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KANSAS FARMER.

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The live-stock exposition at the State Fair grounds is proving a bigger event than the management anticipated. All who filed their entries at the time requested found accommodations in waiting on their arrival with their stock. The "last-minute fellows" were not so fortunate, but had to put up with some inconveniences during the saw and hammer racket attendant upon building quarters for them. When the live-stock people undertake to have an exposition they have it and have it in earnest.

COUNTING THE CROPS.

Estimates of the crops of 1902 can as yet be only approximations based largely on prospects not yet realized. Nevertheless, interest in the subject is so great that writers are already compiling figures based on statements of so-called authorities. W. R. Draper indulges in a more or less important survey of the field in an article in the Review of Reviews for September. He concludes that the season has been an unusually bounteous one and that the gain to farmers will exceed that of any previous year. The crops have been fairly good all over the country, and there are no large areas that will feel the pinch of want.
The Kansas City Journal comments

upon and quotes Mr. Draper's paper as follows:

Early in the season the outlook for both wheat and cotton was far from good. From many parts of the wheat belt there came reports of drouth and hot winds, and in the South it was feared that much of the cotton had been destroyed by dry weather and shredding. But at the beginning of August the cotton fields began to improve, and it is estimated that the crop will not fall far short. As for wheat, it turns out a yield only 50,000,000 bushels short of the phenomenal crop of 1901. In the Northwest particularly wheat came out fine, and the same is said of oats, flax, and barley.

Corn is now practically made all over the corn region, and it will exceed the crop of 1901 by 1,000,000,000 bushels, being estimated at 2,539,000,000 bushels. Commenting on corn and other crops, Mr. Draper says:

"The yield of wheat is 700,500,000 bushels; oats, 860,000,000 bushels; barley, 120,850,000 bushels; rye, 30,350,000 bushels. This, counting the corn, shows a grand total of 4,351,851,000 bushels of cereals produced on 841,000,000 acres of land, to say nothing of the land used for other crops and for pasture. Prices obtained by the farmers differ every year. Last year, for instance, there was a shortage in corn, and it sold for 60 cents a bushel on the farm. The history of corn has been that during such plentiful seasons as the present one the average price is 30 cents a bushel. At that rate the 1902 corn will bring to the farmers \$776,985,300. All things considered, wheat will bring 60 cents to the farmer during 1902, and at this figure the crop will net \$580,100,000. Oats, if sold at the present market price, will bring \$350,000,000; barley, \$52,700,000; rye, \$15,909,000; or a total of \$1,776,244,000 for cereals alone. The cotton crop is worth this year about \$500,000,000, while the hay, including alfalfa, is worth the same amount to the farmers. Potatoes will sell for \$100,000,000, while the buckwheat crop is valued at \$8,000,000. There have been other years when cereals sold for more; last year the corn crop, though one-half as large as in 1902, sold for \$921,000,000. But the farmers did not hold much of it when the price came to 65 cents, so they were not benefited."

Pursuing his analysis, Mr. Draper figures that the products of the farms of the United States in 1902 were worth \$5,250,000,000. "This," he says, "was far in excess of the total income of the farmers at any other time in their history. The products of the farms for 1899 sold for \$4,739,000,000. The cereals, save corn, are about equal to the crop of 1899. This year 500,000,000 bushels more corn and several hundred thousand head of steers in excess of three years ago were placed on the market. And one should also remember that the number of farms is continuously increasing at a rate of from fifteen to forty thousand annually."

The corn crop of the world for 1900 was 2,882,000,000 bushels, the corn crop of the United States in 1901 was 1,522,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop of the United States in 1902 is only a little less than the world's crop of 1900. The average yield per acre in 1901, as given by the Washington authorities was sixteen bushels, the average for this year is fixed at thirty bushels.

The average yield of wheat in the United States is about fifteen bushels per acre. The greatest average ever

known in any State was in Washington in 1901, when the yield went twenty-nine bushels to the acre. Last year 350,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported, or nearly 200,000,000 above the yearly average. The crop of 1901 was sold for \$467,000,000, as against an estimate of \$580,000,000 for the crop of 1902.

"There are in the United States," says Mr. Draper, "10,438,922 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, while other industries engage 18,840,000 persons. One-third of the entire area of this country is devoted to tilling the soil. There are to-day 5,739,657 farms in this country, and the value of farm property, including live stock and implements, is \$20,514,001,838. The total acreage used for farming purposes is 841,000,000 acres—an area that would contain England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Japan, and the Transvaal, leaving sufficient room for several small countries to go in around the edges. None of these countries, or all of them combined, would make a respectable showing with our agricultural products. The value of our farm exports in 1901 was \$951,628,000."

Mr. Draper notes that which is generally known in saying that our farm exports are increasing every year. He notes also that the foreign demand for them is increasing at a greater rate than we have ability to supply, and scouts the idea that the agricultural resources of the United States can be overdeveloped.

The census bulletins give some interesting information with respect to farm labor. Of the 5,321,087 daily wage-earners in the country when the census of 1900 was taken, 1,522,100 were regularly employed on the farms, these being exclusive of farmers who operated the farms, and of the 100,000 or more who are given transient employment in the harvest season. The scale of wages for farm labor ran from 80 cents to \$1.25 a day, or from \$20 to \$25 per month and board. The average expense for each farm, so far as labor is concerned, was \$64 in 1899, while the average value of the products per acre was \$4.47. White farmers paid more for their help, on an average for each farm, and approximately each white farmer paid \$71 for his hired help throughout the year. The census bulletin gives the cost per farm for hired help as follows: Wheat and grain farms, \$76 per farm; cotton, \$25; tobacco, \$51; nurseries, \$1,136; vegetables, \$106; dairy, \$105.

AN IMPORTANT STEP AT THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Iowa Agricultural College has created a department of "agronomy" and has secured the services of Prof. P. G. Holden for this department. Agronomy is a comparatively new word and means the theory and practice of corn production. To be a successful agronomist one must have a thorough knowledge of the soil, the department of moisture in soils, the effects of the physical condition of soils, chemistry of soils and its products, bacteriology, botany, entomology, and all other branches of knowledge that can help the farmer. He must be familiar with all the practical operations of crop production and must be able to recognize the value of results and to appreciate especially their economic importance.

The Iowa Homestead comments on the founding of this department and congratulates the State upon securing

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the services of Professor Holden as follows:

"The recognition of a department of agronomy in the Iowa institution means the placing of the work on a broader and better foundation than heretofore, and the choice of Professor Holden as chief head of this great division is a most favorable omen for future progress.

"Although a young man having been born in the State of Minnesota in 1865, there are few men in the great Central West who have had as broad and practical as well as scientific experience in agricultural matters as Professor Holden. Indeed judging by what he has accomplished in the States of Michigan and Illinois, we believe that he stands in a class by himself. He spent his early life on the farm and by his efforts before entering the Michigan Agricultural College and after graduation from that institution won for himself an enviable reputation as a successful operator of farm affairs. Although chosen a member of the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College after his graduation he preferred farm life, to which he returned and there remained until chosen by Professor Dav-enport to accept the chair of agronomy in the Illinois Agricultural College. His work there in building up the agricultural side of that institution is too well known to require repetition. Suffice it to say that it is generally conceded that the magnificent \$200,000 agricultural building that has recently been erected there stands as a monument to Professor Holden's effort in behalf of Illinois agriculture. During the four years spent in that institution, from 1896 to 1900, he organized the Corn-Growers' Association, Sugar Beet-Growers' Association, assisted in establishing the Corn-Breeders' Association, organized

the first corn-judging school ever held in this country, originated the Illinois Club, the object of which is to disseminate agricultural intelligence among young men, assisted materially in building up the Farmers' Institute of the State, and indeed took a prominent part in all matters that in any way contributed to the advancement of agriculture. In the spring of 1900 he was employed by the Pekin Sugar Beet Company, at a large salary, to superintend their field work, and there remained until a few months ago when he was chosen superintendent of the Funk Brothers' immense corn-breeding establishment. Much against the wishes of his present employers, and at a great financial loss to himself, he now lays aside what is undoubtedly one of the best positions that has ever been filled by a college man in this country to engage in the building up of Iowa's agriculture. The State of Iowa, therefore, has reason to congratulate herself on obtaining the services of such a man. His intimate knowledge of soils and farm crops of all kinds, combined with good judgment and a store of energy that few possess, leads us to believe that every dollar entrusted by the State to Professor Tolden, whether to be devoted to the teaching of agriculture or the work of the experiment station, will return to the State many hundredfold in the not far distant future."

It is greatly to be hoped that the Kansas State Agricultural College may be able to secure such a man to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Cottrell's resignation, and having secured him may have the wisdom to sustain him in his work.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the World with the 1900 census.

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

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

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

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

A fine illustration of what irrigation does for apple trees is shown in the orchard of Mr. H. E. Goodell near Tecumseh, Shawnee County. Most of the trees are 5-year-old Ben Davis. They are large enough for 8-year-olds, and the bark is as perfect as if made to order. Mr. Goodell is anxious to have a big crop of fruit take the place of so much growth next season. To bring this about, he drilled sorghum between the rows early in the summer. This is making immense quantities of feed and, whether on account of the sorghum or from some other cause the trees have produced fruit spurs abundantly. The crop of apples now on the trees is no inconsiderable one, but the promise for next season is great.

THE FINE STOCK SHOW.

The Shorthorn exhibitors are: T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, 8 head; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, 8 head; Ed. Green, Morrison, Col., 16 head.

The Red Poll cattle exhibitors are: J. H. Crowder & Son, Bethany, Ill., 14 head; Wilkie Blair, Girard, 11 head.

The Galloway exhibitors are: Geo. M. Kellam, Richland, 3 head; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., 14 head.

The only exhibit of Herefords on the grounds is that of J. A. Larsen, Everest, and entries made by Steele Bros., Belvoir. Exhibits expected from the Minnesota State Fair had not arrived at this writing.

The Poland-China exhibitors are: John D. Marshall, Walton, 14 head; McFadden Bros., West Liberty, Iowa, 16 head; H. W.

Cheney, Topeka, 6 head; V. B. Howey, Topeka, 10 head; Wilkie Blair, Girard, 2 head.

The Duroc-Jersey exhibitors are: Gilbert Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., 13 head; McFarland Bros., Beaman, Mo., 20 head; Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., 6 head; Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., 17 head; Peter Blocher, Richland, 17 head; H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, 20 head.

The Chester White exhibitors are: Hardin Bros., Lima, Ohio, 14 head; Blodgett Bros., Beatrice, Neb., 25 head.

The Berkshire exhibitors are: J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb., 19 head; Manwaring Bros., Lawrence.

The Percheron exhibitors are: McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio, 12 head; J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, 4 head; R. E. Cowdrey, Topeka, 1 head.

Snyder Bros., Winfield, exhibit 11 head of Percherons and English Shires.

There is only one exhibit of Clydesdales, made by H. W. McAfee, Topeka, 9 head.

The Standard-bred horse exhibitors are: M. A. Low, Topeka, 10 head; R. E. Cowdrey, Topeka, 1 head; J. W. Creech, Herington, 5 head; W. A. McCarter, Topeka, 1 head; Oscar Robinson, Meriden, 3 head; C. P. Leslie, Topeka, 2 head.

The exhibitors of Roadsters in harness are: Geo. Pritchard, Topeka; C. H. Samson, Topeka; M. A. Low, Topeka.

Miscellany.

Education for This Age.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We, the people of Kansas, see with interest and concern the fight between the "old style" college education and the "new style" practical education, in special lines, at the State Agricultural College.

The word "educate" has lost much of its wide range in recent years. It has a narrower meaning. It does not now imply the acquisition of all knowledge whether useful or not, or the learning of all the arts and sciences. Life is too short for that, and the human mind is too weak for that. The best education now consists in being well informed on all subjects, and in knowing all that is known in one's special line of life.

Not long ago, a couple of hundred of years or so, a person of good abilities might have learned all that was known by anybody, and might possibly have excelled in any line of effort. No one can do so now. One can only, now, select from the vast mass of facts such as have a bearing upon his special line, and utilize those. This is practical education.

A skilled artisan, a mechanic, does not necessarily have all the old and all of the new tools. He may have few, yet have all that are necessary for his work, and may be as successful as one who has all of them.

There are old persons who can remember when it was thought necessary to study the "dead" languages for several years, and to spend years in studying what could be useful to a very few.

Our grandparents taught their children so, our parents taught us so. It is hard to realize that they were wrong.

Now, it begins to be clearly seen that a young man should choose his special line and should learn everything which touches his chosen work. He should choose his work, and educate himself thoroughly in his work. He can not possibly learn all; he should learn what he can use.

It is said that the English university at Oxford has changed its teaching little in 200 years. That is perhaps not strange, but in progressive Kansas we should know better than to cram useless knowledge. We should rather try to keep up with progress, and should try to add to the progress of new ideas instead of carrying old things for all time.

The State of Kansas owes all of its children a simple, general education.

It should give also special education in agricultural lines, at the Agricultural College, because the prosperity of the State comes mainly from agriculture.

Much of the so-called higher education consists in learning or in trying to learn what is useless rubbish to the greater majority of Kansas people.

In this twentieth century our plans of educating agriculturists require the elimination of useless knowledge; leave the classic languages to those who use them; leave the higher mathematics to those who need them; select only the things which are likely to help and to better the agricultural worker. Such selection is not a matter of choice only. It is anecessity. "In future," said an eminent scientist, "education will be a matter of infinite labor," and that is true, for although "we were never before learning so fast, there never before was so much to learn."

In our judgment, the young man is well equipped for his life who has wisely chosen his special line, and who is well educated in his chosen line of work.

No one should call agriculture a narrow line of educational work. It comprises a multitude of lines of work. It has an army of students, who, as yet, "seeing, know not what they see." It is the basis of all the arts and of all the sciences. The prosperity of the world depends upon its progress. Those who aid its development benefit the community, the State, the country, the world.

What can be done by the State to improve the agriculturists who are to improve the agriculture which will prosper the State?

It is this: Select from the vast mass of scientific facts which now accumulate as never before, the practical facts which touch the lines of agricultural work. Teach these new and old scientific facts to 1,000 or 2,000 agricultural students, at the State Agricultural College. Improve the agriculturists by practical education. Let the Agricultural College teach agriculture as law schools teach law, as medical colleges teach medicine and surgery, as business colleges teach bookkeeping. There are colleges enough where drowsy students recite to sleepy professors the old-fashioned themes got up by men long dead, often wrong. Even the twentieth century will not get them out of the ancient rut. The religious teaching of this century is to make men better neighbors, better citizens. The educational teaching of this century is to make men more successful in their chosen line, to show how to accomplish more at less cost, and how to get better product. And after us the Golden Age.

Raising a Crop Without Rain.

J. M. MAHER.

It would seem from the various experiments and the results that the present downpour of rain is unnecessary, and at times it would seem that a deliverance from the wrath of the rainmaker would be as acceptable as a deliverance from the drouth would have been last season. I have carefully read the experience of the various methods of soil culture, the Campbell system included, and I have only words of praise for their efforts in this direction, only I want to give a few citations of what I believe is not only practical but should be enlarged upon by every farmer in this great corn belt west of the Mississippi River.

To begin with, I always have been an advocate of deep rooting of all kinds of plants or shrubbery. In other words, I believe in going down after the moisture instead of trying to draw it up. While I agree that the moisture can be brought to the surface and held there by the packing or granule process, this is in keeping with nature, as the soil is packed the action of heat from the sun draws the moisture up from below, but the packing or closing of the minute granules or cells permits the too rapid evaporation of moisture. This in itself commends this method. Take, for instance, a corn crop in need of rain. One field with the soil mellowed up by such a process will stand the ravages of hot winds for weeks, whereas a field not thoroughly pulverized and mellowed will wilt and dry up in half the time.

Now, right here I want to call attention to a few facts. While I agree with all systems of soil culture, I believe millions of dollars of wealth can be added to our country by careful attention to this matter of deep rooting. We Americans, as a rule, are accredited with being vigorous rooters! But if we farmers can root our crops a little deeper and thereby add a few millions to the wealth of our country it becomes our plain duty to begin to root at once! Of course, this will be a hard proposition for old-time rooters who have been accustomed to the old laws.

I have experimented both ways with corn and wheat, and I find it not only pays to plant corn deep, but also prepare your ground well and plant your winter wheat from five to six inches deep, and I will guarantee that unless the roots are destroyed by insects or other pests no loss will occur from hard freezing or lack of cover during the winter months. My corn, which is lister planted from eight to ten inches deep, never dries out. In 1895, the second dry season, my corn averaged forty bushels per acre, some of it going fifty bushels. During the dry season of 1901 my corn averaged fifty bushels per acre, some of it going sixty-five bushels two seasons of extreme drouth I attribute to the deep planting of the seed. I always list my corn from eight to ten inches deep. I always plow my corn



when the ground is moist. I never allow it to become so weedy that it has to be plowed after the corn starts to tassel, especially in a dry time.

I have had good success with growing winter and spring grain by deep planting. Grain of any kind when it is nearing maturity needs all the moisture it can get. But how often we have a continuous hot and dry spell just when the grain needs the opposite? If your corn or grain is deep rooted how much better it will stand the hot sun and dry winds, as compared with the shallow planted grain! Try this plan with your fall wheat and note the results. Get your ground in good shape; then with a press drill, put the seed into the ground from five to six inches deep. Of course, this will necessitate extra horse power. A good way to do if you have the extra horses, is to change your horses every three hours. You will find the work will go on better and the extra yield will pay you for the increased expense, not to speak of the chances of losing your crop by drouth you put aside.

A Great Kansas Farm.

The agriculturist who carefully cultivates forty or sixty or eighty acres and calls it a farm is likely to look upon a "quarter section"—the regulation homestead of 160 acres—as a large estate. An entire section (a mile square) he would doubtless regard as a tremendous area, and a half-dozen sections would seem like a whole province. What would such a man think of a farm on which from 100 to 150 men are employed; a farm whose furthest corner is seventeen miles from the farm house; a farm that requires three bookkeepers and stenographers to make a record of its activity.

That is the scale upon which M. M. Sherman conducts his farm in central Kansas. He has more than 40,000 acres. Every year he sells more than 2,500 fat beesves. If a man were to start to ride around his farm on horseback, following the fence line and riding fifty miles a day, he could not make its circuit in two days.

Mr. Sherman is now trying to devise a method of plowing by power by the use of two engines, one at either end of the field, propelling a cable between them, to which the plows may be attached. He believes this to be the best solution of the plowing by power problem, provided a gasoline engine can be made with sufficient weight to propel the plows and still not be too heavy for practical utility. In fact, every experiment which is made in the work of the farm is commensurate with the size of the farm and its crop. But nothing is unwieldy and the entire little State which the Sherman farm makes swings along with better system and with greater profit than commonwealths a century ago.—The World's Work.

Sure of Its Victim.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years with soothing balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition; to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

To anxious, prying thought,
And weary, fretting care,
The Highest yieldeth nought,
He giveth all to prayer.

—Paul Gerhardt.

Agricultural Matters.

The Sorghums as Forage Plants.

F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The sorghums have occupied a prominent place in the list of Kansas crops almost from the State's agricultural beginning...

In 1883 the area of sorghum for forage or grain was 53,771 acres, in 49 counties; in 1902, 540,855 acres, in the 105 counties of the State.

The following table shows the area of saccharine sorghums for forage or grain, and that of Kafir-corn, in Kansas, for each of the years given:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Saccharine Sorghums (Acres), Kafir-corn (Acres), and another column with values. Rows range from 1893 to 1902.

While these figures indicate their progress as competitors for popularity and disclose the large difference between their annual plantings, they by no means depreciate the value of the saccharine or disturb it in the ranks of the best-known forage plants in the world...

The statistics as returned to the State Board of Agriculture for 1902 show that Kafir-corn has gained in Kansas in the past year nearly 130,000 acres, or 21 per cent. Seventy-two counties report increases aggregating about 190,000 acres...

ghums are also less by 5,000 acres, but as Dickinson County is in the famous wheat-belt it is supposed that this area was devoted to wheat instead.

Saccharine sorghums for forage and grain have also made excellent progress in areas, and have now over a half-million acres devoted to their growing...

It is a significant and noteworthy fact that the prosperity of the past decade is contemporaneous with the recognition of alfalfa and Kafir-corn in the agricultural economy of Kansas...

Progress of Alfalfa-Growing in Kansas.

Alfalfa has been officially recognized in Kansas for an even dozen years, and during that time its popularity has steadily increased. Prior to 1890 it was not deemed of sufficient importance to be taken notice of in the statistics of the State Board of Agriculture.

Timothy has been alfalfa's leading competitor in area until this year, when the returns proclaim its field is 138,657 acres, or 30 per cent smaller than that devoted to alfalfa.

From 1891 to 1897, inclusive, Finney led all other counties in acreage; in 1898, Butler was first with 12,629 acres; in 1899, Jewell forged ahead with 14,260 acres, which position has been retained with an increased area each year since.

Alfalfa can be grown in any county in the State, and ninety-nine of the 105 report a greater or less area devoted to this wonderful plant. Eighty-four counties show a total gain of 142,504 acres; sixteen lose 3,153 acres, and five make no change from last year.

IT IS SOLVED The question that has most agitated the ginner 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...

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

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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.

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

cent; Butler, 5,982 acres, or 38.1 per cent; Marion, 5,087 acres, or 72.4 per cent; Norton, 4,950 acres, or 34 per cent; Decatur, 4,253 acres, or 70.7 per cent; Greenwood, 3,994 acres, or 48 per cent; Phillips, 3,979 acres, or 43.5 per cent; and Sedgwick, 3,097 acres, or 36.9 per cent.

The following table shows, according to their rank, the present leading fifteen counties in alfalfa in Kansas, with their alfalfa acreage in 1902, and also in 1901 and 1891:

Table with 5 columns: Counties, Acres. 1902, Acres. 1901, Acres. 1891. Lists counties like Jewell, Butler, Norton, etc.

Timothy and clover, as hay plants, have been long and favorably known in the agricultur of the United States, and occupy a high and well-earned place in the list of such, wherever grown, and alfalfa, their superior, is a rich acquisition to a region where it flourishes so abundantly.

Following is a table giving the acreage of alfalfa, clover and timothy, in Kansas, beginning with 1891 (the year alfalfa statistics were first gathered) and each year since, ending with 1902:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy. Shows acreage from 1891 to 1902.

This portrays with statistical accuracy, says Secretary Coburn, the steady rise of alfalfa in Kansas from comparative obscurity to the foremost rank of the State's tame grasses, and suggests the present relative esteem in which they are held by Kansans.

Panic-grass-Kafir-corn Smut.

The grass sent from Mr. I. H. Dix, of Pratt, Kansas, for identification is Panicum virgatum or Tall Smooth Panic-grass. It is a tall, leafy perennial grass, likely to be of considerable value for hay...

With regard to the inquiry of Mr.

Stavlund respecting smut in Kafir-corn and any danger to stock following their eating it, I will say that extended experiments in feeding corn smut which is intimately related to the sorghum smut which attacks cane, Kafir-corn, etc., fail to show any injurious results...

H. F. ROBERTS. Kansas Experiment Station.

Wants Plans for a Dairy Barn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am contemplating building a cow, or dairy barn, and am undecided as to what I want. Can you, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, give some plans and specifications?

J. P. WALKER. Cunningham, Kingman County.

If readers of the KANSAS FARMER will furnish drawings of their barns the publishers will have them engraved and will print them. Send also specifications.

Corn Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Why does seed corn brought from the North or East to this part of Kansas (southeast corner) soon produce an ear with such immense cob and shallow grain?

FRANK HOOVER. Columbus, Cherokee County.

Sorghum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since harvest we have been putting in cane with wheat drill, one bushel per acre, earliest being now seven feet high and very thick and heavy but not headed out.

DRYDEN BROS., Spring Creek, Chautauqua County.

WINTER WATER.

When the stock goes into winter quarters you will want to be sure of a reliable and constant supply of water. A bored well is the safest and surest.

W. M. Thompson Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

Horticulture.

Marketing Fruit.

GEO. T. POWELL, BEFORE THE NEW YORK FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A crop well grown is half sold. After a day of careful inspection of many orchards in Orleans County, it is evident that the business of growing fruit is not entirely well understood by many engaged in it. Here are two illustrations (the speaker here exhibiting two samples of apples taken from two different orchards in Orleans County). The apples from one orchard are excellent in size, clear in color, free from scab, and also from worms. Fully 70 per cent of the apples of that orchard will barrel No. 1, and they will be sought after at the highest market price. No trouble whatever to sell these. Another sample from another orchard nearby shows only half of the size; the apples are covered with scab, and 75 per cent will not be fit to put in barrels. What makes the difference? One grower has understood his business, the other has not.

Since being here, two topics have been very prominent in the discussion among farmers; one is the weather, the other apple scab. This is not the first time western New York has had so severe a visitation of the scab. In 1889 I came to Niagara County to discuss peach culture at a meeting somewhat similar to this, and on arrival was asked to change the subject to the cause for the great blight that had come over the apple orchards. An immense crop of apples had set, but in the early part of July the fruit had all fallen, and the foliage looked as though a killing frost had touched it. There were not apples enough on most farms to make an apple pie. (A voice from the audience—"There was not a barrel of apples in Niagara County that year.") The season had been very wet, like the present one, and as spraying was not then understood, or done, the crop was a total loss.

It will be highly important to grade apples properly this season. There will be a great temptation to run in a large quantity of these scabby apples, which will be a most serious mistake. In our home markets, a large number of No. 2 apples will be taken by the grocers and bakers' trade, but they should be packed and marked only as No. 2. This fruit will not do at all to ship to foreign markets. The English buyers are the most exacting, and will pay the highest price for fine fruit. We lost our once high reputation in the English markets for American cheese, by sending in a fraud in the form of filled cheese, and while the English consumer wants our fine apples, he will not touch our poor fruit, and we injure our reputation every year that scabby, poor fruit is sent over to the English or German markets.

We need to study the demands of different markets. London will pay the highest price for red apples of medium size. Liverpool will pay high prices for large apples like the King, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston, and Spy. The same is true in our home markets; and to realize the highest value, the shipper must understand what different markets most demand. Boston will pay the highest price for Fameuse, Gravenstein and McIntosh; New York for King, Jonathan and Rhode-Island Greening; Chicago for Hubbardston; and the Gilliflower will bring more money than any other variety in our southern cities.

In packing, use barrels for No. 2 stock; but for apples of fine quality use bushel boxes. Growers do not take sufficient pains to inform the consumer in regard to the special value of fine varieties. On every box of fine apples, like the Jonathan, Spitzenburg, Wagner, McIntosh, Sutton's Beauty, Bally Sweet and others, a printed label giving the fine quality of these different varieties in a brief description would be of great value in giving important information to consumers. The manufacturers of cereals understand this by putting descriptions on attractive packages showing the highly nutritive properties of the different cereal products offered for sale.

New York fruit-growers would reap great advantages by more of cooperation in selling. Every community should have its organization through which all fruit could be shipped, evenly and honestly graded and packed, sent out under a trademark that would be a guaranty of its quality. California is steadily reaching out to the markets of the world with her finely-graded and packed fruit, which does not compare in quality with that grown in the Eastern States, when given good culture.

The State Fruit Growers' Association has in it the possibility for doing great

good, in addition to its carefully made reports, the furnishing of chemicals and fertilizers and in organizing the selling interests of its members. Every fruit-grower in the State should join the association and help to make this possible. The apples and other fruits grown in New York are not equalled in point of high flavor by any other section of the United States, and it is only necessary for growers to use the best methods of culture that will produce the best, and the through a good business organization make it known, and push our fruits into the markets of the world.

Chinese Primroses.

MRS. H. M. WOODWARD, IN OHIO FARMER.

No better flowers can be found for continuous winter blooming than the several varieties of Chinese primroses. Their needs are not generally understood, most writers recommending them only for north windows or those which receive little sunlight, and often giving such complicated directions for their culture that amateurs fear to undertake it. I seldom raise the plants from seed, as they need careful attention during summer, when I do not want to be troubled with plants which must have close attention every day.

Late in August or early in September I go to a greenhouse and buy about twenty-five seedlings, which at that time have four or five small leaves. They cost but little, usually fifteen or twenty cents a dozen, and there is little trouble in potting them. Select four-inch pots, and prepare the soil by using rich garden soil with the addition of one-third sand, unless the soil is naturally quite sandy. This is absolutely necessary as the roots must be in perfectly drained soil or they will rot. When the plants are potted take wooden toothpicks, two or three for each plant, and place one end of each in the soil in such a way as to brace up the plant, holding it firmly in position. Otherwise the plants are liable to fall to one side and break off or become ill-shaped.

The crown of the plant must not be covered, and it is well to have the soil higher in the center of the pot than at the edges while the plants are small and tender, so that no water can stand around the crown of the plant. Prepare boxes the length of the windowsills, five inches wide and five inches deep, inside measure. They can be ornamented in any way desired, those with a narrow moulding around top and bottom and painted like the woodwork of the room looking very neat. In making the boxes the pieces should be as perfectly joined as possible to make them almost watertight. Fill them half full of sand and sink the pots into it for about half their depth. Keep the sand always moist and the plants will grow rapidly and be in bloom by the holidays.

The sand answers a two-fold purpose keeping the roots moist by contact, and the steam rising from the wet sand when the sun shines on it gives the plants the moist air of a greenhouse, which is so necessary to their successful culture.

Grown in this way the plants need not be repotted, the four-inch pots serving them nicely all through the first season. As to direct sunshine, which is usually forbidden for these plants, give them all the sunlight possible, but see that the sand never becomes dry, and in watering plants in full sunshine allow no water to touch either foliage or buds.

The plants are certain to bloom and when they begin will continue all through the winter and spring. It is often necessary to pick the buds from these plants in summer, in order to save their strength for another season's blooming. It is not necessary to purchase new plants each year, saving the strongest of the plants for another season. A weak plant will never pay for the labor spent on it, and should be discarded at once.

Old plants should be cared for in this way: After the weather becomes warm, set the boxes outside in a shaded place, watering about three times a week unless rain falls. Keep all buds picked off and in July take the plants from the pots, shaking all the soil from the roots. If any of the roots are black and unhealthy looking, prune them out with a very sharp knife.

Take five-inch pots and use the soil recommended above for seedlings, setting the plants deeper than they grew before, to prevent a leggy appearance. Use the toothpicks if necessary, removing them after the plants have become well established. Replace the pots in the boxes of sand, give good care during summer, let no buds form till Octo-



ber and the plants will begin to bloom in December.

Plants can often be used with good success for three years, but it is best to have a few new ones each year. There are three varieties, single, double and fern leaf, and they are in several colors, white, pale pink, deep pink, lilac and deep red. The fern-leaved variety is a beautiful plant with long, deeply cut leaves, and is handsome even when not in bloom. Some of the blossoms of all varieties will be fringed and ruffled, while a few will be plain, flat flowers that are not so handsome. These, however, usually make up the difference by profuse flowering, the rule applying here as elsewhere, that the more common flowers produce a greater number in their effort to perpetuate their species.

The Breeding of Apples.

PHILIP LUX, BEFORE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This is the time of year when the horticulturist who contemplates setting a new orchard should select, in his neighborhood or county, such individual trees as have special merits and should mark them as trees from which to cut scions when the proper time for cutting comes. Then with these scions he can either do his own grafting or have some reliable person graft for him. This method is in line with progressive scientific breeding as a foundation upon which to start an orchard. By following out this plan the apples will be ready for the market sooner than they would if the orchard were set at once from stock obtained from nurserymen. It also obviates the risk of their bearing no apples at all. An orchard of trees obtained in this manner, properly planted and cared for, would be a pleasure as well as a very profitable investment.

To substantiate the above I will refer to my experience of thirty-two years of apple-growing in Shawnee County, Kansas.

In 1869 I planted 50 yearling trees; in 1870, 550, and in 1872, 800, making an orchard of 1,400 trees. All of these were on similar ground and planted and cultivated alike by myself. The orchard was on what we now consider ideal orchard ground. The trees were noted for their beauty.

In the first lot were 10 Jonathans and a few Missouri Pippins, which bore ordinary apples but far from paying crops. In the second lot were 20 Jonathans, fine symmetrical trees, which never bore a bushel of marketable apples. On alternate years they bore a full crop, but the apples were small and irregular. In the third lot were 16 Jonathans, which every year bore from a medium to a full crop of fine No. 1 apples. There were also 30 Pippins, 5 of which failed to grow. There were only two years in which the remaining 25 trees bore apples large enough to go as No. 2, and never a barrel of No. 1. The following year I filled in the 5 missing trees and every year they bore fine apples, mostly No. 1. These were planted right among the other trees. Mr. Campbell, the nurseryman, of whom I bought the trees, told me afterwards that these 16 Jonathans and scions selected from his young and vigorous orchard, which was noted for its fine large fruit, while the others were from an older and poorer class of trees. There were also over 200 Wine-saps which made me money, some of them being excellent trees, others absolutely worthless. Across the road from this I have another orchard, ten to fourteen years old, in which about the same conditions exist.

I frequently pass two small orchards, one on either side of the road. For six years the one has had a good crop of apples almost every year, while the other has seldom borne anything at all. The conditions are in favor of the unproductive orchard.

This state of affairs exists all over our country. Now the question is, What is the matter? Have our nurserymen bred their commercial apples up by their method of getting scions from their nursery trimmings or anywhere, regardless of their merits, just so that they were true to name? No wonder Major Holsinger, in the last number of the Fruit Grower, makes the following statement: "I spent nearly thirty years

and nearly as many hundred dollars in experiments, and just learned that I don't know anything about orcharding."

Our berrymen, chickenmen and stockmen propagate from such stock only as have special merits. Is it not time that we should do the same? I am convinced that if apple raisers had selected scions from trees of special merit, and with proper care, there would be less disappointment now, and there would be no need of Major Holsinger's confession.

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The Home Circle.

A MADRIGAL.

On a fair spring morning
 Love rode down the lane,
 Youth and Joy and eager Hope
 Followed in his train;
 All the primroses looked up
 Such a sight to see—
 Leaning from her lattice high
 Mockingly sang she:
 "Love that's born at springtime
 Is too lightly won,
 It will pass like silver dew
 Neath the midday sun."

All in glowing summer
 Love went riding by,
 Not a single downy cloud
 Flecked the azure sky;
 Generous roses o'er his path
 Their sweet petals shed—
 Lingering on the terraced walk
 Wistfully she said:
 "Love that burns so fiercely
 May have life as brief,
 It will all be dead and cold
 Ere the falling leaf."

Late in golden autumn
 Love passed up the street,
 When the reapers' sickles flash
 Through the ripening wheat;
 Russet leaves about his way
 Fluttered in a cloud—
 Half she stayed, then turned aside
 With a gesture proud:
 "Love though late a-coming
 Might be swift to go,
 Flying as the swallows fly
 From the early snow!"

Through the shivering forest
 Swept the wintry blast,
 Thundering o'er the frost-bound roads
 Love came riding fast;
 Snowflakes froze upon his beard,
 Yonder lay the waste,
 As he paused before her door
 Like a man in haste:
 Swift she ran to meet him,
 "Love, forgive and stay,
 Never any more, dear Heart,
 Will I say thee nay!"
 —Christian Burke, in the Argosy.

Education in the Home.

BESSIE BOURNE, BEFORE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Man is influenced by his environments. He lives for himself in no respect. Material and social surroundings affect his well being, developing the gifts bestowed upon him by nature either for good or for evil. He can not acquire a fortune in a desert or even in a fruitful land if he lives alone, nor can he as an isolated human being ever attain great heights of moral excellence. Throw temptation in his way, surround him with the influences that require resistance and he who overcomes all obstacles and rises above them will show his strength of character, and will earn the respect of his fellow men. Take the red man from his home, place him in school, and he will soon take up the habit of the people with whom he associates. He is taught the ways of the white man. Let him return to his people after finishing his college education and usually he will go back to the blanket and the habits of his people. If by his efforts to improve he endeavors to apply higher education to the development of his race he will rise above the common level and pursue some useful occupation in life.

Where, you ask, does education begin? In the place we learn our first and most lasting impressions; the place we first begin to distinguish between right and wrong—the home. Ask the working man, the learned professor, or the ignorant child, ask the wanderer in foreign lands, and their answer is that home is a place ruled by love where the wife or mother is the central and most important figure.

The word home suggests love, rest, liberty and permanency. There begins the education by which all that is purest and best within us is developed into nobler and higher life.

In the beginning of history the home was scarcely more than a dwelling place, a small kingdom where the husband and father was the chief ruler, and all others served him even if at a great sacrifice. The Chinese home is one of the earliest of which we have any record. There the education was of the most rudimentary character, attention being given only to the teaching of politeness and obedience. This the mother taught them and as a reward often had to sacrifice her girls to please her husband.

Almost the same conditions existed in India and Persia, the mother being loved and respected by the children, yet the father was ruler. In the time of the Jews we find the home relations much elevated, the husband and wife being equal, were companions and co-help-ers in the education of their children. Although equal education was not permitted, yet the homes were far in advance of any others at that time, for no other race of people has given such careful home training to its children from the earliest times to the present.

Following the history of education in Egypt, Greece, and Rome, we find these countries in advance of China and In-

dia. There seems to have been a gradual realization of the importance of home education, though at no time is it very marked. In no case was the education complete, but special attention was given to some one phase, and the result was abnormal education along some lines, and ignorance along others.

It is less than a century since woman was admitted to the professions or any occupation except teaching, needle-work, keeping boarders, working in cotton mills, in book binderies, type-setting, and household services. But since the professions have been open to women more educational advantages have been furnished to prepare her for her duties; and in the home she has used this knowledge for herself and the training of the children given in her keeping, and home conditions have improved as broader education has been given her.

To-day only a very few professions are closed to women, and her ability to compete and cooperate with man increases her power and influence and proportionally increases her fitness to care for a home.

It can safely be said that very few of the present homes furnish the educational advantages and encouragements that they should in order to obtain the best results. Many parents are ignorant as regards books, others are mere book worms, but without experience, yet they attempt to make a home and to train up their children to be well-rounded men and women. Many have both book-learning and experience, and then from lack of principle make a failure.

Judging the future by the past and present may we not expect that future generations will advance the home education as it has advanced in the past.

In all societies, professions, or occupations there is a standard of requirement for men who would gain a certain amount of knowledge and pass an examination or fill important positions.

But in the fundamental, the highest, occupation, that of home-building and home education, there has never been any standard of acquirement. The most ignorant and poor are just as eligible as the rich and educated. If men and women could be taught the rudiments of home-building and pass examinations showing their ability or knowledge to care for and train children, and their need of possessing property to ensure education and other advantages, then would the general standard of our homes be raised, and the number of ignorant criminals, poor waifs, and beggars be decreased.

The horse is studied, sheltered, and fed with certain amounts and varieties of foods, given physical exercise every day, well-groomed, and given every possible attention that will make him more comfortable. Contrast these conditions with the conditions existing in many houses, for we can not call them homes, and we can but long for a higher enlightenment of the people that they may realize that human beings need more careful training than dumb beasts.

It is while the child is young that the mind is most receptive and most easily moulded, and early influences and surroundings lay in foundation of the future minds and habits.

It is an acknowledged fact that musicians are the most sensitive of people and readily respond to their inner feelings or emotions. Many times a violent passion may be quieted by a soft piece of music, or the softer emotions may be aroused and a more sympathetic nature will result.

The power of music is at no time so effective on the individual as during the early life. Then the child's mind is plastic, and impressions are easily made. Usually the first impressions a child receives he will carry through life. If more pains could be taken in the home to arouse right feelings the race would in time become more sympathetic and more interested in the success and happiness of all.

Many professional and society men leave the care of their children entirely to the mother, thus overburdening her, and she becomes cross and peevish, and not a fit teacher for the child. Many society parents leave the entire care of their children to some disinterested person, while they enjoy themselves, satisfied in knowing that their children are simply clothed and fed. No matter how faithful a nurse may be, she can not have the same interest in the child that the faithful parent does, and in very few cases are ideal results obtained.

The parents who cooperate in the education of their children, training them intellectually, morally, and physically, aiding them to form good habits while young, will be more satisfied with the result. Then the home will become ideal and beloved by the child. Children

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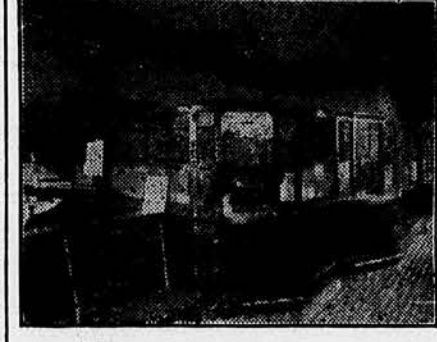
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are naturally imitative, and thinking the parents are perfect, pattern after them. Thus the child is a living commentary upon its parents as well as a good copy of them. The child readily discerns any discrepancy between the parents' teaching and example, between their professions and actions. To give children good advice and a bad example is but beckoning them one way while you deliberately take them by the hand and lead them in the opposite direction.

Love is the basis of all good homes, and through it much may be accomplished. Without love there is no home—a mere dwelling place.

As the mother studies each individual nature and characteristic of the little life entering that home, more care will be taken to refrain from the unkind and sharp reproving word which checks and withers the tenderest blossom of the dearest love as the delicate leaves of the vine are withered by the frost. The caress and sympathy they crave no matter in what station of life, will be more freely bestowed, and the child early forms the habit of confiding in its parents, and will so continue to do just as long as the parents are free and sympathetic in return. Destroy this fellowship and the child will go to a friend for counsel instead of the father or mother.

Some parents complain because their children do not confide in them, but do the parents first confide in the child? Do they place their trust in the child, and teach him to be true to that trust? The natural tendency of human beings is to give what they receive, and unless the child first receives how can he give?

Love is as necessary to the majority of children as the air they breathe, and if the parents' caress is denied them they will seek it elsewhere or perhaps grow hard and cruel.

The child likes amusement and enjoyment, and if slight suggestions are made, will follow them, drawing upon his own resources, thus aiding in the development of all his faculties.

Many a parent thinks that when the child enters the public school his work is at an end. Soon that same parent will see his mistake, and realize that

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he can do much to aid the teacher in the education, as well as in controlling the morals of that child. If the parents fail to educate the children to grapple with the problems of life, assuming all responsibility for them and shielding them from every care, they will not know how to do for themselves, and will become weaklings or worse.

If sons and daughters are taught that domestic happiness depends upon the moral, intellectual, and physical development as exemplified in our home life, they will invariably become good husbands and wives to bless and delight other homes, thus in turn sending the sunlight on its way to bless those that come after them.

Possibly the ideal standard of home will never be reached; but the tendency will be to create more perfect homes, and when woman realizes that she must lead in the work of home-building and home-education, and strive harder for the ideal home, then will the earthly home be the best representative of our Heavenly rest.



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 is different from other separators—half the labor to turn—one-tenth the parts to clean. You may have a free trial of it. Catalogue No. 165 free.
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In the Dairy.

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

The "Milk Thief."

G. W. R., Baldwin, Kansas, sends a letter that reads as follows: "I was requested to write and ask your opinion of the tube tester. They are using it at our creamery and it has not given good satisfaction to the patrons, the test is lower than ever."

By the tube tester our correspondent doubtless refers to the "milk thief."

This is a long narrow tube that is let down into the milk and if not lowered too rapidly takes a column of milk from top to bottom. The length of the column varies with quantity of milk in the weigh-can. Where this thief is let down slowly, so the milk can run into the opening in the bottom as fast as it descends it is no doubt an accurate—if not the most accurate—method that we have for sampling milk. If, on the other hand, the milk is allowed to stand in the weigh-can for any length of time and the cream rises to the top, care should be taken not to allow the tube to go faster than the milk and cream will flow into the tube; otherwise the tube will have a tendency to fill from the bottom of the weigh-can where the milk contains less butter-fat. This latter condition is not met with when the sample is taken immediately after the milk is placed into the weigh-can. We have found from a number of tests that the milk just after it is placed into the weigh-can has the fat evenly distributed. D. H. O.

Creamery Promoters.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

The writer had occasion to visit a community the past week where the farmers were buying experience at the rate of \$100.00 per share in a stock creamery company. There was considerable dissatisfaction manifested with the deal. Some were fearful that the machinery and plant in general were not what they were represented to be. That is, they were afraid that inferior and second-hand goods had been sold them at the price of the best. Others were afraid that outside competition would be so great that they would be forced to operate at a loss in order to do business at all; while others could not see where there were cows enough in the community to support a creamery on a paying basis.

The strangest thing to us is that all these misgivings were after-thoughts, and did not begin to assume shape until the building was completed and the company doing the building called for a closing of their contract.

The creamery promoter has been among these people and showed to some of them in glowing terms how a creamery had been the center around which the whole revolved in hundreds of places they named, and that the one sure road to success in that particular community lay in their building a creamery. A few of the best business men of the town were interested and took stock. Their names meant, to scores who saw them signed to the contract, that everything was all right, and some fifty farmers and merchants subscribed. Another strange thing is that many of those signers did not know or realize what they were signing until they realized that \$100.00 was due to some one who put up their creamery. Then came the time of meditation and the misgivings referred to above.

How far were these misgivings true? In this particular plant mentioned, the building company had given the farmers their money's worth. A good building equipped with the very best machinery was on the ground, and the price asked for the outfit was not exorbitant.

This removes the first doubt. Foolish men who would subscribe \$5000.00 for a building and not one of them competent to judge whether their machinery was as represented or not. The next doubt is that of outside competition. Before the first name was signed to a contract for the building this matter should have been carefully weighed. The large creamery companies publish broadcast what they will pay for butter-

fat on track at shipping station. They also publish quotations on butter that all interested could obtain if they chose. The wiser thing for men, investing in such enterprise, would have been to determine if this margin between quotations was sufficient to operate a small creamery. The last doubt mentioned should have been the very first thing considered. The whole success or failure of a plant depends first of all on the number of cows which will furnish milk, no matter how good the machinery or how free from outside competition a creamery can not run without milk. On the amount of milk received will depend largely the amount of margin required, as mentioned above. The larger the run of milk the less per pound will it cost to operate the plant.

The sin the creamery promoter will have to answer for is the going into territory with too few cows and persuading the farmers to build a creamery. When the creamery is built and settled for, the promoter's interest is done.

The creamery, in the opinion of the writer, will make more money year by year for the farmer than anything else in which he can interest himself. It will be better for the farmer in the thinly-settled districts to let some one else build the creamery or skimming station, who can work along until sufficient interest is worked up to make it a success. In the meantime the farmer has at his railroad station a ready market for his cream at highest prices on track. These prices are based on some standard market, and he sells his butter-fat as he does his corn and his wheat.

We urge the Kansas farmer to go into the dairy business, but let creamery promoters alone until he gets sufficient knowledge of the business to settle the above questions for himself, and we suggest that he write to the Dairy Department of the College, Manhattan, Kansas, for information before investing.

Results of Education.

O. H. BARNHILL, IN WALLACE'S FARMER.

W. L. Sherman, of Ingham County, Michigan, hired a young man who had graduated from an agricultural college, and the results were so wonderful and far-reaching that our farm college could well afford to print it in pamphlet form and send it into every farm home in the United States. We need to be awakened to the value of an agricultural education, and what it will accomplish for us and our children. Few of us have an adequate conception of the possibilities along this line. But listen to Mr. Sherman's story:

"For two years I had a hired man who had graduated from our agricultural college. Some of my neighbors called me a fool for paying the wages he demanded, but I never made a better investment. His knowledge was my lemon and I squeezed it. I bought some books on farm chemistry, botany, surveying, and horticulture, and took practical lessons from my hired help in these studies.

"My hired man honored his profession. In a few weeks my boy, lately indifferent to farm work, tagged around at his heels and begged to help him. My girl trailed after us with her botany. I stood speechless one summer day while she told me what Ruskin said about the clouds. Her fingers were in a book that had the hired man's name on the fly-leaf. I looked through it and showed it to my wife. She said if such culture was agriculture she was glad her daughter was finding it out.

"That summer we began on insect pests by studying entomology. My children went wild with enthusiasm, collecting specimens under the hired man's directions. Because he was watching for a certain moth, Will refused to go with some other boys to the circus, though a year ago he came near running away to join a circus company. In his threat to do so he quoted the frequent utterance of a neighbor, 'A farmer's life is a dog's life.' The life of my educated hired man, by its very contrast with a dog's life had saved my boy.

"Before summer was over our children knew the birds, their ways and haunts, from the bobolink to the owl. By October they had set themselves to protect quails and partridges. Agricultural science had taught them that most birds are farmers' friends.

Chronic Constipation Cured.

The most important discovery of recent years is the positive remedy for constipation. Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Cure guaranteed. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Druggists, 10c.

"In the second year of our farm education the children gave breathless descriptions of wild flowers, ferns, and lovely dogwood white with blossoms. They were amazed with the beauty of forest tree flowers. 'Father, did you know the trees in the woods have flowers? Why did you never tell us? See the lovely red and green satin of the hickory buds, ever so much prettier than tulips.'

"I was ashamed to confess that I had never considered the lilies of the trees, how they grow. My girl had become a lover of trees. She made me promise not to destroy her fairyland, the wood-lot, by felling the maples, as I had intended.

"The chemistry of foods improved our diet and lessened the work of the kitchen. In connection with some advice from the family physician, I substituted the glass of milk for the glass of cider.

"I had tried to forecast the weather by the barometer, but concluded that that instrument was too mercurial to be reliable. But Mr. Smith seemed to understand its changes sufficiently to keep our hay out of the way of long storms. His observations and mine were another example of the difference between educated and uneducated eyes.

"No new buildings were put up but under Mr. Smith's directions. I fixed over our barns and sheds until dryness, ventilation and convenience for cleaning were as good as in costly structures. One result of these improvements was that my boy willingly and easily did the work about the stables and poultry yard which he formerly shirked. In harvest-time when the work was pushing, my wife and daughter took pleasure in doing chores, which had been impossible under old conditions.

"My farm was saved; that was much. My boy was saved; that was more. The farm had become more attractive than the circus or the city. After Mr. Smith went away the boy worked on the farm

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and with his books to prepare for a course in the agricultural college, from which he graduated three years later."

Does not Mr. Sherman's remarkable experience suggest the solution of that vexing problem, How to keep the boys on the farm? I think it does. Long live the farm college! May it receive the support which its importance merits.

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

22 1-2 Cents Per Pound

For Butter Fat

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

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY

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"Pioneers of the Farm Separator System."

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding for Eggs.

Feeding for eggs is a very serious matter for a good many people and a very important one for all poultry-breeders. That some of the formulas for rations for laying hens are ridiculous all experienced poultrymen know but no one ever hit at these complicated mixtures as well as did J. H. Davis in the Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star for June. It is so good that we reprint it in full:

Judge Limestone Wheeler delivered an address before the Possum Creek Poultry Club last week on feeding for eggs. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I believe in feedin' fo' eggs, I dose. I kain't say dat I gits de eggs, at de same time we jes' got ter feed fo' dem on de mos' scientificust plan dat we kin elucidate widin de scope ob our comprehension and jurisdiction.

"De grate lights ob de poultry fraternity am feedin' fo' eggs twelve months in de year. Eggs am what you all want most worst, an' eggs we am gwine to git by fair er fowl methods. Ef de members ob dis Club read de science articles on feedin', elucidated an' illustrated wid facts an' a good many columns ob figgers in de leadin' papers, dey mus' conclude dat de egg question am de paramount issue. (Cries of dat's so; dat's so.)

"Now git out yeu' note books an' pencils an' take down dis formula dat I has formulate wid long study an' prayer. I ain't gwine to say dat hit am a sure cure like de patent med'cines dat's drivin' de doctors out ob practice an' banishin' disease from de face ob de yearth. No, I ain't dat sure ob hit. But we got to do de feedin', an' we want hit to go down to posterity dat de Possum Creek Poultry Club feed de mos' scientificust ration on de globe. (Great sensation.) Now heah am de ration for a hundred hens:

"Sebenteen poun's ob porterhouse steak.

"Eight poun's ob proteen.

"Nine poun's ob kian pepper.

"Six poun's ob glycerine.

"Twenty-six poun'h ob hydrogeen.

"Four an' a half poun's ob oat-meal.

"Ten poun's ob hominy.

"Six livers from white hogs.

"Two poun's ob salt.

"Nineteen poun's ob white beans.

"Three gallons ob mince meat.

"Fifty poun's ob ister shells."

"Put de gredients in a kettle on a fire made wid pine knots, an' when hit biles stir in three gallon ob carbo-hydrates, two quarts ob ash mineral an' enough carbo-hydrates an' albuminoids to fill de pot. Bile twell done, an' feed a quart to each hen at half-past nine in de mawmin', prezactly, an' if you all doan' git eggs, we gwine to speriment wid anudder mash.

"I hain't tried dis new feed. I done give hit to you all to speriment wid. We's got to speriment if we kill de chickens. All de great re-foms in de wo'ld hab come up wid sperimentin'. If dis new ration I hab gud yo' doan' kill de chickens, and dey lays lots ob eggs, de Club kin git a patent an' make nuff money to buy a piano an' a big lookin'-glass fo' de hall, and a new suit ob clothes for ebery member ob de Possum Creek Poultry Club. (Loud applause, shaking hands and general good feeling.)

"De progress ob de times am fo' mo' eggs, bigger eggs, better eggs, higher priced eggs, an' de feed dat does de bus'ness am gwine ter rake in de 'preciated dollars by de wagon-load. I hab named de feed mentioned, de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Ration,' an' if hit doan' will de chickens, we gwine ter build a ten-story factory an' sen' de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' to all pa'ts ob de wo'ld. Uncle Rastus, de President ob dis Club, who will be back nex' week from a tour ob Europe, will be de advertisin' agent, an' we expect to spen' forty-two millions de fust year advertisin' de 'Rations.'

"Der will be no trust connected wid dis factory an' dis feed. Spot cash am de terms. I know dey am big talk 'bout trusts, but we ain't doin' dat kine er bizzness. Dat will catch de crowd. All de leadin' papers dat am agin crusts will point dar fingers at de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' an' say rat's de chicken feed fo' yo'—everyfing C. O. D. No trust dar.

"In conclusion I ask all de honorable members ob dis Club to speriment wid de 'Rations' at the airliest convenience and gib in de results on two page ob foolscap paper, statin' how many chickens stood de test, how many eggs dey laid, de size an' color ob de eggs, an' de gin'ral infrequency dat de 'Rations' was 'ministered. Ef some ob yo' filks

could sen' in testimonials dat de 'Magnetic Rations' make yo' chickens lay two eggs ebery day, an' dat it am a sure cure fo' roop, measles, cholera, limber-legs, piles, warts, pip, freckles and so forth, yo' all gits ten dollars apeace for de testimonials, 'sides a wo'kin' interest in de fact'ry. We wants mo' eggs an' must hab dem. But, we wants to boom de 'Magnetic Rations' weder de hen lays er not. Ef de hen doan' lay de 'Rations' am not ter blame. An' dey'll sell all de same."

A Way to Fight Lice.

Perhaps to the efforts of the lice should be attributed most of the failures in poultry keeping, write a correspondent in The Poultry Advocate. Therefore, any remedy that will prevent or destroy lice should be kindly considered by poultrymen, and, as in most other things, a preventive is better than a remedy, we want to present a plan that we have operated for several years and have been highly pleased with it. Since introducing it we have had but little trouble with lice. Being situated so that we could procure all the small poles that we desired, being cheaper than sawed lumber, we used the poles, but sawed lumber doubtless would do as well.

Four our house, 12 by 20, we procure four poles eight feet long and about two inches in diameter, and twelve smaller poles sixteen feet long. Two feet from each end of the small poles we drive an eight-penny nail, so that it may be driven half an inch or more into the supporting pole upon which it rests, so that it will not be shoved out of place by the fowls. Now we take a loop of wire, say No. 10 or 12 size, and with it suspend each end of our eight-foot poles, placing them twelve feet apart—that is, two at a time. You see, we have two sets of each kind of poles, suspended by the wires to the roof at an elevation of about three feet from the ground. We now lay on six of our small poles and space evenly on the suspended poles and we find that our nall comes at the unsuspended pole; so we drive it in so as to hold the roosting pole in its place. Our roosting nest now hangs two feet all around from the walls of the building and three feet from the ground on a level so that we are not bothered with fowls crowding for the higher places. It swings a little, but after the fowls become used to it they seem to enjoy the swinging. I suppose it reminds them of the swinging limb upon which their ancient ancestors took their repose.

We have two sets of poles, and during the lice season we change our poles about every week, but not so often in colder weather, in fact, hardly necessary at all in the winter season. When we change we throw the poles some distance from the house and then place the others in the roost nest. Occasionally we go over the others, the ones thrown out, with a little lime whitewash, to which a little carbolic acid has been added. About once a year—in the spring season—we give the walls a dose of lime spray with a common hand sprayer. By the above process we keep our fowls and have the minimum amount of work, and our fowls are healthy and pay well for their keep. We don't think it possible to keep fowls in large flocks entirely free from lice without more fussing and work than the fowls would appreciate and pay for.

Good Care Pays.

It is now time to separate the chicks, whether hatched for winter layers or for market. But really they should be kept in separate flocks according to their ages, as soon as they are taken from the old hen, or if brooder raised as soon as they are strong and lively. This plan is necessary in order to get the best growth for each chick. For with the brood all running together, all about of a size, no one chick is likely to get more than its share of the food,

Thousands are Asking Our Secret.

They want to know why we have succeeded. The story is soon told. We have been honest and fair with our patrons—in test, service and price. Our price is based on the New York market—the highest and safest in the country. We pay two and one-half cents below that market for butter-fat, less the actual cost for fuel, labor and supplies for the skimming stations. We pay three and one-half cents less than that market for butter-fat in hand-separator cream delivered at our stations. The extra cent pays for sampling, testing, weighing and shipping. We pay two and one-half cents less than that market, net, for cream shipped to us direct in quantities which will warrent, we furnishing everything necessary for shipment.

Our Business is all in Sight.

We have nothing to conceal. Patrons are welcome to come and see their milk and cream tested. The more people know about our methods and prices the better satisfied they are. Once our patron, always our friend. It pays to be fair. The whole State is feeling the effects of our labors for the dairy industry in Kansas. Every farmer who deals with us is helpuig to make Kansas a better place to live in.

Cleanliness is Next to Godliness.

But in the dairy business it is more—it is money in your pocket. Cleanliness means good, sweet, fine-flavored cream, high-grade butter, and the top prices. Poor cream will not make good butter, and poor butter takes its chances in the market. Remember this, you who are neglecting your separators and milking utensils and are bringing in poor cream. This company has been fighting dirt and microbes ever since its organization. Help us to make Kansas butter the best in the world. Bring or ship us your cream. Write us or see our operators.

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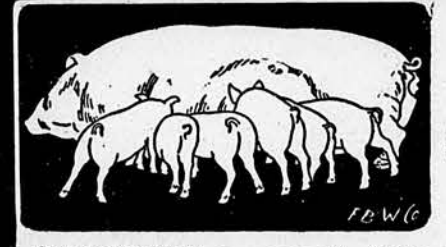
A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

say that the Leghorns alone will do this, for we had others do just as well. We only want to impress the fact that it pays to invest in something nice, give them every attention possible and then enjoy the results.

In all the vocations of life there is nothing gained without more or less labor. But for the farmer we claim there is more clear money made from a flock of pure-bred fowls than from any one other investment with so small a capital at stake.—Mrs. A. Krutsinger, in National Stockman and Farmer.

True Philanthropy.

Mrs. K. H. Fretter, Detroit, Mich., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods, a sample of the remedy that cured her.



They Don't Get the Cholera.

By using our powerful disinfectant to kill lice and keep the skin clean and healthy, destroy disease germs and make the pens and yards sanitary, the chances are ten to one your hogs will escape contagion. Use the ounce of prevention, save the pound of cure.

If you have not read this in time and signs of cholera have appeared, divide the herd and arrest its progress. You can do it. No need to fail. What shall you use? The U. S. Government Experiment Stations use

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Great live stock expositions use it, experienced hog raisers everywhere use it. They all say it does the work. Their experience ought to count for something. Hadn't you better be guided by it? It may mean nothing less than saving your entire herd of hogs.

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Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send for copies of booklets, "Piggie's Troubles," and "Veterinary Advisor." They are free.

Iowa's Greatest State Fair.

(Continued from page 898.)

Moore, Cameron, Mo.; John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn. Bull, 3 years or over—First, W. B. Barney & Co.; second, John B. Irwin; third, M. E. Moore. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, W. B. Barney & Co.; second, John B. Irwin. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, John B. Irwin; second, W. B. Barney & Co.; third, M. E. Moore. Bull calf under 1 year—First and fifth, W. B. Barney & Co.; second and third, John B. Irwin; fourth, M. E. Moore. Cow, 3 years or over—First and third, W. B. Barney & Co.; second and fifth, M. E. Moore; fourth, John B. Irwin. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First and third, John B. Irwin; second and fifth, M. E. Moore; fourth, W. B. Barney & Co. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First and third, John B. Irwin; second, M. E. Moore; fourth, W. B. Barney & Co. Heifer calf under 1 year—First and fifth, W. B. Barney; second, third, and fourth, John B. Irwin. Exhibitors' herd—First and fourth, W. B. Barney & Co.; second, John B. Irwin; third, M. E. Moore. Get of sire—First and fourth, John B. Irwin; second, M. E. Moore; third and fifth, W. B. Barney & Co. Produce of cow—First, John B. Irwin; second, M. E. Moore. Sweepstakes bull, any age—W. B. Barney & Co. Sweepstakes cow, any age—W. B. Barney & Co.

JERSEY EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo.; W. L. Hunter, Lincoln, Neb.; Nora Baldwin, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; J. E. Robbins, Greenburg, Ind. Bull, 3 years or over—First and fourth, J. E. Robbins; second and third, W. L. Hunter & Smith. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, J. E. Robbins; second, Rolla Oliver; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith; fourth, Nora Baldwin. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, J. E. Robbins; second, Rolla Oliver; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith. Bull calf under 1 year—First and second, J. E. Robbins; third and fourth, W. L. Hunter & Smith. Cow, 3 years or over—First, J. E. Robbins; second, fourth, and fifth, Rolla Oliver; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith. Cow, 2 years and under 3—First, J. E. Robbins; second, Rolla Oliver; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith; fifth, Nora Baldwin. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First and third, J. E. Robbins; second, Rolla Oliver; fourth and fifth, Nora Baldwin. Heifer calf under 1 year—First, W. L. Hunter & Smith; second and fourth, J. E. Robbins; third, Rolla Oliver; fifth, Nora Baldwin. Exhibitors' herd—First, J. E. Robbins; second, Rolla Oliver; third and fifth, W. L. Hunter & Smith; sixth, Nora Baldwin. Breeders' young herd—First, J. E. Robbins; second, W. L. Hunter & Smith. Get of sire—First, Rolla Oliver; second, J. E. Robbins; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith; fourth, Nora Baldwin. Produce of cow—First and fourth, Rolla Oliver; second, J. E. Robbins; third, W. L. Hunter & Smith; fifth, Nora Baldwin. Sweepstakes bull—J. E. Robbins. Sweepstakes cow—J. E. Robbins.

FAT STOCK PRIZE-TAKERS.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.; second, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; third, Wm. Smiley, Malcom, Iowa. Prince Edward, the first prize winner, is a Hereford and was a champion steer at the International Stock Show in Chicago last year. In this class, the Iowa class winners were: A. C. Binnie, Wm. Smiley, and W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in the order named. Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. P. Henry; second, A. C. Binnie; third, Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa. Iowa class—First, A. C. Binnie; second, Silas Igo; third, T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa. The winner in the Iowa class is a handsome Polled Angus. Steer, spayed or martin heifer, not over 36 months—First, Geo. E. Williamson, Jackson, Minn.; second, A. C. Binnie; third and fifth, Geo. P. Henry; fourth, Wm. Smiley; sixth, W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa. The winners in the Iowa class are A. C. Binnie, Wm. Smiley, and W. J. Miller in the order named. Group of three head steers, not over 36 months—First, Geo. P. Henry; second, A. C. Binnie; third, Wm. Smiley. Sweepstakes steer—Geo. P. Henry.

GRAND BEEF HERD.

Best breeding herd of thoroughbred cattle of any distinct breed, consisting of one bull, 2 years or over; one cow, 3 years; one heifer, 2 years and under 3; one heifer, 1 year and under 2; one heifer, under 1 year, belonging to one individual or firm.

EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

Shorthorns, G. M. Casey, Clinton Mo. Herefords: J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo. J. C. Adams, Mowequa, Ill. Angus: C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill. Galloways: E. H. White, Estherville, Iowa. As placed by the judge the herds stood as follows: First, G. M. Casey, Shorthorns; second, J. A. Funkhouser, Herefords; third, C. H. Gardner, Aberdeen-Angus; fourth, E. H. White, Galloways; fifth, J. C. Adams, Herefords. This was one of the grandest exhibits ever made on this continent and is notable as being the first one in which the Galloway breed has been shown. While the

Shorthorns were given first place it must be remembered that the prize was won by an already famous herd; that it was won in the very center of the Shorthorn breeding district, and that it was won by but a narrow margin. Any breeder who showed in this ring has much to be proud of.

GRAND DAIRY HERD.

Best breeding herd of thoroughbred cattle of any distinct breed or age, consisting of one male and four females belonging to one individual or firm.

EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

The winner in the grand dairy herd contest was the herd owned by J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind. Ryan's Master of the Ring was declared champion of Iowa over the other Iowa male prize-winners in a separate contest. Similarly, Christmas Gift, owned by A. Alexander, Morning Sun, Iowa, was declared the champion female of the State.

HOG DEPARTMENT.

The hog department, like the cattle, was crowded to overflowing. The exhibits were so numerous and large that it was necessary to give over to the exhibitors of Chester Whites and a few Poland-Chinas the pen reserved for the judges' use in awarding premiums. There were 103 separate exhibits, and a total of 1,711 hogs, divided as follows: Poland-Chinas, 777; Duroc-Jerseys, 403; Chester Whites, 366; Berkshires, 165. The exhibits came from all over Iowa and the adjoining States, and were said to include a finer lot of swine than was on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair for a number of years, if indeed it has ever excelled. This is particularly true in regard to the high standard of breeding, in the opinion of the judges. Prof. F. R. Marshall, Ames, and John Harcourt, New Augusta, Ind., judged the swine, to the manifest satisfaction of the exhibitors.

POLAND-CHINA EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

E. Alphonso, Sigourney, Iowa; H. A. Willard, Grundy Center, Iowa; M. W. Bate-man, Monoc, Iowa; J. W. Blackford, Hills-boro, Iowa; Marsh Black, Knoxville, Iowa; E. C. Blauer, Mt. Airy, Iowa; E. P. Crane, Monroe, Iowa; C. H. Drake, Birmingham, Iowa; W. L. Clark, Jessup, Iowa; G. L. Dorothy, Blakesburg, Iowa; H. S. Clark, Logan, Iowa; T. R. Fenton, Marcus, Iowa; L. A. Clark, Winfield, Iowa; H. L. Felter, Washta, Iowa; S. P. Chiles, North English, Iowa; W. S. Hart, Panorama, Iowa; J. M. Cox, Harlan, Iowa; Wm. Kirk, Logan, Iowa; John Francis & Sons, New Lenox, Ill.; John H. Gibbons, North English, Iowa; W. R. Hakes, Williamsburg, Iowa; T. J. Harris, West Liberty, Iowa; W. E. Heyl, Washington, Ill.; J. G. Masadam, Pella, Iowa; Harvey Johnson, Logan, Iowa; Chas. Merz, Sigourney, Iowa; F. D. Ken-worthy, Avon, Iowa; J. A. Mason, Clark-son, Iowa; A. J. Lytle, Oskaloosa, Iowa; E. M. Metzger, Pella, Iowa; P. B. Lake, Muscatine, Iowa; B. L. Maxwell, LaPorte City, Iowa; P. O'Shea, Cascade, Iowa; W. M. Robe, Jessup, Iowa; Wm. Pedrick & Son, Ottumwa, Iowa; Geo. D. Persons, Panorama, Iowa; M. I. Shaw, Monroe, Iowa; M. W. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.; E. A. Seaba, Sigourney, Iowa; W. G. Stevenson, Knoxville, Iowa; Strater Bros., Monroe, Iowa; Tom Stevenson, Norwood, Iowa; W. Z. Swallow, Booneville, Iowa; Watson B. Turner, Maxwell, Iowa; H. G. Thornburg, Linden, Iowa; Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.; Wm. Wynn, Knoxville, Iowa; J. E. Wilson, Herndon, Iowa; J. H. Watson, Madrid, Iowa; Willard Zeller, Bagley, Iowa. Boar, 2 years and over—First, M. W. Reed; second, T. J. Harris; third, P. O'Shea. Boar, 1 year and under 2—First and third, Winn & Mastin; second, B. L. Maxwell. Boar, 1 year and under—First, Winn & Mastin; second, C. H. Swinney; third, T. J. Harris. Boar, 6 months and under—First, T. J. Harris; second, Strader Bros.; third, Har-vey Johnson. Sow, 2 years and over—First and third, M. W. Reed; second, T. J. Harris. Sow, 1 year and under 2—First, second, and third, Winn & Mastin. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—First and second, S. P. Chiles; third, Winn & Mastin. Sow, under 6 months—First, T. J. Harris; second, E. M. Metzger; third, E. G. Pace. Herd, boar and three sows over 1 year—First and second, Winn & Mastin; third, M. W. Reed. Same, bred by exhibitor—First, second, and third, Winn & Mastin. Same, under 1 year—First, S. P. Chiles; second, Winn & Mastin; third, Thos. Stevenson. Four swine, get of one boar—First, Winn & Mastin; second, S. P. Chiles; third, Thos. Stevenson. Four swine, produce of one sow—First, T. J. Harris; second, E. M. Metzger; third, E. G. Pace. Sweepstakes boar, any age—Winn & Mastin. Sweepstakes boar, any age, bred by exhibitor—Winn & Mastin. Sweepstakes sow, any age—Winn & Mastin. Sweepstakes sow, any age, bred by exhibitor—Winn & Mastin.

DUROC-JERSEY EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

H. S. Allen, Russell, Iowa; W. L. Bon-nett, Birmingham, Iowa; Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.; L. P. & C. M. Carr, Birmingham, Iowa; Wm. Fraker, Newton, Iowa; Ray Griffith, West Liberty, Iowa; J. W. Greenfield, New London, Iowa;

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BERKSHIRE EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS.

C. F. Cassady & Son, Denison, Iowa; J. H. Dehner, Cascade, Iowa; W. F. Dietrich, Menlo, Iowa; Wm. Hesseltine, Coppock, Iowa; F. H. Houghton, Albion, Iowa; W. O. Knapp, Monteth, Iowa; J. A. Loughbridge, Delta, Iowa; B. B. Leonard, Holstein, Iowa; E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa; T. W. Miller, Menlo, Iowa; W. D. McTavish, Coggon, Iowa; Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Thos. Teal & Son, Utica, Iowa.

HORSE DEPARTMENT. CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years and over—First, J. E. Miller. ENGLISH SHIRES. Stallion, 4 years and over—First and second, Truman Bros.; third, Finch Bros.

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MORGANS.

Stallion, 4 years and over—First and third, J. C. Brunk; second, J. J. Lyons. Stallion, over 2 years and under 2—First, J. C. Brunk; second, J. J. Lyons.

AMERICAN COACH.

Stallion, 4 years and over—First, R. S. Ross; second, Peak & Son; third, J. C. Brunk. Stallion, over 3 years and under 4—First, R. S. Ross; second, J. J. Manbeck; no third.

ENGLISH COACH BREEDS—CLEVELAND BAY AND HACKNEY. Stallion, 4 years and over—First, Truman Bros.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jack, 4 years and over—First, G. M. Scott; second, A. Dutton & Son; third, McLaughlin Bros.

NOTABLE HORSE EXHIBITS.

The draft-horse display was the best made for many years, being notably strong in the Shire and Percheron classes. While the display was large in numbers, the individual excellence of the animals shown was superior to previous exhibitions.

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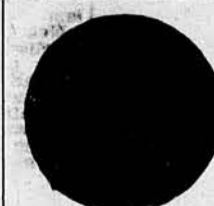
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FINCH BROS. EXHIBIT. Finch Bros., Verona, Ill., showed nineteen head of English Shire horses, on which they won eighteen prizes.

IOWA STATE FAIR NOTES. Winn & Mastin, of Mastin, Kans., were the largest exhibitors of Poland-Chinas, entering in every class and capturing many first and second premiums, besides sweepstakes on boar of any age, boar bred by exhibitor, sow of any age and sow bred by exhibitor.

Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association.

President, Wm. Bommer, Marietta. Vice President, Wm. Acker, Vermillion. Secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion. Treasurer, F. J. Faulkner, Cottage Hill.



Directors: The President, the Secretary, Fred Cottrell, Irving; Chas. Drennan, I. D. Yarick, Blue Rapids; J. H. Whiting, Frankfort; B. M. Winter, Irving.

First Annual Sale at Blue Rapids, November 18 and 19, 1902

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Yearling filly—First on Black Beauty and first on sucking filly Lady Joliet. The prize of \$10 and silver medal for get of stallion, four or more colts, either sex, was awarded to the get of the stallion Col. Bryan.

J. H. TRUMAN & BROS.' EXHIBIT. The Truman Bros., Bushnell, Ill., made a handsome exhibit of English Shires, Percherons and Hackneys.

THE DAIRY AWARDS. In the creamery class of butter there were ninety-one entries. Sixty-four of these scored above the minimum, 91½, producing \$40, \$20, \$15 and \$10 to the tubs that scored the highest.

THE HEREFORD SALE. The sale of Hereford cattle at the Iowa State Fair, under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, was quite satisfactory.

of the stock pavilion was that of a herd of cattle owned and managed by a woman. The herd consists of fourteen Jerseys, owned by Miss Norah Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Table with 4 columns: Breed, 1902 Exhibitors, 1901 No., 1901 No. Entries. Rows: Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites, Berkshires.

THE HEREFORD SALE.

The sale of Hereford cattle at the Iowa State Fair, under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, was quite satisfactory. Seventy-seven animals were disposed of at an average price of \$217.80.

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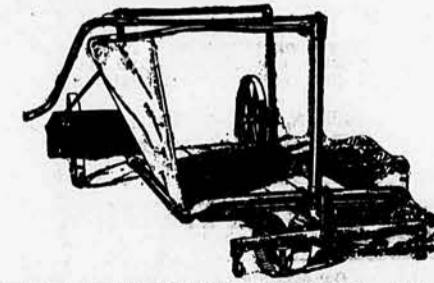
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COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale. Geo. Greenmiller & Son, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans:

A. BUMGARDNER & SON; Holton, Kansas, Breeders of **RED POLLED CATTLE**
A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.

Registered Herefords
Ten extra good bulls, one year old and over; 8 are sired by Klondike 72001, and 2 by Young Autocrat 101417. Will sell cheap. ALBERT DILLON, HOPK, KANS

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Breeders of the choice strains of Red Polled Cattle and Poland-China swine. Choice young animals of both breeds for sale. Wilkie Blair, Rural Route No. 1. Girard, Kans.

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Stock For Sale. OVERTON HARRIS, Harris, Mo.

Gallant Knight Bulls. ...Ready for Service...
We are letting these go at low prices to make room for our new crop, which is large. Calves by our Imp. Tillycain, assistant herd bull, are now old enough to sell. We have long distant phone connections with 150 towns in Kansas. Nearest railroad point, Valencio, on the Rock Island. Visit us always welcome. See our show herd at Western State Fair. T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover Shawnee County, Kans.

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Shorthorn Cattle and Angora Goats.
Herd bull Iowa Scotchman 2nd 138687. Write for what you want. Address, H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

Rocky Hill Shorthorns and Saddle Horses
Sempstress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 129229 at head of herd. Young animals reserved for annual sale at Wellington, Kans., November 22. Larkin's Duluth and Kansas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd. J. F. TRUE & SON, Perry, Kans. Railroad Station, Newman, Kans.

70 Registered Herefords
For Sale—70 Young Cows and Heifers, bred to the great herd-bull, Beau Gondolus 133227—sire, Beau Brummel 51817; dam, Gwendoline 10th 71732. For particulars address, J. A. CARPENTER, Carbondale, Kans.

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Glitspur's Knight 171591 at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.

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Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 143002. FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 13 Bull Calves, Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.

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Herd headed by the Cruickshank bulls
Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573
Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900
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himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners
FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and home-bred, pure Bates, and balance 8 to 6 Scotch-tops.
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FOR SALE: Registered and high-grade Shorthorns of Cruickshank breeding. No better bulls anywhere. Bargains for quick buyers. Address A. C. JORDAN, Lyons, Kans.

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REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE. L. A. MEAD, Carbondale, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER HERD OF SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address Andrew Fringle, Eskridge, Wabunsee County, Kansas.

Scotch Shorthorns ...SALE ENTRIES...
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Imp. Lord Cowslip 160616, bred by Wm. Duthie; Prince of Collynie 163202; Emeline and Lucerne, Vol. 49, P. 795. These are Show Cattle of choicest Scotch breeding. Also some young Scotch bulls at private sale.

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FINEST STOCK FARM IN KANSAS.
It is located in Barber County, 4 miles from railway station; daily mail. It consists of 3,100 acres, about 300 in cultivation. Improvements consist of an 8-room house, chicken house, cemented cellar and milk-house, laundry house, coal house, modern horse barn 34 by 70, holds 20 tons hay in loft, implement and wagon house 16 by 65 feet, blacksmith shop, two large cattle barns, granary holds 10,000 bushels corn, herdsman house stock scales, cattle sheds, water piped into barn from large spring. This property is fenced with 5 and 6 wires, posts all black locust and placed 16 1/2 ft. apart; it is divided into seven pastures, every pasture having good, pure, soft spring water in it. There is one creek that runs through middle of this property for distance of one mile. This spring and creek afford the same amount of water the year round; plenty of timber. Have 200 registered Hereford cattle on the farm representing all the best Hereford families. Will sell this ranch with or without the cattle.
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PERCHERON HORSES, and ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
GARRETT HURST, Breeder, ZYBA, SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS. Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

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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 Grande Show of the "Societe Hippique Percheronne" of France. They won in all eight prizes at the leading stallion shows in France. The best Percheron stallions, the best French coach stallions, that leave France come to our stables.
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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

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.

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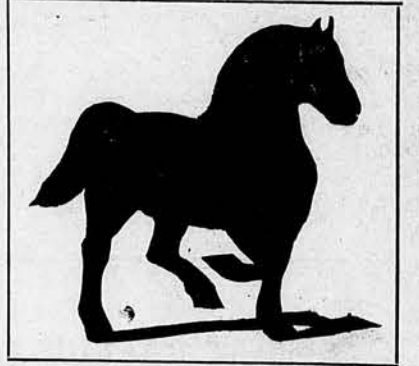
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6,000 Acres of Inherited Land

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FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

....OF....

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

TO BE HELD AT FARM, AT
WHITING, KANS., OCT. 13, 1902.

A DRAFT OF 100 HEAD

Consisting of 20 open Sows of fall and winter 1901 farrow, and 80 head of Tops of our spring 1902 crop of both sex, sired by the following five grand old herd males, and from dams of equal blood lines and individual merit: Woodburn 3841, Fleet R. 6225, Kid Wolford 8299, Jimmeson L. 10405, and Fleet R. 2d 9945. Every animal a **good one**, first-class, and useful. Write at once for free Catalogue, and remember we value your presence on Oct. 13.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, COL. BERT FISHER, Aucrs. ALEX. DUNN, JR., Clerk.

Newton Brothers, . . . Whiting, Kansas

**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 Dattle 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.

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

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

At Farm, 3 Miles West of Centropolis, 15 Miles Northwest of Ottawa, 10 Miles Northeast of Pomona, 11 Miles Southeast of Overbrook, Kans., on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.

About one-third will be fresh between now and holidays; all the others bred to registered bull.

TERMS—One year's time, without interest; 8 per cent off for cash. Parties from a distance must furnish bank reference.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON. **GEO. GROENMILLER & SON**
COL. W. Q. HYATT, Auctioneer. CENTROPOLIS, KANSAS.



**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.**

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.

**GRAND PUBLIC AUCTION.
85 PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE 85**

At Blue Rapids, Marshall County, Kansas,

Beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, on Wednesday, September 1, 1902, I will sell at public auction 85 head of pure-bred unregistered Hereford cattle, mostly females and calves of gilt-edge breeding, running back to the best stock in the breed, such as The Grove 3d, Anxiety 4th, De Cote, Archibald and Lord Wilton. Also I will sell two registered herd-bulls, Constantine (102183), 3 years old, and General Funston (108189), 2 years old, both rich in the blood of the above famous sires. These cattle will be sold with the positive guarantee as to the purity of their breeding. Blue Rapids is on the C. B. M. P. Ry. and the Lincoln & Manhattan branch of the U. P. Ry. Sale right in the city.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, CHAS. S. STRANGE, Owner.
Frank E. Kinney, John M. Whiting, Mgr., Frankfort, Ks.

(P. S. Enquire of manager for options on 100 head of pure-bred Angus bulls, cows and heifers, also 80 head of other pure-bred Hereford cattle.)

**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.

GLENDALE SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Prince Lovely 155860 and Scotland's Charm 127264
—IN SERVICE—

Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifer for sale at all times.
O. F. WOLF & SON, Ottawa, Kans.