

KANSAS FARMER

VOL. XXXX
NO. 35.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863
\$1.00 A YEAR

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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



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in three to five days. However rank it becomes this fall, all stock must be kept from it. Never pasture alfalfa until it has had three or four cuttings. The stubs will then protect the crowns so that moderate pasturing will be permissible. In all cases of pasturing look out for bloat. But, sow alfalfa if you expect to secure a full share of Kansas prosperity.

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

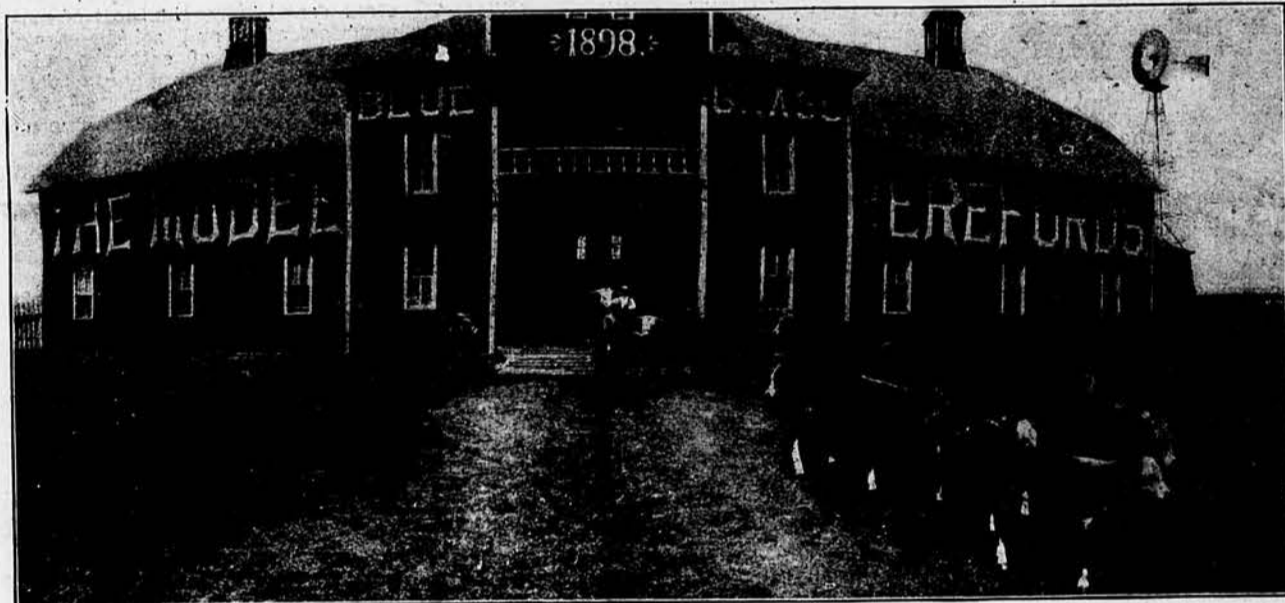
THE TRUSTS.

In a recent speech in Massachusetts, President Roosevelt urged that further legislation is needed for the regulation of the "trusts." He even suggested that an amendment of the constitution may be found necessary. It is probably too much to expect that these monster corporations will prove mutually self-regulating without some legislative and administrative assistance. The experience of the past, however, lends plausibility to the claim that they will prove less a menace than some fear.

It will not be forgotten that less than two decades ago the regulation of mills was thought to be a matter of impor-

of the capable has developed greater capabilities. Men have been produced who can take the management of monster concerns. Their services may command compensations greater than the incomes of the crowned heads of the wealthiest nations, but the great combinations must have them.

The economies of production under capable management of great industries are remarkable. Thus far the limit of such economies seems not to have been reached. Small concerns operating in the same lines can not possibly compete with the great. The small are therefore driven into combination. The larger concerns combine to eliminate



The Home Barn of the Model Herefords, and the show herd owned, bred, and successfully exhibited anywhere on earth by O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

The esteemed Topeka Capital thinks the comments of the KANSAS FARMER on the call of President Nichols of the Kansas State Agricultural College to Rhode Island were unkind. The editor hastens to assure all interested persons that no unkindness was intended. Our remarks were solely in the interest of Kansas, her Agricultural College, and the young men and women who seek instruction at Manhattan.

The rains of the last ten days assure a production of corn, Kafir-corn, alfalfa, and other forage in Kansas such as can not but make this State an attractive feeding ground for the cattle-owners of the great range regions of the West and Southwest. Doubtless many of these cattle will be bought and fed by Kansas farmers. Herdsmen who fail to sell at satisfactory prices will find it to their advantage to bring their beeves into the corn belt and finish them here on the cheap feed which is certain to be abundant.

If there was ever a time when conditions were favorable for sowing alfalfa that time is now. The next week ought to see thousands of acres of this invaluable crop started in Kansas. Sow as much alfalfa as possible between this date and the middle of September. The moisture now in the soil will give the plant a good start this fall so that whether next season shall be wet or dry the alfalfa will be almost certain to prove the best paying crop on the farm. Get the ground in the best possible condition and sow fifteen or twenty pounds to the acre, and then watch it come up

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.

tance in Kansas, as it had been at earlier dates in the older States. The laws regulating mills are now entirely unused, not because of less desire on the part of millers to make money, but because milling systems have so changed as to render the laws useless, and at the same time to serve the people better and at less charge than formerly. Other illustrations of the automatic manner in which industrial and social problems are often solved might be cited.

It is true that in all these changes the control of affairs centers more and more into the hands of the capable few who are willing to lead strenuous lives of labor and thought—thought concentrated on the business in hand—while the many drop into positions of wage-earners. Singular as it appears these conditions seem to be those desired by both sides. The man of aggressive mind and the ability to create business and enterprises is satisfied only as he makes for himself opportunity to exercise his powers, while the many seem affected with a kind of inertia, a fear of the "strenuous life," that drives them to seek a haven in a "sure thing" with salary or wages attached.

These conditions furnish a fertile field for the growth of great combinations. Half a century ago it was the pride of America that so many owned their means of employment. The rush now is for employment at another's risk. Can it be otherwise than that the party taking the risk will take also the profit? But the exercise of the capabilities

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the expensive item of competition for customers. The socialists' tenet against competition is receiving practical endorsement in high places.

The one industry not yet seriously affected by this spirit and tendency of the age is farming. It has been suggested, with some plausibility, that the one obstacle to the indefinite enlargement of farming operations under consolidated management has been the inability to apply steam or other mechanical power to the work of the farm. Possibly farming may be carried on by great corporations of the next generation.

These glimpses at the tendencies of the times are given to show something of the magnitude of the task suggested in the President's address. Doubtless legislation, wisely and honestly enacted and faithfully enforced, can aid in the solution of the great industrial problem. It is fortunate that the President sees the gravity of the situation. But the KANSAS FARMER is so optimistic as to believe that such adjustment will be reached as will secure a fairly equitable distribution of the results of efficient methods and improved machinery. At least the energetic and the alert will fare well.

FINE STOCK EXHIBITS FOR TOPEKA.

H. A. Heath, General Superintendent of the State Fine Stock Show to be held at Topeka, September 8-13, by the Kansas State Exposition Company, has just returned from the first State fair held this season, the Missouri State Fair held at Sedalia, Mo. He also attended the first county fair held in Kansas at Fredonia, and reports a most pleasing prospect for the State Exposition at Topeka. Every one seems delighted at the opportunity of attending a fair at Topeka. A number of the champion live stock displays at the Missouri State Fair have secured space for the show at Topeka. Among the number are some Kansas exhibitors who carried off high honors at Sedalia last week, notably J. W. and J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., who made a large display of Percheron horses and won all of the first prizes competed for included in the championship. Among the Shorthorn herds exhibited at Sedalia is the Kansas champion herd of T. K. Tomson & Son, of Dover, and the champion herd of the United States of 1900 of T. J. Wornall & Son, of Liberty, Mo., who will be at Topeka.

Among the notable Hereford show herds that have engaged quarters for display at the Kansas State Exposition is that of Gudge & Simpson, Independence, Mo., the Sunny Slope Herd of C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., and Steele Bros., of Belvoir, Kans.

There will be the biggest show of Duroc-Jersey hogs at Topeka that ever was shown in the State and will include the champion herds at the Missouri State Fair last week of Harry Sneed, Smith-ton, Mo., McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo., H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kans., who expect to continue the contest begun at Sedalia for the year's championship.

The show of Poland-China swine will be unusually large in numbers and quality. John D. Marshall, of Walton, Kans., who won some of the highest honors at the Missouri State Fair, will be here; also Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kans., have already engaged space.

The sweepstakes herd of Jersey cattle at the Missouri State Fair was owned by Rolla Oliver, of St. Joseph, Mo., which will be on exhibition.

From present indication, expressions from visitors and others there will be a tremendous attendance of stockmen and farmers, probably the largest crowd in Topeka for many years.

In the speed department entries are coming in rapidly, and among them are some horses with records as low as 2:05. Indications point to the best harness racing Topeka has had; as to the runners the woods will be full of them. A purse for \$500.00 is unusual in the West for a single mile dash, and this, together with the \$2,500.00 hung up for them will bring them here. The carnival and vaudeville features will be high class in every detail, and will introduce novelties heretofore unseen in the West. There being no admission charged at the outside gate at night, will make the vaudeville especially attractive.

In addition to the attractions already announced, the executive committee of the Kansas State Exposition Company have decided to hold a poultry and pet stock exhibition. They recognize the fact that poultry is one of the leading industries of the State and that it would have been inadvisable to hold a State fair and leave poultry out. Hence they made a liberal appropriation for this purpose and there will be a poultry exhibit that will be a credit to the State.

A large tent will be used this year for the display. After the Legislature makes an appropriation for holding the annual State fair at Topeka a suitable building will be erected for the poultry exhibit. Liberal premiums are offered and no entry fee is required. The poultry tent will be a fine place for the ladies and children to while away an hour or two while the men folks are enjoying the horse racing. The management of the poultry and pet stock department has been placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Owen, 520 Kansas Avenue, from whom any further information concerning the exhibit may be obtained.

Present Population of Kansas.


The population of Kansas in March, 1902, as returned by assessors through their county clerks to the State Board of Agriculture, was 1,464,569, as against 1,467,808 last year, or a loss of 3,239, a little more than one-fifth of one per cent. Forty-seven counties report increases aggregating 23,708; 55 have decreased 26,947; 3 made no returns; Sedgwick County gained the most, 3,396, followed by Allen, Montgomery, and Bourbon, in the order named, and the smallest, 18, is in Hamilton. Cherokee reports by far the heaviest loss, 4,265, and Neosho the least, 4. Atchison, Morton, and Wyandotte County figures are those of last year. Wyandotte has the largest number of inhabitants of any county in the State; Shawnee the second, Sedgwick third, and Crawford fourth.

The table below shows the population of Kansas in 1902, by counties, along with the gain or loss in each:

County.	Population.	Gain.	Loss.
Allen.....	23,322	2,417	.....
Anderson.....	13,198	.....	715
Atchison.....	30,369	.....	.....
Barber.....	6,337	.....	176
Barton.....	13,823	.....	657
Bourbon.....	26,375	1,897	.....
Brown.....	20,708	.....	710
Butler.....	21,249	.....	1,553
Chase.....	7,290	.....	634
Chautauqua.....	11,658	111	.....
Cherokee.....	35,830	.....	4,265
Cheyenne.....	2,730	26	.....
Clark.....	1,608	.....	107
Clay.....	15,221	.....	283
Cloud.....	17,633	.....	203
Coffey.....	16,065	300	.....
Comanche.....	1,550	.....	144
Cowley.....	31,020	.....	363
Crawford.....	41,727	1,617	.....
Decatur.....	8,674	.....	351
Dickinson.....	21,849	.....	259
Doniphan.....	15,050	.....	222
Douglas.....	23,921	.....	1,096
Edwards.....	4,136	296	.....
Elk.....	10,426	.....	508
Ellis.....	10,051	908	.....
Ellsworth.....	9,447	.....	117
Finnery.....	3,171	.....	44
Ford.....	6,117	815	.....
Franklin.....	21,156	.....	445
Geary.....	10,625	555	.....
Gove.....	2,816	229	.....
Graham.....	5,820	524	.....
Grant.....	351	.....	44
Gray.....	1,302	71	.....
Greeley.....	577	.....	56
Greenwood.....	15,618	.....	509
Hamilton.....	1,528	18	.....
Harper.....	11,020	622	.....
Harvey.....	17,662	.....	152
Haskell.....	449	.....	14
Hodgeman.....	2,554	349	.....
Jackson.....	13,370	.....	1,195
Jefferson.....	20,056	.....	1,111
Jewell.....	16,851	.....	897
Johnson.....	17,646	479	.....
Kearney.....	1,056	.....	24
Kingman.....	10,872	472	.....
Kiowa.....	2,663	251	.....
Labette.....	28,819	253	.....
Lane.....	1,980	372	.....
Leavenworth.....	40,728	47	.....
Lincoln.....	10,024	144	.....
Linn.....	15,905	.....	367
Logan.....	2,045	30	.....
Lyon.....	25,653	21	.....
Marion.....	20,476	.....	288
Marshall.....	23,149	.....	586
McPherson.....	21,121	.....	313
Meade.....	1,573	47	.....
Miami.....	20,004	.....	462
Mitchell.....	13,444	.....	381
Montgomery.....	31,933	2,224	.....
Morris.....	11,673	.....	290
Morton.....	270	.....	.....
Nemaha.....	20,133	.....	67
Neosho.....	20,333	.....	4
Ness.....	4,792	85	.....
Norton.....	10,723	.....	170
Osage.....	22,404	.....	287
Osborne.....	11,342	.....	167
Ottawa.....	10,504	.....	584
Pawnee.....	5,680	345	.....
Phillips.....	13,141	.....	313
Pottawatomie.....	16,084	.....	1,005
Pratt.....	7,348	237	.....
Rawlins.....	5,039	.....	142
Reno.....	29,258	80	.....
Republic.....	16,161	.....	2,401
Rice.....	13,886	.....	161
Riley.....	13,394	.....	112
Rock.....	8,295	.....	507
Rush.....	8,697	.....	315
Russell.....	8,285	.....	105
Saline.....	18,181	.....	939
Scott.....	1,227	.....	159
Sedgwick.....	47,354	3,396	.....
Seward.....	803	.....	62
Shawnee.....	56,863	485	.....
Sheridan.....	4,061	.....	43
Sherman.....	3,295	.....	115
Smith.....	15,051	.....	400
Stafford.....	10,054	763	.....
Stanton.....	321	.....	20
Stevens.....	609	.....	49
Sumner.....	25,797	.....	205
Thomas.....	4,180	.....	116
Trego.....	2,772	.....	120
Wabunsee.....	12,082	.....	323
Wallace.....	1,147	.....	91
Washington.....	19,855	.....	1,182
Wichita.....	1,262	.....	41
Wilson.....	15,333	.....	219
Woodson.....	9,826	.....	205
Wyandotte.....	74,267	.....	.....

THE MONEY MAKERS

CUT YOUR CORN WITH THE DEERING IDEAL CORN BINDER SHRED YOUR STALKS WITH THE DEERING HUSKERS & SHREDDERS



"THE IDEAL LINE"
DEERING CORN MACHINES

ARE MONEY MAKERS

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY CHICAGO, U.S.A.

WORLD'S GREATEST MANUFACTURERS OF
GRASS, GRAIN AND CORN HARVESTERS,
SHREDDERS & TWINE.

The Harvester Consolidation.

The latest great consolidation of industrial interests is that of leading manufacturers of harvesting machinery under the corporate name "The International Harvester Company." It is possible for this consolidation to benefit farmers.

The economical necessity for a consolidation of interests of manufacturers was apparent to those who were conversant with the situation. The increased and increasing cost of material, manufacturing and selling—the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents—made the business unprofitable. The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the prices of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

The forming of this new company was not a stock jobbing operation but a centering of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid for by the manufacturers and their associates. The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well-known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; chairman executive committee, Charles Deering; chairman finance committee, George W. Perkins; vice-presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones, and Jno. J. Glessner; secretary and treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the board of directors are as follows: Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence, the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, and Plano—plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent of the harvesting machines of the world. It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in the process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass- and corn-harvesting machines will be so reduced that present prices can be continued, and that consequently the results can not be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains.

State Agricultural College uses the Topeka Foundry Packer.

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must.
In days of slowly fretting care,
Then most we need the strength of prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangstor.

Government Investigations of Pollution in Streams.

At the beginning of the present season the Division of Hydrography of the United States Geological Survey instituted a branch of research which is expected not only to be of much value to municipalities and numerous industries dependent on the purity of their water supply, but also to exert a beneficial influence upon the health of the general public. The investigation aims to discover the changing conditions of all the important supply streams of the United States by chemical and bacteriological examinations of their waters, and also by measurements of their turbidity and color. The Division of Hydrography has for a number of years been collecting information regarding the volume of flow of the country's streams, as a basis for municipal supply, water-power, irrigation, and other uses, but tests for quality and condition have not before been made, except by a few cities which hold an advanced position in matters of public hygiene.

The facts desired, besides turbidity and color, in the present research are, the odor, amount of nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia, free ammonia, nitrates and nitrites, the amount of chlorine, the total residue, the alkalinity, the normal hardness (or incrusting constituents), the amount of carbon dioxide, and the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter. For some localities and for special work the amount of iron will be determined, and, when conditions appear necessary, examinations will be made for microscopic organisms.

In order to secure results from as many localities as possible, supplemental assistance is being rendered by many individuals and organizations, and details are worked out through examinations made in local laboratories. To secure uniformity in these results and to bring them together for comparison and study, the Geological Survey has issued a circular outlining in some detail methods of procedure to be followed by all cooperating workers. The methods recommended for the chemical and bacteriological examinations are those adopted by the committee of the Public Health Association. For uniformity in the measurement of color and turbidity a second circular has been issued, defining standards of measurements which have been adopted by the Geological Survey in cooperation with eminent hydrographic engineers, and also describing methods of procedure. The determination of turbidity is to be made by what is known as the United States Geological Survey turbidity rod of 1902, an apparatus combining the best features of the "platinum wire" and the "silica" standards; and for convenience of field work, tests for color will be made by comparing samples of water in platinum tubes fitted with glass ends with colored disks of glass rated to correspond with the usual platinum-cobalt standard.

The work is in the hands of Mr. M. O. Leighton, who is at present engaged in an investigation of the rivers of the Central Western States.

Once rolling with our Packer is equal to one inch of rain. Topeka Foundry, Topeka, Kans.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending August 26, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The first part of the week was very warm, the temperature rising above 100 degrees over the greater portion of the State and reaching 103 degrees in Ellis and Hodgeman counties; the latter part of the week was cool. The week has been wet, good rains falling over the State, except in the extreme southwestern counties; the rainfall for the week was greatest in the central counties of the eastern division, being seven inches and over from the northern part of Morris to the eastern part of Allen, and reaching nine inches in the northwestern part of Coffey. Much lightning during the week.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn has been improved by the fine rains, late corn greatly so; much corn was blown down in Allen, Coffey, and Linn; cutting is nearly done in Chautauqua and has begun in Geary, but has generally been stopped by the rains in the central counties. Threshing from the wheat shocks is finished in Chautauqua and has progressed slowly in Chase, but has generally been stopped by the rains, while in Johnson some wheat in the stack has begun to sprout. Some oats in stack have been damaged in Allen by the excessive rains. Prairie haying has been retarded in many counties and entirely suspended in some by the rains, with some damage occurring in Coffey, Greenwood, Geary, and Nemaha, but the grass is unusually heavy. Flax has been damaged some in Allen and Coffey, and was not benefited in Anderson, by the wet weather. Alfalfa has been damaged some in Geary; the third crop is nearly secured in Pottawatomie and the fourth crop is making a good growth in Morris. Apples are a good crop in Shawnee, they are improving in Chase, but the crop is light; some were blown off in Greenwood, they are falling in Johnson and Leavenworth, and falling badly in Atchison and Doniphan, while Marshall reports a half crop. Pears are ripening in Doniphan and are plentiful in Chautauqua. Grapes

good; too wet for haying, but plowing progressing; potatoes and watermelons plentiful; peach crop very light.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Early corn is being cut in most of the counties and is generally considered a heavy crop; the corn is filling out better since the rains began; the late corn has generally been improved and promises a fair crop, although in a few instances it was so badly damaged that cutting has begun. Threshing has been delayed by the rains; wheat in shock has been damaged in Clay; the yield is fair in Pratt but poor in Jewell, and the quality is poor in Barton and Jewell. The third crop of alfalfa is blooming in Barton and is ready to cut in Republic, and is heavy in Phillips, but in Rice much was injured by overflows. Grass has been greatly benefited by the rains, which, however, have retarded haying. Forage crops are generally in very fine condition, promising heavy crops. Potatoes in the ground have been injured by rains in Washington, but in Lincoln the crop is very good. Apples were blown off in Reno and are falling in Lincoln. Peaches and grapes are ripening in Washington. Plowing is being pushed rapidly, with the ground in fine condition, though in McPherson, Ottawa, and Washington, it is too wet to plow.

Barton.—Pastures revived and green; threshing stopped by rain; quality of wheat poor; good crop early corn being cut; third crop alfalfa blooming; plowing progressing rapidly.

Butler.—Fair crop of corn assured, though much was damaged beyond reviving and some blown down; threshing about finished; fine crop of wild hay being cut.

Clay.—Rains have helped late corn materially, revived pastures, and put all rough feed in good condition; threshing delayed and wheat still in shock damaged; ground in excellent condition for fall plowing; good acreage of wheat will be planted.

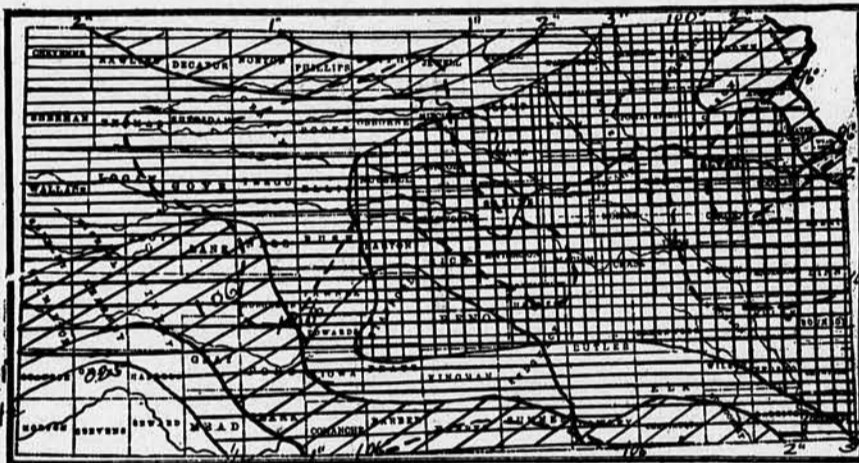
Cloud.—Conditions highly beneficial to corn; rain interfered with haying.

Cowley.—Rains stopped threshing and haying; ground in fine condition for fall plowing; pastures revived and stock water abundant; corn maturing splendidly; fall fruits plentiful and fine.

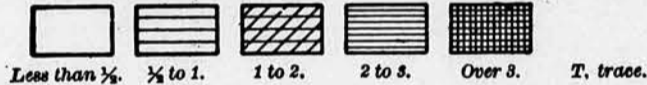
Ellsworth.—Ground in fine condition for fall seeding; feed will be plenty and of good quality; corn mostly cut.

Jewell.—Two and four weeks will put early and late corn, respectively, out of danger of

Rainfall for Week Ending August 23.



SCALE IN INCHES.



are ripening; the crop is light in many counties, but the quality is good. Pastures are generally very good. Potatoes are rotting on ground in Allen and Johnson. Plowing has been generally stopped by the rains, but the ground is now in fine condition.

Allen County.—Haying stopped; stacked oats and flax somewhat damaged; some corn blown down; potatoes rotting; plowing stopped.

Anderson.—Grass and hay fine, and stock doing nicely; some cane badly lodged; all crops, except flax, good; corn fine.

Atchison.—Early corn will be good crop and is maturing rapidly in southern part, but injured in central portion; rain beneficial to late corn central, but crop will be light southern part; rains light and ground still hard southern part, but good rains in central; heavy crop of prairie hay; grapes ripening; light crop but excellent quality; apples dropping badly.

Chase.—Ground soaked; some early cane and Kafir injured by storms, but Kafir and late cane are generally doing finely; alfalfa benefited by rains; corn on low lands improved; haying and corn-cutting retarded, and wheat threshing progressing slowly.

Chautauqua.—Corn-cutting nearly finished; fall plowing almost over; flax crop not as good as expected; haying continues; threshing of wheat and oats from shock finished; pears plentiful and fine.

Coffey.—Excessive rains, injuring hay and flax in stack and stopping all farm work; late corn badly blown down; some damage by lightning.

Doniphan.—Late corn greatly benefited by recent rains; pastures poor; pears ripening; apples falling badly.

Elk.—Fine rains for grass and late crops, also for fall plowing.

Franklin.—No threshing done during week; subsoil soaked.

Geary.—Soil thoroughly soaked; corn-cutting begun; some hay and alfalfa being damaged by rains; Kafir filling very heavily; much plowing for wheat.

Greenwood.—Some corn and cane blown down; hay damaged; corn prospects good; ground thoroughly soaked; apples blown off of trees.

Jackson.—Week beneficial to growing corn, rounding out early and improving late, though all is hurt some; ground good for plowing; poor week for threshing and haying.

Johnson.—Wheat growing in stack; pastures good and cattle in good condition; potatoes rotting on low ground; apples falling some.

Leavenworth.—Prairie haying slow; corn never better; stock and pastures fine; apples dropping.

Linn.—Some heavy corn has fallen into the mud; too wet for plowing.

Marshall.—Large corn crop assured; ground fine for plowing; grass and millet very good; fodder abundant; apples light crop.

Miami.—Some corn being cut, some blown down by wind.

Montgomery.—Soil in fine condition for plowing and maturing late corn.

Morris.—Most of corn will be out of frost's way by September 1; fourth crop alfalfa making good growth; pastures good, and early cane and Kafir well headed; some damage by lightning.

Nemaha.—Rains filling corn and benefiting pastures; haying delayed and some hay damaged; cane and Kafir making heavy crop.

Pottawatomie.—Plowing well advanced; third crop alfalfa nearly secured; pastures good; stock fat; second crop prairie hay better than first.

Riley.—Good rains of week will make corn of fine quality; hay fine.

Woodson.—Corn-cutting general; pastures

damage by frost; corn injured first but revived by wet, cool weather last of week; wheat poor in yield and quality.

Kingman.—Threshing drawing to a close; plowing in progress with ground in good condition; quality and quantity of hay satisfactory; corn being cut for fodder; yield of corn injured to some extent.

Lincoln.—Late corn and forage crops badly fared; corn-cutting begun; fine crop of Kafir-corn assured; potatoes fine; apples falling.

McPherson.—Ground thoroughly soaked and good condition for fall seeding assured; threshing stopped; corn nearly all in shock and hay in stack before rain.

Marion.—Rains in north and east portions very heavy, with goodly amounts in all parts.

Ottawa.—Too wet to plow; late corn not injured by drouth and greatly benefited by rains; early corn a fair crop; haying delayed.

Phillips.—Corn will be good crop, though injured in places; alfalfa, sorghum, and Kafir-corn, heavy crops.

Pratt.—Low ground under water; threshing nearly finished, with fair wheat yields; corn above average and Kafir a good crop.

Reno.—Rains too late to help corn, and crop will be moderate; plowing continues; cane and Kafir looking well; apples very badly blown off.

Republic.—Rains put ground in good condition, and were very beneficial to corn, especially late; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; fine crop of prairie hay will be cut.

Rice.—Much alfalfa in field and stack spoiled by overflow of river, but corn suffered very little; corn will be past danger from frost in about four weeks.

Russell.—Much rain during week; haying being pushed when weather will permit.

Sedgewick.—Farmers plowing, with ground in fine condition; forage crops growing very rapidly.

Smith.—Rains assure seed on Kafir-corn, and benefit corn; late corn dead and being cut; pastures benefited.

Stafford.—Good rains put ground in fine condition for plowing.

Summer.—Ground fine for plowing; cane out of danger, and corn matured enough to feed; cane seed ripe, and cane being cut for hay.

Washington.—Corn greatly benefited, and all vegetation revived, by rain; potatoes in ground injured; ground too wet for plowing; grapes ripening.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The rains have helped the corn that has not been cut or too badly injured. Alfalfa has been greatly benefited. The grass was greatly benefited in Hamilton and is beginning to show green in Decatur. Some haying is being done in Hodgeman. Forage crops have been benefited in the central and northern counties and are growing finely in Morton, but have begun to dry in Grant and are being cut. The rains have put the ground in good condition generally and plowing is progressing.

Decatur.—Corn not too badly burned greatly benefited by rains; plowing for wheat in progress, large acreage will be put in, if conditions continue favorable; pastures showing green again.

Grant.—Feed drying up and being cut; live stock doing well.

Hamilton.—Good rains of great benefit to range, fodder crops, and alfalfa.

Hodgeman.—Some wild hay being put up; some rye and wheat will be put in soon; melon crop destroyed by hot winds.

Lane.—Rain last of week will help late corn and feed, and enable plowing to be done; early corn will be out of danger by frost by September 10, late probably not before October 10.

Morton.—Little corn in county, ripe and fod-

THE WEAR of rubber Boots and Shoes all depends upon the Rubber that is in them. There is absolute-ly no wear in any of the other ingredients of which they are composed. Every time the quality of Rubber Boots and Shoes is reduced 10 per cent., the durability is reduced over 20 per cent. because there is only one way to cheapen them, and that is to leave out Rubber and put in its place other things that have no wearing quality whatever. This cheapening process has been steadily going on for the past 40 years.

THE BUCKSKIN BRAND

OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES

are made of real rubber—and one pair of them will outwear two pairs of the standard first grades now on the market. Try a pair and be convinced. Made in Duck Boots, Duck rolled edge Overs for Socks, and Felt Boots and in Arctics and light rubber shoes.

Insist on getting the BUCKSKIN BRAND. None genuine without the word BUCKSKIN on the top front of the legs of the boots and the bottoms of the shoes.

If your dealer does not keep them write us and we will see that you get them either through some dealer in your town or from us direct. We will also send you a very interesting pamphlet profusely illustrated, which describes the making of Rubber Boots and Shoes from the gathering of the rubber to the finished goods.

MONARCH RUBBER CO.
560 Bittner St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST.

An actual test of a 2-inch strip cut from the sole of the Buckskin Boot. Note the elasticity and strength. Only the best Rubber will stand a test like this. Weight of boy and swing 110 lbs.

der being cut; Kafir and sorghum growing finely, early cutting commenced; grass drying rapidly.

Morton.—Good rains greatly benefited fodder crops; rain too late for most of corn.

Sheridan.—Threshing mostly done, and alfalfa cut; rain benefiting late corn, cane, and Kafir-corn.

Thomas.—Rains will help late feed to some extent, also some fields of corn, and will put ground in good condition for fall plowing; corn about all cut.

Leading Exhibitions for 1902.

- Ohio State Fair—Columbus, Sept. 1-5.
- Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, Sept. 1-5.
- Minnesota State Fair—Hamline, Sept. 1-6.
- Wisconsin State Fair—Milwaukee, Sept. 8-13.
- Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, Sept. 15-19.
- Kentucky State Fair—Louisville, Sept. 22-27.
- Michigan State Fair—Pontiac, Sept. 22-26.
- Illinois State Fair—Springfield, Sept. 29-Oct. 4.
- Texas State Fair—Dallas, Sept. 27-Oct. 12.
- St. Louis Fair, Oct. 6-11.
- American Royal Hereford Shorthorn, Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus, Berkshire, and Poland-China—Kansas City, Oct. 20-25.
- International Live Stock Exposition, Dec. 1-6.
- Reno County—Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Live Stock Association—Ed. M. Moore, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 15-19.
- Sedgewick County—The Wichita and Southwestern Exposition and Fair Association—H. L. Resing, Secretary, Wichita; September 22-27.
- The Kansas State Exposition—O. P. Udegaff, Secretary, Topeka; September 8-13.

A good stand means a full crop. You always get a full crop by using the Topeka Foundry Packer.

List of Farmers' Institutes.

- August 29, Benton—Albert Dickens, J. D. Walters.
- August 30, Canton—Albert Dickens, J. D. Walters.
- August 30, Jennings—A. T. Kinsley.
- September 4, Richmond—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 5, Garnett—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 6, Blue Mound—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 8, Fulton—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 9, Earlton—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 10, Altamont—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 11, Angola—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.
- September 13, Cale—Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Albert Dickens.

One man tells us if he had used a Topeka Foundry Packer when he planted 120 acres of alfalfa it would have been worth \$400 to him.

Gives Entire Satisfaction.

Platte City, Mo., June 1, 1902.
R. F. D. No. 1.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—I have used your Kenuall's Spavin Cure and other medicines for some time and find them as you recommend. I have used them for many different things; I have cured ringbone, fistula, very bad wire cuts, swollen joints, and everything I have used it for it has given me entire satisfaction. I will enclose a 2-cent stamp, for which please send me one of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Very truly yours,
LEE OLVIS.

Seed (Beardless Winter) Wheat.

No old or run-out variety of seed-wheat, no beard or dust, to make life miserable. Easily harvested; it stands straight, easily shocked, nice bundles, easily stacked, straw from 3 1/2 to 4 feet long; does not shell easily, has a rich, nice, plump berry, yields abundantly. My yield this year being 40 bushels per acre, no experiment, have raised this wheat for three years. Either Big Frame or Early May \$1.25 per bushel in strong grain sacks. F. O. B. Fremont. Write for samples.

J. M. MAHER, Fremont, Nebraska

White Wonder Seed Wheat

Yield this season 52 bushels per acre; other varieties yield from 12 to 25 bushels under same conditions.

The greatest winter pasture wheat grown. A big, smooth, white grained wheat. Write for free samples. Price, \$1.25 per bushel. Extra heavy, 2 bushel-sacks, 20 cents each. It stands the winter as well as the imported Russian and yields nearly double. We are the largest growers of seed wheat and seed corn in the world.

THE IOI RANCH, - Bliss, Oklahoma Territory.

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 \$2.00 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.

Horticulture.

A Forestry Plantation After Thirty Years.

ELMER REEVES WAVERLY, IOWA, BEFORE THE IOWA PARK AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

In 1869 my father, N. A. Reeves, began planting of small trees with a view of growing a few acres of forest trees for commercial purposes. By correspondence with authorities on the subject he arrived at the following conclusion as to the profits from the European larch in large plantations:

Three thousand trees were to be planted to the acre and in twelve to fifteen years the thinning would pay for all labor and expense to that time. One-half of the trees would then remain, which at the end of twenty-five or thirty years would be large enough to cut for railroad ties and posts. Each tree should make two good ties and the posts would more than pay expenses of cutting and marketing.

The ties would bring one dollar each, making a net income of \$3,000 per acre, or \$24,000 for the larch planted, which would make a neat sum for a farmer to retire upon.

The trees bought from different nurseries were one and two-year-old seedlings of larch, Scotch, Austrian and white pine, Norway and black spruce. These were planted in nursery rows and grown two years when they were planted in well-prepared ground. But few trees were lost in transplanting, and the growth was rapid and quite uniform.

About eight acres were planted to European larch and perhaps an acre to the different pines and spruces. Besides this, seeds of soft maple, white ash, white elm, box elder, walnut, butternut, chestnut and catalpa, were planted, the nuts being put at once in their permanent quarters and the others grown one or two years in the nursery row. The different kinds were planted in separate blocks intermingled, so that the behavior of all is fully shown in different conditions. The main planting of larch extended for sixty rods over a ridge and reaching at each end of rows to somewhat wet ground. The dry upland proved much the best for this tree, as it also did for the pines, maples and all except ash and elm.

MAN'S ENEMIES.

Dry years and white grubs at various times killed many trees and left little need to thin at fifteen years planting. At this time the grove was a beautiful sight as it always has been, but it was a great resort for rabbits, making it almost impossible to start orchard trees on the farm. It was the best place in the country to hunt rabbits and not get them, as one glimpse was all you could get of "bunny" in the thick undergrowth of limbs. However, by training a dog to drive them from one part to another and the hunter standing in an angle between two plantings a half-dozen could be shot in an hour's time. Later came a scourge of skunks, woodchucks and crows, when the same number could be trapped in a single night. As the time passed and the lower limbs of the trees died and dropped off the wild inhabitants resumed their normal conditions as to numbers.

THE BEST GROWTH.

The larch have on the whole made the most satisfactory growth and the white pine stands second. It was the policy for the past fifteen years to cut all firewood and posts used on the farm from this grove. Larch was used mostly for posts, and if cut any time from July to February and seasoned they are as durable as cedar or oak. The dead trees were of little value for posts. A four-inch larch was cut in 1885 and made into small posts. These were placed in the ground the same season and are still standing and sound. The best of the larch are about a foot in diameter and over sixty feet tall. White pine nearly the same diameter and forty-five feet high. Norway spruce somewhat less in diameter and of the same height as white pine. Austrian pine not over thirty feet tall and eight to ten inches in diameter. Elm and ash are about ten inches in diameter and thirty to forty feet tall; the elm being the taller by a few feet. Catalpa did not prove hardy and was several times killed back by the cold of winter, but now appears to stand more cold. As these were among the first of the Catalpa speciosa planted here it will be found that young trees grown now are hardier, as selection of seed from the more hardy specimens has materially improved the stock.

Wherever a pine was planted among deciduous trees it has taken the ground and gradually crowded out those near it. Walnut has obtained a diameter of about a foot and a height of forty feet. Butternut is twenty to thirty feet in height and of small size and has not borne nuts as well as the walnut.

The chestnuts living among other trees attained a height of about forty feet and bore a few nuts, but never appeared hardy, and the last died several years ago.

The maples have been mostly cut for fuel, as the dry seasons caused the tops to die and so checked their growth.

TELEPHONE POLES.

Last January I had about four hundred of the larch cut for telephone poles. When properly gauged at the top they ranged in size from four-inch tops on twenty-foot poles to five inches on twenty-five-foot poles. These are small sizes and bring much lower prices than a pole thirty or more feet in length. When all expenses were paid it left about \$200 on four hundred poles.

A few days ago the farm sold at \$55 per acre, and as this is hardly the average price of land in the neighborhood it plainly shows to one knowing the circumstances that the remaining trees added no value to the farm—in fact prospective buyers objected to that part of the farm as waste land and place its value as on a par with an equal number of acres of brush-land along the river, which is hardly salable at any price.

HAS IT PAID?

I am quite often asked if it has paid to raise this grove, and I can answer decidedly that it has not paid. The land used was of the best prairie drift, and on an average would have rented for farm crops for \$2.50 per acre during the thirty years that it has not paid expenses. This would have brought \$75 per acre during this period, and left the land in the best shape for farm crops, which it is not at present. If carefully farmed during that period the profit would be much more. Now I do not say that a tree plantation can not be made to pay, but this one has not been a paying investment. The growth of trees during a lifetime precludes the idea of an individual making this a means of profit. Timber plantations under the public care and ownership is a different matter. The public continues to live and will in time get the use of years of growth, but the life of an individual is too short to reap rewards.

I believe I have often stated that it will pay in convenience as much as in real value to have a small plantation of trees on each farm where fuel, poles, posts, etc., may be obtained on short notice. Also suitable windbreaks should be planted. Further than this the planting of trees is a matter of sentiment or of mistaken judgment, the cry of depleted forests not being a matter that the present century need concern itself about.

Cotton-Growing in Kansas.

In discussing the talked-of scheme for building a cotton mill in Kansas, somewhere near Kansas City, to cost several million dollars, Secretary Curn of the State Board of Agriculture had the following to say in reference to what the State has done heretofore in cotton production, what might be possible in future, and the probable obstacles:

"Of course Kansans would be greatly gratified to see established, on the scale proposed, a cotton factory within the State, and particularly so if by men possessing such combination of capital and brains as would prevent its collapsing within a year or two and then standing as another of our gruesome monuments to men's folly.

"Whether those having this enterprise in hand are basing it upon ever securing any considerable supply of their raw material from this State I am not advised. Kansas raises some cotton each year, but the statistics indicate that it has not been on the whole a growing industry, the acreage and value of last year's crop being little more than half of that of twenty-five years ago. At one time or another probably two-thirds of our counties have dabbled in cotton-raising, forty-five having reported acreages as far back as 1880, while last year but three planted cotton at all, and this year only two—Chautauqua and Montgomery. These two have been the most regularly persistent in cotton-growing, with Cowley for nearest company, all being extreme southern counties, and bordering on the Indian Territory, south of the sixth standard parallel.

IT IS SOLVED The question that has most agitated the ginners and compressors for years is that of a proper tie for cotton baling.

THE WIRE COTTON TIE

Has solved the problem. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any kind of press. These ties are made from very tough and expensive steel, manufactured especially for the purpose by the Illinois Wire Co., Chicago. There is absolutely no breakage and the wire never slips, hence more density. The wire is round, therefore does not cut the bagging or fiber of cotton. Write for circular and prices.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Agent, 203 1/2 Main Street, Houston, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SOWING. We can furnish pure, plump, vigorous seed crop 1902 in car or one-bushel lots. Also all other kinds of field seeds. Write us for prices. **McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.**

J. G. PEPPARD, MILLET OATS SEEDS
1101 to 1117 West 6th St. **CLOVERS TIMOTHY**
(Near Santa Fe St.) **GRASS SEEDS.**
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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, \$2 per bu. here, bags free. All other leading sorts of seed wheat, both hard and soft \$1 per bu. and up. Write for free catalog, samples and descriptions. Address, **J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

Winter Seed Wheat Hardy Varieties. Heavy Yielders.

Our Russian wheat, grown from last year's importation, is an iron-clad variety. Made yield of 47 1/2 bushels per acre this year in Fremont County, Iowa. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Our Turkish Red is perfectly pure and clean, a fine yielder of high quality hard wheat. Price, \$1.00 per bushel, well sacked, shipped f. o. b. cars at Farragut. Send order early for what you want.

W. W. VANSANT & SON, Farragut, Iowa.

"There has been at independence, in Montgomery County, for some time, a cotton twine and thread factory, which was in operation eleven months last year, using about 2,000 pounds of raw material per week.

"The largest area planted to cotton was 2,150 acres in 35 counties, in 1888, Chautauqua leading with 800 acres; in 1899 it was 90 acres, in 6 counties. Last year 289 acres were grown in 3 counties, and this year the 486 acres reported are confined to Chautauqua and Montgomery alone.

"There is no question but cotton of good quality can be and has been grown in various Kansas counties, but I suspect one of the difficulties in connection with its paying production is the same that is now and is likely to be encountered in the future in sugar-beet raising, viz: the lack of labor adapted by experience, training and inclination to do the work as it needs to be done. The class of people who so largely compose the population of Kansas are not of the sort with inclination and stolid patience for hoeing and picking cotton, and crawling on their knees in the broiling sun to thin and hand-pick the weeds from interminable beet rows.

"It seems to me this is the great difficulty now standing in the way of extensive and successful beet-growing in the Arkansas Valley, and the same condition may be the bar to our growing cotton on any considerable scale. The average Kansan thinks himself and his children are adapted to employment in which they can stand erect before God and man, and to carry a sack or basket suspended from his neck, or do his work kneeling in the soil, even for fair remuneration, is irksome."

The figures herewith show the acres, pounds, and value of cotton produced in Kansas annually, in the last twenty-five years:

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1877.....	597	.....	.....
1878.....	509	86,581	7,792
1879.....	197	33,588	3,023
1880.....	838	142,517	12,826
1881.....	1,294	388,070	38,805
1882.....	1,717	317,645	31,764
1883.....	478	107,550	9,679
1884.....	508	142,240	11,379
1885.....	692	193,760	15,500
1886.....	682	204,600	16,368
1887.....	1,639	409,750	32,730
1888.....	2,150	645,000	51,600
1889.....	1,393	511,900	40,952
1890.....	1,473	589,200	47,132
1891.....	1,782	445,500	35,640
1892.....	666	145,300	10,171
1893.....	328	33,800	2,366
1894.....	89	6,400	384
1895.....	358	286,400	17,184
1896.....	262	44,950	3,146
1897.....	291	69,675	4,180
1898.....	203	50,750	2,537
1899.....	90	27,650	1,352
1900.....	163	48,400	2,420
1901.....	289	57,800	4,046
Totals.....	18,688	4,989,025	403,056

Sour Grapes.

A gentleman, wishing to send to a friend in England a present, chose a barrel of cranberries as his gift. It was in the early days before they had become well known in that country. To his surprise he received a letter from his friend in which he said: "Your present of a barrel of berries arrived

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS
LARGEST NURSERY
FRUIT BOOK free. We **PAY CASH**
WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. 40 per cent commission paid to good, competent men.
Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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

Write for prices. In bushel or car-lots.
GEO. H. MACK & CO.
Garden City, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT.

Don't sow old worn or doubtful varieties when you can obtain improved kinds which will yield 45 to

60 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Ask for our new Winter Wheat Catalogue, describing the Defiance, the grandest pedigree variety ever sent out. Requires less seed, stools better, and yields a larger crop than any other, \$1.50 per bushel.

Per bushel.
Turkish Red Winter Wheat.....\$1.00
Monster Winter Rye.....\$1.20
Common Winter Rye......85
No extra charge for bags holding same.
Ask for prices on timothy, clover, etc.
IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa

IVER JOHNSON



SEMI-HAMMERLESS AUTOMATIC EJECTOR SHOT GUNS

Simple, Safe and Positive. Every Gun Guaranteed.

\$ 9.50

Of your dealer or sent to any address cash with order. (CATALOGS FREE)

Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works
FITCHBURG, MASS.
99 CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK

safely, but we were obliged to throw them all away, as they had soured upon the journey."—August Lippincott's Magazine.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

- September 2, 1902—L. M. Monness & Sons, registered saddle horses, mules, and registered Poland-Chinas, at Smithton, Mo.
- September 8-12, 1902—Kansas State Exposition, Topeka, O. P. Udegraff, Secretary.
- September 17, 1902—J. F. Finley, dispersion Short-horn sale, Breckenridge, Mo.
- October 1, 1902—Wm. Plummer, Poland-Chinas, Barclay, Kans.
- October 7-8, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.
- October 12, 1902—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
- October 15, 1902—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, Kans., J. R. Johnson, Manager.
- October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
- October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
- October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 22-23, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 23, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.
- October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock Yards.
- October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—Wm. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.
- November 2, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
- November 3, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
- November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., Berkshires.
- November 10, 1902—Branstetter, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalia, Mo.
- November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kans.
- November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.
- November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.
- November 15-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
- Cooper County, Mo. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Bunton, Mo., November 19, 1902.
- November 22, 1902—Col. J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.
- November 23-25, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Godoy Shorthorns.
- December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)
- December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
- December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
- December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.
- January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
- January 23-25, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
- February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

Glanders and Farcy.

PRESS BULLETIN—KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Glanders and farcy are different forms of the same disease. When the disease attacks the mucous membrane of the nostrils, it is called glanders, when the lymphatic glands of the body, especially of the legs, are attacked the disease is called farcy. Glanders is a contagious disease caused by a germ (Bacillus Mallei) that attacks horses, asses and mules, and can be transmitted to other animals including man, by inoculation through wounds, sores or mucous membranes. The germs of glanders do not float through the air. The disease is commonly transmitted from a glandered horse by means of the discharge from the nostrils or sores. This discharge contains large numbers of germs of glanders and may be transmitted to another horse directly, or by means of watering troughs, feed boxes, mangers, hitching posts, equipment or utensils that may be infected with the discharge. It is possible that it may be carried by flies.

SYMPTOMS.—Glanders may occur in a mild chronic form, in an acute form or attacking the lymphatic glands in the form of farcy. In the early stages it is often difficult to recognize, especially in the chronic form. One of the first symptoms noticed is, a discharge from one or both nostrils. At first the discharge is thin, sticky and often resembles linseed oil; it dries about the nostrils making them appear smaller than usual. As the disease progresses the discharge becomes more profuse, thicker, yellowish in color and sometimes streaked with blood. The mucous membrane lining the nose, especially the partition between the nasal chambers, becomes ulcerated. The ulcers are raw, depressed in the center with reddish edges. In some cases the ulcers may perforate the partition between the nostrils. In severe cases the mucous membrane of the nose becomes bluish or slate color instead of a healthy pink. The lymphatic glands beneath the jaw usually enlarge, are firm to the touch, and often seem grown fast to the bone. These glands rarely gather and break as they do in distemper. As the disease progresses the animal falls away in flesh, gets out

of condition, and the coat looks bad. In severe cases there is often excessive discharge of urine.

When the disease attacks the lymphatic glands of the body it is called farcy. It is most frequently seen in the region of the hind legs, but may occur anywhere on the body. It usually begins with firm lumps forming beneath the skin that may attain the size of a hickory nut or larger, and often occur in a string up and down the inside of the hind leg on the course of the large lymphatic vessels. These enlarged glands are commonly called farcy "buds." They often break and discharge an amber-colored fluid that dries upon the hair. These sores do not heal readily and often show a tendency to spread.

TREATMENT.—Glanders and farcy are practically incurable, and all diseased animals should be destroyed and burned or buried deeply. In doubtful cases the disease can be recognized by injecting mallein (a chemical product of the glanders germ). If the horse has the disease there will be a rise of temperature of two degrees or more with a well defined swelling at the point of injection. All suspected animals should be carefully isolated from others and watered and fed from separate receptacles. Infected quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by removing and burning all litter and similar material. Stalls, mangers and feed boxes, neck yokes, etc., should be cleaned and scrubbed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water, and when dried, should be whitewashed or painted. Equipment that can not be burned can be disinfected by boiling for one hour. Persons caring for glandered horses should be careful not to contract the disease. N. S. MAYO, Manhattan, Kans., Aug. 19, 1902.

Where Sheep Originated.

BY W. E. CURTIS.

Palestine has always been a great place for sheep. The Bible tells us that Job had a flock of 14,000; Solomon sacrificed 120,000 sheep at the dedication of the temple; when Moses overcame Midian the spoils of battle were 500,000 sheep, 72,000 cattle and 61,000 asses; the King of Moab gave the King of Israel as tribute annually 100,000 lambs and 100,000 rams, with their wool. Nor will these figures seem excessive when considered in connection with the enormous wool industry of Palestine to-day. More than 10,000 tons of wool are exported annually from Beirut; from the neighboring seaports it is the principal export, and from Jaffa they send about £100,000 in value each year.

When the children of Israel entered the Promised Land, the tribe of Reuben and Gad, who had a large multitude of cattle, recognized the value of these pastures and asked for them. It was here that Christ got the ideas for His parables concerning the sheep; here He first called Himself the Good Shepherd, and looking beyond the plains to the vineyards upon the hillsides He called Himself the True Vine. The sweetest poetry of Jewish life, the loveliest pictures that have ever been painted, concern the pastoral habits of the people, and any traveler who drives through this region will realize the influence of shepherd life upon the Jewish imagination. The founder of the Jewish nation was a shepherd; the founder of Christianity said, "Feed my sheep."

Safed is a great wool market and a strictly modern town, perhaps the most modern town in Palestine, and no other has increased so rapidly in population. It is the market for a large area, and the headquarters of the Bedouin sheep and wool trade. There are perhaps 25,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are Moslems and the other half Jews, with a few Protestants and orthodox Greeks. The British Society for the Conversion of the Jews has a mission here, but I can not learn that they have made any converts. The Jews regard this town as holy, and, as stated in a previous letter, their modern prophets have fixed upon Safed as the seat of the Messiah when He comes.

Goat Raising.

Uncle Samuel's Department of Agriculture, in seeking out new fields of husbandry for the American farmer has completed a curious and interesting investigation into the possibilities of an industry highly profitable abroad, but ignored in this country—that of goat-raising for skins, fleece, milk, cheese and by-products. In a report the department offers this slighted industry as a means by which the farmer can increase his prosperity and incidentally enrich his soil without cost. The department says that the condi-

tions of climate, land and labor in most of the States of the Union afford almost unlimited natural facilities for the successful prosecution of this industry, says the St. Louis Republic.

We use in our manufactures a constantly increasing amount of goat skins, but we produce comparatively none ourselves. Last year over 32,000 tons, or 65,000,000 pounds of goat skins were brought in, chiefly at New York, and the average price in New York was 40 cents a pound, or a total value of \$26,000,000, says the New York Press. At four pounds to the skin, the average weight of dry skins, it requires the slaughter of 16,226,700 goats and kids to yield the skins imported last year. This represents live flocks of foreign goats aggregating from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 for our present supply of marketable goat skins alone. If all the goats in the country were kept solely to supply skins for market they would fail to supply even an insignificant fraction of the present demand.

In goat-keeping on a large scale it is not alone the skins and fleeces that enter into the profit account. If the skins imported last year represented native stock there would have been taken additionally into our home market and profit account nearly the whole animals—the flesh, tallow, bones, hoofs, horns, etc., which together would constitute more than half of the entire marketable value. Besides, there is to be derived from the mature females during much of their lives a big value in milk for market or household uses, or for conversion into the most salable varieties of cheese, such as the Roquefort, Mont D'Or, Le Sassenage and Lelroux of France and Switzerland. So fully is the goat available as a dairy animal when bred to that object that in Europe it is sententiously called "the poor man's cow," because of the combination of value with economy of keeping.

The total number of goats in the United States is only about 500,000, and one-half of these are in Texas. One-half of the total number also are of Angora fleece-bearing stock, confined chiefly to Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, California, Colorado and Nevada. Few, if any, goats in the United States are raised for their skins.

The cost of keeping goats is less than for any other animal. They graze upon coarse herbs that are not eaten by any other stock, such as ironweed, dock, mullein, briars, buds and broken sprouts. The wool of the Angora variety possesses the highest felting qualities. The average fleeces from mature Americanized Angora bucks weigh from six to seven pounds, and those from the ewes from three to four pounds. The flesh of the crosses is accounted superior to most mutton.

The ease with which all breeds of goats can be kept, fits them for many mountainous portions of our country, where sheep can not be sustained to advantage, while their ability and disposition to defend themselves against dogs give to them another great advantage over sheep. They are free from all diseases to which sheep are liable, are hardy and prolific, and experience has proved that they are adaptable to all parts of the United States. The food of one cow will keep twelve goats. Cows must have certain food or they will not thrive. Goats will eat anything, almost, and still do well, and they have this great advantage also, that their milk is not in any way affected by their diet.

The goat is a reliable and lifelong botanical scavenger, and can be depended upon to destroy the many undesirable products of cultivated and fallow lands—the abundant and persistent weedy vegetation which so incessantly besets the cultivated crops. Other ruminating domestic animals prefer the cereals and grasses that depend upon the labor of the farmer. What these reject goats prefer, and cheerfully pass by growing grass and grain for a constant dessert of wild carrot, burdock, mullein, thistle or cactus. Goats thus voluntarily clean fields of their vegetative refuse before it ripens and scatters its seed, and so thoroughly is this done that the latent seeds of valuable grasses, improving the chance thus given them to sprout and thrive, often follow the second or third year of goat pasturage with a uniform carpet, clean and even, as if made to order. The value of the goat as a brush-cleaner can hardly be overestimated.

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 repu-

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Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

table 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.

Packer No. 143 shipped to Concordia. Packer No. 141 shipped to Galva. Packer No. 147 shipped to Canton.—All eight-foot packers. Send for descriptive circulars of the Topeka Foundry Packer.

Missouri State Fair.

The second annual exhibition was held at Sedalia, August 13-23, and it is gratifying to announce that it was much more of a success than the first annual event last year, notwithstanding the heavy rains the first and last days of the week. Thursday was the big day, with over 27,000 paid admissions, all of which goes to show the increased interest in this much-needed State enterprise.

The greatest attraction at the Missouri State Fair was the splendid showing of fine stock. It is safe to assert that in the show of Shorthorn cattle so many top-notchers were never shown, numbers considered, by any State fair as at Sedalia last week. The crack herds of Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin were hot contestants in every ring. It was the greatest Shorthorn show ever made in America for the number on exhibition.

All the beef breeds had a creditable display. The numbers and quality of both the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways were much better than last year and ahead of most of the State fairs. The number of Hereford herds represented was not as great as usual. Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and O. Harris, of Harris, Mo., had the only display of whitefaces on exhibition. They expect to make the rounds of the other State fairs and the National shows, and this was their first exhibition.

The show of draft-horses last year was the weak feature of the Missouri State Fair, but Indiana and Kansas came to the rescue this year and the victory and honors of the contest were awarded to the great Percheron horse establishments of J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans.

The notable feature about the swine show at Sedalia was the greatly increased display of Duroc-Jersey swine. It is probably the first time in the history of the breed that they outnumbered the Poland-Chinas at any State fair. Kansas was well represented with both breeds and carried off her share of the prizes, as will be shown in the list of awards.

HEAVY HORSES.

J. M. Fletcher, Judge. There was but one entry in Class A, Clydesdale horses, that being a stallion 4 years old. There were no entries in the English Shire, Class B, or grade draft, Class E.

PERCHERONS.

Stallions, 4 years old and over—First, black stallion, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; second, iron gray stallion, J. C. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Stallions, 3 years old and under 4—First, black stallion, J. C. Crouch & Son.

Stallions, 2 years old and under 3—First, bay stallion, J. W. & J. C. Robison; second, black stallion, J. C. Crouch & Son; third, black stallion, J. W. & J. C. Robison. Stallions, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, black colt, J. W. & J. C. Robison.

Mares, 3 years old and over—First and second, black mare, J. W. & J. C. Robison. Mares, 2 years old and under 3—First and second, black mare, J. W. & J. C. Robison. Mares, 1 year old and under 2—First, black colt, J. W. & J. C. Robison. Mare colts, under 1 year old—First, black colt, J. W. & J. C. Robison.

Clydesdale stallions, 4 years old and over—First, bay stallion, E. A. Pettey, Sedalia, Mo.

LIGHT HORSES.—FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH.

Stallion, 4 years old and over—First and second, J. C. Crouch & Son. Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First and second, J. C. Crouch & Son. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First, J. C. Crouch & Son. Mare, 3 years old and over—First, J. C. Crouch & Son.

SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle stallion, 4 years old or over—First, F. L. Pryor, Glasgow, Mo. Best saddle mare, 4 years old or over—First, Thos. Bass, Mexico, Mo.; second, G. A. Homan, Kansas City. Best gelding, 4 years old and over—First, G. A. Homan; second, R. A. Potts, St. Joseph.

JACKS AND JENNETS.—EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.; D. S. Warren, Vinita, I. T.; E. A. Petty, Sedalia, Mo.; Geo. H. Rhider & Son, Dumpville, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo.; Chas. Gorrell, Woodson, Mo. Aged jack—First, L. M. Monsees & Son. Jack, 3 years old—First, L. M. Monsees & Son. Yearling jack—First, L. M. Monsees & Son. Colt—First, L. M. Monsees & Son. Jennet, 3 years old or over—First, L. M. Monsees & Son; second, H. H. Taylor. Jennet, 2 years old and under 3—First, L. M. Monsees & Son; second, Geo. H. Rhider. Jennet, 1 year old and under 2—First, L. M. Monsees & Son; second, Geo. H. Rhider. Jennet, under 1 year old—First, H. H. Taylor; second, Chas. Gorrell.

MULES.

Mule, 4 years old and over—First, H. H. Taylor; second, D. S. Warren. Mule, 3 years old and under 4—First and second, Gerd Muller, Cole Camp. Mule, 2 years old and under 3—First, E. J. Kendrick, Knobnoster; second, Gerd Muller. Mule, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, D. S. Warren. Mule, under 1 year old—No entry. Pair mules, 3 years old or over, to wagon or truck—First, Gerd Muller. Pair mules, under 3 years old—First, Gerd Muller; second, D. S. Warren.

SHORTHORN EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; E. W. Bowen, Delphia, Ind.; A. Alexander, Morning Sun, Iowa; H. A. Barbour, Windsor, Mo.; Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo. By way of explanation it might be said that the State Fair Association offered extra prizes to Missouri breeders. This kept out breeders from other States who would have taken the local money by the decision of the judges. The complete awards were:

Aged bull—First, G. M. Casey; second, Geo. Harding & Son; third, E. W. Bowen; first State prize, G. M. Casey; second, Gentry Bros.; third, H. A. Barbour. Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Geo. Harding & Son; second, T. J. Wornall; third, A. Alexander. T. J. Wornall also won first State prize.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, G. M. Casey; second, T. K. Tomson & Sons; third, Geo. Harding & Son. First State prize, G. M. Casey; second and third, W. P. Harned.

Bull, under 1 year old—First, T. J. Wornall; second, T. K. Tomson & Sons; third, G. M. Casey. First State prize, T. J. Wornall; second, G. M. Casey; third, T. J. Wornall.

Aged cow—First, G. M. Casey; second, E. W. Bowen; third, Geo. Harding & Son. First, second and third State prizes, G. M. Casey.

Cow, 2 years old and under 3—First, G. M. Casey; second, E. W. Bowen; third, Geo. Harding & Son. First and second State prizes, G. M. Casey.

Cow, 1 year old and under 2—First, E. W. Bowen; second, Geo. Harding & Son; third, T. J. Wornall. First State prize, T. J. Wornall; second, G. M. Casey; third, T. J. Wornall.

Heifer, under 1 year old—First and second, G. M. Casey; third, T. J. Wornall. First and second State prizes, G. M. Casey; third State prize, T. J. Wornall.

Four animals, get of one sire—First, T. J. Wornall; second, G. M. Casey; third, T. K. Tomson & Sons. Geo. Harding & Son showed a group of calves which took fourth place. First State prize, T. J. Wornall; second, G. M. Casey.

Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow—First and second, G. M. Casey. First and second State prizes, G. M. Casey.

Exhibitors' aged herd—First, G. M. Casey; second, Geo. Harding & Son; third, E. W. Bowen; fourth, A. Alexander. First State prize, G. M. Casey.

Sweepstakes bull—G. M. Casey. Sweepstakes cow—G. M. Casey. Breeders' young herd—First, T. J. Wornall; second, T. K. Tomson & Son; third, Geo. Harding & Son.

HEREFORD EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo. Bull, 3 years old or over—First, O. Harris.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Gudgell & Simpson. Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, O. Harris; second, Gudgell & Simpson.

Bull, under 1 year old—First, Gudgell & Simpson; second and third, O. Harris. Cow, 3 years old or over—First, O. Harris; second and third, Gudgell & Simpson.

Cow, 2 years old and under 3—First and second, Gudgell & Simpson; third, O. Harris. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Gudgell & Simpson; third, O. Harris.

Heifer, under 1 year old—First and second, O. Harris; third, Gudgell & Simpson. Four animals, either sex, get of one sire—First, O. Harris; second and third, Gudgell & Simpson.

Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow—First and second, Gudgell & Simpson; third, O. Harris.

Herd, to consist of bull 2 years old and over; cow, 3 years old and over; heifer, 1 year old and under 2; heifer, under 1 year—First, O. Harris; second and third, Gudgell & Simpson.

Herd, to consist of bull under 2 years; two heifers, 1 year old and under 2; and two heifers, 1 year old, all except bull to be bred by exhibitor—First, O. Harris; second, Gudgell & Simpson.

Sweepstakes bull, any age, O. Harris. Sweepstakes cow, any age, O. Harris.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill.; C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.; John Barron & Son, Fayette, Mo.; Edwin Reynolds & Sons, Prophetstown, Ill.; W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First, C. H. Gardner; second, Edwin Reynolds & Son; third, M. P. & S. E. Lantz. Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Edwin Reynolds & Son; second, W. B. Seeley.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, C. H. Gardner; second, W. B. Seeley; third, Edwin Reynolds & Son. Bull, under 1 year old—First, M. P. & S. E. Lantz; second, C. H. Gardner; third, John Barron & Son; fourth, Edwin Reynolds & Son.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First, C. H. Gardner; second and third, Edwin Reynolds & Son; fourth, W. B. Seeley; fifth, M. P. & S. E. Lantz. Cow, 2 years old and under 3—First, Edwin Reynolds & Son; second, C. H. Gardner; third and fifth, M. P. & S. E. Lantz; fourth and sixth, W. B. Seeley.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First and fifth, C. H. Gardner; second, M. P. & S. E. Lantz; fourth, Edwin Reynolds & Son; sixth, W. B. Seeley. Heifer, under 1 year old—First and fifth, Edwin Reynolds & Son; second and third, C. H. Gardner; fourth, M. P. & S. E. Lantz; sixth, W. B. Seeley.

GALLOWAY EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo. Bull, 3 years old or over—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, I. B. & A. M. Thompson. Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, I. B. & A. M. Thompson; second, C. N. Moody. Bull, under 1 year—First, C. N. Moody. Cow, 3 years old or over—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Cow, 2 years old and under 3—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson. Cow, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, C. N. Moody.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, C. N. Moody.

Heifer, under 1 year old—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Four animals, either sex, produce of one cow—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Helpful, under 1 year old—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson. Exhibitors' herd—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Breeders' young herd—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson. Sweepstakes bull—I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Sweepstakes cow—C. N. Moody. Four animals, either sex, get of one sire—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow—First, C. N. Moody; second, I. B. & A. M. Thompson.

JERSEY EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo.; W. H. Bruns & Son, Concordia; S. W. Coleman, Sedalia. Judge, M. E. More, Cameron, Mo.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Rolla Oliver; second, W. H. Bruns & Son. Bull, under 1 year old—First, S. W. Coleman; second, W. S. Bruns & Son.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First and second, Rolla Oliver. Cow, 2 years old and under 3—First, Rolla Oliver; second, S. W. Coleman.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Rolla Oliver. Heifer, under 1 year old—First and second, Rolla Oliver.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Rolla Oliver. Best bull, any age, Rolla Oliver. Best cow, any age, Rolla Oliver.

HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein-Friesians were judged by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural College. Only one herd was exhibited. This was owned by M. E. More, of Cameron, Mo., who took all the prizes.

PREMIUMS ON SWINE.

Judge, Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.

Harris & McMahon, of Lamine, Mo., captured all of the first and second premiums. They also captured four first and four second premiums in the breeders' ring, for the best champion boar, any age, and best champion sow, any age.

Dorsey Bros., of Perry, Ill., took all of the premiums, eight in number, in Chester Whites.

POLAND-CHINA EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

John D. Marshall, Walton, Kans.; Clarke & Burks Bros., Bolivar, Mo.; J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; J. Lee White, Palmyra, Mo.; L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.; Dr. Wm. Harrison, Marshall, Mo.; M. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.; and S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.

Aged boar—First, Clarke & Burks Bros. Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First, J. R. Young; second, John D. Marshall.

Boar, 6 months old and under 12—First, Clarke & Burks Bros.; second, John D. Marshall. Boar, under 6 months old—First, L. M. Monsees & Son; second, Dr. Wm. Harrison.

Sow, 2 years old and over—First and second, John D. Marshall. Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First, M. M. Anderson; second, John D. Marshall.

Sow, 6 months old and under 12—First, J. D. Marshall; second, S. W. Coleman. Sow, under 6 months old—First, S. W. Coleman; second, J. R. Young.

Boar and three sows, 1 year old or over—First, John D. Marshall. Boar and three sows, under 1 year old—First, J. R. Young; second, John D. Marshall.

Four pigs, get of one boar—First, J. R. Young; second, Clarke & Burks Bros. Four sows, get of one sow—First, J. R. Young; second, Clarke & Burks Bros.

Champion boar, any age—J. R. Young. Champion sow, any age—John D. Marshall.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo.; McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo.; A. F. Russell, Philmore, Mo.; S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.; C. H. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; and H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kans.; Powell & Rudy.

Aged boar—First and second, C. H. Doty. Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First, McFarland Bros.; second, Powell & Rudy.

Boar, 6 months old and under 12—First and second, C. H. Doty. Boar, under 6 months old—First, Harry Sneed; second, S. Y. Thornton.

Aged sow—First, C. H. Doty; second, H. H. Hague & Son. Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, McFarland Bros.

Sow, 6 months old and under 12—First and second, McFarland Bros. Sow, under 6 months old—First, S. Y. Thornton; second, Harry Sneed.

Boar and three sows, 1 year old and over—First, McFarland Bros.; second, C. H. Doty. Boar and three sows, under 1 year old—First, McFarland Bros.; second, C. H. Doty.

Four pigs, under 6 months old—First, S. Y. Thornton; second, A. F. Russell. Four sows, get of same boar—First, McFarland Bros.; second, S. Y. Thornton.

Champion boar, any age—C. H. Doty. Champion sow, any age—C. H. Doty.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is the only horse remedy that has stood out with special prominence all these years. Cures Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all Lameness. \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. All druggists. Unqualified for family use. Beware of cheap imitations on the horse's neck. Address: Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Keosauqua Falls, Va.

SHEEP EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Judge, J. L. Thompson, Gas City, Ind. Shropshires were shown by Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; Marshall & Hague, Walton, Kans.; G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; Merinos and Rambouillets by H. E. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; Cotswolds by Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., and Jno. A. Haines; Lincoln, Mo.; Lincolns by Geo. W. McGerow & Son, Sussex, Wis., and Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.

AMERICAN MERINOS.

H. E. Moore took all the premiums offered.

COTSWOLD.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son. Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son.

Ram, under 1 year old—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son. Ewe, 2 years old and under—First, Geo. E. Harding & Son; second, Lewis Bros. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son.

Ewe, under 1 year old—Geo. E. Harding & Son. Best flock—Geo. E. Harding & Son. Best pen, four lambs, bred by exhibitor—First, Lewis Bros.

LEICESTER AND LINCOLNS.

Ram, 3 years old or over—Lewis Bros. Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First, Dr. Roberts' Stock Food Co.; second, Lewis Bros.

Ram, under 1 year old—First, Roberts' Stock Food Co.; second, Lewis Bros. Ewe, 2 years old or over—First and second, Lewis Bros.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Roberts Stock Food Co. Ewe, under 1 year old—First and second, Roberts Stock Food Co. Best flock—Lewis Bros.

OXFORDS.

Geo. McKenow & Sons received all awards except best pen four lambs, in which there were no entries.

FRENCH MERINOS.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First, Geo. E. Harding & Son; second, H. E. Moore. Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son.

Ram, under 1 year old—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son. Ewe, 2 years old or over—First, Geo. E. Harding & Son; second, H. E. Moore. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son.

Ewe, under 1 year—First and second, Geo. E. Harding & Son. Best flock—First, Geo. E. Harding & Son. Best pen, four lambs—First, Geo. E. Harding & Son.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Creamery butter—First, Concordia Creamery Co., 97 per cent; second, Palmyra Creamery Co., 95 per cent; second, Corder Creamery Co., 95 per cent.

Dairy Butter—First, Mrs. S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, 97 per cent; second, Nathan King, Deer Park, Boone County, Mo., 95 per cent. Cheddar cheese—First, A. E. Helmer, Evans Mills, N. Y., 98 per cent; second, Charles Holdiman, California, Mo., 95 per cent.

Swiss cheese—First and second, Chas. Holdiman, 95 per cent.

Missouri State Fair Notes.

Governor Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, who had the honor of being first National Secretary of Agriculture, was an interested visitor in the starter's stand at the race-track. He had the satisfaction of winning a \$1,000-race.

We doubt if any more popular man or exhibit was to be found on the grounds than Colonel Moore of the Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, with his dipping-tanks and Car-Sul remedy. This company now has some 16,000 patrons, scattered all over the central agricultural States, and is rapidly adding to its list.

Ed. M. Moore, secretary of the Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson, was an interested visitor at the Missouri Fair, and says that the association which he represents has hung up \$2,500 in purses for speed events alone. For breeding and

Order Your BLACKLEG VACCINE BY MAIL and you will always be sure of getting it pure, fresh and full of strength. Dr. REA'S BLACKLEG VACCINE (Pill Form) is guaranteed to protect your cattle from Blackleg. Each pill of vaccine is an exact dose, and vaccination is sure, safe and certain. DR. REA'S INJECTOR puts the pill under the skin easily, quickly and skillfully. By ordering direct you get fresh vaccine immediately without delay, as it is sent by return mail, fully prepaid, on receipt of price. Nickel Plated Injector, - - \$1.00 10 Doses (Pill Form), - - 2.00 20 " " " " - - 3.00 50 " " " " - - 5.00 100 " " " " - - 10.00 These prices are NET. No discount. SPECIAL OFFER. For a short time only, I will mail one of my dollar Nickel Plated Injectors FREE with every order for 10 doses or more of Dr. Rea's Blackleg Vaccine. Not sold by druggists, dealers or agents. PREPARED AND SOLD ONLY BY DR. CHAS. L. REA, 220 East 32d Street, New York City.

show horses they will offer \$1,200; for hogs, \$1,000; while the cattle will have \$2,000.

The Shorthorn directors will hold a special meeting at the Hamline, Minn., show, which occurs week after next. Several big Western breeders will there bring up the question of a liberal association prize for carload lots of fat steers at Kansas City in October. The steer is an important animal with the breeders and it is expected a net sum will be set aside for such a premium.

Carey M. Porter, secretary of the Ottawa Fair Association, spent a busy day at Sedalia in gathering pointers for his own use, and in interesting the horsemen in the Ottawa Fair. He met with a cordial reception among the exhibitors and especially from the owners of horses to be shown in the speed-ring. He was impressed with the remarkable success attained by the Missouri Fair in such short time.

The exhibit of fruits in the horticultural building was very creditable, and at the same time very tempting to one who had not previously made arrangements for lunch. Perhaps the most attractive exhibit was a miniature railway train, complete in all its parts, and an exact duplicate of the M. K. & T. Flyer, except that it was loaded with big Missouri apples instead of with passengers.

The swine exhibit was remarkable for the large number and fine quality of the Duroc-Jerseys, and for the meager number of herds represented in the Berkshires and Chester Whites. The quality of all the swine exhibits was good considering the season through which the animals passed last year; but taken as a whole, it indicates apparently that the Duroc-Jerseys are rapidly coming to the front in population as well as quality.

One of the pleasant men to meet when in Sedalia, is Dr. Graham, editor and proprietor of the Sedalia Democrat. The Doctor always extends the glad hand to the newspaper fraternity, and has our thanks for favors rendered, and information and use of his office as downtown headquarters. His paper is one of the popular ones of the city and vicinity, and we are glad to know that the Democrat is so prosperous.

J. N. Fletcher, who judged the heavy horse classes at the Missouri State Fair, is a member of the firm of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Illinois, and is probably the best judge that could have been selected in the United States for these classes. His firm is the largest importing firm of French Percheron and Coach horses in the United States, and his judgment as to what constitutes an ideal draft horse is second to none.

Breeders of pure-bred poultry will be interested in knowing that there were about 1,800 fowls of all kinds on exhibition at this fair. The judge selected for these exhibits was W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa, who was one of the judges at the Pan-American. Judge Russell states that poultry-breeders are making as rapid progress as the breeders of pure-bred cattle and swine. And as evidence of this he suggests the quality of exhibits, as well as the fact that it exceeds last year's show by at least 33 per cent.

In the horticultural building was shown a very creditable exhibit of native woods which would probably serve to open the eyes of the average Missourian to the fact that there are a great many more kinds of wood growing in his State than he was aware of. Among the numerous kinds of wood grown in Missouri and on exhibition at the fair were cypress, cottonwood, basswood, curly pine, honey-locust, red oak, walnut, gum, sycamore, hickory, box elder, cherry, apple, oak, hackberry, red elm, buckeye, ash, maple, etc.

Missouri is evidently not taking as much interest in dairy matters as Kansas, and the exhibits of the milk breeds were not specially large. The Jersey cattle were judged by Mr. M. E. Moore, who, we understand, is a Holstein man, while the Holsteins were all owned by one man, who of course took all the prizes. This, however, may serve to stir up interest in a business which brings ready money to the farmer at all seasons of the year, and which, along with other classes of live-stock business, is a money-maker for him.

Mr. G. A. Atwood, Springfield, Mo., editor of the Southwestern Fruit-Grower, was superintendent of the horticultural department. He was formerly editor of the Manhattan Republic, and since his identification with the horticultural interest of Missouri, he has been several times non-oreed with appointment to prominent positions. He was superintendent of the horticultural exhibit at the Pan-American, and simply illustrates the common belief that the men who attain prominence in other States are formerly from Kansas.

While the Hereford at the show was lacking in numbers, it was fully up to the best standard in quality. But two herds were shown and these are the finest. They are owned by men who are in the habit of winning blue ribbons, and it would have been some satisfaction had some of the excellent herds of Kansas cattle been placed in competition. Marshall County, Kansas, can furnish animals that could get well into the money in any Western show; and there are others in various counties that it would be difficult to defeat.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., constitute a firm of great versatility in the stock business. As shown in our report of awards they were prize-winners in the jacks and jennets classes as well as in Poland-Chinas. Their great sale of 400 animals of different breeds will be held at Smithton, on Limestone Valley Farm, on September 2, when registered saddle horses, harness horses, mules, steers of different ages, and high-class Shorthorn cows and calves, with about twenty-five registered Poland-China hogs will be offered.

I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., had a herd of ten Galloways on exhibition. The herd was headed by Pride of Goodrich, 8 years old; Caleb Miller, a champion sweepstakes bull, 2 years old, and Dragon of Wavertree, a first prize-winner in the yearling class. Dragon's dam, Imported Davina 2d, was the champion World's Fair

cow, and his sire Imported Mario of Castlemilk, was the champion of Scotland in 1900. The cows were Highland Mary 2d, Lottie 1d, Semiramis Misty, Carnation of Nashua, Flower of Nashua, and the heifers Daisy Dean and Lady Queen.

The Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. Railway Companies are deserving of great credit for the efficiency of their service between the city and the fair grounds. Their trains were fully equipped and made the trip every few minutes, so that even under the pressure of the enormous crowd on the big day there was little cause for delay to passengers. In addition to their excellent train service they placed barrels of ice-water at their depots and stations for the use of their patrons. On account of the inefficient city service the excellent accommodations afforded by these two railroads was doubly appreciated.

As will be seen by our list of awards, J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., captured a bushel of ribbons at the Missouri Fair. Their show herd of twelve horses was headed by Casino, who is now the greatest living sire of prize-winners in either France or America, and who won the first prize in France in 1901. Casino is 6 years old, and weighs a little more than a ton. He is probably one of the finest horses in the world of the Percheron breed. The 2-year-old bay stallion, Perfection 25404, was the first prize-winner in his class, and is one of the best young horses the writer has ever seen.

Missouri minerals were shown in quantity, with Benton County at the head of list, with eight different metals to her credit. The exhibits were: Iron—Benton, Camden, Morgan and Cooper Counties; coal from Cooper, Randolph and Lafayette; zinc from Morgan, Newton, Benton, Jasper and Dade; lead from Pettis, Monticau and Morgan; copper from Franklin and Benton; azurite from Franklin; red ochre from Cooper; borites from Benton and Pettis; calcite from Cooper; gypsum from Bates; tripolite from Benton and Pettis; fire clay from Morgan; fullers' earth from Benton; marble from Pettis, and silica from Pettis.

C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., had a Galloway show herd of eleven animals, headed by Imported McDougal 4th of Tarbreoch, with the following cows and calves: Imported Paragon, Leona, King, Graceful 3d, Semiramis R., Semiramis Jackson, Dorothea, Gladys M. Janet; bull calves, Elect and Phillistine. Imported McDougal was the champion of Scotland in 1901 and second at the Chicago International. Imported Graceful was the champion of Scotland in 1901, second at the Chicago International, and sweepstakes cow in age at the first Missouri State Fair. Semiramis Jackson won the grand sweepstakes in the 1901 American Royal, and first in class at the first Missouri State Fair.

The exhibits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle were all from Illinois, with the exception of two. One of these was from Missouri and one from Iowa. Kansas was not represented in this exhibit, though she might well have been. The breeders of Angus cattle in Kansas will do well to see that their favorite breed is represented in the nearby State fairs, where the chances of winning ribbons are good. In the Galloway exhibits but two herds contested, but these were of the very best. I. B. & A. M. Thompson, owners of the great bulls, Pride of Goodrich and Miller of Brookside, and C. N. Moody, the owner of imported McDougal 4th of Tarbreoch, were the contestants, and made a very pretty battle for the ribbons, the results of which are shown in our report.

The Central Business College, of Sedalia, had a handsome exhibit under a tent on the grounds, where the work of the institution was shown in a very satisfactory manner. A little boy about 7 or 8 years old gave an exhibition of rapid calculation to illustrate the methods of this school which was simply marvelous. This school is the largest of its kind in the United States, which occupies its own building. It is located on the corner of Fifth and Lemaine streets, in a large two-story brick building which is thoroughly equipped with all the appliances necessary in a first-class institution of this kind. The exhibit on the grounds was in charge of Professor Ludwig, who, with the president of the college, Prof. C. W. Robbins, is a formerly-of-Kansas man.

One of the most novel and popular modes of advertising was that adopted by the Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, who erected a small but comfortable tent on the grounds, and dispensed palatable lunches to friends who otherwise would have gone hungry, owing to the crowded condition of the eating-houses on the grounds. While the hosts suffered by having the tent blown down during Monday's storm, they were ready for business Tuesday morning; and Mr. Witten, by his personal popularity, as well as by the superior quality of his lunches, discovered that he had an abundance of friends. Those who partook of this liberal hospitality will have reason to bear in mind that it was furnished by the International Live-Stock Exposition, in connection with the Union Stock Yards, of Chicago.

Men who are not yet old can remember when Cincinnati was the center of the packing industry for this country. They knew also that the average farmer did not think of marketing hogs until they were 2 or 3 years old, and had attained the weight of 700 or 800 pounds. The exhibit at this fair of Poland-China hogs serves to indicate in some measure the progress that has been attained by the breeders. An early maturity that makes them weigh 250 pounds at 9 months old is now the object of the breeder's art—and this same breeder's art has become a fine art. One of the most skillful breeders of Poland-Chinas who exhibited here is J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., whose herd has become famous on account of the Missouri's Black Chief blood, and whose animals represent the present ideal that is sought by all experts in breeding this popular breed of swine.

The State of Missouri is to be congratulated on the selection of its State Fair officers. President N. H. Gentry, who has been known for many years as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns and Berkshire swine, is the right man for the presidency of this great institution. In fact, those

who know him have no hesitancy in pronouncing him one of the greatest men Missouri has produced. A successful farmer himself, he has under his charge the active management of his very large farm and his pure-bred herds, as well as the public trusts committed to his care. A quiet man who always impresses the stranger with the idea of concentrated energy and reserve force, a man who has never meddled in the political strifes of his State, yet has won fame of more lasting nature among the farmers and breeders, who are at the base of the real prosperity of the State and Nation.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo., who has already won fame as an expert live-stock auctioneer, was the starter at the races for the State Fair. He was formerly a breeder of pure-bred stock and a handler of race-horses, and his knowledge thus gained has stood him in good stead in his later experience in the sale-ring. He has been engaged as starter for the Kansas State Exposition, at Topeka, September 8-13, and from the satisfaction which he gave in handling the great races at the Missouri State Fair, it is doubtful if a better man could have been secured for Topeka. While we have known Colonel Harriman in the sale-ring, where pure-bred live-stock is disposed of, for many years past, and have grown to admire the skill and success with which he handles the many large sales confided to his charge, we now have an added admiration for the ability with which he handles the difficult questions arising on the race-track. Topeka is certainly to be congratulated on securing Colonel Harriman for starter.

Much credit is due the State Fair officers for the buildings which they have erected on the grounds. While the State Fair is but a new institution they have evidently begun right. The cattlemen and horsemen were pleased with buildings in which their stock were housed. The ventilation was perfect and the buildings so arranged that the animals were cool and comfortable even during the intensely hot days of August. The only criticism that could be urged applies to the swine and sheep-barn, which is of such a nature that while the visitor in any part of the building may experience a pleasant current of cool air, the fat sheep and swine are surrounded by tight board walls which shut out this current of air and leave them sweetering. The outer wall of this building reaches about 4 1/2 feet above the ground only, but it is made almost air-tight of lumber. If this could be removed and some good woven wire fence used instead, it would render the building very much more comfortable for the animals on exhibition at the time of year this fair is always held.

One of the ideas which attracted our attention at the fair was that put into practical shape by a Shorthorn breeder from Iowa, who had printed on the reverse side of his business card, the name, number and date of calving of each animal in his show herd. This is one of the most convenient and satisfactory little devices that we have ever seen, and can not be too highly recommended for the use of all breeders. The average fair visitor will take at least one look at the show cattle, whether he be a breeder or not, and of course he will ask the herdsman questions about the animals in the herd. With an attendance of 30,000 people on the grounds, and crowds of them visiting the pure-bred herds, it would seem that the herdsman has little time for anything else than answering questions. The presentation of one of these business cards answers all of these questions at once and helps the visitor to remember the facts about the herds, which he will not do if merely told them by word of mouth. In addition to this, the breeder obtains a very much greater publicity through the adoption of this method than would otherwise be possible.

One of the most successful breeders of pure-bred stock in our sister State, Illinois, has won merited reputation with his herd of Angus cattle, and is now laying the plans for the consummation of a cherished idea of his own which will make him live in the hearts of his fellow citizens in even greater affection. Mr. C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Illinois, who is the owner of imported Rosegay, and the Blackcap Judy Angus heifer which sold for \$6,200, the highest-priced animal ever sold, for her age, is a man who has no heirs for his rapidly-growing estate, and who has already made his plans for leaving his accumulated wealth when he no longer needs it for the development of the agricultural interests of his State. The Agricultural College and Experiment Station of his State are to be made the direct heirs for all his property as well as that of his wife. Surely this is an example which could well be imitated by other men of means. If Carnegie, for instance, should devote some of his surplus millions to the fostering of agricultural interests, and experimentation, he would do more permanent good and get larger returns for his investment than could be possible with the public libraries with which he is so generous.

A busy man was J. W. Rippey, the efficient secretary of the State Fair—not a large man, in size but large in capacity. The duties of secretary of a State fair are of such a nature that a hustler is the only kind of man who can meet them. The secretary is expected to see everything and everybody, to anticipate the wants of each and meet them instantly,

WEATHERWISE IS THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING. A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH. There are many imitations. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ON CREDIT. \$22.90. Free Catalogue. Century Steel Range, No. 80-A-18. Has six 8-inch lids, oven 17x21x12, splendid reservoir and warming closet, lined throughout with asbestos, burns anything, best bakers and roasters on Earth. Guaranteed 10 years. Weight 475 lbs. Only \$22.90. Terms \$8.00 cash, balance payable \$3.00 a month, no interest. Shipped immediately on receipt of \$8.00 cash payment. We trust honest people located in all parts of the World. Cash discount \$1.50 on Range. Freight averages \$1.25 for each 600 miles. Send for free catalogue, but this is the greatest bargain ever offered. We refer to Southern Illinois National Bank. CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 73 East St. Louis, Ill.

to keep track of the financial end of the institution, to be all things to all men, and to be omnipresent. He is not supposed by the general public to need anything to eat nor any opportunity to sleep, and he must meet all the difficult requirements of his position with a smiling countenance and an even temper. He must have the necessary backbone to promptly turn down frauds and impostors, and cut off without offense requests for passes from people who imagine themselves to be so important that it is the duty of the association to thus recognize them. There is no end to the duties required of the secretary, and there are few men who can meet these requirements. There may be other men in Missouri who can do it, but it has been demonstrated in but one case, that of J. W. Rippey, and we venture to express the hope that he and the State Fair Association may never sever their connection.

The Shorthorn exhibit at the Missouri State Fair constituted the hottest ring of this breed that will probably be encountered by exhibitors at any state fair in the country this year. Eight great herds, of the best breeding in the world, were represented, and he who won a ribbon there may well feel proud, while the contestant who was sufficiently equipped to show in the ring has met with no disgrace even though the ribbons were beyond his reach. The near future will see the territory adjacent to Kansas City as the recognized breeding center for pure-bred animals of all classes for the whole country, and it is to be regretted that more of the fine herds of Kansas were not contestants here. As predicted in the Kansas Farmer a week or two ago, the young show herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., were prize-winners; and it is great-

(Continued on page 860.)

SELF-FEED THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL HAY PRESS. SELF-FEEDING BAIER. WILL PUT UP A BALE A MINUTE. SENT ANYWHERE ON TRIAL. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS. PRICES LOWEST IN KANSAS CITY.

Steel Ranges Direct from Factory to Consumer. Our Hapgood Anti-Frust Range, the most perfect low priced Range in the market, guaranteed for 5 years, 2 sizes only, 12 combinations. See cut. Prices less than one-half what dealers are asking for ranges not as good. Our Hapgood Double Flue and Hot Blast Range absolutely the best made and our special feature of the double flue will save one-third in your fuel bills. Guaranteed for 5 years. If not perfectly satisfactory return the range and we will refund your money. Send for Big Free Catalogue of Sewing Machines, Buggies, Harness and a thousand other articles for daily use. HAPGOOD MFG. CO., Box 358, Alton, Ill. The only manufacturing company in the world in their line selling direct to the consumer.

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE PEACE OF THE RAIN.

Be still, be still, tired world, and go to sleep.
The dusk is growing deep.
Far off and dim beneath the shadowed
skies
Long, grassy foot-hills rise,
And fold on fold above their shoulders
brown
Gray mists are closing down,
Drawn low and wide with interweaving
lines
Beneath the purple pines.
Lower and lower still the soft clouds creep
(Be still and go to sleep).
By pebbled beach and poplars trembling
gray,
Faint now and far away,
Fold after fold, vail after vail, until
They blot out plain and hill
As temple curtains drawn from sky to sod
To shut thee in with God.

Oh, dearer far than sun on hill and plain,
Peace of the night and rain;
Unto earth's weariness most sweet, most
blest,
Infinite balm of rest.
On sky and stream the darkness closes
deep,
Be still and go to sleep.

-Mabel Earle.

Our President.

Much has been written of our President since he stepped into his high position, yet his loyal subjects are always interested to hear something of him. Jacob A. Rlis, a friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and a man after his own heart, recently has written a sketch of him for the Cosmopolitan, from which the following is taken:

I did not know Theodore Roosevelt when he was a boy. He was just about big enough to fight his battles with the other school-boys when I landed at Castle Garden to begin mine with the world at large. We did not run across one another for cause. My battles of those days were in the slum, the Mulberry Bend to wit, which gave me such shelter as I found. His were uptown "on the avenue," where the fine houses are. It was not until after twenty years of a running fight, when we met at the other end of Mulberry Street, at police headquarters, to battle there together with the slum, that I came to know him well. He was then a man worth twenty, as they go, in purpose and power. What I know of his boyhood is hearsay. He seldom spoke of it. It is not very different from the story of many a plucky American boy. Pluck was the hall-mark on this one. He had it from his father and from his mother. Away back it rooted in the indomitable Dutch pluck that conquered oceans as it mastered men. Theodore Roosevelt was not an athlete. But by sheer determination he made himself one. If Tom Jones was too much for him to-day, there was still a to-morrow which usually found him the better boy of the two. Later on, in college, he met many a better man than himself with the boxing-gloves on, but few who stayed so, none who was able to wear him out. Punishment to him meant learning how to win. It was training.

He had his escapades. What boy has not? I hope he enjoyed them. In fact, I know he did, from the gleam I caught in his eye when he was reproving one of his own boys, as was proper. On the school bench he was not a genius. But genius is not in it with good hard work when it comes to turning out strong men. He mastered the hard lessons first, and made of himself a student, painstaking, patient, who when he knew a thing knew also why he knew it. His schooling served the right purpose of teaching him how to think. The scaffolding used in building up a reasoning mind was not mistaken for the mind itself. That happens often enough to make one sorry; it is what is the matter with so much of our school teaching. It did not happen in young Roosevelt's case, and let us all be glad it did not.

"Better faithful than famous" used to be one of Theodore Roosevelt's characteristic sayings. It has ever been his rule of life. And because he was faithful he has become famous. That in itself is giving his day a character to be proud of. Tell the croakers that, and the weak-kneed ones who sigh for the "good old days." There never were any so good as these. The genuine men reap all the rewards nowadays—the Warings, the Leonard Woods, the Roosevelts, the men who do things. You have only to make up your mind to that and stick to it, to win. A classmate of Roosevelt told me recently of being present at a Harvard reunion when a professor spoke of asking a graduate what would be his work in life.

"Oh," said he, "really, do you know,

nothing seems to me much worth while."

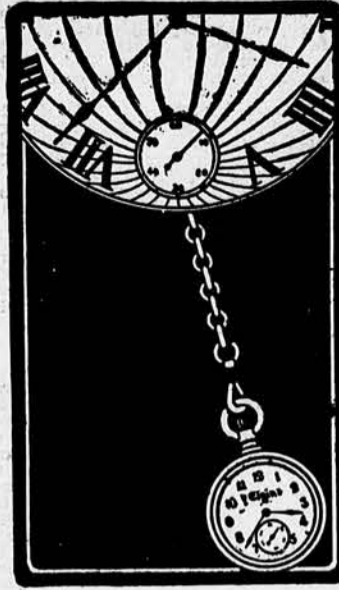
Roosevelt, who was present, got up at that and went round to the professor's seat.

"That fellow," he said, with a thump on the table that was not meant for it—"that fellow ought to have been knocked in the head. I would take my chances with a blackmailing policeman sooner than with him."

I saw him take that kind of chances with the police force when men said it was altogether made up of blackmailers. I had always insisted they were wrong. He proved it. The force under his touch become a body of heroes, equal to any task or sacrifice. Never a breath of blackmail stirred in the two years he ruled in Mulberry Street. They are sighing there yet for the days of Roosevelt to come back, the maligners of policemen to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am to tell of Theodore Roosevelt as an example to young men. When I tell our young men why that was, I have told them one of the great secrets of his success, which may be theirs, if they will it so. It was because he trusted his fellow-men. And when I say "trusted," I do not mean that he said, "Here, I will watch this fellow whom I have to trust, and see if he is worthy of it." That would have been putting a premium on fraud. He picked his man and trusted him absolutely, until he found he was not worthy of it, which was the rarest of things. For it is a trait of human nature that it will come up to what is expected of it—or down to it. It is the old story of giving a dog a bad name. What you believe your neighbor to be, that he will largely become by virtue of the standard your faith in him sets. The worst of men will try to deserve your trust. That is the real story of the philosopher's stone which the ancients sought in the midnight crucible and in the bowels of the earth. They were on the wrong track. The talisman that turns dross to gold we have in ourselves, in our own faith in our fellow-men. In the Good Book, the commands "Love God" and "Love your neighbor" go always together. They are really one. It is His way of making the world better—of using us to make it better. In no other way will it be done. The unspoiled nature knows the secret intuitively, hence its power in a world whose wisdom is like chaff in the wind. As the days passed in Mulberry Street, Roosevelt seemed to me more and more like a touchstone by rubbing against which the true quality of everything is brought out. Before he left it, the street was sharply divided in two camps. Every rascal hated him with a vindictive hatred, while the honest men were his friends and followers almost to a man.

He had done a man's work before he became the head of the police force, as we all know, and all through it there was the stamp of the man. He sat in the legislature when he was barely of age. Some politicians "picked him up," so they thought, to use in raking their chestnuts out of the fire. They never made a bigger mistake. Before he had been a month at Albany he had struck out for himself to the great amazement of his fellow-legislators. For the course he took was unusual. It led him, a silk-stocking, to champion the cause of the oppressed tenement-house cigar-makers because they were oppressed. It opened up to him the whole perplexing problem of the woes of the poor, and by the kind of instinct which is just honesty of purpose backed by brains, it led him presently to Mulberry Street at the head of an investigating committee from Albany. His committee did not find out much. The time was not ripe yet. But it located some promising claims there that panned out in their season. I mention this for the benefit of the young man who is struggling to-day with what he thinks an unprofitable task, and pines for his real work. Whatsoever comes to his hand let him do with all his might and never mind the bearings of it. He will see them by and by. A distinguished lawyer who has won fame and wealth in great patent lawsuits told me yesterday how for ten years he slaved as a draftsman to earn food and shelter for a blind father and did it gladly, yet, I doubt not, with many a secret twinge of ambition sacrificed to duty. But in the end it turned out to have been preparation for his life-work that easily distanced all competitors. Roosevelt did the duty that came to hand, and, having done it, took up the next and did that. So he was always ready, and it is the man who is that who gets the jobs that are worth having.



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The Biography of a House.

Just out of Topeka lie the romantic ruins of an ill-fated house whose short and melancholy life they commemorate. The house was built by a man who believed that by speculations during the boom of '80 he had made himself immensely rich, and that therefore it would be a most appropriate thing to build a handsome house, fit for so shrewd and successful a man to entertain his wealthy friends and acquaintances in. So he chose the location which he thought would come within the limits of the great city which, by the manipulations of himself and others like him, Topeka was to become, yet far enough toward the outskirts to be away from the noise and dirt of business and traffic.

The house was of brick, profusely decorated with white stucco work, and further embellished by a high tower, which was the fashionable style of architecture at that time. A peculiarity of the interior arrangement was that there was not a closet nor cubby hole in the whole house, the prospective mistress having declared against such things as places in which dirt was sure to accumulate. It would be interesting to know where the lady expected to keep her fine dresses, etc., and what she imagined would become of the dust which is omnipresent in Kansas, closets or no closets. However, by some unlucky chance, the plans of these far-sighted people went "aglee." The boom collapsed, taking Mr. Speculator with it in its fall. He, disgusted with such an ill-regulated world, took himself out of it, and the house fell into the hands of his creditors—and a very poor bequest it made, I believe. The mansion stood idle for some years, occupied in its lower rooms by wandering tenants, until an enterprising chicken-fancier conceived the brilliant idea of turning it into a roosting place for his high-bred fowls. Poor old house! Built with such ambitious hopes, to such base uses have you come!

But, alas, lower yet shall you fall, before destruction mercifully visits you. The fowls quickly drooped in their fine home and their owner departed in search of lowlier but more suitable quarters.

The next human occupants were a crowd of fanatics, led by a picturesque imposter, who taught strange doctrines and systematically robbed his followers. He pitched his tent down toward the road and there, gesticulating, ranting, with frantic contortions he held forth to his fascinated disciples. The house he used as a sort of hospital, where his long-haired followers and himself held their unholy services at the bedside of the sick whom they had lured there. From the road you could hear the groans of the afflicted, mingled with the cries of the watchers, while near at hand in the tent with its flaring lights the half-crazy preacher screamed at his spouted some uncanny gibberish, which was called inspired Chinese, or Greek, or German.

"The fowls of the air have nests," said the blasphemer, "but we have nowhere to rest. To-morrow we start on our wanderings again." And the old home was freed from this disgrace. But it must needs bear one more insult before it bowed its proud head in the dust. And its last state was worse than its first. The citizens of Topeka became suddenly very zealous in the cause of prohibition and declared war upon all joints and joint-keepers, who, being ever discreet and wise as serpents, departed without the city limits until this sudden and inconvenient spasm of virtue should subside. The

roomy old mansion appealed to the artistic eye of a set of these law-breakers as a most appropriate and convenient place to do business, and there they took up their abode, spending the days in drunken sleep and the nights with what unseemly revels only they could tell. But the old house was not to bear this last ignominy long. An indignant fire broke forth (form its angry heart, one would believe), and consumed it. And now only a few bricks piled one upon the other are left to tell the pathetic story of its unhappy existence.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

AT THE ANIMAL SHOW.

What a wondrous place it is,
Out at the animal show,
Where round and round from cage to cage
The gay sight-seers go!
Dark Africa's wilds, Siberia's plains,
Icelandic regions drear,
Each with its furry denizens
Is represented here.
Soon the performance hour begins,
Wide swings the arena door;
Then take the beasts both large and small
Their place upon the floor.
The trainer cracks his heavy whip,
And with a questioning glance,
The animals to do their tricks
Before the crowds advance;
The elephant stands on his ball,
The bear climbs in his swing,
The little dog turns somersaults
Around the arena ring.
With manner most professional,
And ludicrous to watch,
The awkward kangaroos begin
Their famous boxing-match.
The lions mount upon their stools
With grave majestic air,
The leopards jump upon their shelves
And sit demurely there.
I smile to see their many tricks
Which seem so very queer,
Yet the amusement which they cause
To tears is very near;
For I can read within their eyes
A language all untold—
A longing for the days they knew—
Their freedom as of old.
The lion doomed throughout his days
A captive to remain,
Oft hears the forest's mighty voice
Calling him back again;
The massive tiger yearns once more
To hide in jungles wild,
The little dog would joy to run
At bidding of a child.
A life unnatural is theirs;
Obedience they must lend,
Or feel upon their trembling flesh
The trainer's lash descend;
And though we smile to see them all
As through their tricks they go,
Yet smiles are very near to tears
Out at the animal show.

-Alice J. Cleator.

A Pet in the Attic.

On rainy days when it was too stormy for the children to play out of doors, they liked to go up into the big roomy attic, and there while the rain beat against the cunning little square window panes and pattered on the roof they played all kinds of lovely games. They loved to dress up in the old-fashioned clothes that were packed away there, and go downstairs tralling the long dresses in fine style. There were not many men's clothes, so the boys had to content themselves with an old plug hat, a shabby necktie, or some old shoes which they kept on with great difficulty.

Besides all this they had a pet of which they were very fond. You would never guess what it was! I will tell you all about it from the beginning. One day when they were rumaging among the old clothes in a trunk they heard a funny little squeak, and Lucie Belle jumped back with a squeal. Then Harry began pulling things out of the trunk, while the rest looked on eagerly, until away down in one corner they saw—what do you think? a little frightened mouse! As soon as they saw it they all began to love it, it looked so innocent and cunning. "Let's play its our pet bear," said Lucie Belle. "Yes, let's," they all said. So they named it

Lucie Belle, because she had found it first; and they fed it cheese and bread. It seemed very much frightened that first day, but the next time they played up there they saw its bright eyes peering at them and it ate the food they gave it quite calmly, though it kept a sharp lookout all the time. It never grew tame enough to allow them to touch it, but it would scamper around and play hide-and-seek in the corners and behind boxes and trunks. Sometimes the children played it was a bear, sometimes a child, and sometimes a monkey, but they always called it Lucie Belle.

The Home Circle.

THE SPOKEN WORD.

Talk happiness! the world is sad enough Without your woes. No path is wholly rough. Look for the places that are smooth and clear.

And speak of those to rest the weary ear Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain Of human discontent and grief and pain.

Talk faith! This world is better off without Your morbid ignorance and uttered doubt; If you have any faith in God or man or self.

Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come; No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health! the dreary never-ending tale Of mortal maladies is worn and stale, You can not charm or interest or please By harping on that minor chord, disease. Say you are well, or all is well with you, And God will hear your words and make them true.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mental Development on the Farm.

MRS. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, BEFORE THE SIB-LELY GRANGE PICNIC.

Somebody has said, "There in nothing great in the world but man, and that in man there is nothing great but mind." If that be true, it necessarily follows that there can be no other subject so worthy of engaging our attention as the cultivation of the mind. As the soil however rich it may be, can not be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation can not produce much good fruit. Nearly everything of importance that has ever been accomplished in the world, has been done by persons of much thought-power, persons who had cultivated their mental faculties to a very high degree. Most of them were men who had received what is called a liberal education. There is a confirmation of the idea, that we should strive to attain the highest possible culture for the purpose of, not only discharging our highest duty to ourselves, but also putting ourselves into the best possible shape to discharge that which we owe to the world.

How can we, as "tillers of the soil," dwellers on the farm, attain this mental development, this mind culture, is the question which should demand our earnest attention.

No one is likely to improve a thing which he does not understand. A man who does not understand a twine-binder is not likely to suggest improvements in its mechanism. Of all things the human mind is the most complex. It then becomes necessary that we know something about the mind and its powers before attempting to improve it. We will not attempt to discuss all the powers of the mind, as that is not the object of this paper. We will only mention a few of the most important, as a basis of some suggestions. Perception, memory, recollection, comparison, judgment, reasoning and imagination are those which are most capable of improvement in the ordinary surroundings of life. The mind has the power of calling up past thoughts, feelings, events, and images of things once seen. This power in a general way is called memory, but it is more than memory. Memory and imagination work together, continually representing to the mind whatever it has learned through intuition and the five senses. Nearly all of our knowledge comes to us through the medium of the five senses. Use your faculties of observation. Keep your eyes and ears open. Associate as much as you can with those who are wiser than yourself. Thus you may get knowledge, a large store of facts, upon which to build your reasoning; and thus you may get something of even greater value than knowledge—right intellectual habit.

What is it that each and every one must know, before setting out in pursuit of knowledge? He must know how to think. "The habit of thinking is the greatest demand of the age," says an English writer. When Newton was asked how he

discovered the power of gravitation, he answered, "By thinking about it."

When an individual perfectly understands his own mind, he is then in a condition to lay plans to improve it. Whether he be on the farm or elsewhere. If he understands himself morally and physically as well, his road to happiness is smooth. Happiness is our aim from the cradle to the grave; and is the prime object of mental development.

Let us then consider self-knowledge as the first essential.

The body is the foundation of the mind. Sound intellect, sound bodies, sound conscience—these three go hand in hand. The proper cultivation of each improves the other two. It is almost impossible for a person with a diseased body to perform bright, wholesome mental labor. "He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything," says the Arabian proverb. Why is it that nearly all of our statesmen, orators, our best students, and men of great renown or wealth sprang from the childhood of country life?

Those of you who have been reading "Watkins' Almanac" will remember that it makes this statement:

"It has been discovered that the home-grown, hand-spanked, bare-footed boy makes a better fight in the battle of life than does the pampered, well-clothed city boy. Give us the hand-spanked country boy every time. His hair may be of the Paderewski style, his face sun-burned and tanned, but when he grows up to be a big robust man, he is always found at the top of the ladder." (We are pardonably proud of this.)

The fact that boys and girls brought up on the farm have (usually) stronger bodies than their city cousins, hence capable of greater mental labor may help to answer the question. Another reason for this leadership is, that the country child learns to be independent. He comes in contact with so many things that he can master. All the domestic animals are dominated by the small boy. He speaks of the horses as a king might speak of some of his subjects. He is usually given some animal, such as a pony or a calf, for his very own, and over which he has absolute control. All this develops the spirit of supremacy in the country child, and he carries the same spirit of independence and leadership with him when he leaves the farm and goes to college. The pure air, wholesome food and variety of exercise necessary to accomplish farm work, these are a boon to the dwellers on the farm. These are the requirements necessary to a good physical body, without which the best mental results can not be attained.

The business of farming was once regarded as a profession easy to be understood, and requiring but little preparation. But it has come to be viewed in a very different light in later years. The successful farmer should be somewhat of a chemist, a botanist, a machinist and a good financier. What is intelligent farming but a series of experiments? What is a farm but a laboratory where the most important and interesting scientific problems are solved?

Labor that does not engage the mind has no dignity. The time is coming when the farmer's sons and daughters will not become the mechanics, the clerks, the tradesmen, the teachers, but they will be the scientific farmers, of which we talk so much and see so little. The girls will be the scientific cooks, or perchance the scientific farmers' wives, and consider it an honor.

We are in need of this evolution. Most of us on the farm know how to work. Shall we be surprised to know that work, systematic, well-timed work, is in itself necessary for our highest good. Where but on the farm can work be accomplished under more favorable environment for our health and mental improvement. Manual labor can not be well done without the thoughtful attention of the worker, and the rule is general, that the more thought expended by the laborer upon his task the better the results. The habits of industry acquired on the farm make it easier for the individual to apply himself to the tasks of the school-room and the college. As before mentioned, he has had the best of training in comparison, judgment, reasoning, etc. Coming in such close contact with nature and her laws has done this. It must be remembered that the primary object of nature-study is not that the child may get a knowledge of plants and animals. The first effect of nature-study is the interest manifested on the part of the child. Without this no desirable results can be obtained. With this interest comes mind development, the power

to observe, to think, to express thought, to have a desire for knowledge. In order to bring out this mind development the children must be taught to study the plant or animal. Let me say right here, that all knowledge in the country, attained by country boys and girls comes either through the farm and home life or through the country school. A large part of this comes through the latter. What advantage the country teacher has. What a vast amount of material she has for just such work as we have mentioned. It is an obligation as well as a privilege to the teacher of the district school to lead pupils as far as possible on the way to the high goal that has been pointed out, and to give them light and instruction that may enable them to use their own minds, and investigate for themselves the wonderful things which lie all about them. Standing under the broad sky, breathing the pure air, listening to the songs of birds, watching the transformation of brown seeds to green and gold. If these do not teach us that the farm has higher uses for us than feeding our bodies and filling our purses, we might as well dwell in a coal mine.

To the boy or girl on the farm, who is seeking knowledge, there are a thousand voices which speak the rich language of instruction and wisdom. To him the sun pours down his glory-wreathed beams of warmth and life, laden with the rich instruction which science teaches. The stars bring him intelligence from the regions they inhabit, the blade of grass translates its mystical language for his pleasure, and the delicate leaf breathes about him its silent words of wisdom.

It has been said that the happiest and most independent people are the tillers of the soil. They have more leisure time for enjoyment, self-culture and mental development than any other class of people in the world. The tiller of the soil has his life among the most beautiful scenes of nature, the most interesting facts of science. But the odd moments, the leisure time, the long winter evenings, are the times of which I wish to speak. How shall we improve these times?

First of all, I would say, by intelligent reading. Cultivate a taste for good reading. A good book is good company. Books at the present time are within the reach of all. "Prefer knowledge to wealth," says one. Another great writer says, "I would not exchange my taste for books for the glory of the Indies." Take good papers. Every farm-house should be well supplied with good books and papers. If you have not a library in your home, see that the school of your district has one. Interest yourself in the matter. Never was there a wider range for selection and never a time when libraries could be so easily and cheaply collected. While nothing can quite take the place of the library in the home, the best substitute is the school library.

Did you ever think what advantage in this respect we have over the generations of thirty or forty years ago? How did such men as Greeley, Webster and Lincoln become educated? By improving the odd moments, sometimes under the most unfavorable circumstances. What was accomplished by them can not we, in some measure, accomplish under such favorable surroundings as we have?

There is no individual so pressed with business or household cares that he does not find odd moments that might be put to some good purpose. "Improve each moment" is an old motto but a good one. "It is not how much we do, however, but how well." "How long we live not years but actions tell."

Reading that does not enrich the mind is worse than nothing. Be careful in your selection of books, choosing only the best.

The purpose of education, consequently of schools, is to make men and women, to develop character. This is the object of mental culture. When this is lost sight of the star of life is gone and only darkness remains. Let this, then, be our aim, to make use

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of every opportunity for good, both intellectually and morally, and do with our might what our hands find to do.

As J. Monroe Hatfield has aptly said:

"All knowledge we gain is not learned from a book Or from maxims we hear everywhere, But to him who observes, there are truths ever told By the earth, and the sky, and the air.

"From the grass at our feet we a lesson may learn, Just as true as from tongue or from pen; And there's beauty and wisdom unfolded to man, By each hilltop, each wood and each glen."

\$100.00 Cash Prize for a Name.

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

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J. M. HUSSEY, President, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Missouri State Fair Notes.

(Continued from page 857.)

ly to their credit that they stood so well in such company, with a bunch of young cattle which were all the get of one sire. This was a thing that no other breeder attempted. There are other large herds of show animals in Kansas which should have been represented at this fair, were it possible to do so, if for no other reason than to show the breeders of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and other Western States that Kansas now has as great herds of Shorthorns as any State in the Union. The contest for ribbons in the Shorthorn ring will long be remembered, and will serve to set the pace for the rest of the season.

Fredonia Fair.

The Fredonia Association booked their fair for last week, August 19-22, and they were favored with heavy rains the entire week. But, notwithstanding the great downpour, the fine-stock breeders of that part of the State turned out to compete for the \$100 herd prize for beef breeds of cattle, and the \$50 purse for the best boar of any breed, and it was not until the last day in the afternoon they were able to begin the awarding of prizes, and by that time the farmer missionaries had escaped. Among the exhibitors who made displays of Shorthorn cattle were: J. F. Stoddard, Burden; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; and H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia. Herefords were shown by S. F. Drybred, Costello; John Steenhoeck, Costello; and Phillip Close, Roper. An exceptionally fine display of Percheron horses was made by H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; Geo. Hudson, Buxton; and W. E. Couble, Benedict. The swine display was not large, owing to the report of cholera on several farms near Fredonia. However, a display was made by E. E. Wait, Altoona; L. Gillett, Fredonia; and H. M. Hill, Lafontaine. C. G. Hamblin & Son, Altoona, made quite a display of Merino and Shropshire sheep.

In one respect the Fredonia Agricultural Association differs from that of any other similar county organization in the State. It is composed of twelve stockholders comprising some of the wealthiest business men in the county, and all residents of Fredonia. In case of a failure, like the present year, premiums are paid if awarded, and the stockholders foot the bills. In case of a successful fair, all profits not needed for permanent improvements are shared equally by the stockholders. The following comprise the list of stockholders, whose aggregate wealth exceeds one million dollars: C. H. Pierce, Gus Loether, J. R. Willits, Wm. Sherlock, Isaac Hudson, J. T. Cooper, T. J. Hudson, J. W. Sheets, H. F. Pinney, Ben S. Paulen, A. C. Flack, and T. C. Singleton.

To the Breeders and Lovers of Poland-China Hogs, in Kansas Especially.

You have doubtless noticed the appeal that your committee has made to you for help, the unfortunate, erroneous, and unauthorized notice of abandonment of the Kansas City Show by the committee, and some of the many difficulties we have encountered, that have been published in this always patriotic journal, the Kansas Farmer. Among the most important of these are the refusal of a majority of one of the board of directors of the Standard Record Association to comply with the unanimous vote of instruction by the stockholders of the same, at their annual meeting last February, to donate \$500 for payment of premiums, and the refusal of the cattle and Berkshire committees to allow the Poland-China committee to solicit donations in Kansas City, when they met with such liberal response for the proposed show of last year. Now, I wish to call your attention to this fact especially: At your annual meeting in January last, at Topeka, you took the lead in calling for this Kansas City Show. You invited your sister State of Missouri to join you in it. They responded promptly. I visited the secretary's office and found, to my surprise, that only about one-tenth of the voluntary subscriptions that he had received up to August 22 were from Kansas breeders, the bulk of them being from Missouri breeders, and as much from both Iowa and Illinois as from Kansas. Now it remains with you whether you will allow this record to stand, and this enterprise started at your own motion, to go half starved and dwarfed before the country, or else stand back until some one else puts up the little money now needed. Up to the 27th of July we had not believed it would be necessary to call upon the breed-

ers for help, but the necessity has arisen and has arisen in spite of the hardest possible combined effort of your committee. Within the last few days the responses and inquiries of the breeders have been more satisfactory. Several have said assess them the amount they should pay, but we do not want to assess anybody. We are yet about \$500 short of the amount we should have, and Kansas men should make this up. There are in Kansas about 100 professional breeders of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, who breed and sell them for stock purposes, on a considerable scale, and about as many more that produce them in a small way. The ears of all of these will not have been reached in time. Are there not ten of the first mentioned who will sign for \$20, barely the price of one pig. Twenty of these who will sign for \$10, the price of half a pig, and twenty who will make it \$5, the price of one leg. The secretary, Frank D. Winn, Mankato, Kans., will send you blanks if you have not received them.

H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.

International Live Stock Exposition.

The International Live-Stock Exposition have out their preliminary classification of premiums for the third International Live-Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, 1902.

Parties interested in receiving this should write to W. E. Skinner, General Manager, Chicago, who will send the book on request. Also entry blanks for which you desire to exhibit. All entries must be in his hands before October 15, 1902.

The agricultural college feature of the exposition will be very important this year. The rules, regulations and general conditions can be learned by writing Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa. It is hoped to inaugurate for the 1903 and subsequent expositions the following changes in competitions as between college classes and the other parts of the exposition. "Animals entered by the colleges for competition in their own classes must be bred and owned by the colleges exhibiting, and animals entered by the colleges in the fat division of the exposition as well as in the college classes must have been fed by the students or their instructors whose time is devoted to this line of work."

This year's exposition will undoubtedly be grander than either of its predecessors for the reason that more time has been had to produce and prepare for it. There will undoubtedly be keener competition than has yet taken place, as animals of the very highest quality will be presented for judgment. The foreign attendance this year promises to be much larger, and the interest taken by the authorities throughout the country generally indicates that the people are more aroused to the value of the exposition as an educator. The railroads recognize the vast improvement that is taking place in the live stock of the country, and will accord to the live-stock people low rates and the best facilities to reach the International.

At the time of the next exposition the Pure-bred Live-stock Record building, with its magnificent agricultural exhibits, will be in full operation. A large number of the associations will have their headquarters in the building, and the meeting-rooms and lecture-halls will doubtless be occupied by the different associations holding their meetings, and will prove a valuable factor in the exposition. A movement is on foot to establish in this building a gallery of fame in which will be hung paintings of the men who have accomplished works of interest to the live-stock industry, and the animals that are leaders of their type. The eight days of this exposition will contain many surprises to those who attended the former expositions.

Auction sales of pure-bred cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses during the week of the exposition will contain some of the best animals of two continents. The date for exposition is November 29 to December 6.

Corn six inches high without a drop of rain obtained by use of Topeka Foundry Packer this spring.

The Duroc-Jersey Combination Sale.

The combination sale of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine held by Harry Sneed, of Smithton, Mo., and McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo., at the Missouri State Fair grounds, on August 22, was sadly interfered with by the tremendous downpour of rain. The hogs were in fairly good condition, part of them had been fitted for the show-ring and were in excellent shape. The sale had been generally advertised and a goodly number of breeders were present, who, on account of the heavy downpour of rain, remained in town under the impression that the sale had been postponed.

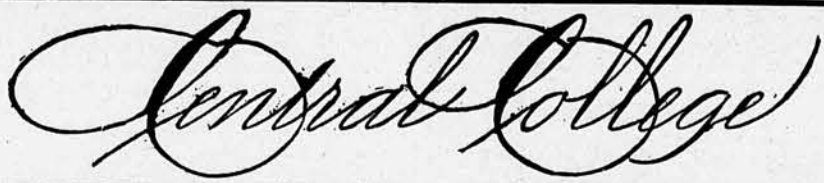
Colonel Sparks commenced the sale as advertised, though but a small crowd was present, and the sale lagged from the start. Before noon thirteen hogs had been disposed of, all at only ordinary prices, when the sale was postponed until afternoon, in the hope that the clear sky would induce other buyers and breeders from the city to be present in the afternoon. The top of the sale was brought by the first prize-winning boar under six months in a class of sixteen. The pig was taken at \$105 by Mr. S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo., who probably owns the largest herd of Duroc-Jerseys in the State. The pig was sired by Bernard 12245, out of Sneed's best sow, My Jewel 3d 33100. This is one of the best boars in the West, and will be used extensively in Mr. Thornton's herds on his best sows. It is worth a great deal to Mr. Thornton's herd to have added to it the first prize boar in a contest in which 140 hogs of the breed were entered.

The top price for sows was brought by Rosebud 4th, by Ingomar 7897, who is McFarland's herd boar. She is out of Rosebud 19220. She won the first prize in a hotly contested ring for gilts for six months old and under one year. She brought \$41, and a little sister who won second in the same ring went to B. W. Harned, Sedalia, Mo., at \$35.

There were a good many bargains in this sale, but owing to the fact that many of the animals offered were young boars and open gilts, the prices did not run as high as the quality of the animals would warrant. The extremely disagreeable weather of the week, coupled with the terrific downpour of rain at the hour appointed for the sale would have justified the owners of the hogs in withdrawing from the sale, but they took their medicine like men. Both these breeders have a considerable number of hogs of this excel-

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A. C. Ong, A. M., LL. B., President.

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FACULTY and FACILITIES UNSURPASSED. \$5,000.00 IN TYPEWRITERS. \$6,000.00 IN FIXTURES..... ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT..... Prof. A. J. Lowry, Principal Commercial Department, the best known and conceded to be the most efficient Commercial Teacher and Accountant in the West, has been secured for the next year.

Prof. A. G. Guthridge, Principal Shorthand Department, is the only Shorthand and Typewriter Instructor in Omaha who has attended the Gregg School for teachers and received a diploma.



Large School. Reasonable Rates. Good Positions. Catalogue Free. Address L. N. Strickler, Topeka, Kans.

lent breeding for sale at private treaty, and those who were deterred from attendance on the sale by the weather can still have an opportunity to secure some of this seed by correspondence with either of the parties interested.

Among the buyers at the sale were: S. C. Brown, Leavenworth, Kans.; Marvin Smith, Taylor, Mo.; J. H. Kemp, Lookout, Mo.; A. W. Winzenberg, Sedalia; C. A. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.; Geo. U. Norton, Winston, Mo.; J. H. Sleshower, Harrisonville, Mo.; George Lankford, Lexington, Mo.; S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.; A. J. Nelson, Bunceton, Mo.; L. F. Harlan, Clinton Hill, Mo.; L. J. Slusher, Lexington, Mo.; B. W. Harned, Sedalia; T. J. Miller, Higginsville, Mo.; N. J. Robertson, California, Mo.; S. P. Boggess, Liberty, Mo.; W. J. Weaver, Mayview, Mo.; and J. A. Dunn, Lowry City, Mo.

Premium List of the American Royal Poland-China Swine Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 20-25, 1902.

Besides the prizes given on the regular classes, as shown below, there will be many handsome specials, which alone will be worth competing for. Base date for computing ages of all entries will be Sept. 1, 1902.

- CLASS 1.**
- Prizes—First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$12; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$5.
 - Section 1—Boar, 2 years old and over.
 - Section 2—Boar, 18 and under 24 months.
 - Section 3—Boar, 12 and under 18 months.
 - Section 4—Boar, 6 and under 12 months.
 - Section 5—Boar, under 6 months.
 - Section 6—Sow, 2 years old and over.
 - Section 7—Sow, 18 and under 24 months.
 - Section 8—Sow, 12 and under 18 months.
 - Section 9—Sow, 6 and under 12 months.
 - Section 10—Sow, under 6 months.

- CHAMPIONSHIP.**
- Section 11—Champion boar over 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 12—Reserve champion boar over 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 13—Champion boar under 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 14—Reserve champion boar under 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 15—Champion sow over 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 16—Reserve champion sow over 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 17—Champion sow under 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 18—Reserve champion sow under 12 months, \$25.
 - Section 19—Boar and three sows over 12 months—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.
 - Section 20—Boar and three sows under 12 months—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

- PRODUCE AND GET.**
- Section 21—Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow: first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth \$10; fifth, \$5.
 - Section 22—Four swine, get of same boar: first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

CLASS 2—AWARDS TO BREEDERS.

The prizes in this class will follow the awards in Class 1. There will be a handsome special on each of the sections in Class 1, to go to the exhibitors who breed the animal in that certain class.

J. F. Finley's Dispersion Sale of Short-horns.

On Wednesday, September 17, J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., will close out his well-known Crystal Springs Herd of Short-horn cattle. All things considered, this is one of the extraordinary public sale offerings of the year in Shorthorn circles. Mr. Finley is a grand old man, who has devoted the best years of his life to the improvement of the Shorthorn breed of cattle. He put his first Shorthorn on Crystal Springs Farm not less than thirty years ago, and he has stayed with the Short-horn all these years. Mr. Finley could not give up the herd at this time, but he was induced to put a price on the 500-acre farm, and it is sold. These cattle have been a straightforward money-making proposition for their owner, and they are bound to continue so in good hands. It is seldom a herd of cows of this number can be sent into the sale-ring with so big and fine a string of rollicking youngsters at foot. Not a single shy or doubtful breeder is on the farm. These have always been carefully weeded out. Every cow of sufficient age has been bred or has calf at foot. The bull in service is Imported Primate of Dalmeny, that cost Mr. Finley \$1,075 in W. D. Platt's Chicago sale. It is largely this bull's calves at foot of dams, and the cows are bred to his service. Primate of Dalmeny is a low-down, thick, red Scotch bull that "nicks" well with the big roomy matrons at Crystal Springs Farm. There is not a single cow in the entire lot that is not a good proposition for the enterprising cattleman. Mr. Finley has been a stickler for good and highly-bred sires, and the secret of his long-continued success hinges right here. The present herd of cows are, as might be expected, largely of his own breeding. A bull that has done a long term of excellent service in the herd is the noted Cruickshank sire Chief Violet 4th, of the celebrated Cruickshank Violet tribe—bred by A. Cruickshank for more than fifty years. A number of the cows, heifers, young bulls and calves are of his get. To add to the attractiveness of so fine an offering as this, Mr. Finley is able to announce that he is cataloguing seven pure Duchesses, a string of rarely good things that he had recently acquired by purchase as a new factor in the building up of Crystal Springs Shorthorn interests. These are a very valuable part of this fine offering, and they must not be overlooked in the desire to keep an eye on the cattle bred distinctly under Mr. Finley's own hand. In our next we shall refer more particularly to the individual offerings of this sale. Let us ask that all who are interested write Mr. Finley at once for the catalogue, which is full and complete. See full sale announcement elsewhere.

Millet five feet high, result of using the Topeka Foundry Packer.

American Royal Poland-China Swine Show Not Off.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The announcement published in the August issue of the American Swineherd, of Chicago, that the Poland-China show and sale at Kansas City had been declared off, and claimed to be at the instance of the secretary, Frank D. Winn, is in error, and was not

(Talk No. 10.)

Far Sight.

The general impression of Far Sight, or hypermetropia, is that it enables persons to see at a great distance—farther, even, than a perfect eye can see. This is not so. Far Sighted eyes can often see just as far as the normal eye, but never farther. In many cases they can not see so far. The real result of Far Sight is that it makes near seeing difficult. After reading or doing needle work for a short time the eyes feel symptoms of fatigue, sometimes by headache, sometimes by burning and smarting, sometimes by type blurring and running together. Probably eight people out of ten have this defect, some to such a slight degree that glasses are unnecessary. Others should wear glasses all the time. If you would like to know just the condition of your eyes I will be glad to tell you. I will tell you whether you ought to wear glasses or not. I make no charge for consultation. My exclusive attention is given to fitting glasses.

CHAS. BENNETT,
OPTICIAN,
730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

authorized by the committee. The show and sale will be complete in every detail, and in magnitude and thoroughness not heretofore attempted in this country.

H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.

Indiana Shorthorn Sale.

The combination Shorthorn sale at Indianapolis, consisting of contributions from the herds of S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind., and J. D. Douglas & Sons, Hope, Ind., was fairly well attended.

S. F. LOCKRIDGE—SUMMARY.

31 females sold for...\$6,010; average...\$197.10
3 bulls sold for... 288; average... 96.00
84 head sold for... 6,278; average... 74.74

J. D. DOUGLAS & SONS—SUMMARY.

43 females sold for...\$9,675; average...\$225.00
3 bulls sold for... 265; average... 88.35
61 head sold for... 9,940; average... 163.00

Big Stock Shipments.

Elgin, in Chautauque County, Kansas, on the line of the Indian Territory, is the greatest shipping point in the world for cattle, outside of the live-stock market.

Gossip About Stock.

Send your entries to O. P. Updegraff, Secretary, Topeka.

S. Y. Thornton, of Blackwater, Mo., in sending change of copy for his advertisement of Duroc-Jersey swine, mentions the fact that he has the first and second prize boars that won at the Missouri State Fair.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., on page 868. They expect to show their stock at the big Kansas fairs, beginning with the Kansas State Exposition, at Topeka, September 8-13, the next week.

Last week we reported the sale of a herd-header from Hanna & Co., Palo Duro Stock Farm, to T. P. Babst, Auburn, Kans. Last week Mr. Hanna reported the sale of another herd-header to H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kans., of the imported bull, Mariner 135024.

Mr. J. W. Wampler, of Hickory Head Stock Farm, in addition to his fine herd of Hereford cattle, which is headed by the best living son of Java, is also the owner of an extra fine herd of pure-bred Berkshire hogs on his handsome farm at Brazzilton, Kans.

Walton, Kans., was brought prominently to the front in the hog division at the Missouri State Fair by John D. Marshall, of that place, who won championship on sow, three first prizes and five seconds.

Col. J. F. True, Newman, Kans., has claimed date for a public sale of a draft

from his famous Rocky Hill Shorthorn herd, and a visit to his farm gives one a good idea of the quality of animals that will be offered. There is no better breeding than Colonel True now has on his farm. With the St. Valentine bull, Sempstress Valentine 157771, and the Salamis bull, Mayor 129229, as the herd-bulls one could hardly know where to go for better or purer Cruickshanks.

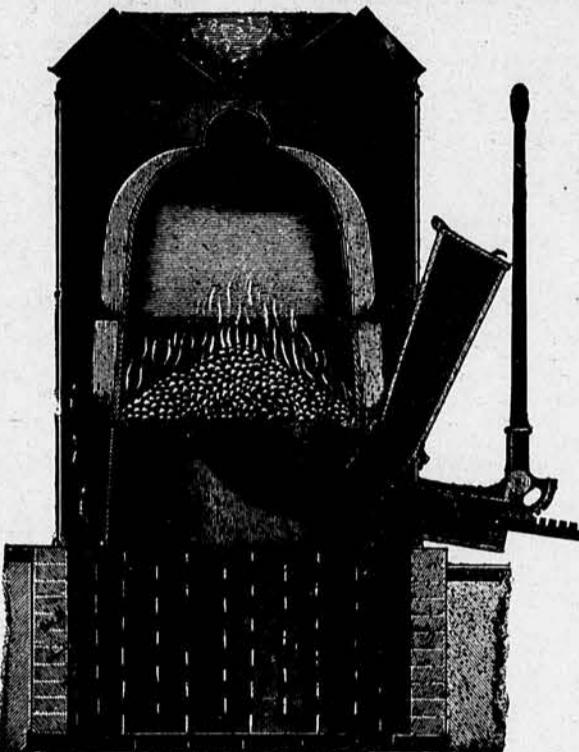
Col. J. F. True & Son, proprietors of Rocky Hill Shorthorns and saddle stallions, are the owners of two of the best saddle stallions to be found anywhere in the West, and we are glad to announce that some of their stock will be on exhibition at the Topeka State Fair.

A young man, with the better part of his working years before him, and who is already the owner of a fine herd of Hereford cattle, a good farm and a splendid driving team of blooded horses, is to be envied. The fact that he remains single is surprising and at the same time something of a reflection upon the shrewdness of his young lady neighbors.

A full stand of wheat guaranteed if you use the Topeka Foundry Packer.

The Lynx-eyed Tiller of the Soil.

Country people excel all other classes as readers of advertising. For one thing, they are eternally on the lookout for bargains. They have the spirit of barter bred in them from infancy, and love to buy and sell.



Coulton Underfeed Furnace

Heat your entire home at little cost by using this furnace and slack coal. No better furnace on the market.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS John M. Baird 216 West 6th Ave., TOPEKA, KANS

ing his own, is usually more valuable than the clerk's, but he reads advertising because it is his way of shopping. He is a great stickler for details, ever on the alert for inconsistencies. Give him a catalogue and he will hunt out all the errors that have crept in, taking advantage of all the misprint prices that give him the best of the deal.

and you must fix a name or phrase in their minds. It seems, however, that Montgomery Ward & Co. in compiling the catalogue have not in any way taken advantage of the fact that country people have plenty of spare time. Their catalogue is the acme of simplicity, conciseness and accuracy.

"As Ye Sow Ye Shall Reap."



J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa, propose to educate thinking wheat-growers along two lines, viz: the use of perfectly clean seed, and that which is true to name and suited to locality.

Advertisement for Wabash train service: "FOLLOW THE FLAG." 5 DAILY TRAINS 5 Kansas City TO St. Louis. FINEST EQUIPMENT. SMOOTH TRACK. NO DUST.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

History of Cadmus Grange.

MRS. JOSIE MINER, AT THE GRAND PICNIC
JULY 21, 1902.

The citizens of Cadmus school district, or Elm Grove as it was then called, met on July 12, 1873, for the purpose of organizing a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. State deputy Worthy Secretary Hanna was present and explained the history, organization and objects of the order, after which the following charter members were enrolled: O. D. Harmon, J. R. Lemon, A. A. McIntyre, M. E. Woodford, Ira Lawrence, J. P. Wishart, J. W. Payne, A. A. McCoy, John Hope, John Arthurs, H. L. Merrill, sr., Thos. Hope, J. J. Shinkle, Wm. Flook, Thos. Toal, I. Kirkland, N. F. Payne, Scott Shattuck, H. L. Merrill, jr., Mrs. A. B. Lemon, Mrs. M. J. Harmon, Mrs. Hannah Payne, Mrs. Eliza Lawrence, Mrs. Sarah J. Shinkle, Mrs. Hannah Toal, and Mrs. E. J. Wishart. Simon Elliott was initiated at the same time, but not as a charter member, as the number was complete without him. The first candidate initiated was James Carson, Sept. 10, 1873, and nine more were initiated Sept. 17. The initiation fees up to December 22, 1877, had been \$5 for men and \$2 for women. On this date they were reduced to \$3 for men and 50 cents for women, and at the present time are \$1 for each. The number of Granges in good standing at the present time are 260, and still more to follow next month. Our Grange is steadily growing, both in interest and in numbers.

At a meeting held March 18, 1874, a committee was appointed to confer with other committees at La Cygne for the purpose of considering centralization of trade. The first step towards cooperative work was taken Feb. 2, 1876, when J. S. Payne, I. Kirkland and T. M. Nichol were chosen to confer with the other county Granges with regard to cooperative buying. Each member was to bring at least \$2.50 to the next meeting, with a list of articles wanted for it, and in addition to the amount contributed \$40 was appropriated from the grange treasury for supplies and the \$65 contributed made in all \$105. This step, taken with regard to cooperative buying resulted a few months later in the preliminary steps for a Grange cooperative store. A petition was circulated June 6, 1876, by the members of the Pleasant Home Grange and sixty-four shares at \$5 each were subscribed. Immediately after this the members proceeded to make a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, J. S. Payne, vice president, G. Marlon Moore, secretary, Charles Wheeler, treasurer, E. B. Pomeroy. On motion a constitution was adopted and the society was named Patrons Cooperative Association of Linn County, Kansas. The first board of directors were: J. J. Crowe, J. W. Payne, E. E. Long, Ira Lawrence, E. Erwin, J. W. Campbell, Robt. Ewing, and J. C. Copeland. On July 21, 1876, five of the directors appeared before O. D. Harmon, notary public, and affixed their names to the charter. From this date our present association may be said to take its birth, it being twenty-six years ago to-day since the charter was signed. Any grange could take stock and all members be entitled to the benefits of the cooperation by subscribing one share for every four members. On December 13, 1876, a meeting was held at Cadmus schoolhouse at which J. W. Payne was ordered to fit up a room in the north part of J. S. Payne's residence to be used as a store room and J. S. Payne was voted \$40 for services as clerk up to January 10, 1877. Mr. Payne was manager of the store

Buy and Try a Box Tonight.

While you think of it, go buy and try a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, tonight. You'll never regret it. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

from that time until 1886, when he was succeeded by Mr. Ed Blair, who has been the successful manager from that year to the present time. For about two years the business was conducted at Mr. Payne's residence and then a building was erected 20 by 32 feet; to this two additions were made—the first 28 by 36 and the next 20 by 36 feet, with halls above both; and in 1901 a large store building was erected 40 by 100 feet two stories high at the cost of about \$7,000. Forty by sixty feet of the upper story is the Grange Hall where the grangers now have their home. The rest of the building is filled with merchandise and we are still using all of the old building for implements, furniture, etc. From a capital stock of \$65 in 1876 the organization now has over \$6,000 capital stock and in merchandise nearly \$17,000 aside from cash and notes on hand which amount to over \$3,000 more, making the total resources from the present date \$27,781. The total number of stockholders at the present time are 199. About one-half of the profits are generally paid out to the partons. The trade for 1901 was nearly \$42,000, an increase of \$5,000 over any previous year. The trade is increasing from year to year, now requiring three clerks besides the manager to wait on the customers and from present appearances in another year will require another clerk, and in a few more years still more store room, the outlook for this year being still better. We would close our brief history of our grange by inviting you farmers one and all to come and join our grange. It is the farmers' friend, the farmers' home, and we will give you a royal welcome and insure you a pleasant and profitable time with us in our new grange home.

How the Grange Benefits Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

MRS. D. P. GRISWOLD, SOUTH COURTLAND, N. Y., BEFORE THE COURTLAND, N. Y., POMONA GRANGE.

It is very difficult to enumerate or classify, from one point of view, even the most important out of the many benefits brought to farmers' wives and daughters by the Grange. So many years have passed since the organization was perfected that it may be well to consider, briefly, the position of the agriculturist for more than a decade after the Civil War. Those were years of depression. The reaction in prices of land and its products fostered a restless and dissatisfied spirit. The fact that despite constant toil and close economy the money value of one's home depreciated more each year than the sale of its productions equaled, was discouraging. Taxes and interest were at much higher rate. Eliminate two of the best money-producing industries of the present years, and the mental and financial condition of the farmer may be understood. Farming is the one profession conducted at the home. It can not be ignored by any member of that home. Farmers' wives and daughters realized keenly the material disadvantages of their situation. That under such limitations the home-maker should become too much absorbed in work to properly care for her own mental or social needs, was deplorable. While those women whose sympathies and tastes were in accord with their occupation, were able to draw pleasure and diversion from nature, those who were upon farms through some turn of fortune, or because the health of some member of the family required out of door employment, found their duties irksome. Then disgust and discontent were guests of the heart too often for any appreciation of the beauty of their environments.

To both types of farmers' wives the Grange promised a new and interesting source of culture and amusement. While O. H. Kelley is recognized as the founder of the order, it is to Anson Bartlett, of Ohio, that women owe their position. To Kelley's proposition to admit women to one degree only, Bartlett is quoted as replying: "We ask the cooperation of woman and advance the idea that she is to be considered the equal of man in all respects, but here comes a proposition to engraft in our ritual that which declares that we do not regard her as an equal. Earnest, energetic women will regard this as a scheme to secure their patronage without placing them in position where they may use their best influences." His knowledge not only of women, but of the needs of the Grange, brought the first benefit, that of equality to the would-be matron of the new order. Whatever the opinion in regard to the practical application of that equality, when they learned that a working grange was chartered and officered

upon the four to nine ratio, must ever remain a secret. There is little doubt of their willingness to let masculine shoulders bear the responsibilities of the new organization.

SELF-HELP.

The first lesson of the order teaches women that faith in themselves which leads to the self-reliance and self-helpfulness necessary for the best culture of themselves and their homes. In that work they are encouraged by the object lesson of the order. If it were not for the faithful observance of the duties devolving upon the minor officers in the Grange, the whole magnificent order would soon lose its effectiveness. The importance of humble lives, thus exemplified, emphasizes woman's position in the industrial world. No matron can place true faith in God without faith also in His creation and plans. The Grange has brought new incentives, new ideals.

It is not true that ideals have no place on the farm. There is no time to dream, no room for the dreamer, but ideals of beauty and happiness lead to higher attainments as surely as that many of the most useful and practical implements of the day are but the embodiment of some one's ideal pushed forward by active hope to realization. Matrons are more hopeful and more ambitious for themselves and their daughters; their homes are brightened and cheered by example and precept. The Grange has broadened the lives of women by increasing opportunities for observation, and has taught discrimination. They see and know that their homes, with the ever changing beauty of sky and field, are far pleasanter than the brick and mortar sameness of town; they realize that even the rainy day may hold something of beauty and interest, in the country, that can never be observed in the city. They understand, too, that their lives are not as monotonous as the lives of their sisters in town, whose limitations demand the same hours of work. Matrons are more charitable in their judgment of others, more tolerant of criticism of their own work.

THINKING AND SAYING.

True success is the bringing of the best out of one's self for the help of others. Perhaps women have not always been able to give clearly defined reasons for their conclusions. The Grange teaches the art of clear thinking and concise expression. If in the future some matron shall be able to talk the smiling and voluble book agent literally off the premises, the brothers who are patrons for insurance only will admit the value of Grange education. It is certainly true that the woman who joins the order "just for a place to go" will receive vastly more than the brother, whose dues are the only tangible proof of his membership. The sister places herself where the Grange can benefit her; the brother can hardly be reached with a free supper. Farmers' wives were inclined to take life much too seriously. Matrons understand better the value of amusement, that recreation is quite as necessary to health and happiness as is food or clothing. If work is the prayer of the agriculturist, play is the praise offering of his wife and daughter.

This is an era of fraternities. The Grange has been the means of educating farmers' wives to a feeling of self-respect in this direction. They may justly feel that they are in step with the age. There can hardly exist an order that reaches out to help a larger or more diverse class of women. The most precious of all the benefits of the order has been the bringing together of a class of women who need most to make friends and keep alive their interest in the lives of those about them; for it is true that time steals away our friends, and unless we form new and congenial ties of friendship, we shall, in old age, be lonely and forgotten. The working together for mutual improvement has created true friends to share and give zest to pleasure, and who cheer and sympathize in the dark days of loss and bereavement. The poet who wrote:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone,"

knew nothing of the friendship enjoyed and praised by matrons.

It is a consoling reflection that all women shall be helped by the ever widening influence, that elevates with faith, strengthens with hope, broadens and sweetens with charity and cherishes with fidelity, when we are resting

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for



MRS. E. SAILER,

President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—Mrs. E. Sailer, 756 1/2 Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

with the Divine Master's seal upon our lips.

Rock Valley Grange was organized August 8, by J. T. Lincoln, deputy for Lyon County. A. W. Filer was chosen master and J. S. Whitney secretary. This grange is one of the results of the very successful picnic at Madison just across the line in Greenwood County.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Balm Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the services of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last eight years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send to some suffering one. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

One man got forty bushels of wheat to the acre this year by using a Topeka Foundry Packer.



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guarantees superiority, to those who know, and others should write for catalogue No. 125. Very valuable treatise on "Business Dairying" free for the asking. Sharple's Co., P. M. Sharple's, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



In the Dairy.

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

Don't Be Intellectually Close-Fisted.

Recently a creamery man dropped the remark, that he did not care to explain the workings of the Babcock test to his patrons for the reason that the more the patrons learn the more they kick. A young man just graduated from a certain dairy school and employed as butter-maker in a large creamery was asked by his company to assist as co-worker in learning the butter-maker's trade. He did not refuse, but he very reluctantly imparted any information. A little later he made the remark that he would give the information desired for \$25 or \$30. These two illustrations describe the kind of selfishness that exists among those that ought to know better. Helping others enlarges a man's intellectual vision. The questions, answers and discussions that will invariably arise, under such circumstances, will bring out new points to both parties; it will bring forward new problems to be solved at spare moments, and it will produce a general good feeling that is not to be compared to silver and gold. It will more than likely mean promotion.

This meeting together for mutual benefit among the farmers and dairymen is a phase of agricultural life that needs greater development. Much is being done at the present time along this line in the way of farmers' institutes, grange meetings, farmers' clubs, etc., but even in this work we rub up against men who say that they know all there is to be known about farming. They ridicule the idea of agricultural papers, reports or colleges; they say that they have no time for such trash as this. What a pity that all men who "know it all" (?) should be so selfish that they are not willing to impart the information to others who are in need. The fact of the matter is, we need to spend more time in farming with our brains and possibly a little less time with our muscles. Mr. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, made a remark during a series of grange institutes, that he was attending in Kansas last July, that if a young man starting out on a farm who expected to work ten hours a day would put in seven and a half hours posting himself and studying the problems along agricultural lines, he had no question but what he would be several hundred dollars better off at the age of fifty than he would be if he spent his whole ten hours in the field or barn. Times are rapidly changing, and a man who keeps abreast of them must be a man of brains. This is especially true on the farm and in the dairy.

D. H. O.

What Can the Patron Do to Increase His Profits?

C. F. ELDRIDGE.

If you should ask this question of the creamery patrons, most of them would answer, "Milk more cows." But is this the best answer to the question? Would it not pay the patron better to keep a daily record of the pounds of milk from each cow, along with the record of the monthly test? By doing this he could quickly and easily determine which cows were losing him money. He could then dispose of these and replace them by cows that would come up to the desired standard.

The patron should choose some one breed of cattle and stay by that choice. He can build up his herd by using all possible care in the breeding and the feeding of his animals. There is always room for improvement, and it should be his aim to make his herd as nearly perfect as possible.

By watching his milk sheet he will soon see that it does not pay to have his cattle standing out in the rain and snow. He will build warmer barns and take better care of his cattle in every way. At this point he can easily be persuaded to introduce into his system a tank heater and other improvements and try a balanced ration for his fine young heifers. By doing this he will learn that by proper feeding, milk will be produced in much larger quantities and

far better quality than under his old method of feeding. This method need not necessarily cost more than the other, but even if it does, the increase in the milk supply will more than make up for the increase in the cost of feed. For example: A man's cows produce 200 pounds of butter-fat at 20 cents per pound. The feed costs \$12. This leaves \$28. He feeds and cares for his cows in the way that dairy cows should be fed and cared for; they produce 400 pounds of butter-fat, bringing in \$80. The feed has cost \$35. Subtracting the cost of the feed from the value of the butter-fat, he has left \$45, making an increase of \$17.

The care of the milk is another item of great importance. The higher the quality of the milk, the higher will be the price paid for it. The more the creameryman gets for his butter, the better price he can pay for butter-fat. This brings us to the conclusion that if the farmers would bring in a better quality of milk they would receive a higher price for their butter-fat. Therefore it is to the interest of every creamery patron to endeavor to bring in the best possible quality of milk. No creameryman should bring milk that is tainted or in any way below the standard, for a little of such milk would ruin a whole churning of butter. So, if the patron will bring in milk of a poor quality he must blame no one but himself if it is returned to him.

By thus working together and looking out for one another's interests the creameryman and his patrons will see a marked increase in the good feeling between them, and at the same time they will be putting money into each other's pockets.

Notes from the College Herd.

The past year has been a trying one for the dairyman. In fact most men questioned whether it was not financial suicide to buy feed and continue to milk.

The following averages from sixteen cows from the College herd is of interest on this point. While it is too late to have any bearings on last year's plans, it is not impossible that another period of high-priced feeds may occur, and what is more to the point at the present, is the actual lessons we can draw from it for the coming year's plans, let prices be what they may.

The sixteen cows in question are selected from a herd of about forty cows, because they have records at the College running back more than two years. The selection was made without regard to the profitableness of the animal. The period of time covers twelve months from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

The record is as follows:

Pounds of milk per cow.....	6,755
Average test.....	3.8
Pounds of butter-fat per cow.....	256.6
Average price of butter-fat per year (cents).....	19.5
Value of butter-fat per cow.....	\$50.07
Skim-milk (90 per cent of whole milk worth 30c per 100 pounds).....	\$13.20
Total value of products.....	\$63.27
Pounds of bran fed.....	1,227
Pounds of alfalfa fed.....	7,354
Pounds of other roughness.....	1,277
Cost of bran.....	\$12.25
Cost of roughness.....	\$39.89
Cost of pasture.....	\$3.95
Total cost of feed.....	\$56.09
Gain per cow.....	\$12.19

The skim-milk in the above table is valued at 30c per hundred. This is not too high. Three years ago the College experiments fully demonstrated that skim-milk was worth 15c per hundred for feeding to calves and hogs at the then prevailing prices of corn and other feeds. All feeds for the twelve months under discussion were more than double the value of three years ago, thus it is perfectly fair to give this valuation to skim-milk.

The feeds are here valued at the local market prices in Manhattan, and taking the average for the year, bran cost \$20 per ton, alfalfa \$10 per ton, and other roughness in proportion. The above table not only shows that each cow not only paid for this high-priced feed, but netted \$12.19 more. Nothing is said of the value of the calf and the manure, both very important factors to the dairyman, and which if added would make a net profit, not counting labor, of at least \$20 per cow. This means that every farmer who raised his own feed last year sold it at these high prices and realized a handsome profit on the feed besides, through feeding it to dairy cows of fair quality.

The average price of butter-fat for the twelve months previous to the period under consideration was 16½c per pound. Undoubtedly some who may read this did not get 19½c for their butter-fat, but if we figure the profit at the low price of 16½c we would only

have to deduct \$8.05 per cow, which leaves us yet a profit of \$4.14, to which we can add the value of the calf and manure.

The thought of this article is this: that feed was sold through the medium of the dairy cow for very high prices, much higher than is usually obtained, and we have still at the lowest calculations a profit of \$4.14 on top of this. We make this proposition: that every man who will turn his present year's crop into butter-fat will sell the abundance of feed that he has for the exceeding high prices of last year

ED. H. WEBSTER.

The Best Time to Choose a Dairy Cow.

G. H. CLARK.

The best time to judge a dairy cow is when she is giving her greatest flow of milk. This time will suit our purposes very well for the cow will not then be pregnant by an undesirable sire, and will have her next calf from the sire selected for the purpose of improving the dairy qualities. Some of the objections to choosing the cow at this time of life are that the succeeding offspring may be influenced in an undesirable direction by the previous impregnation, and the previous care, feed and milking of the cow may not have been such as to develop her dairy qualities to the best advantage. Since it is known that acquired habits and conditions of life are often transmitted to later generations, the latter objections affects not only the profits from the milk of the dam, but may be detrimental to her offspring. These objections can be overcome only by beginning with young heifers, and this is equally objectionable unless the ancestry of the heifer is known, for it is almost impossible to foretell dairy quality in them. The fresh cows can at once be put to a vigorous test, and any unprofitable ones disposed of at

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the end of ten or twelve months, thus saving time.

Some Points on Salting Butter.

A. J. RATHBONE.

The question of salting butter has come to be one of vast importance to the progressive butter-maker. We must consider not only the quantity and quality of salt, but also the time when the salting should be done.

Salting butter is a very particular operation, and requires no small amount of skill and care to be accomplished successfully, and first-class butter is often damaged by unskilled salting, or by the use of impure salt.

The quantity of salt is governed by the demands of the market and the length of time the butter is to be kept before it is consumed. It has come to be quite fashionable to use very little salt in some places, and to use no salt at all in others, as Switzerland, southern Germany, Austria-Hungary and part of France. In northern Germany, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Eng-

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St. Joseph, Mo.

land and some parts of France, as in the United States, the butter is salted, the quantity varying from one to three per cent, while that for export use has from four to five per cent.

A large per cent of the salt added to fresh butter is dissolved in the water and thus lost. When four per cent salt is added to fresh butter, about two per cent is dissolved and lost.

The salt should in all cases be free from impurities. Pure salt should be pure white, free from chemical impurities, and when dry should contain from 98 to 99 per cent of sodium chloride.

When salt is of impure quality it does not all dissolve and makes an uneven appearance. The sulphate of lime forms arrowhead crystals and causes the bitter taste which we often find in butter.

The object of salting butter is to impart to it the salt flavor, make it better, and preserve it. About three or four per cent is sufficient in most cases for practicable purposes.

It is impossible to remove all the buttermilk from the butter if salt is not used, and while salt is not fatal to bacteria it removes the surplus moisture from the butter and thus makes the conditions so unfavorable that they soon die, or at least are rendered inactive and do not materially damage the butter.

As thick as the hair on a dog's back the alfalfa comes up when you use the Topeka Foundry Packer.

The Hand Separator.

There are a score of different makes of hand separators on the market and some of them, of course, are to be preferred over others.

It is too common a plan among dairymen, who are confused by the advertising claims of all the different makers, to hastily conclude that one make is about as good as another, or any of them are good enough.

All farmers, however, are not thus careless of their conclusions.

The writer recently had an interesting conversation on this very point with Mr. P. M. Sharples, the separator manufacturer of West Chester, Pa.

Mr. Sharples said, "The day has gone by when the intelligent farmer will buy just any sort of a machine. In cream separators, for instance, while you may find here and there a man who seems to think that a separator is a separator, and one style about as good as another, yet such a man is the exception and not the rule."

There is, in reality, a vast difference between separators, for while one will prove to be the most profitable investment on the farm, another may prove to be a real loss.

Any of the leading machines may prove to be a profitable investment for the dairy farmer, but the man who investigates is going to get a considerable extra profit, which his easy-going neighbor may not get.

It may take a little time and trouble to go thoroughly into the merits of separators, but it will be time well spent.

For instance, in the matter of clean skimming, nearly all of the different makers claim very low records, and advertise them, and the poorest machine, which never shows clean work under normal conditions, will publish so-called tests as low as any.

By speeding a machine up past what it can be run in practice, by reducing its capacity on exceptional batches of milk, or by incorrect testing, or in other ways, an occasional high record can be secured, but this does not represent at all what the machine is normally capable of nor indicate what poor work it will really do under average conditions.

A machine that only once in a while gives clean skimming will not do; it will not be profitable. Even a machine which requires absolutely regular conditions, though it does good work under those conditions, is not what it should be.

Absolutely regular conditions are almost impossible to get. The quality of the milk will vary, the temperature will vary, the viscosity varies at different seasons, and the feed is liable to variation.

The separator which keeps right on getting all the fat from the milk under all the varying conditions is the one that will show the profit to the user.

As an example of what can be expected in the way of regular results from irregular conditions, the record of the Sharples Tubular Hand Separator in use by the dairy department of the University of Illinois, is given here, though it does not differ from numerous other records made by the same machine at the principal experiment stations of the country,

The remarkably fine work shown under widely varying conditions will be better appreciated when it is remembered that the leading experiment stations have many times stated that tests made in the ordinary Babcock machines and showing .01, .02, or .03, will in all cases show at least .05 additional if properly made by a university dairy department, and that readings under .05 by such testing are rare.

Date.	Av. rev. per min.	Av. temp. of milk.	Capacity per hour.	Per cent fat in milk.	Per cent fat in cream.	Per cent fat in skim-milk.
Mar. 18.....	40	99	400	4.4	89	.02
Mar. 20.....	45	85	470	4.1	80.5	.02
Mar. 22.....	45	108	520	4	42	.05
Mar. 27.....	45	110	522	3.8	44.2	.03
Mar. 29.....	45	90	464	8.9	36.2	.02
Apr. 5.....	45	85	440	8.7	37.6	.02
Apr. 12.....	45	85	452	3.7	34.5	.02
May 3.....	45	85	460	3.8	38.2	.02
May 17.....	45	85	468	3.6	33.5	.02
May 24.....	45	85	442	3.5	34	.02
May 31.....	45	85	458	3.5	32.5	.02
June 6.....	45	85	466	3.5	33	.03

Variation in per cent of acidity of milk, .10. Variation in temperature of milk, 25°.

It will be noticed that though there is a variation of over 25 per cent in the amount of milk fed per hour to the machine, and a considerable variation as to acidity and season of milk as well as a variation of 25 degrees in temperature, yet the fat per cent in skim-milk under these irregular conditions remains practically constant, thus showing that a dairyman should recover every day under all reasonable conditions practically all the butter that is contained in the milk.

This points out one only of the important features to be looked carefully after in the selection of a cream separator by a dairyman.

There are others almost as important, and the thrifty dairyman will conscientiously investigate for himself each of the different requisites as to quality of product, ease of operation, durability of construction and convenience of handling, and not hastily conclude that one separator is "about as good as another," for, as before stated, there is a vast difference.

This matter of simplicity in the bowl construction of dairy cream separators has proved in practice to be very important, far more so than was originally anticipated.

Sharples, the well-known separator manufacturer of West Chester, Pa., in a recent interview said that while a year or two ago everyone was splitting hairs as to what machine would skin the closest, since the very extensive adoption of the hand separator by creamery patrons, the matter of simplicity in bowl construction is considered of equal or even superior importance.

It is not merely a matter of the saving of time and strength in cleaning, for while that is important, it is much less important than the quality of the output. It has been thought by many that the forcing of the milk and cream through the intricate passages of the complicated separator bowl was responsible for the so-called "metallic flavor" so frequently noticed in butter from this style of machine.

It is believed, however, that this defect really comes from imperfect cleaning of the parts, and that if they were always thoroughly cleaned, there would be no such flavor. In fact, experiment has shown that by taking extreme care in the cleaning of such bowls, a cream or butter equal in flavor to that from a simple bowl without complication of parts can be obtained.

The insurmountable difficulty comes, however, when cream from a large number of separators is collected at the creamery. A certain percentage of the patrons will in every case fail to use such extreme care as is necessary with the intricate bowl, and the cream from such bowls more or less deteriorates the whole product of the creamery.

In addition to this is the other important fact that a simple bowl is a durable one, not liable to get out of order, and this is very essential where there are a large number of patrons, many of whom are not mechanically expert.

It is for these reasons that the character of the separator bowl is so carefully considered by the large creamery operators who are placing the hand separators among their patrons by the thousands.

The Sharples agents are making their heaviest drive on the strength of the wonderful simplicity of their tubular bowls, these machines having, in fact, the only bowls which are absolutely free from complication and the enormous sales indicate that the agents are very successful in impressing buyers with the peculiar advantages of this separator.

OBSERVER.

Hays City Experimental Station uses one of the Topeka Foundry Packers.

MORE BRAINS, MORE MILK.

The dairy farmers of Kansas are losing ten million dollars this year by not taking care of their opportunities for the manufacture of milk. Every cow in Kansas is a milk factory. It takes the same labor, the same feed, the same outlay of time and money to run a scrawny, poor-producing milk factory as it does to run an up-to-date wealth-producing one.

MORE MILK, MORE MONEY.

There is practically no risk this year to the dairy business. With plenty of feed at a low price and a good market for your butter-fat at the stations of the Continental Creamery Company, the only thing that will keep the dairy farmer of Kansas from coining money this year and for years to come will be an eruption like that of Mt. Pelee.

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This is the argument we are making with our patrons in Kansas, and the best one: that we are paying better prices, surer prices, every day during all the year than any other like concern in the country. We base our price on the principle of co-operation and every patron we have is our friend. Bring or ship us your milk or cream. Start once and you will never want to quit. We will sell you a DeLaval Separator if you desire. It is the finest and best make in the market. The terms are right. Write us or see our operators.

**THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

THE MARKETS.

Frasius' Market Review.

Topeka, August 25, 1902.

The markets for grain have been strong throughout the week just past and especially has corn made a healthy advance, which was caused principally by the cool and wet weather. It is claimed that in the great corn belt corn is late and needs several weeks of dry and forcing weather to make a crop. Wheat, too, has advanced and seems to be gaining friends. The receipts of wheat in Kansas City were 224 cars to-day, but most of this is now coming from Nebraska. In Kansas the movement is very much abating.

In the Northwest at Minneapolis and Duluth the receipts were only 406 cars to-day, which is over 250 cars less than receipts for the corresponding day a year ago.

Exports to-day were almost 800,000 bushels, and for the week just past they were 5,954,759 bushels against 6,006,989 bushels for the corresponding time a year ago. So, while the exports are some less than last year they are much larger than they were several weeks ago and it looks as though the foreigners will buy large quantities of our wheat notwithstanding their claims of large crops in Europe.

The visible supply does not show a big increase as yet, and the latest reports from the Northwest now indicate that the yield is less than anticipated but the quality good; all of which would indicate that we have seen the low prices of the season on wheat.

Notwithstanding the good corn crop prospects of the country, the writer does not believe that corn will go at bargain counter prices this winter. On account of the high prices of meat there will be an enormous amount of feeding, and thousands of men all over the country who have a little spare money will regard corn at one-half of the price of last year a pretty safe investment. The present price of 35c for December corn in Kansas City, can not be regarded as a high price and would indicate about 27@30c at Kansas interior points. At this price it is cheap feed considering the price of cattle and hogs.

Markets closed to-day as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 78c; No. 3 red wheat, 69c; No. 2 hard wheat, 71½@72c; No. 3 hard wheat, 67@68c; No. 1 corn, 59c; No. 2 oats, 29c.
Kansas City.—No. 1 hard wheat, 65½@67c; No. 3 hard wheat, 61¼@65c; No. 4 hard wheat, 58@62c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 oats, 28@30c.
F. W. FRASIUS.

Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, August 26, 1902.

Range cattle are now coming to market in numbers big enough to satisfy the heaviest buyers. Last week Kansas City received 68,700 cattle, the heaviest run of the year. The five big markets had a total of 206,800 head. The bulk of this tremendous supply consisted of grass cattle from the plains of the West. In response to the enlarged receipts prices declined sharply. At Chicago reports claimed there was a glut of cattle on the market and the decline in prices amounted to 40@75c. At Kansas City a decline was had, but feeder buyers from all over the country were here in liberal numbers and they prevented the market from being glutted. Corn cattle were in only fair supply. They sold 15@25c lower. Nothing brought 4, the best sale being 77.65. These cattle were 60c below the high time of the season. Western cows broke 5@10c, and are now selling at a range of \$2.70@2.95 for the bulk of canning grades. Native cows were punished to the extent of a loss amounting to 25c. Stocker and feeder shipments were the heaviest of the year at 41 cars. Nearly half the cattle supply of the week consisted of stock and feeding cattle. An average decline of 40c was had for the week. Stockers off grass are selling from \$3.60 @ \$4.50 for the best grades. Feeders are worth from \$4@5.50 for good boned stock. If the heavy runs of cattle keep up there is no alternative but for lower prices. The demand for feeding cattle is the best ever known but it can not stand too much of a strain.

Another week of meager hog receipts was had. Arrivals were light at 23,400 head, a supply less than either the preceding week or the same period of 1901. Continued small receipts at all the leading market centers had the effect of making the bears take cover and as a result prices advanced at the close of the week, making the bet-terment since our last report amount to 25@40c. Pops are now bringing 77.30 and the chances are that they will stay above the 77 mark for awhile. Some traders look for a continued advance, but such is hardly probable. The advent of fall hogs will cause a reaction.

Sheep receipts were the heaviest of the season, but they were enlarged by the arrival of about 6,000 goats billed for a special sale. The supply amounting to about 23,000 head, was too big, however, to sustain prices and a break of 18@22c in muttons and 20@35c on lambs was recorded. Stockers and feeders held firm in the face of a strong demand. Western feeding wethers are in request at 24@24.40. Good

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

References—Inter-State National Bank and Cattlemen Generally.

lambs are selling at \$5.35@5.75, and mut-
 tons \$3.25@3.75.
 The horse and mule trade ruled quiet on
 account of a lack of supplies. The trade
 is listless in expectancy of a betterment
 in the demand when September opens.
 Country men who have mules 14.3 to 15.1
 hands would do well to have them fat for
 the cotton trade which will start in a
 month or two.
 Eggs and poultry held steady to firm all
 week. Eggs are now quoted at 14c; spring
 chickens 12c; live hens 9c; roosters 20c
 each; ducks 6c; young ducks 9c; geese
 4c; turkey hens higher at 11c; butter weak,
 creamery 18c, dairy 15c, packed 12c.
 The biggest sale of Angora goats ever
 held here took place last Tuesday. The
 supply was in the neighborhood of 6,000
 head. W. T. McIntire of Kansas City
 and several Texas goat-breeders contrib-
 uted offerings. Brush-cleaning wethers
 formed the bulk of the saleable stock. Reg-
 istered does of good breeding sold at \$11.50
 @13.50; medium registered does at \$6.75;
 grades at \$4.10, and wethers around \$2.75.
 Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri men
 were the heaviest buyers.
 H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 25, 1902.
 Good to choice corn beefs were in very
 light supply last week and prices held
 fully steady, such kinds as sold from \$7.50
 and better. All other grades, especially
 the class of cattle selling from \$6.85, sold
 mostly 15c@25c lower. The good class of
 cows and heifers and canners declined 10c
 @15c in value while medium grades lost 25c.
 There was a good country demand for
 stock cattle but receipts were too liberal,
 and the general market showed a loss of
 25c@50c in value, the only exception being
 the good to choice heavy feeders, which
 broke 10@15c.

Receipts on the quarantine side were
 liberal and ran mainly to medium to good
 steers, and while the demand was strong
 all week prices showed a loss of 2c@5c at
 the close. Cows and heifers were in mod-
 erate quota and good request and the week
 closed up with prices ruling firm. Bulls
 sold steady. Calves sold readily on a
 steady basis.

The trend of the hog market last week
 was just the reverse, prices making the
 good gain of 35c@45c during the week. The
 packers were anxious for the supplies at
 the advance. More rough packing sows
 and less prime finished barrows were in-
 cluded in the receipts than for several
 weeks back, which brought down the qual-
 ity and increased the weight.

Supplies in the sheep department were
 not heavy, with Western range sheep and
 lambs making up a heavy proportion of
 the receipts, although natives showed some
 increase in numbers. The lamb market
 held fully steady up till Friday, when
 prices broke 25c@40c, in sympathy with the
 terrible slump in values East. Best Idaho
 lambs brought \$6.25 and fairly good na-
 tives sold at \$6. The sheep market was
 weak the greater part of the week and
 closing values were 25c@35c lower on year-
 lings and wethers and 15c@25c off on ewes.
 Best Idaho yearlings and wethers mixed
 brought \$4 and ewes sold at \$3.25, with
 some extra good natives at \$3.50.

The Poultry Yard.

The Guinea Fowl.

It would be a good plan for all poultry-
 raisers to have a few guinea fowls
 about their poultry premises. They are
 hardy, good-natured and beautiful. It is
 well to keep them as tame as possible,
 and always have them around the home,
 as they make an excellent "watch dog,"
 their shrill cry frightening away hawks
 and other murderers. The poultryman's
 greatest enemy in the South is the spar-
 row hawk, and our neighbors have lost
 as many as a dozen chickens a day by
 hawks alone, while we have never lost
 but three chicks from that source, and
 we believe all credit due the guinea.

They will live and prove profitable for
 eight or ten years, and no farm should
 be so crowded but that it could make
 room for at least one pair of guineas.
 They destroy a vast amount of insects
 and clean the fields of seeds that would
 otherwise go to waste, casting almost
 nothing to raise, and no better meat
 can be found in the poultry line, unless
 it be the turkey.—Poultry Herald.

A Boy's Essay on Hens.

Johnny Alfalfa has written a very in-
 teresting composition on hens in Den-
 ver Field and Farm, which reads as fol-
 lows: "Hens is curious animals. don't
 have no nose, nor no teeth, nor ears.
 They swaler their vittles whole and
 chew it up in their crops inside 'em.
 The outside of hens is generally put
 into pillars and feather dusters. The
 inside of a hen is sometimes filled with
 marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A
 hen is very much smaller than a good
 many other animals, but they'll dig up
 more tomato plants than anything that
 ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay
 eggs for plum puddin'. Betcher life I
 like plum puddin'. Skinny Bates eat
 so much plum puddin' once that it set
 him into colery. Hens has got wings
 and can fly when they are scart. I cut
 my Uncle William's hen's neck off with
 a hatchet, and it scart her to death.
 Hens sometimes make very fine spring
 chickens."

Poultry Architecture.

Compiled by G. B. Fiske. Published
 by Orange Judd Company, New York.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROSE OOMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Fine cocker-
 els for sale. Embodien geese for sale—\$5 per trio. Mrs.
 Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

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Rough Coated Scotch (Collies and Barred Plymouth
 Rock fowls of the highest standard attained. Fine
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To meet the constantly increasing dem-
 and for information about the con-
 struction of inexpensive poultry houses,
 the author has compiled this book; his
 chief aim having been to give designs of
 sufficient variety to suit conditions ev-
 erywhere. These plans have been care-
 fully selected from a much larger num-
 ber, and only those are given which are
 in successful use and which are adapted
 to the needs of practical poultry-keep-
 ers. Some of them are extremely low
 in cost and adapted to the utilization of
 second-hand building material. When-
 ever desirable the list of materials is
 given, showing what to get and its cost.
 The leading chapters treat on location
 and methods; low cost houses; build-
 ings for colony system; homes for farm
 poultry; bank and sod structures and
 extras; incubator and brooder houses;
 special purpose buildings; coops,
 yards, fences, etc.

Standard Perfection Poultry Book.

By C. C. Shoemaker, Published by
 Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago.
 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches. 182 pages, cloth.

The royal road to success in poultry-
 raising would seem to be plain and
 easy if the instructions given in this
 book were followed. The author has
 compiled a large amount of informa-
 tion as to the different kinds of fowls,
 their manner of treatment, and relative
 importance or profit in marketing.
 There are chapters on poultry houses,
 on feeding, on hatching, on drinking
 fountains, and on diseases and their
 cure.

Illustrated chapters show a great va-
 riety of fowls, from the useful Leghorn,
 to the fancy Golden Polish and the
 Black Breasted Red Games, with care-
 ful directions as to their adaptability
 to soil and climate. There is a chapter
 on geese and ducks, and one on Belgian
 hares. Advice is given on capital in-
 vested and land needed; and in short,
 on every subject on which the prospec-
 tive poultry-raiser would need informa-
 tion.

Thou hatest hatred's withering reign;
 In souls that discord maketh dark,
 Dost Thou rekindle love's bright spark,
 And make them one again.
 —Paul Gerhardt.

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The Stray List.

Week Ending August 14.
 Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Frank McGill, in Neosho tp.,
 Cherokee County, on July 18, 1902, one brown mare 3
 years old, foretop cropped, spavin on left hind leg,
 weight 800 pounds; valued at \$48.
 Barton County—F. M. Lutchg, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Martin Musel, Lakin tp.,
 two female mules, coming 3 years old, dark brown;
 two male mules, coming 3 years old, dark brown.
 MARE—Taken up by same, one dark brown mare,
 weight 1200 pounds, white spot on forehead.

Week Ending August 21.
 Comanche County—F. M. McIntyre, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. O. Williams, in Irwin tp.,
 June 25, 1902, one red 2-year-old steer with a few white
 spots; valued at \$25.

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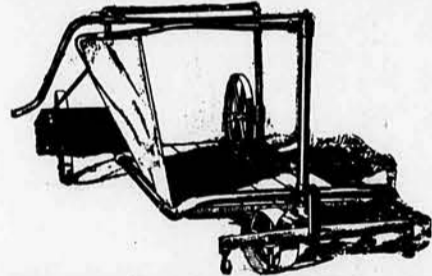
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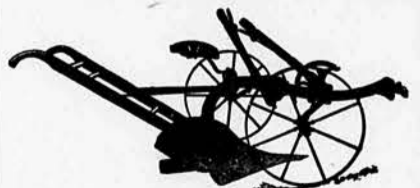


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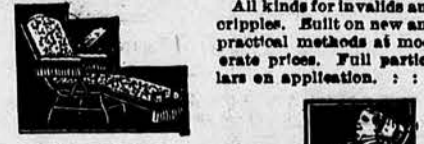
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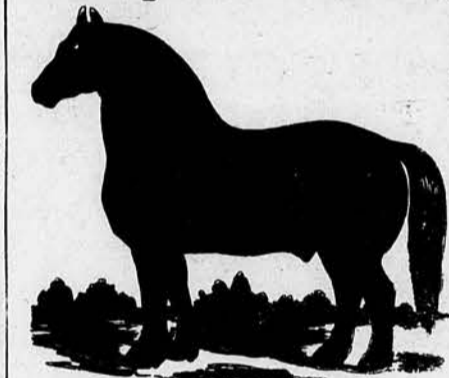
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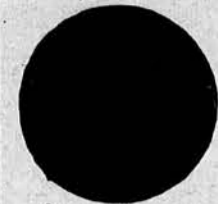
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VERMILLION, KANSAS. Imported Alberta 2d blood. Boatman 56011 at head of herd. A few excellent, young bulls for sale. Contributor to Marshall Co. Hereford Ass'n Annual Sale. E. E. WOODMAN, VERMILLION, KANS.

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Alliant females with Jim Wilton 106761 at head. MRS. A. J. STOCKS and C. D. HOLMES, OWNERS. Address C. D. Holmes, Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kas. Contributors to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association.

Ash & Creek & Herd REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Anxiety 4th females with Edwards 118325 at head. WM. SOMMER, Marietta, Kas. Contributor to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association.

20 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Three of them, 8 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruickshank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate. A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republican, Neb.

GLENDALE SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Price Lovely 155860 and Scotland's Charm 127264 IN SERVICE
Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale at all times. O. F. WOLF & SON, Ottawa, Kans.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.

J. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kans., BREEDER OF... Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires.

FOR SALE—12 Berkshire boars and 20 bred sows and gilts, 20 Poland-China boars, and 50 bred sows and gilts

Pearl Shorthorns.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE sired by the Cruickshank bulls Latitte 119915, and Baron Ury 2d 124970, ranging in age from 8 months to 2 years.

Inspection Invited

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

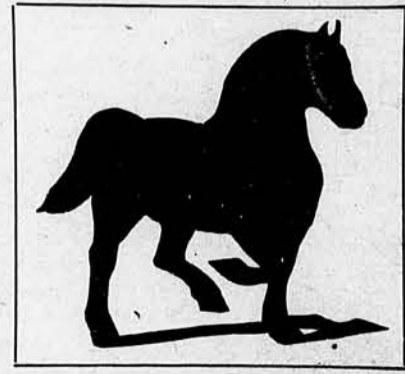
PERCHERONS.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS, TOWANDA, BUTLER CO., KANS. Largest Herd in the State. CASINO (45462) 27880 at head of herd. Prize-winner at last National Show of France. Highest priced stallion imported from France to America, in 1901. Inspection Invited.

America's Leading Horse Importers

The largest importation of 1902 arrived at our stables July 23 in perfect health. Among our Percheron stallions is EVERY first prize winner at the great annual show of France and EVERY first prize winner except ONE at the Great Show of the "Societe Hippique Percheronne" of France. They won in all eighty prizes at the leading stallion shows in France. The best Percheron stallions, the best French coach stallions, that leave France come to our stables.

M'LAUGHLIN BROS., Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, Ohio. Emmetsburg, Iowa.



The Demand for Competent Veterinarians Exceeds the Supply. **THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE** Gives a thorough and complete course. For Catalogue and other information address, DR. S. STEWART, 1408 1/2 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

J. F. FINLEY'S DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

....TO BE HELD AT FARM ADJOINING TOWN, ON....

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1902.

70 head of Registered Shorthorns and 30 Calves at foot of dam

This sale will include 70 head of registered Shorthorns, aside from 30 calves to be sold at foot of dam. It likewise includes my 3-year-old imported Scotch herd bull, Primate of Dalmeny (imported by W. D. Flatt), that cost me \$1,075 in Chicago. Quite a number of cows have his calves at foot, and the majority of them will have been bred to his service at date of sale. Ten young bulls are in this sale, ranging in age from 10 months to one year. Chief Violet 4th (of Cruickshank's famous Violet tribe—bred by A. Cruickshank for over 50 years) was long used in this herd, and many of his get go in this sale.

---Among the Bates Cattle to be Offered are Seven Pure Duchesses---

An elegant lot of beautiful young cows and heifers; also two Kirklevingtons and one Oxford. Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst 11th by the great Peculated Wild Eyes was formerly a favorite bull in the service at Crystal Springs Farm. His dam was Kirklevington Princess 27th by Winsome Duke 3d. Ten cows got by this great sire are in this dispersion sale.

These cattle were practically wintered without grain, a few cows suckling calves only having a small grain ration. They were fed corn fodder prepared by the husker and cutter. The entire herd is in model breeding condition. These cattle carry the exact lines of blood from which the Bothwell prize winners were made. I have been thirty years a breeder of Shorthorn cattle at Crystal Springs Farm. The farm is now sold, and I invite all lovers of good Shorthorns to come to the sale at Breckenridge, Mo., on September 17th, whether you care to buy or not. Railroad connections easy from all points. See my catalogue early. Caldwell House Headquarters.

Auctioneers. J. F. FINLEY, Owner, Breckenridge, Mo.
OOL. J. W. JUDY & OOL. M. W. HARDING



FORTY REGISTERED GALLOWAY FEMALES FOR SALE

Clover Hill Herd at Richland, Kansas, numbers 100 head. Will sell 40 head, the pick of the herd including ten yearlings and thirty 2-year-olds and over. Most of the cows are bred to the herd bull, Decoy of Wavertree 17094. Several of the yearlings are sired by Anno The Great, a son of King Hensol. Owing to death of my son, the herd manager, I am compelled to reduce herd, and lease farm. I prefer to sell them to a single purchaser but will sell in lots to suit buyers. This lot of females is the best that will be offered at private sale this year. Come and see and you will buy. Address
GEO. M. KELLAM, 909 West Tenth St., Topeka, Kans.

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. L. RESING, Secretary.

21st Semi-Annual Stock Sale

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM

Seven Miles East of Sedalia, and Two Miles North of Smithton, Pettis County, Mo.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1902

25 Registered Saddle and Harness Horses, Mares, Fillies, and Young Stallions.
 10 good Mule Colts.
 100 good three-year-old Steers, ready for the feed lot; 40 good two-year-old Steers; 50 good yearling Steers; 100 extra good Steer Calves; 20 high-grade Short-horn Hefler Calves; 10 high-grade Shorthorn Bull Calves; 20 head Cows and Heifers.
 25 Registered Poland-China Hogs, Young Boars, and Glits.

.....TERMS, CASH.....

Free conveyance from Beaman, main line M., K. & T. R. R., and Smithton, main line Mo. Pacific R. R. Come day before sale and bring your friends. We shall be pleased to meet you and take care of you free of charge. Respectfully,

Write for Catalogue. **L. M. Monsees & Sons.**
 DINNER ON THE GROUNDS BY LADIES OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Sale of Sedgwick County Shorthorns

AT THE RIVERSIDE BARN IN WICHITA, KANS., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, 1902,

Wm. H. RANSON will sell to the highest bidder, 24 head of high-class Sedgwick County bred and raised SHORTHORNS. The offering will consist of 9 young bulls and 15 head of bred cows and heifers. For further particulars, address

Wm. H. RANSON, North Wichita, Kansas.



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.,
 * * Breeders of SELECT * *

HEREFORD CATTLE

Young Stock For Sale. Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

Breeders' Combination Sale

...OF...

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

...AT...

Lincoln (Nebraska) Fair Grounds

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4th

During the Nebraska State Fair, when 75 head of strictly first class cattle will be sold at public auction. The lot consists of 40 cows and heifers and 35 bulls, of serviceable ages. They are consigned by the following well known breeders:

- Stanton Breeding Farm Co., Madison, Nebraska,
- C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Missouri,
- Lowell, Barroll & DeWitt, Denver, Colorado,
- L. L. Young, Oakland, Nebraska,
- W. N. Rogers, McCook, Nebraska.

All farmers and breeders are invited to attend the sale and inspect the cattle, whether they wish to buy or not.

For Catalogues address **G. A. STANNARD,**
 Emporia, Kansas.

SCOTT & MARCH

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

HEREFORDS.

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 64804, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPAN-SION 88442, FRISCO 89774, FULTON ALAMO 11th 83781.

25 miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Ft. Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads