the grove and left the speakers from the college and Mr. Westgate, Master of the State Grange.

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

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

The vocal music by the Spring Valley chorus was highly appreciated; also the band music which was rendered by the Florence Citizen Band.

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

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

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

- August 8, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo., Chas. F. Mills, Mgr.
August 13, 1902—American Berkshire Association, at Kansas City, Mo.
August 22, 1902—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., and McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo., Duroc-Jersey hogs at State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

A Card to Poland-China Breeders.

You will remember that the national Poland-China show that was to have been held at Kansas City last autumn was abandoned on account of the wide-spread drouth. Following this the Poland-China breeders of Kansas and Missouri at their annual meeting voted unanimously to re-establish the show and sale, and push it to completion for the autumn of 1902.

In order that you may more fully understand the situation, we have thought best to give you a brief history. The cattle shows with which we have joined in making this show are all backed financially by their respective record associations. The Berkshire Record Company is doing the same for its breed.

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



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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction.

lands for the fall of 1902, we, together with other members, made our second appeal for help at the last annual meeting in February. We asked for a liberal appropriation. On the morning of the 5th of February there was the sum of \$3,099.14 in the treasury. By the hour of 10:30 a. m., the time the shareholders meeting was called to convene, the directors, a majority of whom were hostile to the donating of funds to help build up the business of the association, had voted a dividend that left in the treasury only about \$600. Your subscribers to this letter believe, together with many others conversant with the facts, that this dividend was devised not because the shareholders desired it, or that the distribution of \$5 per share to nearly 500 shareholders was a wise policy to pursue in the face of many things to be done for the betterment of the interest of the greatest of all breeds of swine, not because the great majority of the stockholders had invested in a single share of stock for the purpose of obtaining dividends, but for the reason that they were opposed to the Kansas City enterprise and believed there would be a majority of the stockholders then convened in person and by proxy in favor of voting an appropriation out of the ample fund. They were correct only in their estimate of the desire of that majority as proven by voting, notwithstanding the depleted treasury, a donation of \$500 to the American Royal premium list at Kansas City. The vote of instruction to the directors was unanimous and there were no impractical conditions attached. The directors were instructed to make the appropriation provided there were sufficient funds in the treasury by the time the money would be needed. Three of the directors voting the dividend are not directly interested in breeding Poland-Chinas, and two of the present board of directors declining to comply with the will of the shareholders are in the same condition. Well, we came home believing the appropriation would be made in good faith. And this, with the \$500 we have pledged from the stock yards company, would make the \$1,000 desired on our regular prize list, together with enough specials to enable us to present a prize list of \$2,000. Now comes our disappointment. Four of the seven directors will not comply with the will of the stockholders and make the order for the money. It may be pertinent to state that these four directors were a part of the unfriendly board of 1901. Two of them are not interested as breeders. They can not say there are not sufficient funds. On June 29, there were \$1,625 in the treasury, about \$500 of this is uncalled for dividends. We believe the bulk of this will still be in the treasury on October 1, the date we should have the money. But supposing this all be called for, and taking the previous year as a basis, allowing for all the liabilities of the company, there would still be in the treasury October 1, \$743, while the

(Continued on page 800.)

Imported "Malakoff" Winter Seed Wheat

50 Bu. per Acre; Product of our own crop; grown from seed imported by us last year, from near Black Sea, in Crimea, Russia. Price \$9.00 per Bu. here, bags free. All other leading sorts of seed wheat, both hard and soft, \$1.00 per bu. and up. Write for free catalog, samples and descriptions. Address, J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.





### The Home Circle.

#### HIS NEW BROTHER.

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

#### The Men Who Have Made Kansas.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY.

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

The year 1874 will be remembered by many farmers and others of this great State of Kansas. The spring promised great things, but, like many other promises, it had to be broken. It is not always safe to place too much reliance on promises. Great promises brought many to Kansas. But it seemed for a long time that they would never be realized.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Beverages.

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

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

#### KANSAS CITY TEA PUNCH.

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

#### AMERICAN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

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

#### FRUIT PUNCH.

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

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

#### FRUIT PUNCH NO. 2.

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

#### FRUIT LEMONADE.

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

#### Philosophy of Laughing.

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

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

to sleep on or in which to enter the great rest.

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

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Lion Coffee is all coffee—never glazed. The sealed packages keep it fresh and pure.

A Card to Poland-China Breeders.

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

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

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

A Thing Worth Knowing.

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

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

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

Look out for malaria. It is season now. A few doses of Prickly Ash is a sure preventive.

Kansas Exposition for 1902.

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

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

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

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

Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



press. No breakage and the wire never slips, hence the greatest density is maintained. Endorsed by Ginners, Compressors and Exporters. Write for circular and prices.

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I.W.C.T. Stands for Illinois Wire Cotton Tie, the best tie ever devised. In point of economy has no equal. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any

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

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

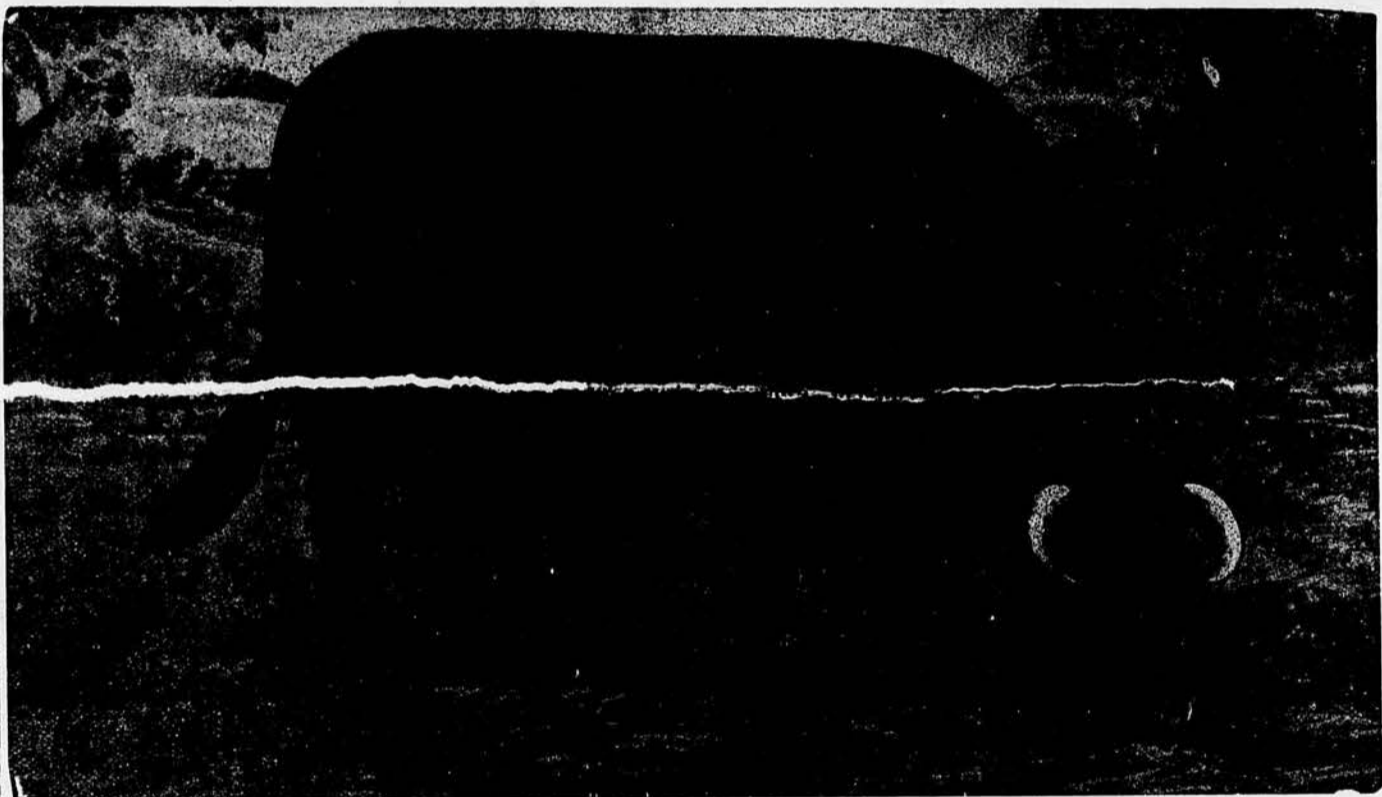
The wisdom of appointing Senator Harris of Kansas as special commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to visit Europe for the purpose of securing live stock for exhibition, has been heartily approved by all classes. It is now announced that Senator Harris will make a strong effort to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

Mr. Carey M. Porter, Secretary of the Franklin County Fair Association, reports that the prospects for a successful county fair were never so promising as at present. Breeders and farmers throughout the county and adjacent country are taking a lively interest in the matter and Ottawa will

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

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

Kansas City claimed the highest price for cattle ever reached in that market last week when a bunch of pure-bred Shorthorn and pure-bred Angus steers topped their market at \$8.60. South Omaha comes to the front with a record up to July 17 of \$8.15 as the highest price ever reached on that market, while Chicago with a carload of cattle averaging 1,545 pounds which sold for \$8.85 makes a record for that market for the last twenty-four years. Another record-smasher at Chicago was the sale of two loads of grass range steers for \$6.90, which is 40 cents above the record price for range steers. While these records are encouraging to the feeder as well as



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

Gossip About Stock.

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

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

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

A farmer named Frank Beebe, of Jones City, Okla., has just contracted his crop of Elberta peaches to a commission house at a price of 42 1/2 cents per crate. As his yield will be about 12,000 crates this year his Elbertas will bring him about \$3,600 in cash, while his pears, apples, and plums will enable him to start another bank account. Oklahoma is rapidly winning a reputation as a great fruit country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first attractive live stock event of the season will be the Shorthorn Breeders' Combination sale to be held at St. Joseph Stock Yards on Thursday, August 14, 1902, under the management of Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., to whom all requests for catalogues should be sent. Consignors to this sale have promised as good animals as their herd affords and Manager Bothwell believes that the entire offering will compare with those made by other breeders. There will be a good variety of blood lines from which to select and the individual merit of the offering compares well with the breeding. Another thing of importance to be considered in connection with this live stock event will be the opportunity to visit the great live stock market of South St. Joseph, Mo., which has probably made the greatest growth of substantial business of any similar market in the country for the same length of time.

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

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

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

One of the best things to be seen at Glendale Farm, so long noted for good things in Shorthorns, is the young Imp. Prince Lovely 155880. When Dr. Wolf brought Prince Lovely over from Duthie's Herd in Scotland, he looked a little ragged and we expressed a fear that he might not excel or even equal Scotland's Charm. A look at him now serves to dispel all doubts as to his quality. He is not in full flesh by any means, yet he carries 1,300 pounds of good, solid, thick flesh. Imp. Prince Lovely is by Captain Englewood by Captain of the Guard and out of Princess Lovely 2d, whose dam was a Field Marshal cow. Princess Lovely 2d was conceded to be one of Duthie's best cows and the way Prince Lovely has developed since coming to this country convinces the writer, who has never seen his sire or dam, that he is not only a distinct credit to his ancestors but a noted acquisition to the Shorthorns of the United States. C. F. Wolf & Son have won a reputation as good feeders, as well as good breeders and their herd as a whole is now in a condition much above the average. The writer was shown a roan heifer named Glendale Pavia by Bold Count 76187 out of Imp. Pavia who was the 5th prize winner at the Royal Show at Edinburgh, which very nearly meets his ideal of a typical Shorthorn heifer. She was imported in dam and is one of the best and one of the thickest fleshed young things in this herd and that is saying a good deal for her.

We are glad to note that a number of breeders of pure-bred cattle and swine have lately moved from noted stock-breeding States farther east to Kansas. This is undoubtedly the result of two things. These breeders can see the handwriting on the wall and understand that Kansas and Oklahoma are shortly to be the great storm centers of the pure-bred cattle industry of the world and they also realize that the wonderful crop production of these States is a sure and easy solution to the feeding problem without which no breeder can succeed. Among those who have shown this remarkable foresight is Mr. N. Manrose, who last spring moved his fine herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle from Illinois to Ottawa, Kans. His herd-bull, obtained since coming here, is Giltspur Knight 171591 by Golden Knight of Enterprise 143815 out of Victoria Giltspur 2d (Vol. 46). He is a red bull bred by Purdy Brothers, Harris, Mo., and is of a quality to reflect credit at once upon these noted breeders as well as the herd which he now heads. The former herd-bull was Proud Guide 153729 whom the writer did not see as he was sold before the removal of the herd from Illinois, but to judge from the young animals of his get now in the herd he must have been a bull of superior merit. A very impressive matron in this herd is the red cow Gwynnevere 2d, Vol. 38, by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge out of old Gwynnevere, and tracing to Imp. Camilla. Another is the red cow Hattie June, Vol. 49, by Proud Guide out of Mattie June and tracing to Imp. Beauty. She is of the class of Shorthorns that it is a delight to see and represents the former herd-bull and the other members of his family now in the herd. Mr. Manrose is a breeder who comes to this State with the highest quality of recommendation and a splendid reputation as a breeder and a gentleman of repute and we take pleasure in introducing him to the breeders of Kansas through his advertising card shown on page 809.

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

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

Mr. Wesley Sloan, of Wellsville, Kans., is a breeder of Hereford cattle who had the knowledge and judgment which enabled him to start right. His aged herd bull, Hesiod 16th, is one of old Hesiod 2d's best calves and out of Tollope 41293 by Landor 36729 out of Lady Trim 28429. Hesiod 16th is a worthy son of an honored sire but will now have to look to his laurels as the young bull Copyright 90079 has been placed at the head of the herd. Copyright is by Helmet by Beau Brummel Jr., by Don Carlos. His dam is Queen Mab by Prince Edwin, a son of Lord Wilton. There are some remarkably good bulls of the Hereford breed in Kansas and Copyright is one of the best. He should figure in the shows this fall and the owner may yet be induced to show him. He is very nearly the ideal Hereford and is "all bull." The two bulls mentioned are royally bred and have a royal progeny growing up about them. On the other side of the house the family is equally good, for illustration, Dotty Dimple 75096 by Headlight 61219 by Earl of Shadeland 22d and out of Dimple 66104 by Rossiter 61233, tracing to Fortune and Lord Wilton. His dam is Lady Daylight 51428 by Earl of Shadeland 22d, out of a Beau Real cow. Dotty Dimple is one of the grandest cows of the breed that we have seen in Kansas and her daughter, Dotty Dimple 2d 105073, out of Hesiod 2d is a piece of jewelry. We mention these two cows as typical of the breeding on the Sloan farm. During this visit we were interested in the cow Sophia 2d 50535 by the Lord Wilton bull Victor 25284 out of a Dictator cow, Sophia 33957. This cow is especially interesting because of the fact that she is a Colin Cameron cow and it has been a matter of interest to note how these cows will develop under Kansas conditions. It will be remembered by those who have attended the Colin Cameron sales that most of his offerings have come from the Arizona alfalfa fields rather thin in flesh and sometimes a trifle off in size. They are of the best breeding to be found in America and when placed under Kansas conditions they very soon equal the best individual raised in this State. If they do not do this in themselves they always do in their calves. Mr. Sloan has secured for his female herd the best animals he could buy from the Armour, Funkhouser and like herds, and he now has a bunch of cattle that is worth a journey to see. A few young animals of these Princely families are offered for sale in his breeders' card on page 805.

Secretary Coburn is quoted as saying that "Kansas should raise more sheep and fewer dogs, but if the farmers are in dead earnest about the dog business they should raise more sheep to feed the dogs." Dogs and sheep live harmoniously together on the same farm only when the sheep are inside the dogs. There are few animals of greater value in cleaning up the waste places of a farm and enriching it than are sheep, and now that the products of a sheep farm are so valuable and because of the fact that sheep can be raised on the average farm without crowding out any other class of good live stock, he is a wise man who can make two sheep grow where one dog grew before. Last year Kansas had 189,887 sheep and 1,883,337 dogs. Elk County had 6 sheep and 1,956 dogs. A dog is of no earthly use to a farmer if he is just plain dog, as most of them are. He is an expensive animal to raise and brings no returns. A sheep, on the other hand, is an inexpensive animal to raise and is very profitable. These thoughts were suggested by a recent visit to the Shropshire herd of E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans. Here is one of the finest bred flocks of this fine breed of sheep to be found anywhere in the West. The flock has been headed for the past two years by Look-Me-Over, a ram of excellent size and finish that has proved a great sire. Lately a son of Imp. Mainspring out of a Nave ewe has been bought at a long price to head this valuable flock. Imp. Mainspring was a great show ram in Geo. Allen's hands and now heads the flock of Brown Brothers, Scottsville, N. Y. The Clovernook flock is made up largely of ewes descended from Imp. Proud Salopian and Lord Hamburg. These sires are prize-winners and Proud Salopian carried off the Mansel prize at the Columbian Exposition. The writer thinks he has never seen a finer bred flock or those of better individual merit than can now be seen on Clovernook Stock Farm. A few of these excellent young rams are for sale, and some of them are herd-headers which are sure to bring profit to their lucky purchasers. The Messrs. Kirkpatrick are also breeders of Shorthorn cattle and have now secured a Wildeyes bull of especial merit to head their herd. Duke of Rural 158809 is a red bull by Goldrop 133559 out of Belle of Rural 3d. He is an excellent individual and the fact that he is from Colonel True's herd is a sufficient recommendation for him. We hope to interest the farmers of Kansas in the great benefits which would accrue to them from the raising of a few head of sheep on each farm, as well as to secure by them the adoption of our motto "to shoot a dog and raise a sheep."

A Noted Healer.

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

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

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

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

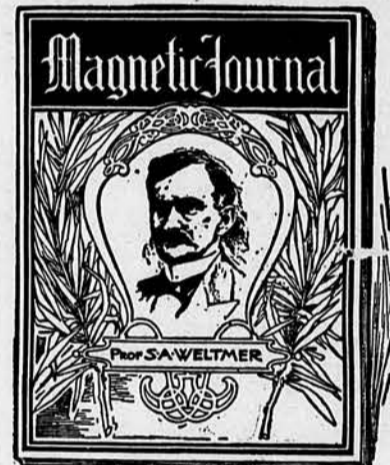
Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the noted scientist of Nevada, Mo., and the originator of the Weltmer method of healing disease without the knife and without medicines, has demonstrated in thousands of instances that his method of treatment was of such an efficacious nature that there were very few of the chronic diseases heretofore termed hopeless and incurable, that would not succumb to his method. Thousands of people—men, women and children in every walk of life—have testified, many of them on their oath, that Weltmerism had cured them after their family physicians and others had termed their cases incurable. He has also had under his care men and women of national reputation, such as United States Senators, Congressmen, and Governors of States, people to whom any method of treatment is available, and as they have attested to this grand treatment it certainly must have in it elements of unusual strength. To hear of a man in this century being able to make the deaf hear, the blind see, and the lame walk, reverts our minds back to the miracles of olden times. Yet, these sensational cures have been perfected from time to time by Prof. S. A. Weltmer. Take, for instance, in the case of Mrs. Indiana Godwin, wife of Thomas N. Godwin, who is the head of the Great Virginia Iron Works Company, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Godwin suffered for many years with deafness and head noises. She was pronounced absolutely incurable by the best ear specialists in the United States. She was permanently cured by Professor Weltmer's famous absent treatment method. She writes under date of February 28: "My husband took me to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium of New York, where it is supposed to be the best skill and talent in the United States. I was informed that my case was hopeless and a cure impossible. We came home, my mind made up to bear my affliction, when I saw Professor Weltmer's advertisement. I determined to try it with little hope, but imagine my surprise when, in four days after taking his absent treatment, I could hear the clock tick on the mantel while lying in my bed, and I continued to grow better and better, until to-day I can hear better than ever before. May the Great and Blessed God, who is all mercy and compassion, abundantly bless, guide and direct Professor Weltmer in the great work of healing the infirmities of suffering humanity."

Another remarkable case is that of E. W. Drummond, of Garland, Kans. Mr. Drummond was totally blind. Four leading physicians had told him there was absolutely no hope for recovery. He writes: "As I was totally blind in both eyes, a renowned specialist told me there was no hope. I was almost crazed on account of this terrible affliction. I heard of Professor Weltmer, the great Nevada healer, and placed myself under his care. He treated me three days in his office, and told me to go home and he would continue treating me at my home. In two weeks I could distinguish light from darkness and in less than one month I could see perfectly. I shall ever regard Professor Weltmer as my savior and may heaven's richest blessing ever be his in his efforts to bring health and happiness to the afflicted thousands all over this land."

Possibly one of the most remarkable cases that is known to science is that of L. D. Triplett, a highly esteemed citizen of 1310 Main Street, Akron, Ohio, who suffered from a terrible electric shock, which caused his body, from his waist to his feet, to become paralyzed. He became an invalid and was unable to use his lower

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

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er, speaker, and founder of a new philosophy—a leader without bigotry and a disease-slayer without self-exaltation or unwarranted assumptions. Rising from obscurity, coming up from nowhere, the man and his work are now an accepted fact, resting on the strong foundations of success and oft-repeated practical demonstration. There have been more pretentious

healers; there have been self-appointed teachers of "the word" and the mystic sciences, who claimed far more and showed far less, than the patient, quiet man of the Southwestern city. Some of them may have been, doubtless were, far above the ordinary, but on the calm comparison of work done and tasks accomplished, is not the Missouriian far greater than they?

## 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. Bacheider, Concord, N. H.  
Secretary..... John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan.  
Lecturer..... A. P. Reardon, McLouth.  
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe.

### Field Meetings of the Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

Brother E. W. Westgate, Master Kansas State Grange, in cooperation with the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the different localities of the State, arranged for a series of field meetings or "Grange Picnics" as they are now sometimes called, and invited Prof. D. H. Otis and Mrs. Henrietta Calvin of the Kansas State Agricultural College to go with him to these various

## HOT WEATHER WEARINESS

This misery is caused by bad digestion which has clogged the system with impurities. The liver is overworked, the kidneys weak and the bowels irregular, producing low spirits, tiredness, poor appetite, unrefreshing sleep, loss of energy and ambition. And, what is worse, it breeds diseases that are serious.

# PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS A THOROUGH SYSTEM CLEANSER.

This great purifier exercises its reviving influence in every part of the body. Relaxes the bowels and urinary organs, drives out badly digested food, cleanses the system of impurities, sets the whole internal organism to working smoothly and harmoniously thereby creating new life and energy. It is the best known remedy for removing that dull bilious feeling so common in hot weather.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

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

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

the other to grow mentally strong with a full knowledge of your profession.

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

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

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

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

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

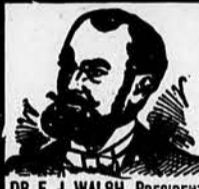
all the members of the household, are carefully, thoughtfully considered.

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

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

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

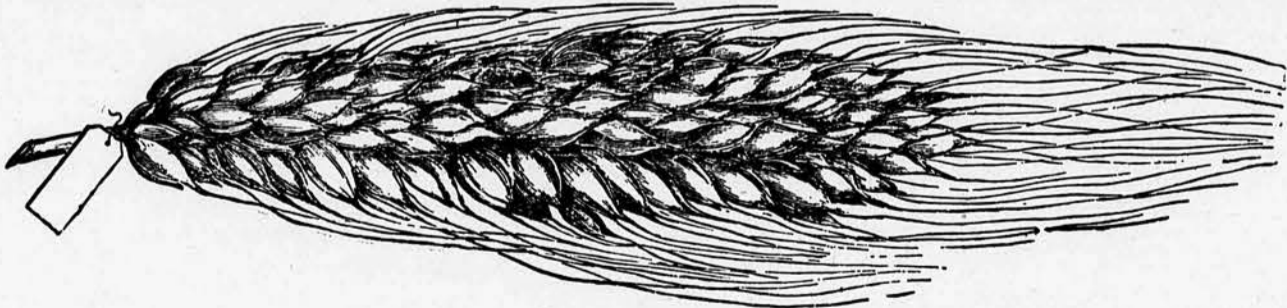
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ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.



The well-known seedsmen, J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa, are again in the field with the leading varieties of wheat to be offered their customers at fair prices. The accompanying illustration shows a facsimile of their latest imported variety—Malakoff, grown on the Ratekin farm from seed imported direct from Russia last year by this enterprising firm. It is native to regions about the Black Sea, and is described as an iron-clad variety, rugged and hardy, adapting itself readily to an Iowa environment. It develops a robust

head on a very vigorous growth of straw and is thus a good and sure yielder, which should commend it to popular favor throughout Western wheat-growing circles. Their first harvest of "Malakoff" was something of a "rakeoff" as well, the yield and the quality both being in the nature of a surprise. Malakoff is thus made their leader this year, though the Ratekins are also fully stocked up with the well-known popular varieties, Turkish Red, Red Russian, Fultz and Fulcaster. The Nishna Valley Seed House is now completely

equipped with new machinery of latest pattern for cleaning and grading, so that customers of Ratekin & Son will buy pure and unadulterated wheat seed of best grade. Their sales of seed wheat ran away up into the thousands of bushels last year, and they are ready for another big run of trade now. Please note their advertisement and write for catalogue. A long and careful study of wheat-growing problems for the Western country has made Mr. J. R. Ratekin competent to suggest and advise on any phase of the subject. See the advt.

**Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators**

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.


**HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.**

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 125 free.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. 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.

**Eliminating Germs from Milk.**

R. L. PAYTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The Skimming-station Operator a Man of Gumption.**

P. W. KEYS.

Who is the station operator, that so much care and judgment is exercised before employing him? Will not an ordinary man, picked up from the farm or city fill the requirements? I answer no! He is as the ore before the fire and must go through the mills and be tested before he is of any great value. "Nor does it pay," says one large firm, "to employ any short of the best." He should be an experienced man and have added to his experience such a course as is given at the best dairy schools. Some one has said, with a great deal of truth, "Experience is a good teacher but tuition is rather high."

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

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

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

On the other hand, don't give up if the engine breaks down or a flue gives out. Fix it and go ahead. Show that you are master of the situation, and so doing gain the confidence of your patrons by being able to take their milk, let come what will. And above all

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

**Some Dry Weather Water Notes.**

W. W. BOGGS.

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

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

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

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**

For twenty years the World's Standard  
Send for free catalogue.  
The De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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

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

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

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

**BUTTER MAKERS**  
make better butter and more butter by using the  
**KNEELAND OMEGA CREAM SEPARATOR**  
simple, cheap, efficient. Easily cleaned. Free from repairs. Guaranteed to suit or money back. Send for Free book, "Good Butter and How to Make it." The Kneeland Crystal Creamery Co., 26 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.



**THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING!**

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

**NOW LOOK!**

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

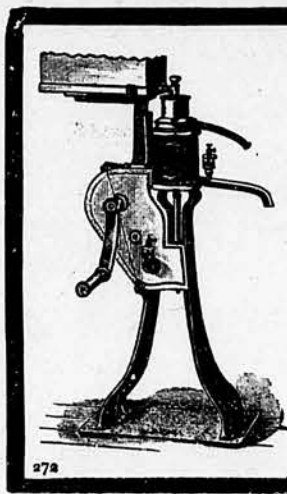
	Pounds Milk June, 1901.	Cost Operating Sta.	Price in June, 1901.	Pounds Milk June, 1902.	Cost Operating Sta.	Price in June, 1902.
Norwich.....	153,580	.021	.145	206,277	.013	.1816
Big Bend.....	137,435	.023	.145	202,020	.0125	.1825
Lyndon.....	265,972	.019	.15	315,540	.01	.185

**DO YOU SEE THE POINT!**

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

**THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,**

Topeka, Kansas.



**THE RECORDS SHOW COMPETITORS ADMIT USERS TESTIFY . . . THAT THE U. S. SEPARATOR STANDS WITHOUT A PEER**

Its record at the Pan-American Model Dairy of average test for **50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS . . . .0138**

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

**EASY RUNNING, DURABILITY, ENCLOSED GEARS, SAFETY, SELF-EMPTYING BOWL, STABILITY, BEAUTY, ETC.,** proves conclusively that

**THE U. S. EXCELS ALL OTHERS.**

WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

The cattle stand on the bank and look at the water instead of drinking it.

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

Milk Powder.

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

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

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

This requires vats, presses, a crusher, a drying oven with a hot air blast, and a mill.

The latest development is shown by the following press clipping:

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

Dairy Notes.

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

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

Question of Saving Alfalfa Seed.

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

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

J. E. Good.

Canada, Merriam County.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

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

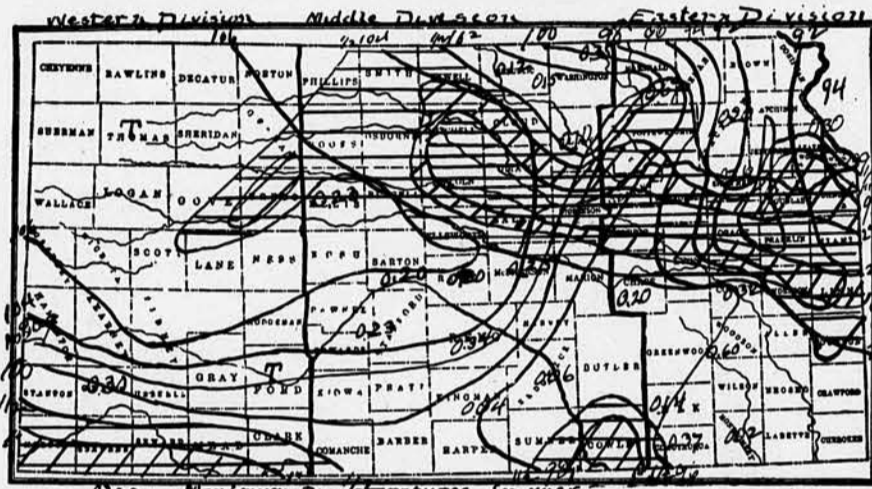
RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

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

Anderson County.—Good rain first of week; vegetation growing very rapidly. Atchison.—Corn unusually well eared, but

Rainfall for Week Ending August 2.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/8, 1/8 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T, trace.

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

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

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

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

Coffey.—Fine growing week, making corn; grass finest in years; corn prospects excellent; potato crop very large; wheat yields fair to good, flax a very crop.

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

Marshall.—Threshing; corn prospects continue fine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIDDLE DIVISION.

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

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

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

Barton.—Early corn assured, late in silk and tassel but badly damaged; too dry for plowing.

Clay.—Wheat threshed; from shock of poor quality, better results expected from stacked wheat; early corn in roasting-ear; hay and alfalfa in fine condition; rain will be needed soon.

Cloud.—Good week for haying; corn needs rain, damaged in spots; wheat all out.

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

Ellsworth.—Corn in critical condition; plowing backward.

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

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

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

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

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

Pratt.—Crops suffering badly; corn drying up; stock water scarce; threshing progressing rapidly.

Advertisement for Childs' So-Bos-So Kilfly. Text: "More Milk. More Money." "Cows will give 15 to 20 per cent. more milk if protected from the annoyance of flies with Childs' So-Bos-So Kilfly. It is a thorough fly and insect killer, and it absolutely destroys all bacterial germs. It allays nervousness in horses as well as cows and keeps both in better general condition by the comfort it gives. For scours in calves, hog cholera, and foul in calves' feet it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless to man and beast and may be rapidly applied with Childs' Electric Sprayer. It is a true antiseptic and it will keep stables, cow sheds, chicken houses and pig pens in a perfectly sanitary condition. Convenient. Cheap. Practical." "Mr. Jacob Steibel, Supt. to the Hon. John E. Parsons, Lenox, Mass., says: 'I have used So-Bos-So Kilfly with good results. It is a comfort to both man and beast at milking time.'" "Ask your dealer for SO-BOS-SO or send \$2.00 for 1 gallon can and sprayer complete, express paid to any point east of Mississippi river." "CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Mfrs., 18 Lafayette Street, UTICA, N. Y."

Doniphan.—Corn doing finely. Douglas.—Flax yields large, medium quality; all crops in good condition except watermelons. Elk.—Showers local, rain needed; fine week for haying. Franklin.—Good rains first of week; corn in fine condition; pastures good. Geary.—Corn fine, early cut out of danger, late filling nicely; heavy growth of millet, Kaffir, and sorghum. Jackson.—Ground in corn fields begins to get dry. Jefferson.—Good week for threshing and making hay; third crop alfalfa twelve inches tall; good rain needed. Leavenworth.—Threshing progresses; crops in

WESTERN DIVISION. Corn is in good condition in Ford, Gove, and Wallace; but in many counties it has been seriously affected by the high temperatures; rain is badly needed. The wheat crop in Trego was light but the quality good. The third crop of alfalfa is about stacked in Clark and is ready to cut in the other counties, a fine crop. The forage crops are in good condition in Ford, Clark, Norton, and Wallace, but in many counties have been damaged by the prevailing conditions. Grass is doing well in most of the counties, but in a few it is hurt. Cattle are in good condition. Clark.—Kaffir-corn heading; third crop alfalfa about put up. Decatur.—Forage crops and considerable corn drying and badly damaged, must have rain soon. Finney.—Range-grass curling on ground; forage

Advertisement for Lyon & Healy. Text: "Do You Want a Genuine Bargain? Hundreds of Upright Pianos returned from renting to be disposed of at once. They include Steinways, Knabes, Fischers, Sterlings and other well known makes. They cannot be distinguished from new, yet all are offered at a great discount. Uprights as low as \$100. Also beautiful New Uprights at \$125, \$135, \$150 and \$165. A fine instrument at \$200. Fully equal to many \$400 pianos. Monthly payments accepted. Freight only about \$5. Write for list and particulars. You make a great saving. Pianos warranted as represented. Illustrated Piano Book Free." "LYON & HEALY 100 Adams St., CHICAGO. World's largest music house; sells Everything known in Music."

Advertisement for Blue Valley Creamery Company. Text: "...WE GOT..." "20 Cents a Pound for Butter Fat in July" "WHAT DID YOU GET?" "600 Shippers to BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY St. Joseph, Mo."

Advertisement for The L. A. Allen Cattle Commission Co. Text: "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."

Advertisement for W. T. Redmon Grain Company. Text: "W. T. REDMON GRAIN COMPANY, JAMES BUTLER, (INCORPORATED.) W. T. REDMON. President. Secretary and Manager." "Commission Merchants." "404 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo." "Grain, Hay, Seeds and Provisions." "We solicit consignments from Co-operative Associations, Independent Dealers and Farmers, and make a specialty of handling their grain."



## COMBINATION SALE OF DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

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

(At time of the State Fair)

The offering includes 51 head of grandly bred Duroc-Jersey hogs from the Maple Hill Herd owned by Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., and the Pettis County Herd owned by McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo. Sale begins at 9.30 a. m. sharp. Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., Auctioneer.

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

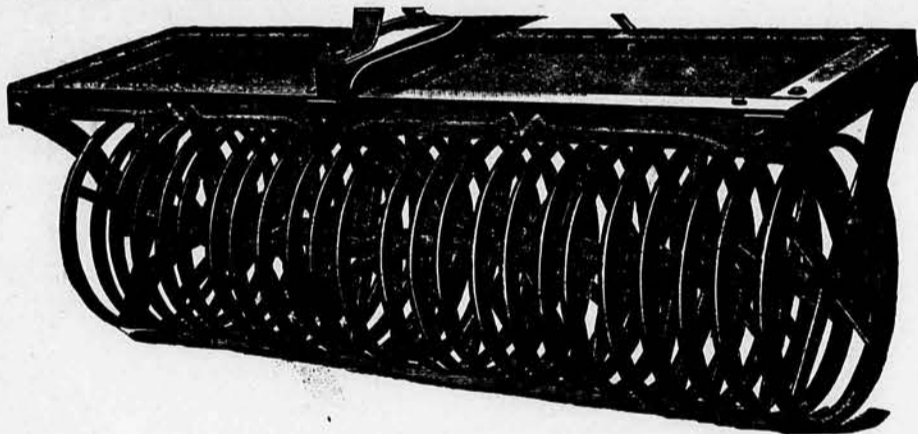
## WICHITA AND SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND LIVE STOCK SALES.

This great event will take place in Wichita, Kansas, September 22 to 27 inclusive, and will be hailed with satisfaction by all stockmen. Our great Live Stock Show and Sales last February surpassed everything of the kind held up to that time, making the second best record in the United States in twelve years. Breeders of live stock realized more than invoice prices and disposed of all stock brought here for sale. As headquarters for stockmen, Wichita leads. Terms and accommodations unsurpassed. Liberal premiums on all exhibits. \$5,000 purses offered for speed ring. Leading stockmen from all over Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas will be present. If you have fine stock to show or sell, bring it to Wichita.

H. S. RESING, Secretary.

**Equal to  
One Inch  
Of Rain.**

**THIS IS THE FARMER'S  
ADDING MACHINE.**  
IT WILL ADD 20 TO 50 PER CENT TO CROPS.



A full stand of Alfalfa or Wheat guaranteed by the use of our Packer. A full stand means a full crop—40 bushels of Wheat, 80 bushels of corn. Does this surprise you? We can do it. Yes you can do it. Send for an eight-foot Packer.

**TOPEKA FOUNDRY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**TOWNSEND & DOOLEY, TOPEKA, KANSAS,**

Manufacturers of Pure Soft Copper

## Lightning Rods

The only rods endorsed by the Farmers Mutual Insurance Companies. Prices the very lowest. Protection assured. Send for free booklet on the Laws and Nature of Lightning, and how to control it. A good man wanted in every County to handle our goods. REFERENCES—100,000 farmers in Iowa and adjoining States, and the Kansas Farmer.

## AN OPPORTUNITY

For anyone who has a small amount of money to invest in 7 per cent preferred stock of a co-operative manufacturing institution, which is being formed for the manufacture of household necessities which are bought every day of the druggist and grocer.

We wish a local manager in every city in the Union to take stock and also to sell the same to the people in his community.

Not less than \$10 or more than \$500 worth of stock sold to any one person. Send for prospectus to

GINSENG COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

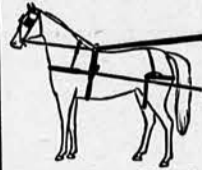


## Farm Wagons On Credit.

Cash or Easy Monthly Payments.

The Celebrated Century Farm Wagons are fully warranted for three years. Direct from the factory to the user at factory prices. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for Free Catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. No. 70, East St. Louis, Ill.



Fine Set Single Buggy Harness. Price \$6.75.

## YOU GET THE PROFIT

By buying direct from the manufacturer, the jobber and retailer are cut out and you get their profits.

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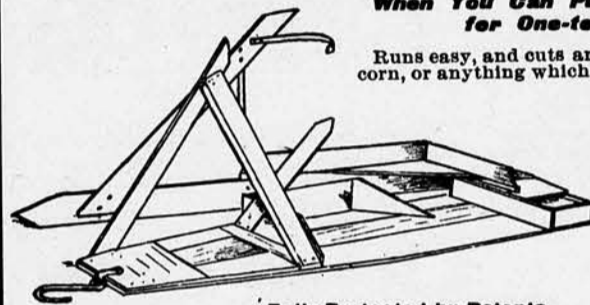


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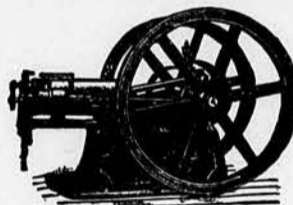
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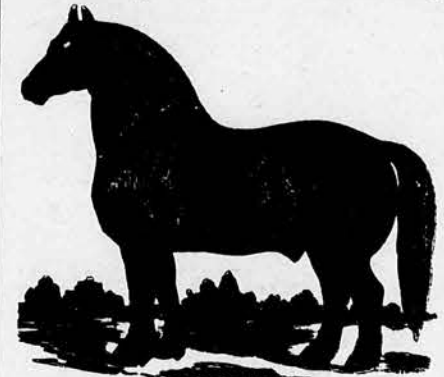
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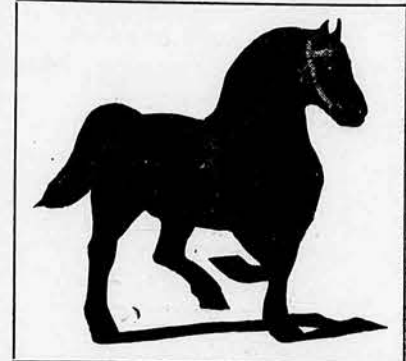
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