

# KANSAS FARMER

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ESTABLISHED IN 1868  
\$1.00 A YEAR

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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

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

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

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### ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.  
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.  
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.  
Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.  
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders:  
KANSAS FARMER CO.  
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of Vol. 52 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book from the office of Jno. W. Groves, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., who states that the volume contains the pedigrees of bulls numbering from 179366 to 184-608 inclusive. This volume also contains the pedigrees of 6815 cows. Vol. 53 is in the hands of the printer and the secretary has been entering and filing pedigrees for Vol. 54 since September 1. Vol. 52 is now ready for general distribution, the price being \$3.00 at the Springfield office or \$3.40 prepaid.

The Topeka daily papers of last Saturday evening and Sunday morning contained dispatches from Manhattan in which it was stated that some hundreds of students of the Agricultural College had, on Friday evening, met in the park, organized, and proceeded down town where they hanged and burned in effigy Mr. J. J. Davis, editor of a local newspaper, as a punishment for criticisms of President Nichols in Mr. Davis's paper. After the burning they proceeded to Mr. Davis's residence and continued their demonstration. Mr. Davis was not at home. The KANSAS FARMER withholds comment.

### A CHANGE IN THE KANSAS FARMER DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

As stated on the dairy page of this week's KANSAS FARMER, Prof. D. H. Otis retires from the editorship of our dairy department. It was said not long ago, by no less competent authority than Governor Hoard, that Professor Otis was giving to the world more val-

uable, original discussion of dairy subjects than any other writer in the United States. All Kansas is proud of Professor Otis. His writings have reached KANSAS FARMER readers first of all and they have been appreciated by both the editor and the readers. The best wishes of the entire dairy interest in Kansas follow him into the broader work to which he has been called. Of course, Professor Otis's pen will not cease to write, and of course, KANSAS FARMER readers will continue to receive the benefits of what he writes.

Prof. Ed. H. Webster, who takes the chair of dairying at the Agricultural College, will succeed to the editorship of the dairy department of the KANSAS FARMER. Our readers are acquainted with Professor Webster's writing, and they will have no fear of any retrograde movement of the dairy department. Do not be afraid to propound any of the hard questions in dairying, and do not fail to send in your experiences to Professor Webster.

### THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE.

The situation in the great anthracite coal miners' strike appears to be yielding to the efforts of President Roosevelt to find a solution for the difficulty.

The preservation of order by the strong hand of the military arm of the government of Pennsylvania seems to be successful but almost no increase in the output of the mines has resulted. The reason alleged for this is that miners qualified for the work under the laws of Pennsylvania are practically all on strike.

The importation of some 50,000 tons of coal by J. Pierpont Morgan, and its distribution among the poor of New York is an incident to be noted in passing.

There have been suggestions of a general strike of all coal miners in the United States so as to make the interest of consumers so acute as to result in imperative demand for the immediate resumption of operation through a seizure and operation of the mines by the Government as a last resort.

Evidently there is no power to make men work at coal mining when for any reason they refuse to do so. But there have appeared prominent people who advocate the doctrine that under the necessity for fuel the Government may take temporary, or even permanent, possession of the mines and operate them and that it ought to do so, paying a fair compensation for the property taken. A national society is in formation whose purpose is declared to be to press this view upon members of Congress.

The vast and rapidly increasing body of socialists in this country believe that such seizure once made would never be relinquished. There is a still vaster number of people who while unwilling to subscribe to the tenets of socialism would like to see a trial made of what to them seems an ideal scheme if it could be made to work.

A surprising feature of the situation is the fact that while this contention between mine operators and laborers has gone on for months, while great interests of the public are involved, and while everybody is anxious for a speedy settlement, no appeal to the courts or

other legalized authority has been made. From this it must be concluded that for the settlement of these large contentions our law provides no remedy. The usual way seems to be for the contending parties to fight it out while the great public shares the losses and suffers unnecessary privations. Can not the statesmanship of the age provide for the settlement of such differences, a less barbarous, a more humane, a less expensive tribunal than that of brute force and endurance?

But, the news of this, Tuesday, morning gives promise of a speedy lifting of the strike. It will be remembered that at the first conference of the mine operators and the representatives of the strikers with the President, the representatives of the strikers proposed arbitration by the President and such commission as he might appoint. The operators haughtily rejected all suggestions of anything short of forcibly bringing the miners to time. There have been reports of various conferences of officials with operators and capitalists. Late Monday night J. Pierpont Morgan reached Washington with a written statement addressed to the public, but which, as a matter of courtesy, he first presented to President Roosevelt. This statement enters somewhat into a review of the situation and declares some of the positions of the operators, and concludes with the suggestion of an arbitration commission as follows:

"We suggest a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, but decision of that commission shall be accepted by us. The commission to be constituted as follows:

"First—An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"Second—An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

"Third—One of the judges of the United States courts of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

"Fourth—A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

"Fifth—A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

"It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective, and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employes for a term of at least three years."

Whether this suggestion with the conditions mentioned in the preliminary statement will be accepted by the miners is not known at this writing. It is at least hoped that concessions made

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will be the means of bringing the parties together and leading to an amicable and just settlement of the difficulty.

### BLACKLEG.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me through the FARMER if you think there is danger of cattle having blackleg or other disease from feeding on a rank growth of volunteer oats. My cattle are eating very little else at present.  
W. TURTS.

Recent discussions of blackleg by scientific investigators indicate that this disease results from infection. It is the belief of stockmen generally that when animals are feeding on rank, green herbage and are thriving unusually well, they are more liable than at other times to this disease. If, however, they have no chance to receive the infection, either from the soil over which they graze, from other animals, or from other source, it is thought by most investigators that they will not have blackleg. But it is difficult to be certain that infection is impossible. Vaccination has proved so efficacious that the soundest advice the KANSAS FARMER can give is to vaccinate.

### ASSURED SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN ROYAL SWINE SHOW AND SALE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the managing committee, reports satisfactory progress in all the arrangements for the great show and sale of Poland-Chinas at Kansas City. Entries for the show are coming in rapidly and the greatest display of the winners of all the fall shows ever gotten together is now assured. The sale of 200 head of this cream is made up, and everybody should make plans to see it. Catalogues are ready and can be had for the asking. Drop a card to Frank D. Winn, Mastin, Kans.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Curing Meat on the Farm.

The KANSAS FARMER has received numerous inquiries as to curing meat on the farm. The editor is surprised at this, for it seems only a little while since similar inquiries were answered. But, the circulation manager informs the editor that there has been a mighty increase in the number of people who receive the KANSAS FARMER and that at least half of the present readers have been enrolled since the meat-curing question was considered.

Mr. H. W. McAfee, a farmer living near Topeka, one of those rotund fellows who like good living and whose home-cured meats have a reputation, gave to the KANSAS FARMER the following, in answer to inquiries some months ago:

"Replying to your correspondent's inquiry about the best way to keep pork, the kind of smokehouse, etc., will say: I kill my hogs early in the morning and let them hang till after dinner, then cut them up. As fast as I cut the hams and shoulders up I salt them well, and lay them out on boards to cool. I leave them there about forty-eight hours, then commence packing in a large tank or barrels. Put hams in first, skin side down, pack in tight. The shoulders go in next and the side meat on top. Weight down with large rocks, and then you are ready for the brine. Use about 80 pounds of salt, 4 ounces of saltpeter, and 6 pounds of brown sugar to 1,000 pounds of meat. Take what water you think you will need to cover the meat, put in the salt and saltpeter, and bring to a boiling heat; skim, and then let it cool before putting over the meat. Let the meat remain in the brine about three weeks, then hang in the smokehouse. Let it hang two or three days before building smoke under it. Use hickory wood for smoking. Smoke till the rind has a light chestnut color. My smokehouse is 8 by 10 feet on the ground by 8 feet high, boarded up and down, double thickness, with heavy building paper between, and battened over the cracks. I have a furnace 8 feet away from the building. It is 2 feet wide, 4 feet long, 2 feet high arched over. It is built of brick, with 4-inch earth tilling running from the furnace to the smokehouse and coming up through the floor about the middle of the building, using an elbow of the same material. I have my building paved with brick laid on sand, so it is safe from mice and rats. After I get through smoking, I lay a heavy stone over the pipe to keep mice from coming up. I use old gas or water pipes to hang the meat on, as they never get worm eaten or rotten and let the meat down. The house is very dark. I never take my meat down till ready to use it. I always let it hang during the summer till used. It will keep good most any length of time you wish to leave it there.

"Now, as to dry salt. To each green

## If You Have a Sick Friend Let Me Know It.

As an act of humanity, write me a postal card, telling which book to send. Then I will gladly do this:

I will send the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may test it a month at my risk to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

Not a penny will be asked or accepted in any case that my remedy can't cure.

There are such cases—rare ones, where the trouble results from an incurable cause, like cancer. But my records show that 39 out of each 40 who try those six bottles get well—and pay gladly. Those remarkable results make this offer possible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I don't treat the organs for chronic diseases never were cured in that way. I bring back the nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. They do their duty when they have the power to act.

My books explain all. Tell me a friend who needs one.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 532 Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book No. 2 on the Heart.  
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.  
Book No. 4 for Women.  
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)  
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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Our new catalogue No. 71 is now ready and should be in every household where honest goods at low prices are desired. It is the link that makes both ends meet. Contains 1096 pages, 70,000 illustrations and 17,000 quotations. We send it all charges paid upon receipt of 15 cents. Thousands of requests now being received daily. Write AT ONCE.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
CHICAGO

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the LINK that makes Both Ends Meet Is Now Ready

ham of 18 to 20 pounds, 1 dessertspoonful of saltpeter, one-fourth pound of brown sugar, applied well to the fleshy side of the ham, and about the hock; cover the fleshy side with fine salt, half an inch thick, and pack away in tubs—to remain four to five weeks, according to size. Before smoking, rub off any salt that remains on the meat and then cover with ground pepper, about the bone and hock. Hang up and drain twenty-four to thirty-six hours before smoking. Smoke the same as we did the brine meat. I never cover my meat. Now you have meat fit for a king."

Mr. James McQuire, of Willis, Kans., asks some information not contained in Mr. McAfee's answer. He says:

"Will you, or some one of your readers, please to give me a tried recipe for pickling pork? I have pickled pork a few times by various recipes, but never quite satisfactory. Should rock salt or barrel salt be used? Please give full directions."

A discussion of methods of curing meats of all kinds is eminently in order just now. Let us have the best methods well understood by killing time. Let no detail be omitted. The kind of barrels, the kind and amount of salt used, the amount of sugar, saltpeter, or whatever is used in making the brine, length of time of cooling before cutting up, length of time left in brine and in smokehouse—every item that goes to make your meat good and cause it to keep well, should be given for the good of all.

### Experience With Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing an inquiry from A. E. Schlaegel, in the KANSAS FARMER, relative to red clover, I will say that when I used to be where we grew lots of red clover; we always cut it or mowed it just as it came into bloom, the same way as alfalfa should be treated if wanted for hay. It takes the strength of every plant, more or less, to make stalks and seed; but it should not kill the land and you should be able to mow it from two to four times next year. ED. A. LORD.  
Kingman, Kingman County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of September 25, Mr. Schlaegel, of Oneida, Kans., asks whether clover sown last spring will die if allowed to ripen. I fully expected to see, in the next issue, letters stating it would die, while others would state positively the opposite view. Here is our experience:

In the fall of 1900 we saved a crop of seed off a twenty-acre meadow of clover and timothy, there being no timothy seed, however, in the second crop. During the winter we hauled the straw pile out and scattered it over about an acre in an adjoining field. In the spring of 1901 we had an excellent stand of clover on our "acre patch," but the notorious drouth of 1901 killed it and the old stand too. We did not plow either one up but just held our breath and waited like Kansas farmers have to do you know, and in the spring of 1902 (last spring) a good stand of young clover came in the old meadow and in the "acre patch" also. On June 10 we cut the "acre" and got a good crop of hay. We cut the old meadow later (on June 22) on account of the timothy. On August 20 we cut the "acre patch" again for seed. It was dead ripe, had made

a good growth, and stood fairly thick. The old meadow was cut for seed also on August 30.

Now comes my reason for expecting the letters with differing opinions. The "acre" of clover is all dead and the other is all alive. Both came up young last spring, both were cut for hay, then cut again for seed. One had a slight coat of old clover straw and chaff, the other had the bare ground. In both cases the ground drained well. Now whom or what shall I blame?

If Mr. Schlaegel concluded to mow his clover green, he has already done it I hope; or if he is going to let it get ripe, it is ripe by this time. If he concluded to pasture it, it is excellent for calves and colts. Do not pasture it wet, unless there is a good deal of other grass with it. We have never lost an animal from clover bloat, but have heard and read so much of it that we are always careful. THOS. J. WOODWORTH.  
Walnut, Linn County.

### When to Cut Cane.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last issue of the KANSAS FARMER, is a question from Dryden Bros., in regard to cutting cane when young or letting it mature before cutting. I say by all means let it mature if you want the best results as feed. My father always cut it so as to get two crops in one season, and by the time winter came, the first cutting was not much good, and half of the time the second cutting would be only eight to twelve inches high and made poor washy feed. My way to grow cane for feed, is to prepare the ground the same as for wheat or oats, then with a common wheat-drill sow one and a half bushels to the acre. I let it grow until about one-half of the seed is ripe, when I take my wheat-binder, remove the butter canvass, and bind and shock it the same as wheat. L. E. MOYER.  
Junction City, Geary County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In one of your issues some time ago, I noticed an inquiry about when to cut cane for hay. Having had some experience with cane hay, I will tell what little I know about it.

In the spring of 1900, I sowed ten acres of cane, using a press drill and seeding with seven and a half bushels to the acre. In August it was dry, and about September 7 I commenced cutting, using a wheat-binder, but was interfered with by a rain. It rained considerably during the month so did not cut any more until about October 10, when I finished the piece, using the binder on all. The first cutting had but few seeds and no ripe seed; the last was mostly headed and all ripe. The first cutting the cattle would hardly eat, while the last cutting was eaten readily. Horses would eat none of the first but all of the second. So I am satisfied the fed is in the sugar, so do not cut until the sugar is in the cane.

I also think the binder is the thing to cut cane hay with, as I have tried the mower and do not like it. It is too hard to cure; but with the binder I put ten to twelve bundles in a shock, and shocked as wheat, less the caps. It cures nicely and will more than pay for the twine in the convenience of handling. S. Q. A.  
River Springs Stock Farm, Iola, Allen County.

### Sowing Blue-grass Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wishing to sow blue-grass seed on a timothy meadow, I would like to ask the best plan for sowing it. Would it be all right to sow this fall and harrow afterwards? Some advise to sow on the snow. How would early spring sowing do? Would it hurt to lightly pasture the meadow after sowing the seed, or would it be better to keep off all stock and mow the meadow? M. M. GALLAGHER.  
Leavenworth, Leavenworth County.

### 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, and 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.

Third annual exhibit and sale American Angora Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., October 21 to October 24, 1902. Entries close October 1, 1902. For further particulars address

W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary.  
220 Live Stock Exchange.

### BLACKLEG.

It is highly probable that there will be a good deal of blackleg this fall, as there are a number of spring calves that are in good condition, and the pasture is good. It is a well-known fact that calves in good condition are much more likely to have blackleg than if they are poor, as in times of drouth. Therefore, the prudent cattleman will vaccinate his calves, and protect them against blackleg. It is important to make a careful selection in the vaccine, and the preparation that has stood the test of time is that furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. What they call "Blacklegine" is ready for use as sold, each dose is separate, and it is as easy as possible to use with the Blacklegine outfit that only costs 50 cents. "Blacklegine" has been a tremendous success during the last few years, though the Pasteur Company still furnish the original and genuine vaccine in the old powder form, as some men still prefer it.

READ OUR TWO FOR ONE OFFER MENTIONED IN THIS COLUMN.

# The Stock Interest.

## THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

- October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
- October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
- October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 22-23, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 23, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.
- October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock Yards.
- October 28, 1902—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-China swine.
- October 30, 1902—F. G. Bates, Bates City, Mo., Dispersion Shorthorn Sale.
- October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—Wm. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.
- November 2, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
- November 7, 1902—E. T. Letton & Son, Valley Grove Stock Farm, Walker, Mo., standard-bred trotting horses and shorthorn cattle.
- November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., Berkshires.
- November 10, 1902—Branstetter, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalia, Mo.
- November 11, 1902—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- November 12, 1902—A. B. & F. A. Heath, and Hon. A. C. Shellenberg-r, Alma, Neb., 46 Shorthorns.
- November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kans.
- November 13, 1902—Purdy Bros., Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.
- November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.
- November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.
- November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
- November 19, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders, C. P. Tutt, Secretary, Bunton, Mo.
- November 20 and 21, 1902—The North Missouri Combination Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, Secretary, Trenton, Mo., Shorthorns and Herefords.
- November 22, 1902—J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.
- November 23, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China hogs.
- November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.
- December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford (Cattle Breeders' Association). (During week of International Cattle Show.)
- December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
- December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
- December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.
- January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
- January 23-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
- February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas, J. W. & J. C. Pulsion, Snyder Bros., and others.
- February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stouder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
- March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

### Market Classes and Grades of Cattle with Suggestions for Interpreting Market Quotations.

From Bulletin No. 78, by Herbert W. Mumford, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, and Chief in Animal Husbandry Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from last week.)

#### SHIPPING, EXPORT, AND DRESSED BEEF CATTLE.

These three terms are frequently understood to mean definite classes of cattle. Such is not the case. They refer rather to the three principal uses made of cattle sold in the markets for beef and include several classes and many different grades.

Before taking up the butcher stock class, it may be well to give the reader an idea of the classes and grades of cattle which are exported, those used for shipping for out of town slaughter, and those used for local slaughter commonly spoken of as dressed beef steers.

#### EXPORT CATTLE.

The bulk of cattle exported belong to the good and choice grades of steers and weigh from 1200 to 1500 pounds. As compared with the total number of beef animals exported, comparatively few prime steers are bought for export. Their relatively high price in our markets is prohibitive, or at any rate renders their exportation less profitable than that of the good and choice grades. For the Christmas market there is an active demand for a limited number of prime steers of strong weights, say about 1500 pounds. At other seasons the lighter weights, from 1200 to 1400 pounds are preferred. While 1200 pound steers are a trifle light in weight to meet the demand of exporters, they are often taken in preference to steers weighing 1500 pounds or more, provided, of course, their quality and condition are satisfactory. If a weight were to be fixed upon as being the most desirable for export at the present

time, it would be 1350 pounds. Exporters neither buy the best nor yet the cheapest grade of fat cattle.

It is not at all strange that we have come to look upon export steers as among the best of our fat cattle for they are generally above the average grade. It is an entirely erroneous impression, however, and one that has become quite general among beef producers that nearly all of our prime steers are exported, leaving the cheaper grades for home consumption and that none other than prime steers are exported. Cattle bought for the London trade are invariably of a better quality and finish, as well as of heavier weights than those purchased for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets, the latter take a cheaper, plainer grade. The London market gets about a ship load of good to choice steers from the United States every week.

#### SHIPPING STEERS.

The bulk of the shipping steers are made up of the medium and good grades of cattle ranging in weight from 1150 to 1600 pounds although buyers for the Eastern trade are always on the market for choice and prime steers; those from Boston giving the preference in their purchases to the heavier consignments, that is, steers weighing from 1500 to 1600 pounds. Steers of such weight possessing high quality and finish are eagerly sought by shippers and command "good strong prices," unless in too liberal supply, as sometimes happens during seasons when corn and other food-stuffs are cheap. Not a very large number of such steers is wanted, as Eastern buyers do not buy large numbers of cattle as compared with local packers; hence, too liberal a supply when food is cheap is a frequent occurrence. When such a condition exists, prices for good to choice heavy shipping steers are no better and sometimes a little less than for prime steers of the lighter, handy-weight grades, say from 1200 to 1400 pounds. The demand for this class of cattle is more constant and steady than the supply. Under normal conditions as to market and price of food-stuffs there is a steady demand for this class of cattle at a strong price. Naturally enough the packers need some heavy carcasses, but they are seldom obliged to make any special effort to buy them as they secure a sufficient supply from the lighter weight lots which they purchase. Boston is the best buyer on the Chicago market for heavy steers, taking from ten to fifteen loads per week. These heavy weight cattle are not the only ones taken by the shippers as they buy cattle ranging in weight from 1150 to 1500 pounds of the medium, good, choice, and the prime grades of steers. There is a limited demand the year round for prime 1200 to 1300 pound cattle for the high class New York trade, and it may be said there is no trade more discriminating as to quality and condition, nor any more willing to pay good strong prices for fat cattle that meet its requirements. There is no city in the world, unless possibly it is London, that uses so many prime steers as New York. The extreme weights for shipping steers are from 1000 to 1700 pounds. The bulk, which include steers of the most desirable weight, are between 1200 to 1450.

#### DRESSED BEEF CATTLE.

The grades of cattle used for dressed beef by the Chicago packers are so va-

## THE GLORY OF HEALTH.

What is more pleasing to the eye than an athletic, clear skinned, deep chested man, ready to toil or play, with the free, easy grace of perfect health? The kind of man that goes singing about his work, because he feels that way.

### WATKINS' VEGETABLE ANODYNE LINIMENT

will not make a lazy man muscular, but it will keep the body in such perfect condition that the food you eat, the work you do, will all help to build up a big, strong body. It is the cold in the chest, followed by a troublesome cough that breaks down so many strong bodies. A dose of Watkins' Liniment will stop it all before the harm has been done. No running for Doctor, no paying big doctor bills. Use internally or externally for Colds, Coughs, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, for man or beast.

Watkins' Liniment is good for so many diseases because of the large number of valuable ingredients, each of which does its own work, and does not interfere with the others. Let our agent leave a bottle at the house. If there is no agent in your neighborhood, write to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

### A Valuable Gift.

We have a beautiful Cook Book and Home Doctor that we send free to all. It is full of valuable recipes and good wholesome advice. Everyone is surprised that we can afford to send out such a complete and beautiful book free. Write to-day. Send your name and address on a postal card.

**THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,**  
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rious that it is difficult to select those which could be said to fairly represent the types most in demand. It is true that there is a wider range in weight, quality, and condition, among cattle bought for Chicago slaughter than among those purchased for shipping or for export.

The export grades are confined within the most narrow limits both as to quality, condition, and weight. Shipping steers vary more than export steers but much less than the cattle bought by packers. In the shipping class we find a much wider range of weight, quality, and condition than in export cattle, yet the variations are not so great as among beef cattle bought by Chicago packers. While perhaps no trade demands a better grade of cattle than packers, it is equally true that no trade can use so advantageously the medium and poorer grades. Generally speaking, packers will buy anything in the line of cattle when there exists a proper relation between the price per pound live weight and their killing qualities. It is an open question whether packers or Eastern buyers are more discriminating as to quality and condition when both are on the market for prime bullocks. Packers have a steady demand throughout the year for the best grades of fat cattle to supply high class local and out of town trade, while the demand for cheap beef from the mining and lumber camps requires them to make extensive purchases of the cheaper grades of cattle. For the export dressed beef trade packers buy well fattened steers of the good grade ranging in weight from 1200 to 1400 pounds. When cattle are in light supply and packers are short of the poorer grades they clean up the "stocker alleys," buying anything, as they say "that has any kill to it." The extreme range of weight in steers purchased for dressed beef would be from 800 pounds for good corn-fed yearlings to 1700 pound steers of all grades. The

bulk are wanted between 1200 and 1400 pounds of the medium, good, and choice grades.

It will be observed that in the general classification, no maximum weight is given above 1600 pounds. Comparatively speaking but few lots of cattle reach the market exceeding this weight; hardly enough to warrant making the maximum weight in every instance 1700 pounds. Then again since there is nothing to be gained in making a steer weigh 1700 pounds unless possibly some steers cannot be finished short of that weight, and even then a feeder must be very fortunately situated indeed if he can make a profit from the feeding of steers that can not be finished short of that weight, there is abundant reason for failing to recognize the existence of such cattle. The sooner breeders and feeders fully appreciate these facts the better for their financial interests.

The best way to become familiar with the various grades of cattle and their selling qualities is for the feeder to follow his shipments to the market where the value of his cattle will soon be known. One should first study the characteristics of the prime steer, a thorough understanding of which will furnish the best standard for comparison and study of the grades lower in quality and condition. The description of the characteristics of the prime steer given elsewhere in this bulletin will be found helpful in this study, and it should be borne in mind at all times that this description will answer for export, shipping, and dressed beef steers of the prime grade.

#### BABY BEEF, DISTILLERS, AND TEXAS CATTLE.

The terms, "baby beef," "distillers," and "Texas and Western range cattle," are often looked upon as distinct classes while in reality they are subdivisions of the beef cattle class. Except in case of baby beef, which is confined to the choice and prime grades, they vary in



PLATE G. BABY BEEF.

quality and condition as do other beef cattle and their grades are the same. A brief note is appended that will serve to define these terms.

BABY BEEF.

Baby beef is a term applied to a grade of steers, choice or prime in quality and condition with a conformation that accompanies steers of good killing qualities. To grade as baby beef such steers should be between one and two years of age and weigh from 800 to 1000 pounds. Such cattle grade as choice or prime and are quoted as such in the market.

classed and sold as butcher stock. Distillers are used for dressed beef and export either alive or dead.

TEXAS AND WESTERN RANGE CATTLE.

A few years ago Texas cattle were a class as distinct as any reaching the Chicago market. They were distinguished by their long horns and legs, their thin flesh, narrow bodies and large deep brands. To-day the noticeably long-horned Texan is rarely seen in the Chicago market. At the present time many Texas cattle have such a high percentage of the blood of the improved beef breeds that such of them as are

wide range between the best and poorest. The range in quality, condition, and price is greater, perhaps, than in any other class of cattle reaching the market, the best occasionally showing the quality and finish of our native steers and selling for prices but little, if any, below the prices quoted for prime native steers. In such instances they are, of course, used for the same purposes, except that they are seldom exported. Some Texas cattle have been exported from Galveston, largely, however, to Cuba. The lower grade of Texans go for canners.

The quality, finish, and method of

is less competition among buyers for Texas cattle than for natives. In general, however, it may be said that the same quality and condition in Western range cattle bring about the same money as natives except in the early season when grass is flush and washy.

Texas cattle coming from north of the quarantine line sell better than those coming from south of the line. Texas cattle coming from south of the quarantine line are sold in the Texas division while those coming from north of the line and from the Western ranges are sold in the native division. Western range cattle are classed with Texas

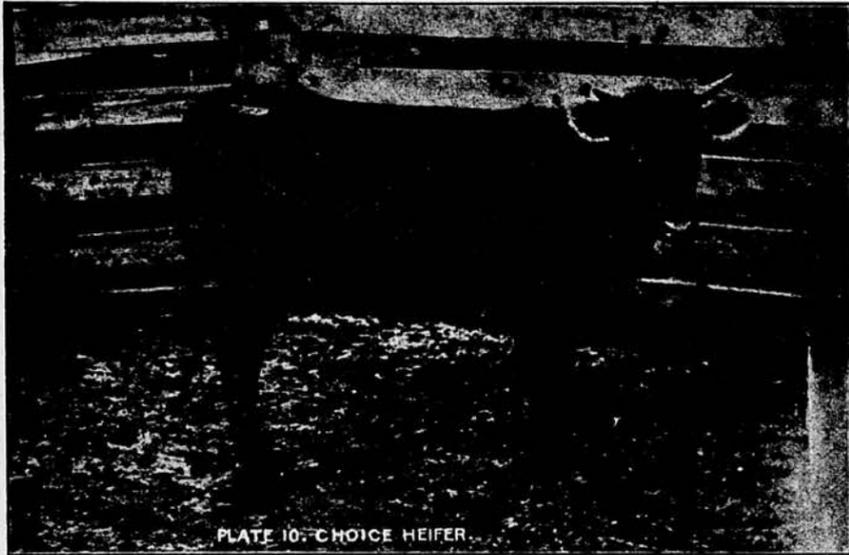


PLATE 10. CHOICE HEIFER.

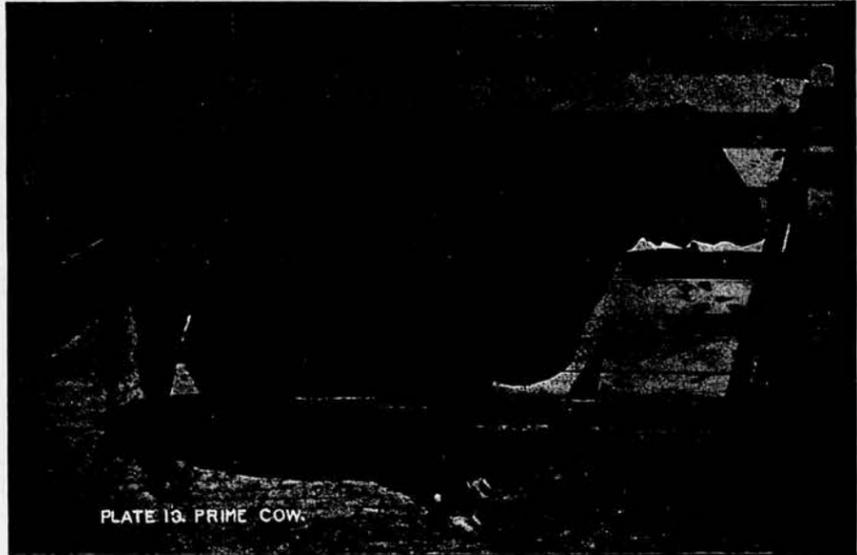


PLATE 13. PRIME COW.



PLATE 11. GOOD HEIFER.

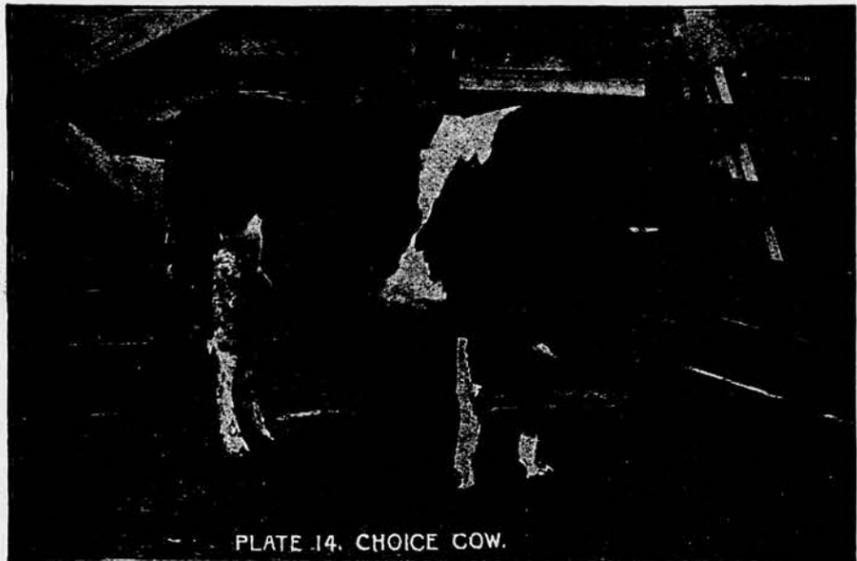


PLATE 14. CHOICE COW.



PLATE 12. MEDIUM HEIFER.



PLATE 15. GOOD COW.

DISTILLERS.

Distillers or "still" cattle are cattle which have been fed on the by-products of distilleries. Formerly parties desiring feeding cattle to consume the residues of distilleries purchased only the poorer grades of feeding bulls, stags, and steers. Some parties now, however, use a better grade of feeders. When sent to the market they are preferred to other cattle, of the same grades because they dress a higher percentage of beef, owing to their carrying a small amount of offal. During the fattening process their paunches have been reduced in size. Practically all "still" cattle are classed as beef cattle; only occasionally are any poor enough to be

not of a polled breed, or dehorned, possess horns of short or of medium length; thus they attract but little attention and receive much less adverse criticism than formerly when they were the butt of ridicule. They now frequently have the low-down blocky form too, which indicates that they have descended from the best strains of beef producing ancestry. They are often as well bred and as of heavy weights as native steers. The proportion of well bred stock cattle in Texas is rapidly increasing.

The term "Texas cattle" is, therefore, no longer necessarily indicative of an inferior grade of fat cattle, while it is still true that there is an exceedingly

feeding being the same, buyers make but little difference, say from ten to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, between Texas and Western range cattle and natives, although they try to discriminate against the former. Whether they are able to do so, and whether such discrimination amounts to much depends upon the available supply of fat cattle. It is not an infrequent occurrence to hear buyers and salesmen in the Texas division of the yards drop the remark that "if those cattle had been in the native division they would have brought more money." Of course, there is always a slight discrimination against branded cattle on account of the brands injuring the value of the hides. There

cattle because they were formerly largely made up of cattle which had been wintered on ranges north of the quarantine line. Many, perhaps about one-half, of the cattle on the ranges of the West and Northwest are now bred there; hence the cattle coming from ranges are not altogether cattle that have been shipped there from Texas or other States in the Southwestern district. Then again, more feeding is going on in the Southwestern States owing largely to the more extensive use of cottonseed meal for fattening purposes. This, of course, has materially reduced the available number of stock cattle for corn belt feed lots from Southwestern ranges. The Western

range cattle that are Texas or Southern cattle brought North and ranged for one or two seasons are often spoken of as "Montana-Texans," "Wyoming-Texans," "Dakota-Texans," etc., or in case exactness is desired,—"single-wintered Montana-Texans," or "double-wintered Montana-Texans," as the case may be, to distinguish them from Western range bred cattle on the ranges.

All Texas and Western range cattle are branded and they are sometimes spoken of as "branded cattle." The strict interpretation of the term "Western rangers," is, Western cattle shipped to the market off the range, or in other

ment, and at the end of each seven days, so that the feeding value at the various stages might be determined. The cattle were also weighed every seven days. In order to estimate the approximate yield of the green corn fed, a corresponding area was left standing and will be husked out and measured. Thus the approximate amount of corn consumed by lot No. 2 can be determined and compared with the exact amount fed to lot No. 1. Cattle feeders throughout the central West have been annually feeding large quantities of green corn. Some feeders deem it to be a very wastful practice. The results

**Detailed Statistics of Live Stock Needed.**

Ever since its organization, the National Live Stock Association has been working hard to secure the adoption of some law providing for gathering vital statistics on the live-stock industry in the United States. While the improvement in the last census has been the only tangible result seen by the public, yet considerable progress has been made towards the end aimed at. The establishment of the census office as a regular department of the Government, was the first step, and this was warmly

**You Get More Bales**  
 In the Car when the hay is baled with an **"ELI PRESS."**  
 That saves freight and adds to profit. Feed hole 18x20 ins. makes it easiest and safest to feed. Remember—this is not a bundler, it is a press. Automatic block placing device saves time, arms and hands. Requires less power than any other machine of equal capacity.  
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time for another general census in 1905. There can be no question of the necessity of reliable statistics regarding live

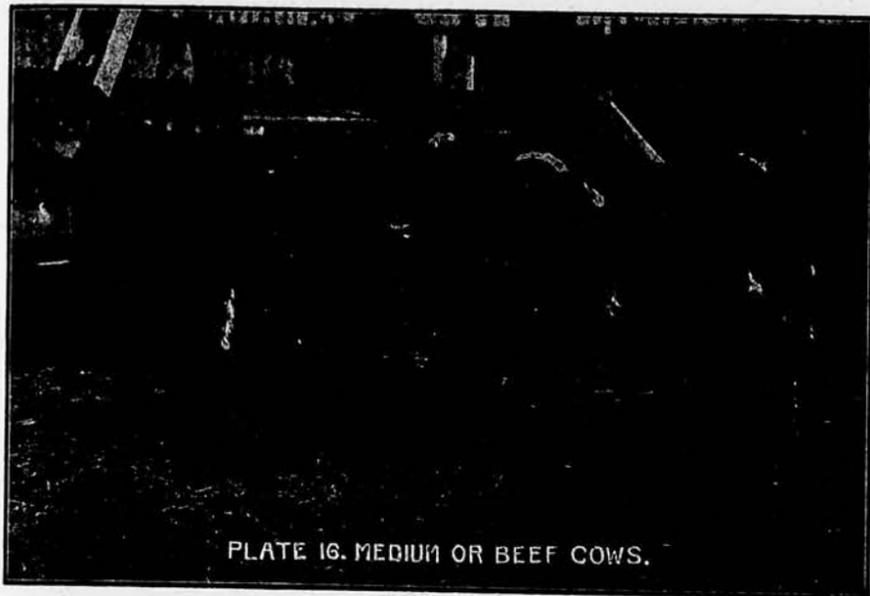


PLATE 16. MEDIUM OR BEEF COWS.

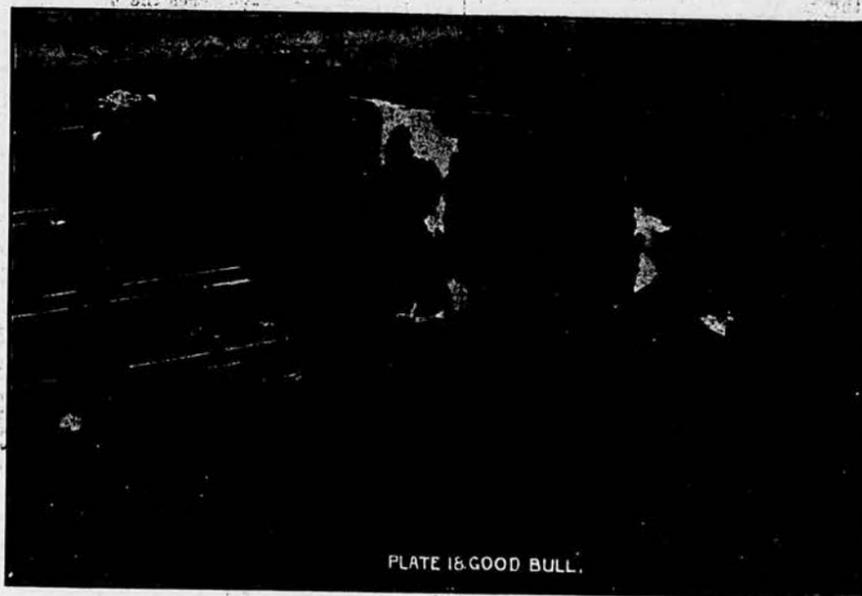


PLATE 18. GOOD BULL.

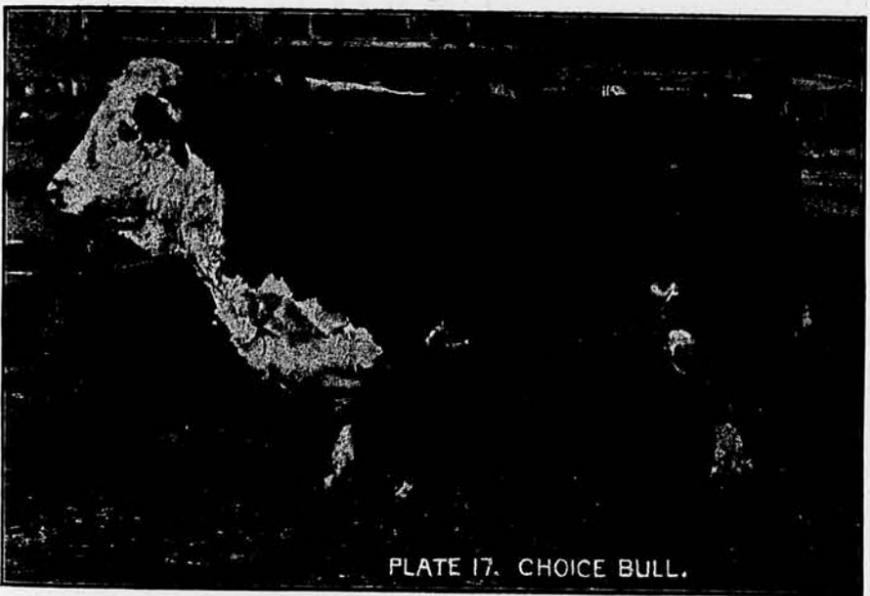


PLATE 17. CHOICE BULL.

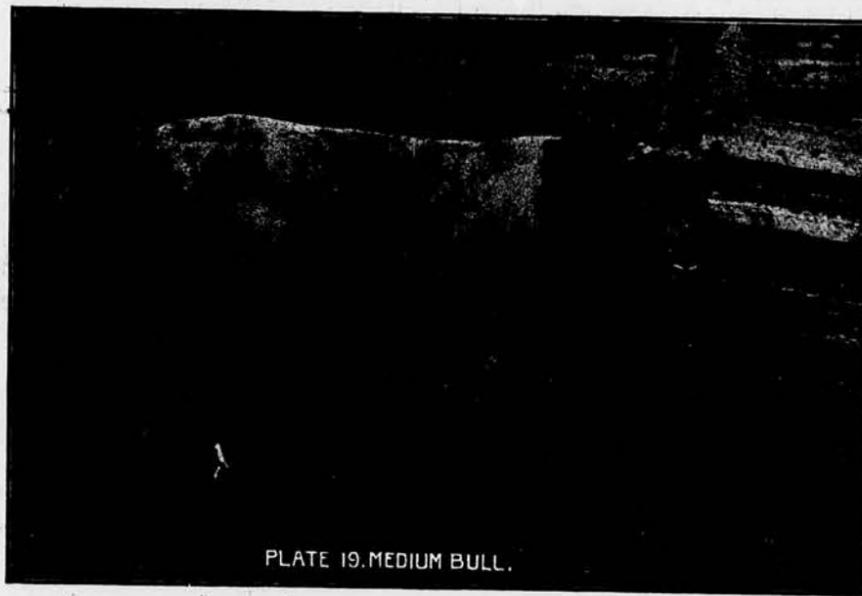


PLATE 19. MEDIUM BULL.

words, "grass Westerns." The "range season" varies somewhat from year to year, but ordinarily begins about the middle of July and closes the fifteenth of November. It is during this season that the bulk of grass Westerns reach the market. There is another kind of Western cattle, namely, "fed Westerns." Fed Westerns include range cattle which have been shipped into Illinois, Iowa, or other feeding States and there fattened.

(To be continued.)

**Soft Corn versus Mature Corn for Fattening Cattle.**

Early in the month of August, Professor W. J. Kennedy, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, selected and purchased on the South Omaha markets, a car load of high class Western steers, to be used in a feeding experiment planned by him at the Iowa Experiment Station. The steers, mostly high grade Herefords and Shorthorns, averaged 1036 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, which was started on August 11. They were divided into two lots of as nearly equal quality, weight, and breeding as it was possible to divide them. Lot No. 1, containing eight steers, was given the run of a good seven-acre field of blue grass pasture, and received a ration of shelled corn each evening. The corn fed was grown in 1900, thus of good quality. The steers were started on a light ration of 3 pounds of shelled corn per steer per day, which was gradually increased until at the present time they are eating about twenty pounds of shelled corn per steer per day. Lot No. 2, containing six steers, was also given the run of a good seven-acre field of blue grass pasture, and were fed in addition green corn cut fresh each night. They were fed stalks, ears and all. Samples of the green corn were collected for chemical analysis at the beginning of the experi-

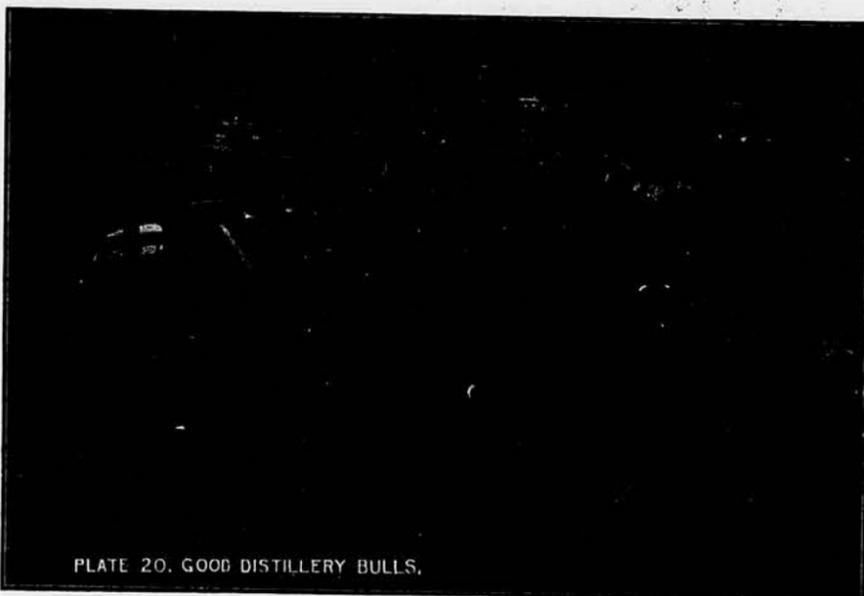


PLATE 20. GOOD DISTILLERY BULLS.

of this experiment will furnish reliable data regarding the same.

Another important feature of this experiment is that the cattle in lot No. 1 will be fed on old corn until ready for market, which will be about the middle of December. Those in lot No. 2 will be fed on new corn, which, due to the early frost, is soft, thus considered by many to be lacking in nourishment. By comparing the results the effect of the early frost can be ascertained. The results of this experiment will be issued in bulletin form at the conclusion of the test.

**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.

backed by the association. The next step is to secure a bureau of live-stock statistics in that department.

At the request of the association, Congressman Hopkins, chairman of the House Census Committee, introduced an amendment to the census act, providing for "A classified enumeration and value of live stock," which shall be made under such rules and regulations as the director of the department may deem best. This was introduced so late that it was impossible to secure a report on the amendment at last session, but it will be vigorously pushed during the coming session. The measure has the endorsement of the Department of Agriculture as well as the census department, and there is strong hope that it will be possible to start the bureau in

stock in this country. Next to the bread supply, the meat supply of the country is of most importance, and every year demonstrates the need of statistics that can be depended upon. The census of 1900 was good as far as it went, but with no figures with which to compare, that census is practically useless until another is taken. To secure a reliable basis upon which a bureau of statistics could work, there should be three complete census made of the live stock in consecutive years and after that every five years. If this was done, a bureau could very easily keep close estimate of the changes taking place and such estimates would be of the greatest value to trade and commerce as well as to the farmers and stock-raisers. For instance, this season there has been a wholesale slaughter of female cattle, and in addition thousands of heifers have been spayed. It is possible that this very act may result in a scarcity of breeding cattle shortly. At present almost nothing is known in regard to the supply and demand for meat cattle.

Hot weather just passed has made your well water impure.  
**THE AIR**  
 taken into the water by the descending buckets of the  
**PERFECTION**  
**WATER ELEVATOR AND Purifying PUMP**  
 changes the foul water in a well or cistern to sweet, clear, healthful water, purifies it as no other device or method can. Is a simple, easy, economical pump, fitted to any well or cistern. Steel chain and buckets galvanized after making. Has every desirable feature. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands in use. Price complete, freight prepaid, only \$7.00 where we have no agt., for 10-ft. well or cistern. Add 30c for each additional foot in depth. Catalog free.  
 See Air Bubbles. St. Joseph Pump & Mfg Co., 905 Grand Av., St. Joseph, Mo., U. S. A.



The country might be on the verge of a shortage which would send meat prices far beyond the top figures of this year, and no one could say such a shortage exists until it was actually here. The markets are completely controlled by the visible supply actually on the market from day to day, and farmers may be selling their stock at panic prices when the actual conditions do not justify those prices.

If the Government finds it profitable to collect statistics on the grain crops of the country, cotton and manufactures, there can be no valid or logical argument against collecting statistics on the meat supply. One is as important as the other, and statistics are fully as necessary for the proper conduct of trade and commerce.

More than eight million farmers and stock-raisers are interested in this measure. They represent \$5,000,000,000 of invested capital, and besides being a protection to the producer and consumer against the speculator, a law of this kind is due this great army of agriculturists and should be enacted.

**Cowley County Fair.**

The Cowley County Fair was one among the very few, that did not have to contend with rain or other disagreeable weather conditions. For the first time in five years, this association has made an attempt to hold a county fair, and the delightful weather conditions, together with the fairly good exhibits of agricultural produce, and the strong showing made in the horse and beef cattle classes, resulted in a very successful fair. A special strength was given to the horse classes by the exhibit of the Snyder Bros. of Winfield, while the Shorthorns from Silver Creek and Walnut Valley breeding farms, renewed their contest for honors, which they began at El Dorado, the week preceding.

**CATTLE EXHIBIT.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Exhibitors: W. J. Snodgrass, Gordon Butler County; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County; J. M. Keck, Winfield, Cowley County.

Aged bull, Snodgrass first on Scott Junior; no second.

Two-year-old bull, Stodder first on Aylesbury Duke; no second.

Yearling bull, Snodgrass first on Golden Sharon; Keck second on Democrat.

Bull calf, Stodder first on Prince Challenger; Snodgrass second on a calf by Scott Junior.

Aged cow, Stodder first on Coral; Snodgrass second on Fanny.

Two-year-old heifer, Stodder first of Marchioness of Oxford; Snodgrass second Duchess of Allendale.

Yearling heifer, Stodder first on Princess Challenger; Snodgrass second on Lovely of Bull Brook.

Heifer calves, Stodder first on Oxford Bloom 12th and second on Happy New Year.

**HEREFORDS.**

Exhibitors: L. F. Johnson, R. C. Johnson, and O. L. Johnson, all of Geuda Springs.

Aged bull L. F. Johnson first on Dick Turpin; no second.

Yearling bull, L. F. Johnson first on Cherry Boy; R. C. Johnson second on Manager.

Aged cow, L. F. Johnson first on Tilly Archibald; R. C. Johnson second on Heloise.

Two-year-old heifer, L. F. Johnson first on Lady Archibald; no second.

Yearling heifer, O. L. Johnson first on Grace 11th; R. C. Johnson second on Ida Turpin.

Heifer calf, L. F. Johnson first; R. C. Johnson second.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**

There were no sweepstakes by breeds. The only prizes offered in sweepstakes were for any age or breed, except herd and get.

Get of sire, four animals either sex under 4 years, first Stodder; second Snodgrass.

Best bull, any age or breed, first Snodgrass; second Stodder.

Best cow, any age or breed, first Stodder's Oxford Bloom 12th; second Stodder's Marchioness of Oxford.

Exhibitor's herd, first Stodder on herd headed by Aylesbury Duke; second Snodgrass on herd headed by Scott Junior.

**SWINE EXHIBIT.**

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

Exhibitors: Snyder Bros., Winfield, and E. J. Anders & Son, New Salem.

Aged boar, Snyder first on Simply O K and second on Broad-gauged Chief.

Yearling boar, Anders first on pig by Hoosier Victor; Snyder second on Priceless Black U. S.

Six-months boar, Anders first; Snyder second.

Boar under 6 months, Snyder first and second on two Broad-gauged pigs.

Aged sow, Snyder first on Oriental Princess and second on Artesian Beauty.

Yearling sow, Snyder first on Miles Look Me Over and second on Hulda Perfection.

In sows 6 months and under 1 year, and pigs under 6 months, Snyder won first and second in both classes.

**CHESTER WHITES.**

Exhibitor: J. S. Gilkey, Maple City, Cowley County.

He won first in aged boar, with Ell 4049, first in aged sow on Zoah, first in sow 6

**EPIZOOTIC OPHTHALMIA, OR PINK EYE.**



**T**HIS is a disease which affects a great number of cattle without apparent cause. It occurs at any season of the year.

The symptoms are those of severe inflammation of the eyes, the mucous membrane becomes red and congested and tears will drop from the eyes, the eye-lids become swollen and the eye-ball shows a bluish-white color; occasionally small ulcers or abscesses form in the body of the cornea. In very severe cases the ulcer may extend through the membrane and allow the humors of the eye to escape. In such cases the use of the eye is permanently lost.

Treatment.—As this disease is contagious it is very important that the animals affected should be isolated and kept away from those which are not suffering in a similar manner. Animal should be placed in a darkened stable and the eyes bathed with warm water to which has been added a dram of salt to each gallon.

If the membranes of the eyes are extremely congested, five grains of sulphate of zinc with five grains of morphine and twenty grains of boric acid should be dissolved in an ounce of water and a few drops of this dropped into the eye with a dropper. Use twice a day. To clear the white deposit from the eye, rub up two grains of yellow oxide of mercury with a dram of vaseline and place a small amount of this well into the eye twice a day.

Supplement this treatment with a course of tonics. We could prescribe nothing better than Dr. Hess' Stock Food, the scientific compound for horses, cattle, cows, hogs and sheep; sold on a written guarantee; 100 lb. sacks for \$5.00, smaller packages at a slight advance; fed in small dose. In every package is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to personal advice free and prescriptions for his animals from the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen published. It is consulted and commended by many leading veterinarians.

Write and state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper, address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, and for this information you will receive one of these valuable books free, postage paid.

months and under 1 year, and first on boar pig and sow pig under 6 months.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**

Exhibitors: Snyder Bros., and Anders & Son.

Get of sire, Anders first, on get of unnamed boar by Hoosier Victor; Snyder second, on get of Broad-gauged Chief.

Best boar any age or breed, Snyder first on Simply O K; Anders second on unnamed boar.

Best sow any age or breed, first Snyder on Chief Perfection gilt and second on Oriental Princess.

Breeder's herd, Snyder first on herd headed by Simply O K and second on herd headed by Broad-gauged Chief.

**HORSE EXHIBIT.**

**DRAFT HORSES.**

The horse exhibit was very fine, as one would expect from its proximity to the stables of the Snyder Bros. Some of the classes were very strong and competition keen. In Shire horses, Snyder Bros. won first in aged stallions on Honest Prince, and second on King James. They also won as follows: 3-year-old stallion, first on Cowley Duke; 2-year-old stallion, first on Cowley Jack; aged mare, first on Lady Collins and second on Miss Surprise; sweepstakes for breed, Lady Collins, draft mare.

**PERCHERONS.**

Snyder Bros. won first on 3-year-old stallion Chester R. and second on Cowley Prince; in 2-year-old stallion, first on Cowley King; foals, first on unnamed brother to the \$450 yearling by Imp Teascoti. This yearling was sold in their last winter's sale. The second prize was given to a half-brother of the first; aged mare, first on Nora; second on Hortense. They also won first on 3-year-old mare and sweepstakes on the draft stallion Cowley King.

**ROAD STALLIONS.**

Snyder Bros. were awarded first on aged stallion Diamond King, first on 3-year-old stallion Dbnald.

**STANDARD-BRED.**

Snyder Bros. first on 3-year-old stallion Roy McCoy; first, on 2-year-old stallion Czardorf; first on foal, by Vendor 2.11%; sweepstakes on road stallion, Diamond King 1571 A. S. H. R.

**COWLEY COUNTY FAIR NOTES.**

Snyder Bros. of Winfield, are perhaps the most versatile breeders in the State. They breed Percherons, Shires, Roadsters, Standard-bred, gaited saddlers, and jacks. In addition to the awards mentioned above, they won second on 3-year-old jack, first on their beautiful black standard-bred team of stallions, first on Diamond King under saddle, and second single driver.

The cattle at the Cowley County fair were judged by Preston Wyckoff, Rome; the horses and jacks by S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia; and the swine by Isaac Wood, Winfield, to the satisfaction of both exhibitors and the spectators. As all of these men were practical breeders, in whose judgment the exhibitors had confidence, the results of the judging were quite satisfactory.

The Cowley County fair was conspicuous by the absence of the black, and other polled breeds of cattle, Berkshire and Duroc swine, and sheep and angoras, while the poultry exhibit was covered by about a half dozen pens. The interest excited by the fair, however, was sufficient to warrant the prediction, that next year will see a complete line of exhibits in all these departments.

Snyder Bros. will contribute ten of their fine Poland-Chinas to Harry Lunt's sale, which will be held at Burden, Kans., on

Nov. 14. In this consignment will be two September gilts, by Chief Perfection 2d, litter sisters to the sweepstakes herd, one yearling gilt by Chief Perfection 2d, one by T C's U. S. 2d, one by Illinois King, and one by Now Perfection, one 2-year-old sow, by Todd's Chief Tecumseh and two spring boars and one gilt by Broad-gauged Chief. They will also contribute to the American Royal sale at Kansas City.

**The St. Louis Fair.**

"How are the mighty fallen." The once great St. Louis Fair is now the rag end of the State fairs; and the "Velled Prophet" is a frayed out affair, compared with its former brilliancy. St. Louis is all right, but the St. Louis Fair Association is simply holding its franchise, and not attempting to keep up with the procession. The famous fair grounds are exceedingly dilapidated with the exception of the club house. The surprising and commendable action of offering very liberal prizes for improved stock, brought out a very creditable and representative display of fine stock exhibits from the various State fairs, but the attendance was very small except on Thursday, when nearly 100,000 people were present, almost exclusively confined to the city.

The swine department was small compared with previous shows. Burgess Bros., of Bement, Ill., was the principal winner with Poland-Chinas; Etzler & Moses, of Conroy, Ohio, with Berkshires; Dorsey Bros., Percy, Ill., with Chester Whites; and in the Red Duroc Jersey classes the competition was exceedingly spirited. Walter & Son, N. B. Cutler and George W. Trone, three Illinois swine-breeders, captured all of the blue ribbons in this class. Walter & Son fared slightly the best of the trio.

In the Essex classes, A. C. Green & Son, of Winchester, Ind.; M. A. Miller, of Belleville, and Davis Bros., of Dyer, Ind., were the three leading exhibitors. The first prizes were pretty well divided between these three firms.

The beef and dairy breeds of cattle made a most excellent show, being a few of the leading exhibitors at the State fairs.

Aberdeen-Angus were shown by C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.; M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind.; and A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa. In the awards, Gardner took most of the firsts, with Judy & Son leading on second prizes.

The Shorthorn herds represented were G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; J. G. Robbins, Horace, Ind.; and E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., who divided honors similarly as at other fairs.

The leading Hereford herds represented were Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; Mr. Funkhouser getting the larger portion of first prizes.

The dairy breeds were more numerously represented than beef breeds. Holstein-Friesians were shown by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., and F. W. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.; Ayrshires by J. F. Converse & Co., Woodville, N. Y., and McCormick & Ederly, Potaskala, Ohio; Jerseys by J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind., and Case & Walker, Rushville, Ind. The Guernsey prizes were all captured by McCormick & Ederly.

The big feature of the fair was the light horse show, of saddlers, trotters, pacers, run-abouts, etc., giving good performances daily at the Amphitheatre which, with the races on the mile track, was the leading show and source of entertainment for the visitors.

The crowning feature of the cattle show took place Friday, with the awarding of the prizes in the championship sweepstakes for herds of both beef and dairy breeds. In the class for aged herds of beef breeds, J. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg Mo., captured the blue ribbon with his Herefords, over G. M. Casey's Shorthorns.

Funkhouser's winning herd of Herefords was headed by the champion 3-year-old bull, March On 6th. This animal is valued at \$10,000. Mr. Funkhouser bought March On 6th as a calf for \$1,000, from W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind. Casey's herd of Shorthorns is headed by the champion bull, Choice Goods, which is also valued at \$10,000, and the rest of the herd from J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind., for \$25,000.

Choice Goods has never been beaten in single competition. He is a 3-year-old and captured blue ribbons this year at Sedalia, Des Moines, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Louisville before being brought to St. Louis. Roberta, Choice Goods' mate, is another celebrated performer in the Western fair-show circuit. She has been returned a winner at St. Louis at every fair held there in the last four years.

The Herefords put it over the Shorthorns in the aged herd beef class, but the Shorthorns carried off the blue ribbon in the young herd class. J. G. Robbins & Sons furnished the winning herd, defeating J. A. Funkhouser's herd. First prize in the aged herd class was \$50, while the first premium in the young herd class was \$25. H. C. Duncan, of Osborne, tied the premiums in the beef classes. He was assisted by Professor Mumford.

In the dairy breeds, John E. Robbins, who also hails from Indiana, and is related to the other Robbins, carried off both sweepstakes. He showed herds of Jerseys and beat T. A. Mitchell's Holsteins and J. D. Converse's Ayrshires in the class for aged herds, and M. E. Moore's Holstein and J. D. Converse's Ayrshires in the young herd class. The first premium in the aged-herd class was \$50, and \$25 in the young herd class.

**Illinois State Fair.**

(Awards left over from last week.)

**SHORTHORNS.**

Judge, C. E. Leonard. Exhibitors were: George Harding & F. Waukesha, Wis.; E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind.; Henry Wagy, Plainville, Ill.; C. F. Rice, Indianola, Ill.; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; J. E. Robbins & Son, Greensburg, Ind.

The awards were: Bull, 3 years and over—First, Choice Goods, Casey; second, Golden Victor, Harding & Son; third, Speculator, Bowen.

Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Harding & Son; second, Marmaduke 2d, Rice; third, Scottish Signet, Wilson.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Ceremo-

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

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to a horse or other animal, or in any kind of sickness it takes prompt action to save life and money. The Veterinary may be too far away to be available. It is better, indeed, in every way to have your own Veterinary. You can become a proficient Veterinary, save money treating your own animals and make money trading others by taking our correspondence course in Veterinary Science. Complete as to administering all kinds of medicines, surgery, dentistry, castration, etc. Write for circulars, prospectus and other information. Correspondence School of Veterinary Science, Carroll, Iowa.

**CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP**

CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice, Ticks and Scree-Worms; HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Galls and all Sores. GUARANTEED to do the work without injury to eyes or other parts of animal. At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only. Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address MOORE CHEMICAL CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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**LUMP JAW.**

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal. Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

**Dehorned Cattle**

rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean out, no breaking or crushing of horns. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. M. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

**Read What Coburn Says.**

"I'm glad to see the FARMER'S CIRCULAR—am con-wondering are able to gather such a fund-ing, valuation. You making a much more asked for it."—Kansas State Board of Agriculture. More money is spent for articles by the prominent men and for the handsome and interesting illustrations than by any other farm journal. TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER. 1785 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb. Send for FREE SAMPLE COPY. WE WANT A GOOD AGENT AT EVERY POSTOFFICE.

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CANDY CATHARTIC  
BEST FOR THE BOWELS  
Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk.  
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

nious Archer, Harding & Son; second, Prince of Tebo Lawn, Casey; third, Pluto, of Dallemany, Robins.

Bull under 1 year old—First, Senior King Edward, Hanna; second, Victor Missie, Harding & Son; third, Junior Stars and Stripes, Hanna.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Village Rose, Hanna; second, Ruberta, Casey; third, Missie 16th, Bowen.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Village Belle 2nd, Hanna; second, Oneda, Bowen; third, Golden Fame's Belle, Harding & Son.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, King of Beauty, Bowen; second, Gloster Girl, Harding & Son; third, Lads' Goldie, Casey.

Heifer under 1 year old—First, Lads' Secret, Robins; second, Lads' Missie, Robins; third, Sweet Violet 4th, Casey.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Casey; second, Harding & Son; third, Bowen.

Breeders' young herd—First, Robins, second, Harding & Son; third, Rice.

Get of sire—First, Robins; second, Harding & Son; third, Casey.

Produce of cow—First, Casey.

Sweepstakes—First, bull 2 years and over, Choice Goods, Casey. Bull, under 2 years, King Edward, Hanna; cow, 2 years and over, Village Rose, Hanna; heifer under 1 year, Queen of Beauty, Bowen.

HEREFORDS.

Judges: C. E. Leonard, Wallace Estil. The exhibitors were: O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.

Bull 3 years or over—First, O'Donnell 5th, Harris; second, Arlington, Jamison; third, Saylor, Jamison.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Beau Field, Curtice.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Good Enough, Harris; second, Patience 3rd, Harris; third, Beau Donald 39th, Curtice.

Bull under 1 year—First, Cyclone, Harris; second, Prince Rupert, Curtice; third, Beau Donald 54th, Curtice.

Cow 3 years and over—First, Betty 2d, Adams; second, Russett, Harris; third, Millie, Jamison.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Silver Cup, Harris; second, Bright Duchess, Adams; third, Elsie 6th, Jamison.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Lucille 1st, Harris; second, Cassie 4th, Harris; third, Belle Donald 56th, Curtice.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Minnehaha, Harris; second, Sister Perfection, Adams; third, Amelia, Harris.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Harris; second, Adams; third, Jamison.

Breeders' young herd—First, Harris; second, Curtice; third, Adams.

Get of sire—First, Harris; second, Curtice; third, Adams.

Produce of cow—First, Harris; second, Adams; third, Curtice.

Sweepstakes—bull 2 years and over, Beau Donald 5th, Harris; bull under 2 years, Good Enough 3rd, Harris; Cow 2 years and over, Betty 2nd, Adams; Heifer under 2 years, Minnehaha, Harris.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors: C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.; S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill.; E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill.; D. Bradford & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; A. C. Binney, Alta, Iowa; J. O. Strubinger, El Dara, Ill.; T. L. Rothwell, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind.

Bull 3 years and over—First, Valiant Knight 2nd, Bradford & Son; second, Ida's Eclipse, Reynolds & Son; third, Improver, Lantz.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Juba of M. Gardner; second, Mayor of Alta, Binnie; third, Lord Fretful, Judy & Son.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Hayti of Wood Lawn, Strubinger; second, Lucy's Prince, Bradford & Son; third, Barbara's Rosegay, Gardner.

Bull under 1 year—First, Gay Barbara, Gardner; second, Paragon of Alta, Binnie; third, Dukes Thick Set, Lantz.

Cow 3 years and over—First, Vala, Gardner; second, Anna Rockfield, Judy & Son; third, Mina of A. 3rd, Binnie.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Queen Mother 7th, Judy & Son; second, Black Cap Judy, Gardner; third, Barbara of Denison 14th, Binnie.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Blackbird 24th, Judy & Son; second, Lizzie 2nd of Meadow Brook, Bradford & Son; third, Ida Lad, Reynolds & Son.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Rosegay Pride, Gardner; second, Pride of Aberdeen 71st, Binnie; third, Ida's Lady, Reynolds & Son.

Exhibitor's herd—First, Gardner; second, Judy & Son; third, Bradford.

Breeders' young herd—First, Gardner; second, Bradford; third, Judy & Son.

Get of sire—First, Gardner; second, Bradford; third, Binnie.

Produce of cow—First, Gardner; second, Judy & Son; third, Bradford.

Sweepstakes—Bull 2 years and over, Juba of Morlick, Gardner; bull under 2 years, Hayti of Wood Lawn, Strubinger; cow 2 years and over, Vala, Gardner; heifer under 2 years, Rosegay Pride, Gardner.

GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors: Otto H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.; Brookside Farm Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bull 3 years and over—First, Druid of Castlemilk, Swigart; second, Scottish Prince, Brookside Farm Co.; third, McDougal of Tarbroch, Moody.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Scottish Standard 1st, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Elect, Moody; third, Norman of Avondale, Swigart.

Bull under 1 year—First, Druid 5th, Swigart; second, Standard Yet, Brookside Farm Co.; third, Scottish Standard 4th, Brookside Farm Co.

Cow 3 years and over—First, Adella of Flambaugh, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Norma 3d, Swigart; third, Imp. Paragon, Moody.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Imp. Graceful, Moody; second, Lutie Lake, Swigart; third, Semiramis R., Moody.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Dorothea, Moody; second, Semiramis, Jackson, Moody; third, Scottish Princess 1st, Brookside Farm Co.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Scottish Mist, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Druid's Norma, Swigart; third, Evaline 2d of Avondale, Swigart.

Exhibitor's herd—First, Moody; second, Swigart; third, Brookside Farm Co.

Breeders' young herd—First, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Moody; third, Swigart.

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A number of finest five-drawer, drop head cabinet sewing machines have recently been shipped to families in every town in the United States on three months' free trial. The prices are \$8.95, \$10.45, \$11.95, and \$12.85, according to make and style of machine.

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A sewing machine trust is said to be forming for the purpose of cutting on our supply and if accomplished you will no doubt be compelled to pay \$25 to \$40 for machines can now furnish you at \$8.95 to \$15.20. Our stock is now complete and for catalogue, all offers and particulars you should cut this notice out and mail to us to-day. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Get of sire—First, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Moody; third, Swigart.

Produce of cow—First, Swigart; second, Moody.

Sweepstakes—Bull 2 years and over, Druid of Castlemilk, Swigart; bull under 2 years, Druid 6th, Swigart; cow 2 years and over, Adella of Flambaugh, Brookside Farm Co.; heifer under 2 years, Dorothea, Moody.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The exhibitors were: George W. Steele, Rochelle, Ill.; J. J. Chambers, Sadorus, Ill.; J. H. Crowder & Son, Bethany, Ill.

The premiums were quite equally divided among the three herds, the majority going to Crowder & Son, they having received all of the herd prizes and all of the sweepstakes except heifer under 2 years, which went to Chambers. The cattle were judged by Mr. Leonard and he stated that he judged them entirely on their beef qualities as he had no knowledge of the milking qualities of the cattle. This again emphasizes the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory judgment regarding dual-purpose cattle. One man will judge them for beef qualities and another for milking qualities but it seems practically an impossibility to judge them for both in the same ring.

DAIRY BREEDS.

There was a nice exhibit of Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, and Guernsey cattle, the latter breed showing up in larger numbers than ever before and attracting a great deal of attention.

DRAFT AND COACH HORSES.

The exhibitors were: Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.; J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind.; J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; G. W. Hoffman, Farmer City, Ill.; Oltman Bros., Watseka, Ill.; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.; Ed. Miller, Ancona, Ill.; P. J. Telfer, Williamsville, Ill.; E. Buckles & Son, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; Hatfield & King, Normal, Ill.; Chas. G. Monroe, Rushville, Ill.; William E. Moore, Springfield, Ill.; John Raman, Springfield, Ill.; G. W. Westbrook, Edinburg, Ill.; Joseph C. Brunk, Springfield, Ill.; C. F. Dewey, Amboy, Ill.

The same trouble that has been experienced at about every other State fair, since the writer remembers anything about show rings, happened again at the Illinois Fair regarding the judging of draft horses. A judge was chosen who failed to give satisfaction and the horsemen generally were very much dissatisfied with his decisions. Mr. Truman and Oltman Bros. became so disgusted that they withdrew their horses from the ring. The judge was Mr. E. J. Wright of Aurora, Ill., who is engaged in the manufacture of buggies, and some of the exhibitors were so ungenerous as to intimate that there was so much difference between the shape of the horse and a buggy that the gentleman was not qualified to judge the former. The exhibit was far ahead of any held before at the Illinois Fair for several years both as regards qualities and numbers. The principles in the draft horse breeds were Truman, Crouch & Son, Taylor & Jones, and Smith.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

The exhibitors were: Baker Bros., Illinois, Ill.; Simon Keck, Buffalo, Ill.; A. J. Johnson, Palmer, Ill.; Converse Bros., Springfield, Ill.; Peter Wonkle, Ashland, Ill.

A very nice showing of jacks and jennetts was made by the above contributors, the best seen at any of the State fairs and much better than that made last year. There was plenty of evidence that the demand for this class of animals is on the increase.

ROAD AND SADDLE HORSES.

The display of road and saddle horses was an excellent one, better than last year, and attracted a great deal of attention. Some magnificent animals of these breeds were shown. Plenty of evidence was given to show that the demand for good driving and saddle horses is on the increase and the automobile and country trolley line have not succeeded in destroying the love which people have for the horse.

Shorthorn Sale at Kansas City.

The American Royal Cattle and Swine Show at Kansas City will afford stockmen a rare opportunity to purchase high-class stock at their own price. A great sale of seventy typical Shorthorns will be held during the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, October 23 and 24. Parties wishing to start new herds, or to make valuable additions to those already established, will find this sale a golden opportunity. The cattle are a choice selection from the herds of prominent and successful breeders, and are the produce of a long list of sires and dams that were distinguished alike for the richness of their breeding and the excellence of their offering. Parties needing herd bulls would do well to study carefully the catalogue of this sale, as several bulls of unusual merit are included.

Prince of Collynie 183022, No. 3 of the sale, is a bull of rare merit and exceptional breeding. He was bred by Hanna & Co.,

and was got by the Marr bred Imp. Collynie 135023, out of a Royal Knight dam, with Royal Pirate as the sire of his granddam and then Imp. Stephanotis by Dunblane 65995. Prince of Collynie has been tried and has proven a sure and satisfactory breeder.

Other bulls worthy of special notice are 8th Waterloo Duke of Kearney 175091, No. 13 of the sale; Daring Knight, an excellent son of Gallant Knight 12448, at the head of the successful show herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons; Victor Orange, a son of Victor Butterfly; Magnet 158058, No. 27 of the sale, an elegantly bred Orange Blossom that has been shown with considerable success by E. W. Bowen, and other bulls of sufficient merit to commend them to discriminating breeders.

Among the rare offering of cows and heifers, Emeline, No. 1 of the sale, holds a high rank. She was by Collynie 135022, out of Imp. Emma, 33d, dam also of Englewood that sold for \$1,850 at the October sale of 1901; then the two imported Bothwell cows, Bracelet and Daybreak's Princess; the fine Secret heifer; Silver Light, owned by Jos. Duncan; Rosedale 5th, representing the excellent Marsh Violets of H. C. Duncan; the two excellent Scotch Secrets, Stella 3d and Sultanet; also Lavender Princess, of the Kellogg Stock Farm Co., which firm have consigned five head of their best cattle; also some nicely bred Bates cows consigned by A. A. Wallace and Samuel W. Roberts, two beautiful Scotch topped Marys from H. R. Clay and many other good ones.

Parties wanting heifers to strengthen their show herds will find something very desirable in this sale.

Special rates on all roads. Ask your agent. Remember the date; also remember that Shorthorns are very profitable cattle to raise. Write for catalogue to B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary.

A Great Shorthorn Sale.

At Centralia, Mo., on Friday, October 31, Shorthorn breeders will be given an opportunity of securing choice animals, fit to enrich the breeding of any herd in the West.

J. C. Hall, of Hallsville, Mo., and J. S. Brown, of Mexico, Mo., are the gentlemen who will furnish sixty head of thoroughbred animals for this sale, composed of fifteen bulls and forty-five cows and heifers, all Scotch, Bates and Scotch topped.

Both these gentlemen have devoted many years to the enriching of their herds, and have been among the high-priced buyers at all the best sales in the West, securing the finest blood for the strengthening of their own herds.

Mr. Hall will contribute forty-five head to this sale that now represent the cream of Lake Farm herd. Two Scotch herd-bulls, Roan Chief 154796 and Royal Prince 133023, will be of the number.

Among the top females are Emma 19th of Fairview by Duke of Oakland 2d, Sidington Duchess of Weldon and female calf by Count Waterloo, Nonpareil maid by Golden Knight, and Scottish Lassie by Scottish Chief 150893. The last named animal Mr. Hall bought of Alex. John, and is considered an elegant show cow in any company.

The cattle to be offered at the sale are all strictly first-class, and as Mr. Hall expresses it, "fine as split silk;" for instance, Roan Lady is low-down, thick, blocky, and smooth, "bred in the purple;" Zephyr of Lake Farm is a perfect animal, red and thick fleshed, with straight lines; Belle Barrington, a great, massive cow, red, broad, and of great scale. College Ceres, a prize winner at several cattle shows.

Write Mr. J. C. Hall, at Hallsville, Mo., for catalogue of this sale, and note the fine breeding of all the animals to be offered.

Of Mr. Brown's contribution to the sale will be three bulls and twelve cows and heifers of Cruickshank, Butterfly, Violet, and Scotch topped standard sorts; the Scotch bulls, Prairie View Hero 14512, calved December 18, 1897, and Royal Barmpton 186409, will be among the animals at the sale.

Centralia, located about halfway between Kansas City and St. Louis, ought to be an excellent point for buyers to congregate and a great crowd is confidently expected at the sale. This offering of such excellent animals should induce all Shorthorn breeders to be present at the sale to see the thoroughbreds, whether they purchase or not.

Angus in the Kansas City Sale.

There are nineteen contributors to the Angus sale during the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show at Kansas City, October 20 to 25. The estate of W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., contributes sixteen head, which is the largest consignment to the sale, it being virtually a dispersion of the Osborne Farm Herd, as the animals included are selected as the tops of the herd. M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., includes five imported animals that are also an attractive feature of the sale. Parrish &

FELL SIXTY FEET

AND ESCAPED WITHOUT EVEN A BROKEN BONE.

John Hegers Tumbles from the Roof of a Three-story Building to the Pavement. A Ladder Breaks His Fall.

While working on the roof of a three-story building on Detroit Street, John Rogers, of No. 165 Alabama Street, Cleveland, Ohio, lost his balance and fell sixty feet to the ground.

He was drawing up gravel and while leaning over pulling on the guy rope, it broke and he fell. About thirty-six feet from the sidewalk he struck a ladder which stood against the building. This broke the force of his fall. But he fell upon the pavement head foremost and his fellow workmen picked him up unconscious.

The ambulance was summoned and he was taken to St. John's hospital where it was fully ten hours before he regained consciousness. No bones were broken nor did he sustain any internal injuries as was first feared. To a reporter he said:

"I grew very nervous as a result of my fall, and was fast running into nervous prostration. I was under a doctor's care, but did not get any real benefit and I was becoming very much discouraged.

"Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I could see a decided improvement in a short time and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was fully restored to health. That was over a year ago and now I am perfectly well and strong again with nerves as sound as anybody's. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me when doctors' medicines failed."

The nervous system may be deranged from any of a number of causes. A physical shock, as was the case with Mr. Rogers, or a mental shock may bring it on. More common causes are worry, over-work, excitement, lack of rest and dissipation. Whatever the exciting cause the results are largely the same and the remedy that cured the one will cure the other.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Miller, Hudson, Kans., who own the great bull Hale Lad, sell ten head, including cows in calf to this splendid sire and as well as a few animals sired by him. Anderson & Findlay, Allendale, Kans., consign animals sired by their great imported bulls, Pacific, Elberfeld and Elberg and females in calf to these great bulls. T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans., sell the Queen Mother cow, Favorite of Highland 6th, by Artell of Estill, and a Trojan-Erica and a Queen Mother bull. Other consignors of high-class cattle are: S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; R. P. McClement, Olathe, Kans.; W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo.; J. Barron & Son, Fayette, Mo.; Harvey & Cleland, Bloomfield, Iowa; F. F. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa; H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo.; Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans.; Oliver Hammers, Hillsdale, Iowa; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; T. L.

(Continued on page 1023.)

WAMEGO HERD

POLAND-CHINAS

With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual, and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Kansas, Pottawatomie County. C. J. HUGGINS.

DISPERSION SALE

At Farm, Three Miles North of  
**HOLTON, KANSAS,**  
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

40 Head of Red Polled Cattle

Consisting of 22 Cows and Heifers and 14 Bulls. All registered. Balance grades. Having sold my farm, will also sell 40 Poland-China Stock Hogs, horses, farming utensils, etc. Address.....

**A. Bumgardner, Holton, Kans**  
Buckeye Bill, Auctioneer.

**POLLED DURHAM—RED POLLED.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Can you or some of your readers give a short sketch of the origin of the Polled Durham breed of cattle? Some seem to think them the same as Red Polled cattle. S. F. HICKMAN. Pleasanton, Linn County.

Following is an excerpt from an account of the 'Beginning of the Polled Durhams' in the Farmers' Tribune:

"About twenty-five or thirty years ago some cattle-raisers in Ohio, recognizing the value of Shorthorn blood, and also recognizing the value of hornless cattle, concluded to select hornless Shorthorns, and, by mating them, originate a breed having Shorthorn blood, but hornless. These men knew that the creation of a new breed of cattle is the work of many years, through wise and patient selecting from generation to generation. These men had objects in view; one was to keep the form and merits of the Shorthorn, and the other to get rid of the horns. So determined were they to keep the merits of the Shorthorn, that they refused to use any of the polled males of any of the polled breeds in forming this new breed. Among the pioneers in this move was Dr. W. W. Crane, of Tippecanoe County, Ohio, although others commenced about the same time, namely, Salem R. Clawson and Peter Shafer, of Ohio, J. F. Burchell, of Illinois, and T. Dunham, of Iowa. These men all commenced about the same time, and had the same object—a hornless breed with the Shorthorn blood, blocky form, and good milking qualities. They all started the same way, by selecting the best muley cows that could be found, and breeding them to polled Shorthorn bulls. Most of the calves from these matings were polled. They then selected the best heifer calves, and again mated them with polled Shorthorn males. This was kept up for three to five generations before any of the males were saved. Then a course of inbreeding for one and at most two crosses was made, but always going back to polled registered Shorthorn bulls again, and that system of breeding was kept up until the present race of Polled Durhams has been produced along that line. Milking qualities have always been kept in view, and, as a result, they are the ideal dual-purpose cows—good milkers and good beef animals.

"None of the animals of this kind of breeding are eligible to register in the American Shorthorn Herd-book, but there is a class of Polled Durhams that are pure Shorthorn blood and are eligible for record in the Shorthorn Herd-book. The pure-bred branch of Polled Durhams has come of three families, viz., White Rose, Young Phyllis, and Gwynnes. The honor of founding a family of hornless Shorthorns rests upon Oakwood Gwynne 4th, Vol. XV, page 803. She was a roan cow of the Gwynne family, bred by W. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn. She had very light horns or scurs, yet she produced three calves that were entirely hornless. When bred to the 7th Duke of Hillhurst 34221, the result was two heifer calves—Mollie and Nellie Gwynne, Vol. XXXIII, page 728—both entirely hornless. She was then bred to Bright Eyes Duke 31894, and the result was a polled, red bull calf, recorded as King of Kine 87412. W. S. Miller, of Elmore, Ohio, bought Mollie and Nellie Gwynne and King of Kine in the spring of 1888. The 7th Duke of Hillhurst was one of the great Hillhurst bulls, a superior animal and a pure Duchess, and, as will be seen, they have in their veins blood of the most highly celebrated and royal-bred cattle in existence, are of the same family and closely related to the Duchess cow that sold for \$40,600 at the New York Mills sale. Captain Miller added to his herd from the Kirklevington. Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Phyllis families, and used King of Kine at the head of his herd for three years, and ninety per cent. of his calves from horned cows were hornless. Then, for two years, he used Ottawa Duke, sired by King of Kine, dam Nellie Gwynne. He was bred to horned cows, but every one of his calves were hornless. King of Kine and Nellie and Mollie Gwynne trace back to imp. Medora. It will thus be seen that Captain Miller is the originator of the pure-bred Shorthorn branch of the Polled Durhams, and that no family of Shorthorns is richer in good blood than these. A writer in a stock journal recently said that America had originated no breed of pure-bred stock; but here are the Polled Durhams, a pure American product.

"The American Polled Durham Breeders' Association was organized in Chicago in 1889. Eight persons took the initiative in the work, all of whom had been engaged for some time previously in establishing the breed. The member-



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WALTON, KANSAS.

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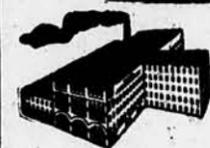
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ship at the end of 1893 numbered forty, and included residents of several States.

"The following are the requirements for registration in the American Herd-book of Polled Durham cattle:

1. Animals for registry must be at least one year old.
2. They must be hornless.
3. They must have the color and markings characteristic of the Shorthorn.
4. They must not have less than 87½ per cent. of Shorthorn blood after 1893, 93¼ per cent. after 1896, and 96½ per cent. after 1899, and the requisites previously mentioned.
5. The produce of such animals already on record will be recorded, provided they conform to the requirements mentioned in 1, 2 and 3 also.
6. The produce of any bull in the Polled Durham Herd-book, with the same requirements, and
7. The produce of any cow in the Polled Durham registry when by a bull recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd-book, and possessed of the same requirements."

The origin of the Red Polled breed is more remote and more obscure. The following interesting excerpts from a paper by Henry F. Euren, the founder of the Red Polled herd-book, will throw light on the subject:

"How came these Red Polled cattle in this comparatively small area [Suffolk, England]? Youatt's guess has often been repeated, as though it was a fact, that they were descended from the pick of Galloways brought into Norfolk to fatten. He failed to recognize that these Suffolk polled cattle had a soft, satin-like skin, and were good milk-yielders, while the Galloway had a rough coat and was a beef-making beast; that in shape, too, the Galloway differed considerably from the Suffolk polled. There is more probability in the supposition that these cattle are descendants of the hornless cattle which, even from the days of Herodotus, were to be found on the great southern and eastern plains of Europe—cattle that were hornless, as he believed, because of the cold. Polled cattle are yet to be found in central Russia, and in that part of Hungary adjacent to the great Russian plains. They exist also in Norway, and in Iceland, which was settled from Norway. It may thus be presumed that the variety went with the nomads of old days. The Angles may have brought over such cattle, in the same way as did the colonists who, going from East Anglia to Virginia, called their district Norfolk. These would seem to have taken over both trotting horses and hornless cattle; the descendants of the cattle are yet spoken of as 'muley cattle.'

"In the Norse and Danish settlements of Norfolk were cattle of quite a different character from these Suffolk polled. John Marshall, a close and most accu-

rate observer of all that related to agriculture in the second half of the eighteenth century, was employed for two years on the Gunton estate, northeast Norfolk. He not only used his eyes, but he was ever asking questions; hence, his two volumes on 'The Rural Economy of Norfolk' are a mine of information. He says he found in the district which was the northern boundary of Danish marshland area 'a small, hardy, thriving race of cattle,' which, he asserts, was the 'Herefordshire breed in miniature.' The favorite color was 'blood red, with a white or mottled face.' Marshall speaks highly of these 'small-boned' cattle as 'fattening as freely and finishing as highly at 3 years old as cattle do generally at 4 or 5.' The flesh he also says was of 'superior quality,' as is, indeed, the flesh of cattle introduced from Scotland, Ireland, Galloway, and Lincolnshire, when 'grazed' on the marshlands where the Danish folk had their settlement. Marshall has not a word to say of the milking qualities of these blood-red cattle. It may thus be concluded that these were poor. He was decidedly of the opinion that it only wanted selection and as much care as was then given to the short-horned and long-horned cattle to make this Norfolk variety a prime beef-making animal.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE BREEDS.**

"The more advanced Norfolk farmers in the years from 1780 to 1810 had their ideals. Some found the ideal embodied in the Devon. A few others, however, had as ideal a 'dual-purpose' cow. They wanted to unite the good milk-producing quality of the Suffolk Polled with the fattening capacity of the Norfolk 'clean-horned, blood-red cattle.' Marshall says he saw some of the produce of Suffolk bulls and the Norfolk cows; he was not greatly attracted by them. He doubted whether increase of size and improvement of form ought to be secured at the cost of the tendency to early fattening. His 'Rural Economy of Norfolk' was written after he left the county, and in it he advised Norfolk agriculturists to 'cross with caution, lest by mixing they adulterate, and in the end lost irretrievably their breed of cattle, so admirably adapted to their soil, climate, and system of management.' Arthur Young, on the other hand, a few years later, condemned the old Norfolk variety in the strongest terms. He says a dairy of the breed, which he saw at Mileham (four miles west of Elmham, in Mid-Norfolk), included cows 'as loose and ill made as bad Suffolks.'

"It may well be supposed, therefore, that what may be termed the Danish area of the North-folk had better cattle of the blood-red variety than had Mid-Norfolk, where were the English folk and the poorer lands. However that may be, there was soon to be demonstrated how judgment and skill in mat-

ing animals of the two varieties might give results other than those which John Marshall feared. Jonas Reeve, of Wighton, a tenant-farmer on the northeast borders, did not hold with Thomas William Coke, the famous owner and improver of the Holkham estate, as to the possibilities of Devon cattle on the dry, poor lands of Norfolk. Accordingly, he and his relative and neighbor, Richard England, of Binham, a yeoman, farming his own estate, set themselves the problem how to build up a herd of cattle that should combine the merits of both the Norfolk and Suffolk varieties. It may be supposed that they had many failures. But they steadily kept their ideal in view. In July, 1808, at the Swaffham show of the East Norfolk Agricultural Society, Mr. Reeve gave his brother farmers an opportunity of seeing a bull of the 'new kind.' It was described in the officially advertised record of the show as having no horns, as being of the 'true Norfolk red,' and as being able to 'get stock that would fat to about fifty or sixty stone, with as little coarse meat as could be expected.' Two years later, at the Holkham sheep-shearing, Mr. Reeve, with his company of invited guests from all parts of the county, and his Devon-breeding tenants, had the opportunity of seeing how the experiment was progressing. Mr. Reeve showed his 'Norfolk bull and 2-year-old heifer.' The newspaper reporter of that day, who went to Holkham to report the doings and sayings of this far-famed agricultural congress, stated that these cattle 'convinced every person who saw them to what a height of perfection breeding may be carried.' So the work went on until 1828, when Mr. Reeve retired from farming and his cattle were dispersed. Then they numbered, so says the advertisement, 'eleven matchless blood-red cows in calf, two 3-year-old heifers in calf, and a 2-year-old blood-red bull, one of the most perfect animals in the kingdom.'

"Mr. England's son, one of the most skilled Norfolk farmers, told me that his father's herd comprised thirty cows of 'a beautiful red.' He added: 'I doubt if there are any better at the present time' (1873). Mr. George, farming at Eaton, an outlying part of Norwich, on the west side, in consequence of what he saw at Holkham in 1810, started a small herd of blood-red cows, buying of Mr. Reeve, and giving the then 'frightful' price of twenty-five guineas for a cow bred at Foulsham. Mr. George bred in-and-in for some years, because he could not meet with a bull to his liking. He held the first public sale of the variety in 1822—twelve blood-red polled cows and a year-old polled bull.' Lord Sondes, on inheriting the Elmham estate, 'early in the century,' was advised by Mr. Coke to go on with the polled cattle which he found existing there; and, in the

course of years, he, too, put his energies into the development of the blood-red polled cattle. By the year 1818 the named Norfolk Polled came into use, and a careful distinction was made between them and the 'Polled Derbys', and the Galloways, which were also to be found in the county. On the western borders of Suffolk there were at that time heavy milkers of the short-horned type, but polled—a most excellent breed, we are told. The 'Polled Durhams' of the present day would appear to be a reversion to this once well-known type. When the Suffolk County Agricultural Society was started, the Suffolk Polled were recognized. The Norfolk Agricultural Society, however, kept the Devon in the forefront until 1847. Then prizes were offered for 'Norfolk or Suffolk Polled,' and thenceforward interest in the variety grew year by year.

#### THE NEW TYPE OF RED POLLED.

"The polled character was readily fixed in the new Norfolk variety. The blood-red color was also soon recognized as evidence of descent from the old Norfolk variety, while the Suffolk men were somewhat careless as to color. Sir Edward Kerrison introduced the new blood-red type into the dairy district, near Eye, by bulls bred by Mr. George. Mr. Moseley, who took his Red Polled herd from the western borderland of the two counties, introduced them at Glenham to the southern parts of the Suffolk dairy district. A general admixture of Suffolk and Norfolk Polled was a comparatively slow process, until the friendly rivalry of the show-yard caused the handsomest and truest-bred Red Polled to be much sought after in East Anglia. They were winners in 'any other breed' classes at various shows of the Royal Agricultural Society; and at length, when there was a great show in what is now Battersea Park, London, in 1862, the improved polled stock were formally recognized by the name 'The Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled. This was shortened twenty years later into Red Polled, when the variety had extended its area to America, and had its herd-book well established. Many of the Norfolk 'home-breds,' as they were locally termed, were, however, for sixty years or more, not the 'short-legged, round-barreled, well-loined' cattle which the old Norfolk blood-reds were. They usually took after the Suffolk in being rather high on the leg, with the carcass uneven, the loin narrow, and the backbone ridged. I remember, when I set about the collecting of material for a herd-book, in 1873, seeing an aged cow in the Elmham herd which had much of this character. This cow (427 Primrose—A1) was born in the summer of 1848 and was a regular breeder until June, 1874. She was then used as a nurse cow, until she fell in a water-hole and was drowned, in the following year. She was a heavy milker, and passed on that good quality, so that the group signature—A1—has become a recognized pledge of a good dairy cow.

"Probably the commonly received notion that a wedge-like form must needs go with dairy qualities had its weight with some breeders. There were, however, a few men who held to other views. Their ideal was the old Norfolk form, combined with the polled character and prime dairy qualities. Two Norfolk tenant-farmers tried to realize this ideal. Ben Pond, of Dunham, did not survive to see its full recognition. The other, Nicholas Powell, of Snoring, near Fakenham, during forty years exercised a rare skill in mating and selecting. As a result, Red Polled cattle of his breeding came to be recognized as the highest type of dual-purpose cattle, proving themselves good both as milkers and as beef-producers, while in the show-yard they were invincible. By the use of Red Polled blood of Powell stock ('P' followed by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.—group signature), animals whose individual character had been fixed in a remarkable degree, there has been brought about a uniformity of type to which John Marshall's description of the old Norfolk variety may be truthfully applied, save that they are polled rather than horned. His description, slightly amended, may now be taken as accurate, namely, 'a small, hardy, thriving race, fattening freely and finishing highly; small-boned, short-legged, round-barreled, well-loined, well-filled thighs, clean-chapped; the head fine and fawn-like; color, blood red.' An inheritance from the Suffolk, in addition to the polled character, will be found in the remarkably large milk veins, rising in knotted puffs. Arthur Young says this character was so general that he scarcely ever saw a famous Suffolk Polled milker that did not possess it. On the other hand, while the Suffolk Polled had a large udder, loose and creased when



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Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures, and physicians who have recognized the virtue in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ministering to the sick I have had numerous chances to compare Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with other medicines in cases of diseases of women, and the number of cures recorded where your medicine was used convinced me that it is the safest and surest medicine for a sick woman. Doctors certainly must know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am convinced that you deserve the splendid record you have made.—Yours very truly, MRS. CATHERINE JACKSON, 769 Beaubien St., Detroit, Mich." (Graduate Nurse and President Detroit Emergency Association.)

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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It gives me great pleasure to state that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and have often prescribed it for female difficulties.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine trouble some two years ago, and my youngest daughter is using it for female weakness, and as a tonic, and is slowly but surely gaining strength and health.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all disorders which women are subject to, and give it honest endorsement.—Yours very truly, SARAH C. BRIGHAM, M.D., 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass."

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ill, as they know by experience that it can be relied upon to effect a cure.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had such a vast and successful experience in treating female ill. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice.

empty, very many of the higher-bred Red Polled have a comparatively small but well-shaped udder, the milk holding up in the knotted veins. What used to be considered the beef-producing form is thus found in this dual-purpose cow, which demonstrates herself also a milker, having the great staying powers that tell in the year's return of butter-fat and milk.

#### SELECTION.

"There had been often talk of a herd-book as an essential means for selection. But the ravages of rinderpest almost killed off the breed, and no breeder was found willing to take the risk

and responsibility of starting such a registry. So in 1873, though I was only a newspaper editor, and no owner of stock, I volunteered for the work. As a preliminary, and to afford me some guidance in my work, the then chief breeders and exhibitors met and agreed on a 'standard description.' I was so fortunate as to have the counsel of a Norfolk clergyman who was deep in the lore of Shorthorns. We examined every British herd-book then published, and at length resolved on grouping, as the foundation stock, the existing Red Polled cows, either under the names of breeders or by geographical areas. Hence there are group letters and num-

bers, which tell at a glance from what foundation cow, of a certain herd or district, every animal in the herd-book has descended on the dam's side. This plan enabled breeders to note rapidly and accurately which of the families bred stock that gave the best results. In this way there has been a self-acting process of selection going on since 1874, when the first volume of the herd-book was issued. Thus it has come about that of the 385 families recorded in the early volumes of the herd-book only some 200 are now represented by cattle entered for registration. The others were tried, and found wanting in one or more of the desired qualities,

and thenceforward were dropped. The fact that the herd-book was from 1874 to 1887—seven issues, making four volumes—my own personal property, enabled me to lay down the condition that, after the second issue, in 1877, there should be proof of twenty years' Red Polled inheritance, or four generations of Red Polled blood, in new candidates for registration, thus preventing the introduction of Shorthorn or other crosses, which, owing to the prepotency of Red Polled blood, closely imitated the pure-bred animal. When the English breeders, in 1885, formed themselves into a society, and were duly incorporated they took over with the herd-book a clearly defined plan of registration which it was everybody's interest to maintain."

The papers from which these excerpts were taken will be found printed in full in Secretary Coburn's new book "Polled Cattle."

### The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

#### TOMMY.

If you meet a little barefooted lad,  
Whistling a tune that is merry and glad,  
With an old straw hat pushed back on his head,  
With his lips all stained with the straw-berries red,  
That grow on the five-acre lot, with eyes  
That are blue as the bluest of April skies,  
With a mite of a nose that is upward turned  
And cheeks by the sun's fierce kisses burned—  
That's Tommy.

If you want to know wher the Mayflowers hide  
'Neath the dry, dead leaves in the glad springtide,  
Where the violets dance 'neath the pine-trees brown,  
Or Jack Frost shakes the first chestnuts down;  
Where the trout bite best or the wild grapes grow  
In purple clusters hanging low;  
Where the coast is longest, the ice most clear,  
When the happy holiday time draws near—  
Ask Tommy.

With hands thrust deep in his pockets small,  
He trudges away where the cowbells call;  
Father's "right-hand man," he is called at home,  
Though he'll not be eight till the snow-flakes come,  
And mother smiles over the work that would be  
Both hard and wearisome, were not he  
Ready and willing on errands to run  
From the peep of the dawn to the set of the sun—  
Dear Tommy!

When the woodbirds are crooning a low good night,  
And the haycocks have put on their night-caps white,  
When the purple shadows enfold the hills,  
And down in the meadows the whip-poor-wills  
Lift up their voices, a tired boy  
Creep into the arms that know no joy  
Like holding him, and fond lips press  
The tangled curls, as they say, "God bless Our Tommy!"  
—Zion's Herald.

#### Heroism of Coal Miners.

Just now the attention of the world is focused upon the coal miners. To Kansas people, far from that scene of struggle between Capital and Labor, the great strike seems more or less an abstract question of right and wrong. We think that the miners are a lot of stupid, dirty, stolid foreigners and forget that heroism does not always dress in broadcloth, nor is wholly confined to brilliant thinkers. It is good for us to think of the courage of the men who face peril daily, to supply us with warmth and comfort. We quote two out of several stirring stories in October Success:

#### A HUNT FOR A MATE IN UTTER DARKNESS.

John Dillon is alive to-day because, five years ago, a hero comrade wrecked his life to save him. Dillon was a driver-boy, who hauled coal from an upper gangway to the top of a tape chute which opened two hundred feet below in a drift at water level. While dumping the last wagon of a trip of three, he missed his footing and fell headlong down the chute, followed by more than three tons of coal and slate. Three hundred feet down he lay, and the incline that led to his bruised body had a pitch of sixty degrees. James Murphy, one of the men at the tip,—whose inside mining days were over because of miner's asthma—was a warm friend of the boy. He had often spoken to Dillon of the day when he would be a full-fledged miner, with a "breast" of his own to work. Murphy saw the boy fall. With a glance at his companion of the tip which plainly said, "Send word to the bottom!" he grasped the plank-battered sides of the chute, braced himself, and, heedless of the cruel rents the splinters tore in his gripping hands, made the plunge. He knew that his

comrade at the top had understood his glance, and that no coal was being drawn from the bin. At the bottom he began searching. He had no light. It was a hunt in the blackness of Erebus. He knew where to seek because of the warning that had been sent. As he picked through piece after piece, minute after minute passed. His hand tore fiercely at the jagged coal, and, at length, Murphy felt the flannel of a buried smock. It was but the work of a moment to drag out the bruised and broken form of the boy that he loved.

To get Dillon out of the chute was the next undertaking. The tip man seized a piece of rock and battered on the brattice which separated the traveling way from the chute, with the hope that he could make an opening, but his efforts were successful only in notifying the bottom men that help was needed. Guided by the blows on the brattice, they seized drills and picks, and, with mighty efforts, tore away the planks which separated them from Murphy and Dillon.

Quickly the two men were taken to the surface and hurried to their homes. To-day, Dillon is a thorough miner, but Murphy's experience rendered him unfit for manual labor, and "miner's asthma" is slowly ending his life.

Hugh Brennan was the inside stable boss at the bottom of a shaft in an upper district. One morning, in 1892, while feeding and grooming his charges, he was startled to see the "fire boss" running for the cage, and to hear him call, "Come on, Brennan, the mine is on fire!" Without waiting, the "fire boss" rang to be hoisted to the top, and he was almost out of sight before Brennan could fully realize his own danger.

He was alone in the shaft, with only his mules for companions, and the "fire boss" had said that the mine was on fire. It was true. Back in the darkness of the main gangway of the bottom pit, a myriad tiny sparks sparkled hither and yon. Crackling sounds could be heard, and from the depths came slight detonations, as small pockets of gas exploded. As Brennan realized the situation, he heard the cage descending. He felt that he was safe. In a moment more he would be at the top. He turned to rush for the bottom, when he saw the mules. In that second, his decision was changed. He must save the dumb beasts; with them lay his duty. They, too, had scented danger. The hissing noises of the burning timbers were becoming louder, the flames were brighter, and there was a deep rumbling in the distance, while, nearer and nearer, the fire was approaching the stable.

#### HE STRUGGLED THROUGH A WHIRLWIND OF DEADLY GAS.

Brennan knew that near him was an abandoned breast, full of gas. As he was calculating the chances, he was hurrying two of the animals to the cage, and, when they were on, he pulled the cord. It was responded to without delay, for the engineer above thought only of Brennan, until a message came through the speaking tube:—

"I'm sending up the mules; keep the cage going. Can you send me help?"  
The engineer—a brave man, too,—stood aghast as he learned the courage of Brennan. His voice trembled as he answered:—

"I'm alone here. Better come up."  
But he kept the cage going. Each trip brought two mules to the surface, until all were safe in the upper stables. It had taken nearly half an hour.

Half an hour in a burning mine seems as long as a lifetime in the open air. The moving of the mules had held the attention of Brennan and kept him strong in his resolve. The heat was intense; the atmosphere was thick, with a blue, sickly dampness; the flames seemed little elfins mocking him in his struggle to keep his brain from reeling. In that moment, he thought of the woman he had made his wife a score of years before, the woman he loved, the mother of the children whom he never expected to see again. In his heart there welled a torment of distress that he was to be cut off from those he loved by a power whose force would not be spent till every timber of the shaft should be wrenched from its place, and all the symmetry of gangway, breast, heading, and air passage destroyed. Strong as he was, brave as he was, tears started from his dimming eyes and partly blinded his sight.

He was conscious that the awful moment was near when the whole towering mountain would be rent by an explosion. Already, around the timbers of the mine's mouth, the flames were traveling. Brennan gazed up the shaft opening. He was no longer himself. Strange noises filled his ears, and a cruel weakness fell upon his limbs as the cage came within range of his dulled vision.

He saw it, and made a move to



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reach it, at the same time giving the signal. Up went the cage, but without an occupant. Brennan had fallen unconscious on the ground.

NOT ONE MAN WOULD SWERVE FROM DUTY. Great was the surprise when the few at the top saw the empty cage. They looked blankly at one another, and at the yawning mouth of the shaft. They knew something had gone wrong with Brennan, and, quietly but swiftly, three of them took their places upon the waiting cage.

"We will go, boys; we are single and have no families. Good-by, if we don't see you again! Listen for the bell!"  
The great sheave wheels in the tower revolved. They seemed to be creaking out a requiem. The men felt that they were facing death, but not one swerved from his duty.

They found Brennan at the bottom, where he had fallen. They knew there was no time to waste. \* \* \* As he was being placed in an ambulance at the top, there was a quivering, trembling, and shaking of the mountain; and from the mouth of the shaft came great volumes of thick, white sulphurous and deadly smoke. The fire had encountered gas.

"Brennan?" He is the inside stable boss still.

#### FOR THE LITTLE ONES

##### FIVE LITTLE BROTHERS.

Five little brothers set out together  
To journey the livelong day,  
In a curious carriage all made of leather  
They hurried away, away!  
One big brother and three quite small,  
And one wee fellow, no size at all.

The carriage was dark and none too roomy,  
And they could not move about;  
The five little brothers grew very gloomy,  
And the wee one began to pout.  
Till the biggest one whispered: "What do ye say  
Let's leave the carriage and run away!"

So out they scampered, the five together,  
And off and away they sped!  
When somebody found the carriage of leather,  
Oh, my! how she shook her head.  
'T was her little boy's shoe, as every one knows,  
And the five little brothers were five little toes.

—Independent.

##### A True History of Eleven Kittens.

Once there were a little girl and boy who lived in the country. They had an old cat, Jen, and four little kittens. But Jen got some poison and died, and there were the little baby kittens left orphans. Belle's papa insisted on the baby kits being killed, but Belle made such a fuss that he told her to get some milk and they would try to raise them with a spoon.

But the kitties did not do well on this so when they were about 8 days old one died. Belle's sister fixed a bottle with a rubber tube and then for the first time the little kitties purred. This made Belle feel happy. The three kittens did well until Belle brought a mouse from the field and gave it to Tommy and in the morning he died. He was buried in one corner of the front yard. The other two live yet. One had a lovely kitten, Raymond, but Belle's mama set a milk can upside down and it tipped over on him and he lived for three weeks almost dead and finally died, and his mama cat is a sad, lonely mother, but she has two lovely nieces and a lovely white and black nephew just like her and a beautiful sister, Midget. Midget and Furry are two well-petted cats. Belle has eleven altogether. I will tell you their names: Midget, Furry, Puggin, Snowball, Molly,

Lolo, Diamond, Tommy, Tiny, Gold-Dirty, and little Upietup. Can you beat this for names?

Dear children if you haven't got as many cats as Belle you maybe have some nice pet that she and Andy have not. So treat your pets well and you will think as much of them as if they were eleven cats and kittens.

Pomona, Kans. Anna Likes.



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## The Home Circle.

### CORN IN THE BIN.

Kansas corn is tossing, bending,  
And the sound waves raise a din,  
When the over laden prairies  
Send their wealth of many millions  
To pile the overflowing bin.

Corn for white folks, corn for black,  
Corn for fat and corn for thin,  
Corn to feed the hungry East;  
Hark the avalanche is pouring  
Down the spout into the bin.

Kansas corn will drown the kicker  
As our wealth comes rolling in,  
And no trouble mars the shouting.  
We have found the horn of plenty  
In the corn that fills the bin.

Rustling blades that lured the sunlight  
Caught the snapping, whirling spin,  
Of the myriad swelling tassels  
That eventually would render  
Mammoth ears to crown the bin.

Folks may talk about the Klondike  
Or the field where diamonds win,  
But there's nothing half so tenebrous  
As the steady constant dropping  
Of the wealth into the bin.

Still there's room for honest yeoman  
In the land that has the tin.  
Kansas calls from every quarter,  
Raise a corn crop while you're waiting,  
Such as fills the largest bin.

Kansas corn will feed the nations  
That have felt the weight of sin.  
Loaded ships will cross the ocean  
From our everlasting storehouse  
Of the strength that's in the bin.  
—A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kans.

### The College and the Community.

BY DR. NORMAN PLASS, AT HIS INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 7, 1902.

"When the problems of education are all solved," says a wise observer, "education itself will be dead, and the need of it greater than ever."

In other words, the problem of education is so intricate and vast that it is always in process of being solved, and it no sooner approaches a seeming solution, than it immediately demands a further one.

The inherent difficulties are so great, the demands are so varied and shifting, the modifications in the professions and in the business world are so frequent and so radical, the advancement in the sciences and the arts is so marvelous, the desire for improvement among educators is so intense, that a college is indeed dead, and the cause of education in that college is likewise dead, if it is supposed that the best has been attained, and that the college, settling back for all time upon a particular line of work, can offer to its students for their satisfaction the petrifications of a century ago. The first prerequisite to continued life and growth anywhere, and the first essential to a live college is perpetual development.

#### A CHANGING PICTURE.

The colleges of a country are not only "a faithful mirror in which are sharply reflected the national history and character," they are likewise the forms in which the national history and character are to a large degree to be moulded. Even more, they are potency which constitutes the formative forces of a nation. The more mobile the nation and the more rapid its conformity to new moulds, the more variable and adaptable should be the formative forces by which its history and character are to be determined. What is true of the nation is likewise true of the respective communities which constitute the nation.

It is manifestly impossible to settle the educational problems of one community, and then successfully to apply that settlement to another, without modification. There are many splendid colleges at the East, and they seem each to have presented a satisfactory answer to the question what it shall do for the community in which it stands, but the New England college does not fit into the Kansas situation, and cannot, without doing violence to the nature of things, be bodily translated to Kansas soil, any more than an Indian River orange tree or a royal palm can be successfully grown upon our prairies.

He would indeed be a wise man who could forecast the future of Washburn College. Standing, as it does, at almost the exact geographical center of the country; upon the Western slope of this great and fertile Mississippi valley, in this vast commonwealth with its rapidly increasing possibilities, which had not begun till within the last decade to discover some of the great sources of its developing wealth; at this capital city, which has not yet reached the semi-centennial of its earliest beginning as a frontier settlement, and yet has an increasing population of thirty-five thousand people, and is the Mecca of all Kansas; who can foretell the future of

the college, or who will venture to say what readjustments further developments may render imperative. As well attempt to crowd the oak back into the acorn, and there maintain its life, and expect it to furnish a grateful shade to weary travelers, as to try to make the future Washburn satisfy the needs of this community by confining it to the shell of its original germination. So vast are the possibilities that none but the all-wise Ruler who is shaping its destinies can prophesy its future.

#### THINGS TO BE DONE.

It is asked of us, however, on an occasion like this, that we cast our glances about and attempt to discover some of the things that most imperatively demand to be done.

The policy of Washburn College should be determined by two things:

1. The general policy of the best educational institutions of the nation.
2. The needs of the community in which it stands.

If there is any one thing in the educational world that strikes the observer more forcibly than any other, it is the rapid modification and adaptation of courses of study. The modification is in the interest of practicality, and the adaptation is in the interest of time economy.

The demand is imperative that the student shall at graduation be prepared for some practical work, and that he shall reach the end of his educational career at an early age.

We must, however, not fail to distinguish between study for discipline, and study for immediately practical ends; between education for life, and education for a livelihood; between what has been called "disinterested scientific thinking," and "technical or commercial science." We must not forget that a man may have had a practical education who has not been taught to do a single practical thing; that when he goes forth with his sickle sharpened, he is prepared for work, even if he does not know how to swing it, and better prepared than though he should have rushed into the field long before, not having taken time to sharpen it.

The question, whether or not an education is worth while to a business man, is not the question of how much capital or stock in trade it furnishes him, but whether it is worth while to have the widest possible outlook upon the felicities of life, and the deepest possible inlook into the problems of life. Likewise the question whether the college turns out the practical or the impractical man, depends largely upon the bent of the boy when he starts, and upon the bend of the boy as he develops.

"Many people," says a wise educator, "draw a distinction between an educated and a practical man; but true education is, after all, nothing but systematic study and practice under guidance."

Hence it is manifest that an education that seems purely theoretical may be supremely practical.

#### MODIFICATIONS OF COURSES OF STUDY.

The modifications noted refer largely to combinations of courses. The tendency for years has been to lengthen the courses of study, till the reaction came that created the demand for these combinations. To what extent the demand should be heeded is still a question, but the effect of it is manifest. The preparatory courses had been extended and the professional courses had been lengthened, till the college was in danger of being crushed between the upper and nether mill stones, and the concessions had to be made.

#### IN THE OLD INSTITUTIONS.

Harvard, on the one hand, is demanding that candidates for admission to her law and medical schools shall be college graduates, but she is making it possible, on the other hand, for a boy to graduate from her school of arts in three years, and is likewise inducing him to save one year in the professional school by the wise choice of electives, in anticipation, during his college course.

Yale, the greatest rival of Harvard, while protesting against the demand that a college course be regarded as prerequisite to a professional course, likewise offers combinations of courses, and makes it possible to a student so to choose his electives in the college senior year that he may begin even his theological course at its second year.

Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania have recently announced the possibility of a student's completing his college course after he has spent but three years in pursuing it.

The University of Michigan announces that the students in the college department who intend to study medi-



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cine may shorten their total period of study and residence by from one to two years, securing both the bachelor's degree and the medical degree, and offers a similar combination, with the saving of one year, to those who intend to pursue the study of law.

Williams has graduated a few of her students at the end of the third year of residence, and enables those who desire, to secure so thorough a course in some of the sciences that they can enter the graduate scientific classes of the East with a year to their credit.

Columbia and Cornell, Chicago University and the Northwestern, not to speak of others remote and near at hand, are making the same modifications in the interest of time-economy. This is not a cheapening of education, nor a short course to education, but a recognition of the fact that with the lengthening of the courses in the secondary and the professional schools there is need of combination somewhere, lest the student shall fall in discouragement and exhaustion by the way, or else shall skip the college and graduate into professional life with less preparation than he ought to have.

After speaking of several of the famous graduates of Bowdoin, and mentioning the fact that they each graduated at twenty or twenty-one years of age, President Hyde remarks: "The present average is twenty-three, two years too high. It is an undue burden on parents; delays self-support too long; brings men belated to their professions."

"The average college student is older," says the Dean of Johns Hopkins, "by at least two years than he ought to be. We must bring the age down to a more reasonable and practical standard. The point that seems to deserve consideration is this: the possibility or the expediency of shortening the college course itself, or, if not that, of so organizing it that it shall avail in some degree for the purposes of professional study."

After summing up the situation, he makes the following suggestions:

1. "Reduce the entrance age by two or three years.
2. "Do away with all conventional restrictions affecting the time of graduation.
3. "Adapt the instruction of the last two years, especially the portion of it open to election on the part of the students, to the special demands of professional study."

Professor Ladd, of Yale, who is to be regarded as a conservative, nevertheless pronounces the problem presented by the present disintegration and prospective reconstruction of the curriculum as the most important problem offering itself for solution at the present hour, and declares that he holds that "the call for a reconstruction of the curriculum of our higher institutions of education is, in important respects, entirely reasonable, and, indeed imperative." "The curriculum of the college should," he says, "be made such that the youth of average ability and faith-

fulness who enters it well prepared can pass it well in three years' time."

We may not be fully ready for this at the West till our preparatory schools are in better condition, and we may prefer to regard the student who passes through college in three years as the exception, but it is manifest that Washburn must more and more modify her courses, as circumstances shall dictate, in the interest of time economy, in accordance with what experience proves wisest in the educational world. The problem of other communities, in this regard, is the problem of our own community.

#### GROUP COURSES.

There is also a marked tendency among the colleges of the country to group courses. The distinctions between the Bachelor of Arts course, and the Bachelor of Science course, and the Bachelor of Letters course and the Bachelor of Philosophy course, are being done away, and the various groups of courses are made each to lead to the one degree of Bachelor of Arts. This is not the universal custom, but the trend of the present tendency is in that direction. It is felt rightly that a student who has secured a liberal education by the completion of a specified number of courses in college, should have the privilege of becoming Bachelor of Arts, if he so desires. It matters little by what means he may reach the goal, so long as he reaches it. Though one may climb straight upwards by strenuous exertion, while another takes a more circuitous, but not necessarily an easier or more leisurely route; though one may live on wild berries by the way, while another prefers to gather nuts and to subsist upon them; why should his attainments be questioned, so long as one of the prescribed paths has been pursued, and so long as the summit of the hill has been reached?

#### MORE SCIENCE, LESS ANCIENT LANGUAGE.

"A modernized liberal education," says Professor Ladd again, "undoubtedly calls for relatively more of the natural sciences and of the modern languages, and for relatively less of mathematics and of the classical languages."

President Harris, of Amherst, has this to say: "The college should not multiply meaningless degrees. Bachelor of Arts is the appropriate degree for a graduate of a college of liberal arts. For this, the requirements of one ancient language and one modern language may well be made, and besides that, a given number of liberal courses elected by the student."

The "one ancient language" usually chosen, as of more practical value, and equally good for disciplinary study, is Latin. It is to be noted that Amherst

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and Williams, Columbia and Washington University, the University of Michigan, Cornell, and the University of California, and scores of others, do not require Greek for admission to the Bachelor of Arts course, and no more do they require it for graduation in that course. In fact, the only leading colleges of the country that require Greek at all, either for entrance or for graduation, in the Bachelor of Arts course, are Yale and Princeton, Dartmouth and Bowdoin.

I believe the time has come for Washburn College to say to the youth of Kansas:

"You may take any one of several specified courses you choose, and, when you have completed the course of your choice, you shall have, as the laurel wreath at the goal, the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

This would not necessarily mean that the Degree of Bachelor of Science is no longer to be given, but it would mean that we are no longer compelling the study of the two ancient languages, for four years each, in order that the Bachelor of Arts degree might be secured. It might mean the requirement of four years of modern language work for the securing of that degree.

#### THE MERGER.

We live in a day of mergers and affiliations. Colleges and graduate schools are catching the spirit of the age, and, in the interest of economy and efficiency, are joining forces. An excellent medical school has been developed in Topeka, and has become a dignified and efficient school. The Kansas Medical College, as it is called, is soon to be merged with Washburn College. It is proposed that, without change of name, it shall become the Medical Department of Washburn. We are now cooperating with this end in view, and a complete merger will be effected in the near future. This will necessitate adapted courses and combinations in teaching forces that will eventually result in some of the modifications already indicated as desirable, and in increased efficiency in every line of work.

This leads us to speak more fully of the second determining factor in the policy of a college—the needs of the community in which it stands. It should be the policy of Washburn to supply, in the line of higher education, all that is needed in this section of the Sunflower State.

It was a recognition of the need of this policy that led to the merger with the medical college. Washburn must plan to meet the growing educational demands that press upon her. Doing otherwise, she would be recreant to her trust, and the great opportunity in Topeka would be taken from her and given to another that would bring forth the fruits thereof.

With a medical college, a single step in advance would be the organization of a dental college. There are none in the State. Kansas City, Missouri, has two. One of these does not give in its catalogue the residence of its students. The other has ninety-four students, forty-five of whom are residents of Kansas. I am informed that more than a hundred Kansas youth are attending these dental colleges of Kansas City. The opportunity in Kansas is manifest. We have at hand some of the best theoretical and practical doctors of dental science in this section of the country. Some of them have taught in Kansas City and in other places. Much is already being taught in this line in the medical college. The course could easily be enlarged, a dental faculty organized, a dean appointed, an equipment secured, and a thorough course in dentistry provided.

Then Washburn should at once organize a law college. Topeka is the ideal place for such a school. We have here the United States district and circuit courts, and the bankruptcy referee; the

supreme court of the State, with its seven judges; the district court and the probate court, in constant session; and the city and police courts. We have also in Topeka a large proportion of the leading lawyers of the State. We have the headquarters of the great railroads, with their special attorneys. We have the State law library, with its 50,000 volumes, which men come hundreds of miles to consult. It is manifest beyond a doubt that this is the one place in Kansas for the establishment of a great law school.

Recognizing these facts, the board of trustees, which has met this afternoon in special session, has decided that the time has come for taking the first steps towards the organization of a dental college and a law school, in connection with Washburn College. They have instructed the executive committee to take such steps as they deem wise, looking towards the fulfillment of these most desirable ends.

Investigation will be made, and, if feasible, the faculties will be organized, the courses projected, the arrangements completed in every detail, and with the opening of the next college year classes will be received in these departments of study.

This simply means that Washburn College intends to bend herself to the task of providing in the line of higher education just what appears to be demanded in the community in which she stands. She is still a college. She makes no pretensions to being a university. She had rather be a college "plus" than a university "minus." She intends to address herself to the task of developing what she has, to the point of highest efficiency, and to increase her courses as is deemed wise. She denies the possession of any larger ambitions, dreading to become what Professor von Holst calls "a torso of a university." If the time comes for the addition of other courses, they will undoubtedly be added. Washburn believes that the simple multiplication of courses does not necessarily signify added opportunity or strength. Some of the supposed advantages are imaginary. "In the large university," says the chief justice of Maine, "the student goes through more college; in the small college, more college goes through the student." The range of choice in studies is larger in the university, but it is much like the range of a thirty thousand acre ranch when three hundred acres would satisfy the needs of the herd. It would take forty years for a student to complete all the courses at Harvard, but it is the exceptional student that has more than from three to six years at his disposal, and the small college offers all the essentials of a liberal education.

#### ENDOWMENT.

Washburn College must address herself to securing a larger endowment. This has been desirable in the past; it has become absolutely imperative now. A far larger budget of annual expenses is being carried than can otherwise be permanently maintained. This has come about through the growth of the college, the development of the elective system, the decline in the rates of interest on what was always an inadequate endowment, and the determination of the trustees to put the best available men in the chairs of instruction. But the crisis has been reached, and the college can not be properly developed without an increase of \$200,000 in her endowment. In addition to our present budget of expenses, we must have available funds for our library, we must have larger and more frequent additions to our equipment, and the salaries of our professors must be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. It avails little to secure good men unless we can pay them salaries sufficient to retain them, and can give them the proper library and laboratory facilities with which to conduct their work. It should be the policy of the college to bend every effort to the accomplishment of these most desirable ends.

#### THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

A great impetus has just been given to the work of the college by the gift of the observatory building and its equipment for the departments of astronomy and physics, and a new era of growth and development in scientific advancement has opened up. Washburn has now taken the first step toward providing an equipment in scientific lines that shall be adequate for the demands of this practical and utilitarian age and community, and second to none in this section of the great West. She needs better housing and equipment for the other departments of science, and friends are to be diligently sought who will make generous provision for this.

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building is urgently demanded. Kansas people are musically inclined. The department of music has flourished and developed, till now it gives promise of appropriating to itself a large share of the campus. It is reaching out its wide wings of prosperity in every direction. What we really need—though it is a mere suggestion—is that some one come forward with an offer to build us a larger chapel, commensurate with the growing demands of the college, that the present chapel, which would be well suited to the purpose, might be yielded to the department of music.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In addition there should be mentioned the need of a gymnasium. There should be a more adequate provision for systematic physical training, and there should be encouragement given to the right sort of athletics. The value of athletic sports, when practiced in the right spirit," says the president of Yale, "is only equalled by their perniciousness when practiced in the wrong spirit." Statistics prove that athletics, rightly pursued, are not a detriment, but a help, to the mental, moral and physical development of the student, and when accompanied by physical exercise and training throughout the year, are even a greater help. A suitable gymnasium would afford the appliances for this right development.

#### THE COLLEGE AND THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

Washburn College has become more and more the college of Topeka. A still closer affiliation between the college and the community is imperative. The distinction between "town and gown" should find no place with us. Topeka has discovered the college in the last twelve years, and the city must be led to appreciate her great advantages the more completely, while the college must the more fully discover Topeka, with its delightful intellectual and social and religious life. The campus must be provided with a building where students and faculty and citizens can often meet, a religious and social home-center where all can come in closest contact.

#### STANDS FOR MANHOOD.

This leads to the remark that Washburn College stands for the highest

manhood. She has noble buildings and needs more of them, but it is well said that buildings are but "the shell of the university." Washburn can ever forget, and she can never desire to forget, that she was founded as a Christian college, for the purpose, as stated in her Articles of Association, of promoting "the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of virtue and religion." Washburn is not sectarian. Founded by the Congregationalists, nevertheless her board of trustees, her faculty and her students, are of every Christian name. Washburn stands supremely for Christian, but not for sectarian, education. Her graduates must be men and women of strong intellect, who are able to think clearly and reason concisely. Her sons and daughters must be broad-minded Christian citizens, of sound judgment, capable of discerning between the right and the wrong. They must be true patriots, who love their country and exalt the right more than they love their party or exalt themselves, and Christian philanthropists, who esteem others beyond themselves, and live by the rule of Christ.

#### Wonder Plow Attachment.

In another place in this issue we present the advertisement of the Wonder Plow Attachment. Wherever this implement has been used it has given wonderful satisfaction. In no instance has it failed to astonish the farmer with the relief it furnishes, both to the plowman and the teams. It makes plowing so easy that many purchasers have written the manufacturers that they have been able to have a boy 11 to 12 years old finish up all the plowing, while they took up other pressing work. In every instance the makers, Wonder Plow Co., St. Clair, Mich., guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale.

#### National Creamery Butter-makers Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 21-24, 1902.

One first-class fare for the round trip via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale October 20, good to return October 27. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

\$2.67.

To Kansas City and return via the Union Pacific account the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show and Kansas City Horse Show. Tickets on sale October 18 to 25 inclusive.

**U S U S U S U S U**

**The U. S. Separator has the Advantage**

of being able to get more cream

out of the milk than the others. At the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, it averaged for 50 consecutive runs, .0138 of 1% and established

**THE WORLD'S RECORD**

thus proving its right to its claim of

**BEING THE CLEANEST SKIMMER MADE**

This, together with its many other advantages described in our catalogues, should remove any doubts that dairymen may have as to which is the best separator to buy.

Write for descriptive catalogue.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

**S U S U S U S U S**

Angus in the Kansas City Sale. (Continued from page 1017.)

Goldner Webster, Iowa; Marion C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; and A. Y. Collins, Greenfield, Ill. All of the various leading strains are represented and intending purchasers will find there, cattle of the type they desire. The sale is held Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons, and it behooves Angus men to be on hand early and lend all the help possible, as it is by virtue of this sale that the association was enabled to make this exhibit. If Kansas City is not a good place to sell Angus cattle, buyers should take advantage of it and be there promptly when the sale begins. It is probably now too late to receive a catalogue, but we would advise all interested in the welfare of the Angus to be at Kansas City the week beginning October 20.

Great Berkshire Show.

The show of Berkshires to be held in connection with the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show at Kansas City, October 20-25, 1902, will be great in point of numbers, great in the quality of the stock, and great in the prominence of the breeders who will be represented.

The herds of the most successful breeders in the following States have contributed to the show in the order named: Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

The great breeders of the United States are represented in the show with the number following their respective names: J. T. Pollard, Fulton, Mo., 17; H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 10; Harris & McMahan, La Mine, Mo., 10; A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill., 11; Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind., 10; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill., 8; J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb., 5; W. R. Stokes, Bellmore, Ind., 5; W. R. Harvey, Sibley, Ill., 4; James Riley's Sons, Thornstown, Ind., 4; Biltmore Farm, Biltmore, N. C., 3; Christ Etzler, Convoy, Ohio, 3; James Houk, Ulrich, Mo., 3; T. H. Biltzell, Decatur, Ind., 2; I. N. Barker & Son, Thornstown, Ind., 2; Karl B. Clough, North Amherst, Ohio, 2; Etzler & Moses, Convoy, Ohio, 2; Milton Hadley, Thornstown, Ind., 2; E. V. Walborn, Van Wert, Ohio, 2; J. R. Huey, Rockville, Ind., 1; C. A. McCue, Auxvasse, Mo., John F. Stover, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1.

The greatest Berkshires of England, Canada, and the United States have contributed the choicest of their get to the show in the number following their respective names, viz: Lord Lee 61138, 11; Golden Lee 45745, 10; Lord Premier 50001, 10; Wood Dale Duke's Son 50035, 8; Combination 56028, 7; Fitzhugh Lee 54947, 7; Royal Baron 58846, 7; Premier Lee 63182, 6; Baron Lee 6th 34246, 5; Baron Lee 8th 48160, 5; Carlos Victor 49131, 5; Nebraska Prince 56790, 4; Star Prince 54533, 4; Royal Nick 59981, 3; Victor Baron 56150, 3; Quality King 4755, 3; Lord Charmer 3d 54996, 2; Loyal Mason 51666, 2; Rockland's Gentry 51027, 2; and the following one each: Baron Charmer 48278; Baron Duke 23d 23500; Baron Lee 1130294; Don Carlos 46112; Morris 41065; Elma King 46393; Elma Park 41278; Golden Premier 64857; Governor Lee 47971; Lord Premier 1154311; Loyal Lee 2d of Biltmore 56338; Nebraska Premier 56790; Oxford Chief 55990; Quality King 47513; Starlight 47788; Starlight 3d 52089; Windsor Ishmael 45642; and Young Baron Victor 46828.

The most successful exhibitors at the leading State fairs of 1902 have contributed many of their prize winners in the public sale of Berkshires to be held at Kansas City, October 20-25, 1902, in connection with the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show and others, viz: N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.; Harris & McMahan, La Mine, Mo.; Etzler & Moses, Convoy, Ohio; George W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.; J. T. Pollard, Fulton, Mo.; W. D. McTavish, Coggon, Iowa; J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb.; W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.; Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas; John Morris, Chillicothe, Mo.; Charles E. Sutton, Russell, Kans.; W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.; C. E. Gilbert, Archie, Mo.; James Houk, Ulrich, Mo.; C. F. Merritt, Savannah, Mo.; T. J. Pugh, Carthage, Mo.; W. F. Corbin, Hodge, Mo.; and C. A. McCue, Auxvasse, Mo.

For sale catalogue or premium list of the show of Berkshires at Kansas City, Mo., October 20-25, address the secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Duroc-Jerseys Sell Well.

On Monday, the 13th inst., Newton Bros., proprietors of the Klondike herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, Whiting, Kans., held the most successful auction sale of the breed ever held in Kansas. Ninety-eight head of pigs sold in a little over two hours' time, under the brisk guidance of Colonels Sparks, McCullough, and Fisher, for nearly \$1,800, an average of about \$18, and fully one-third of the offering was too young for saleable stuff. The fall and winter gilts averaged \$24.33.

Everybody interested was pleased at the

The sooner a bad lamp chimney breaks, the better.

Now get MACBETH'S.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

successful outcome. Several other well-known breeders of Duroc-Jerseys were present and took in a few bargains. Peter Blocher, of Richland, and M. H. Alberty, of Columbus, were the heaviest purchasers, taking twenty head in all.

The complete list of purchasers was as follows: J. G. Paret, Whiting; H. G. Riggs, Wetmore; John Stone, Whiting; M. H. Alberty, Cherokee; I. Nason, Whiting; Peter Laughlin, Whiting; James Lyon, Holton; A. B. Connor, Holton; Ira Ash, Holton; G. Abele, Holton; C. E. Pratt, Frankfort; Geo. Haag, Holton; J. M. Williams, Frankfort; Marcus Brian, Holton; A. M. Edwards, Lowmont; Peter Blocher, Richland; Wm. McFadden, Whiting; Bayard Taylor, Goffs; Wm. Speers, Muscotah; Wm. Hubbard, Muscotah; Mac. Wesley, Bancroft; Mac. Brown, Holton; W. Marshall, Whiting; H. M. Guess, Dentonville; L. Bastch, Straight Creek, Geo. Robertson, Holton; L. P. Woodward, Whiting; E. H. Erickson, Cleburne; Theo. Neutz, Holton; W. R. Lantz, Whiting; E. E. Newton, Baileyville; S. Bernard, Holton; Frank Arnold, Holton; Fred Strohwig, Holton; H. F. Broagher, Whiting; Joe Cruse, Whiting; C. S. Newland, Baileyville; E. J. Woodward, Whiting; Oscar Osborne, Bancroft.

Poland-Chinas at the American Royal.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Entries in the Poland-China classes for the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show at Kansas City, October 20 to 25, have been heavy, and insure one of the largest exhibits of this breed ever known. Unusual interest is being taken in the show and there will be a large attendance of Poland-China breeders from all parts of the country. This is the first show of the kind ever held in the West and the great interest and enthusiasm are quite natural.

The four days' sale is attracting almost as much attention, and I believe will prove quite as popular as the show. One hundred and seventy-five head, all kinds and every strain will be sold in the four days, and an unequalled opportunity will be offered to those in the market for Poland-Chinas to get what they want in this sale. There will be many herd-headers, good enough for the very best in the land, included in the sale and breeders owe it to the breed to stand behind the sale and see that the hogs bring a good and satisfactory price. The consignors to the sale represent all the important hog States in the Union, and the following is a complete list of the contributors, their addresses and the number each will put in, and those who have not received a catalogue should write for one at once:

- F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., 7; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., 5; E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., 10; Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans., 15; Jos. R. Young, Richards, Mo., 10; Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., 10; J. D. Snyder, Winfield, Kans., 10; J. C. Hendrick, Wilmington, Ohio, 9; Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., 2; John Bollin, Kickapoo, Kans., 4; Harcourt & Johnson, New Augusta, Ind., 7; Lloyd Mugg, Centre, Ind., 3; John W. Funk Jr., Heyworth, Ill., 5; A. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill., 2; Sam McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb., 2; E. H. Ware, Douglas, Ill., 3; E. M. Matzger, Fairfield, Iowa, 3; Harry Evans, Pleasanton, Kans., 11; T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Iowa, 2; G. E. Dyksterhuis, Granada, Col., 6; B. F. Reed, Covington, Ind., 6; W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Kans., 5; John D. Marshall, Walton, Kans., 4; E. A. Hofstater, Mayaville, Mo., 3; J. H. McMillin, Decatur, Ill., 2; F. P. Farmer, Kansas City, Kans., 5; Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill., 2; J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., 2; Guy Davis, Woodland, Ill., 3; A. L. Busey, Sidney, Ill., 3; J. F. Smith, Meadville, Mo., 2; J. M. Turley, Stotesbury, Mo., 3; C. E. Hedges, Pana, Ill., 2; T. N. Langan & Co., Clifton, Ill., 1; Arch T. Grimes, Greenwood, Mo., 1; Oviatt Bros., Kansas City, Mo., 1; Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., 4; V. B. Howey, Topeka, Kans., 1; Rainey Miller, Champaign, Ill., 5; F. F. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa, 5; T. J. Porter, Glen Elder, Kans., 1; Killough & Son, Ottawa, Kans., 2; E. E. Waite, Altoona, Kans., 2; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., 2. FRANK D. WINN, Sec'y, Mastin, Kans.

The Healy Combination Sale of Short-horn Cattle at St. Joseph, Mo., October 29.

Especial attention is called to the advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, to be sold at South St. Joseph Stock Yards, on Wednesday, October 29. Mr. F. P. Healy, of Beauford, Iowa, is the promoter of this sale, to which he contributes four animals, and the other contributors are Albert Johnston, Douglas, Neb., seventeen head, fifteen females and two bulls; O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., five head; D. S. Ryan, Leavenworth, Kans., twelve females and three bulls; M. S. Williams, Lone Star, Mo., three females, two bulls; and Alex. John & Son, four bulls. They will be a good, useful lot of cattle, selected with special reference to future usefulness they may chance to fall. With but two or three exceptions they are all under 5 years old. Lot one of the catalogue is Godoy's Heron 130962, sired by the renowned Godoy, dam the Miss Ramsden cow, Aberdeen Lassie, she by Lord Constable. Godoy's Hero was calved in 1896 and was bred by Albert Johnston when Godoy was in service at his farm. This will be a great opportunity to buy cattle to found new herds or to strengthen others already established.

Chenault Todd's Sale Oct. 28.

Mr. Chenault Todd, of Fayette, Howard County, Ohio, announces a sale of fifty head of Shorthorn cattle from his Ash Grove herd, to take place at the farm, four miles out from Fayette, on Tuesday, October 28. Mr. Todd has been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and during all that time has been constantly on the alert to improve his herd. He is going to offer in this forthcoming sale a lot of cattle that will show the result of his long years of breeding upward. The cattle are all what may be termed well bred. What we mean by this is that there are no unfashionable crosses in the pedigrees.

They are all Scotch-topped Young Marys, Young Phyllis, and Rose of Sharon. The cattle listed will consist of fifteen cows, 3 to 6 years old, eight 2-year-old heifers, nine yearling heifers, and sixteen young bulls. Read the advertisement and write for catalogue.



The Old Reliable Anti-Friction Four-Burr Mogul Mills

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

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



Furniture

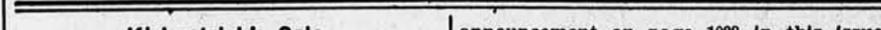
The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Furniture, Carpets, and Stoves in Kansas at the Lowest Prices.

We Sell the Celebrated Buck Stoves and Ranges

FREIGHT PAID TO ANY POINT IN KANSAS.

EMAHIZER & MILLS

Successors to GEO. W. MOFFETT, 533 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.



Kirkpatrick's Sale.

The annual autumn sale of Kirkpatrick & Son is announced this week, and the many breeders of Poland-Chinas who look forward to these star sales will take notice of the date and place. It is safe to predict that the high quality of their stock, and rich blood on both sides of the pedigree, and the careful mating and proper raising of the young things will again be appreciated. This is their thirteenth sale, which means something. It means a guarantee of fair dealing, of satisfactory results from the stock they have produced and sold in these many sales, else they would have met their Waterloo before they could have reached their thirteenth sale. We will have something to say about the individuals in their sale next week.

Gossip About Stock.

Wilkesdorf 23095, the great sire of road and show horses, will be for sale at private treaty, at the public sale of Isaac Wood, at Arkansas City, on October 25, 1902.

Those of our readers who have not yet arranged their program to attend the Axline sale at Oak Grove, Mo., on Monday, October 20, are urged to include it in their list of sales and be there, occupying a front seat when the sale begins. The hogs are right, the time propitious for buying, and those who take advantage of the opportunity will reap the reward.

T. B. Pitcher & Son, Rural Route No. 1, Station A, Topeka, Kans., report sales for their Poland-Chinas very brisk during past two months. They are unable to supply the demand for boars, having sold all they could spare, and still have orders for more. They have some very fine spring gilts for sale. Write them for descriptions, or call at their farm and see their herd.

The only chance to buy Red Polled cattle at auction so far as known at present is at the dispersion sale of A. Bumgardner, Holton, Kans., on Tuesday, October 21, 1902. Having sold his farm he offers stock of all kinds for sale, the most notable being his forty head of Red Polled cattle which includes twenty-two cows and heifers and fourteen bulls all registered. See advertisement on page 1017.

Mr. E. E. Wait, of Altoona, Kans., will enter five head of his thoroughbred swine at the Kansas City sale next week, and will be present at the sale all the week. He would be pleased to meet all his old patrons, and make as many new acquaintances as possible. Mr. Wait's herd of Poland-Chinas now numbers over 160, and he considers them the finest lot of swine that can be found west of the Mississippi.

A Poland-China event of more than ordinary interest is the closing-out sale of richly bred Poland-China hogs by J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo., on Saturday, October 25, which will be on the last day of the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City. In last week's paper full particulars regarding the offering were given in our stock gossip column. Breeders who are on the lookout for extra good stock should not overlook this dispersion sale.

The next great Kansas sale of Duroc-Jersey swine is scheduled to take place at the farm of Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kansas, the day before election, Monday, November 3, 1902, as per his

announcement on page 1023 in this issue. Mr. Blocher made his first show at the Kansas State Exposition last month and without any special fitting and amidst the hottest competition in the West this year succeeded in winning first premiums on his herd-boar, Big Joe 7363, which is included in his first annual sale. Write at once for catalogue.

Mr. Chas. Bartlett, of Columbus, Kans., who manufactures Bartlett's Lump Jaw Cure, says there evidently must be an epidemic of lump jaw in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, as he has had an enormous call for his remedy from these States. Colorado seems to have some cases, but not so many. Mr. Bartlett's remedy is giving fine satisfaction and accomplishes all he claims for it. Mr. A. M. Wright, of Moran, Kans., says: "Would say in reference to your Lump Jaw Cure, it did the work all right; the lump has disappeared. I think it will do all you claim for it."

Our advertisers, J. M. Woods & Sons, Ottawa, Kans., have some Poland-Chinas that ought to be of great interest to swine-breeders and farmers, not only on account of their choice breeding, but because of the fact that Messrs. Woods have sold their farm and find it necessary to close out their entire herd. This herd is headed by Chief Peerless (O) 47637 (A) 55473, who was bred by Ed Klever, Bloomington, Ohio, and who is a grandson of the great Chief Tecumseh 2d. Assisting him is Model Tecumseh 64133, who is a show hog. Chief Peerless was first prize pig under 1 year, at Ohio State Fair, in 1899.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., in which they say they still have a few copies of "Dipping Sheep for Profit," which they will be pleased to send, free of charge, to the readers of Kansas Farmer. This is a very interesting little volume, containing articles from Professor Plumb of Ohio Experiment Station; Professor Hickman of Ohio Experiment Station, and also from John A. Craig, of Iowa; Geo. Allen, of Illinois; G. Howard Davidson, of New York; Richard Gibson, of Ontario; Geo. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis. It also contains a treatise on scab upon sheep, which is considered a very accurate diagnosis and method of treatment for scab.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kans., will hold his thirteenth annual sale of Poland-Chinas at Oskaloosa, Kans., on October 30, 1902. His farm is 2 1/2 miles southeast of the city, but there will be ample accommodation provided to convey all who will attend the sale. Mr. Mains has been one of the most successful Poland-China breeders in Kansas for many years, and his herd ranks with the very best in the country. Among the lot of stock he will offer will be forty spring pigs, sired by L's Perfection 2d, whose half-brother was sold to Winn & Mastin for \$2,500. Find the advertisement of the sale in this issue of Farmer and write Mr. Mains for catalogue, which gives a detailed description of the breeding of his stock.

An opportunity to secure Missouri Short-horns, which have become at once popular and famous with Kansas people, will be offered at the sale announced in this issue for October 30, at Odessa, Mo., by Mr. Ferd T. Bates, of Bates City, Mo. As will be noticed by the advertisement on page 1023 his offering consists of fifty-five head

(Continued on page 1028.)

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 700 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. DR. THORNTON & MINOR, 1907 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

**The Dairy S.**  
When the dairy alphabet is written, the letter S will stand for three things—Simplicity, Satisfaction, Sharples. They all mean the same thing:

**Sharples Tubular Dairy Separators.**

The simple separator—free from complicated parts—easy to turn and easy to clean.  
The satisfactory separator—getting more cream of better quality—yielding a 6% greater profit on your investment than any other separator.  
Our Business Dairying Book No. 165 explains how and why, but our separator tells its own story better than words can.  
You may try it and then decide whether you want it or not.

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



**A Record That is a Credit to Kansas.**

Mr. J. W. Bigger, of North Topeka, reports results in milking a herd of grade Holstein-Friesian cows that have made an extraordinarily good record as is shown by the following figures. The first two cows were milked only about six months each:

|  | Milk. | Test, Butter- | per ct. fat. |
|--|-------|---------------|--------------|
| Short.....   | 5728  | 3.0           | 172.4        |
| Easy.....  | 3623  | 3.6           | 130.6        |
| Spot.....  | 10799 | 3.3           | 356.3        |
| Betty.....   | 10190 | 3.6           | 366.8        |
| Bess.....  | 10736 | 3.0           | 322.9        |
| Moore.....   | 9860  | 3.4           | 335.2        |
| Page.....  | 9198  | 4.2           | 388.3        |
| Black.....   | 13145 | 3.7           | 486.3        |
| Fanny.....   | 6002  | 3.4           | 204.0        |
| Total.....   | 79296 |               | 2760.8       |
| Average.....   | 8810  | 3.48          | 306.6        |
| Average counting record, Short and Easy equivalent to one cow..... | 3912  | 3.48          | 345.0        |

Mr. Bigger kept account of the milk, cream, and butter used by the family,

milk enabled her to have an increased yield of butter-fat.

The few cows that came in heat were not bred. Such cows would not freshen in time to influence the year's record and would necessitate their beginning the next lactation period during the hot summer months. Cows not already bred will be bred in a couple of months. This will enable them to begin their lactation period early next fall.

D. H. O.

**Variations in Butter-fat Caused by Dehorning, Shipping, etc.**

E. H. HODGSON.

An instance is given by the sixth report of Wisconsin Experiment Station showing the effect of excitement caused by dehorning. The following table shows the results two milkings before and four milkings after the operation was performed:

**YIELD AND COMPOSITION BEFORE AND AFTER DEHORNING.**

|                     | Topsy.     |            | Queen.     |            | Daisy.     |            | Gypsy.     |            | Roan.      |            | Dalby.     |            | Purcell.   |            | Governor's heifer. |            | Bessie's heifer. |            |  |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--|
|                     | Milk, lbs. | Fat, prct. | Milk, lbs.         | Fat, prct. | Milk, lbs.       | Fat, prct. |  |
| Before dehorning:   |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                    |            |                  |            |  |
| April 23, P. M..... | 10.3       | 4.3        | 7.4        | 4.4        | 9.0        | 4.7        | 8.3        | 4.04       | 5.6        | 4.5        | 5.5        | 5.7        | 4.5        | 4.3        | 7.7                | 4.44       | 5.4              | 8.6        |  |
| April 24, A. M..... | 11.2       | 4.2        | 8.4        | 4.4        | 9.1        | 4.04       | 8.5        | 4.0        | 3.5        | 3.8        | 5.6        | 4.4        | 4.5        | 4.54       | 7.5                | 4.34       | 5.0              | 10.6       |  |
| After dehorning:    |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                    |            |                  |            |  |
| April 24, P. M..... | 8.1        | 3.94       | 7.2        | 3.8        | 9.1        | 4.64       | 6.0        | 2.74       | 3.7        | 3.64       | 5.3        | 4.84       | 3.7        | 3.64       | 7.1                | 4.64       | 4.8              | 6.54       |  |
| April 25, A. M..... | 7.7        | 4.84       | 6.5        | 4.54       | 9.1        | 5.1        | 6.7        | 5.4        | 4.1        | 4.80       | 5.0        | 5.4        | 3.4        | 3.4        | 6.8                | 4.64       | 4.4              | 8.00       |  |
| April 25, P. M..... | 8.4        | 5.94       | 5.3        | 5.3        | 7.8        | 5.8        | 5.7        | 5.3        | 3.4        | 6.14       | 4.0        | 6.64       | 3.4        | 4.0        | 6.1                | 4.8        | 3.2              | 7.74       |  |
| April 26, P. M..... | 8.9        | 4.2        | 7.4        | 4.44       | 10.0       | 4.24       | 7.7        | 3.8        | 3.4        | 5.0        | 4.7        | 5.5        | 3.6        | 4.0        | 7.3                | 4.2        | 4.7              | 6.3        |  |

and of both the whole and skim-milk that he fed to the calves. He made butter and sold it partly at wholesale and partly at retail. His financial account stands as follows:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Value of butter-fat used by the family.....                           | \$45.20  |
| Value of butter-fat used by calves.....                               | 24.20    |
| Value of butter sold at wholesale, 633 pounds.....                    | 129.15   |
| Value of butter sold at retail, 1778 pounds.....                      | 445.50   |
| Value of skim-milk and butter-fat, 76536 pounds at 15 cents.....      | 114.80   |
| Value of calves eight head, at \$5.....                               | 40.00    |
|   | \$797.85 |
| Average per cow.....  | 88.65    |
| Average, counting record of Short and Spot equivalent to one cow..... | 99.73    |

The above record was made from May, 1900, to April, 1901. The year previous to this, Spot produced 11,036 pounds of milk and 331 pounds butter-fat. Easy produced 9,059 pounds of milk and 326 pounds butter-fat. So it is no more than fair to count their six months' record the equivalent of one cow's record.

**Seventh Report of Cow Test Experiment.**

For previous reports see KANSAS FARMER for April 10, May 15, June 26, July 17, August 14, and September 18. The September record is as follows:

| No.      | Name of cow.            | Selected by—          | Fresh—             | Yield.     |                      | Grain consumed. |        | Judges rank for profit |     |   |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|-----|---|
|          |                         |                       |                    | Milk, lbs. | Test, Butter per ct. | Corn Bran.      | Total. |                        |     |   |
| 243..... | Cowslip.....            | J. W. Bigger.....     | Nov. 3, 1901.....  | 577        | 4.8                  | 27.69           | 102    | 79                     | 181 | 3 |
| 236..... | Haster.....             | E. C. Cowles.....     | Dec. 10, 1901..... | 385.9      | 5.4                  | 20.84           | 110    | 87                     | 197 | 1 |
| 244..... | Rose of Cunningham..... | J. W. Cunningham..... | Jan. 28, 1902..... | 820.5      | 4.7                  | 38.56           | 118    | 91                     | 209 | 2 |
| 238..... | Clover Leaf.....        | M. L. Dickson.....    | Jan. 12, 1902..... | 669.4      | 3.3                  | 18.79           | 68     | 52                     | 120 | 7 |
| 245..... | Molly.....              | A. H. Diehl.....      | Jan. 20, 1902..... | 552.7      | 4.6                  | 25.42           | 85     | 65                     | 150 | 5 |
| 241..... | Rose of Industry.....   | C. L. Elssasser.....  | Jan. 15, 1902..... | 612.6      | 5.1                  | 26.14           | 85     | 65                     | 150 | 8 |
| 240..... | Daisy Belle.....        | S. A. Johnson.....    | May 3, 1902.....   | 767.8      | 3.8                  | 29.17           | 118    | 31                     | 209 | 9 |
| 246..... | Floss.....              | C. C. Lewis.....      | Oct., 1901.....    | 15.8       | 5.85                 | .92             | 1      | 1                      | 2   | 6 |
| 242..... | May Queen.....          | G. L. Priest.....     | Dec. 25, 1901..... | 459.9      | 6.9                  | 31.73           | 118    | 91                     | 209 | 4 |

\*Roughage per head 408 pounds, ensilage 60. Total roughness 468 pounds.

**RECORD FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.**

| No.      | Name of cow.            | March      |                  | April      |                  | May        |                  | June       |                  | July       |                  | August     |                  | September. |                  | Total  |        | Grain consumed, lbs. | Roughness consumed, lbs. |
|----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|          |                         | Milk, lbs. | Butter-fat, lbs. |        |        |                      |                          |
| 243..... | Cowslip.....            | 761.6      | 33.89            | 762.1      | 32.00            | 797.5      | 35.88            | 658.9      | 30.64            | 559.2      | 25.16            | 585.1      | 24.87            | 577        | 27.69            | 4142.2 | 210.13 | 1430.5               | 3412                     |
| 236..... | Haster.....             | 549.5      | 32.28            | 743.7      | 29.00            | 878.4      | 36.91            | 793.0      | 34.10            | 657.5      | 27.29            | 582.7      | 25.06            | 385.9      | 20.84            | 4232.7 | 204.58 | 1497.6               | 3412                     |
| 244..... | Rose of Cunningham..... | 1200.1     | 36.00            | 1090.1     | 35.97            | 1241.2     | 41.53            | 1055.5     | 36.41            | 826.6      | 30.58            | 913.0      | 32.87            | 820.5      | 38.56            | 6320.4 | 251.97 | 1597                 | 3412                     |
| 238..... | Clover Leaf.....        | 733.1      | 21.62            | 642.9      | 20.25            | 745.7      | 23.86            | 593.9      | 21.97            | 401.9      | 13.65            | 478.0      | 16.76            | 569.4      | 18.79            | 3763.4 | 136.90 | 936                  | 3412                     |
| 245..... | Molly.....              | 824        | 25.95            | 726.8      | 24.34            | 830.3      | 29.47            | 742.5      | 26.73            | 633.2      | 24.06            | 610.7      | 22.29            | 552.7      | 25.42            | 4287.0 | 178.26 | 1107.9               | 3412                     |
| 241..... | Rose of Industry.....   | 802        | 25.27            | 791.5      | 26.91            | 838.1      | 33.10            | 664.6      | 25.92            | 511.4      | 20.97            | 529.4      | 21.97            | 512.6      | 26.14            | 4138.2 | 180.28 | 1107.9               | 3412                     |
| 240..... | Daisy Belle.....        |            |                  |            |                  | 876.4      | 29.79            | 999.3      | 34.48            | 842.2      | 29.90            | 844.7      | 29.14            | 767.8      | 29.17            | 3488.2 | 152.48 | 965.6                | 3412                     |
| 246..... | Floss.....              | 503.6      | 25.68            | 477.0      | 25.04            | 564.6      | 30.40            | 438.3      | 23.89            | 628.0      | 19.35            | 314.6      | 18.4             | 15.8       | .92              | 2313.9 | 143.77 | 915.3                | 3412                     |
| 242..... | May Queen.....          | 630.3      | 30.88            | 582.8      | 29.43            | 687.3      | 35.39            | 613.0      | 31.80            | 532.0      | 26.58            | 547.1      | 29.82            | 459.9      | 31.73            | 3520.4 | 216.63 | 1458.1               | 3412                     |

you meet the dairy editor at farmers' institutes, give him a word of encouragement, pump him to see what he knows, and better still sit down once in a while and write for him a short article detailing the result of some experience that has been of value to you. Let him publish it for the benefit of others. In this way the columns of this page will increase in interest and profit each week. Let all Kansas dairymen lend Professor Webster their hearty support.

D. H. O.

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The herd continued on sorghum and tame grass pasture during the month of September. After each milking the cows had access to the alfalfa hay in the yard. While the college silo was being filled they were also given green corn that was run through the ensilage cutter.

Floss was reported dry last month, but in the act of drying up she had to be milked a few times in September, as is shown by the yield of 15.8 pounds milk.

The test for all the cows materially increased over the previous month. This increase was sufficient to cause six cows, Cowslip, Rose of Cunningham, Molly, Rose of Industry, Daisy Belle, and May Queen, to produce more butter-fat in September than in August, although the yield of milk was less. Clover Leaf fell two-tenths of 1 per cent in her test but her increased yield of

following the operation of dehorning. This rise of test (after the first milking) may have been due to the feverish condition of the animal. Experiments have proven that a feverish condition will raise the test.

It is interesting to note the effect on cows that were in the stable at the time of dehorning. The feed was not changed and no cause is known for the variation (in quantity) unless it be sympathetic excitement. There was almost as much difference in the yield of these cows as of those that were dehorned. There is no report given as to the test of these cows, but the quantity was lessened.

In another case where cows were dehorned shortly after milking in the morning, the cows that were in the lot but not dehorned seemed not to be affected by the excitement, or it had subsided by evening. This goes to show

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**  
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that the sympathetic excitement lasts but a short time.

An account is given in the eleventh annual report of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, for 1897-1898, where ten cows were driven ten miles and then shipped fifty miles by rail, arriving twenty-four hours after starting on the drive. Immediately upon their arrival (at first destination) they were milked and samples taken. Weights and samples were taken for the next three milkings; then after one and a half days, four more milkings

These cows were dehorned about one-half hour before milking and some of them showed a marked effect (Gypsy fell off the first milking 1.26 per cent but increased 1.4 to 1.3 per cent above the average for the next two milkings),

were sampled and tested. A composite (eight milkings) sample was taken three weeks later.

The following table gives the results of the test as taken from the above samples:

**QUANTITY AND QUALITY GIVEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRIVAL.**

|                         | Milk, lbs. | Total solids, per ct. | Fat, per ct. | Solids, not fat, per ct. | Total solids, lbs. | Fat, lbs. | Solids, not fat, lbs. |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| September 10, A. M..... | 128.0      | 13.54                 | 4.42         | 9.12                     | 17.33              | 5.66      | 11.67                 |
| September 10, P. M..... | 40.3       | 11.31                 | 4.42         | 6.89                     | 4.56               | 1.78      | 2.78                  |
| September 11, A. M..... | 70.0       | 15.65                 | 6.60         | 9.05                     | 10.96              | 4.62      | 6.34                  |
| September 11, P. M..... | 81.0       | 15.38                 | 6.13         | 9.25                     | 13.70              | 5.46      | 8.24                  |
| Total in 2 days.....    | 327.4      | 14.22                 | 5.35         | 8.87                     | 46.55              | 17.52     | 29.03                 |

**QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK GIVEN AFTER FOUR DAYS.**

|                         | Milk, lbs. | Total solids, per ct. | Fat, per ct. | Solids, not fat, per ct. | Total solids, lbs. | Fat, lbs. | Solids, not fat, lbs. |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| September 13, P. M..... | 89.4       | 14.09                 | 4.99         | 9.10                     | 12.60              | 4.46      | 8.14                  |
| September 14, A. M..... | 96.8       | 14.25                 | 5.01         | 9.10                     | 13.79              | 4.85      | 8.94                  |
| September 14, P. M..... | 94.7       | 14.25                 | 5.08         | 9.17                     | 13.50              | 4.81      | 8.69                  |
| September 15, A. M..... | 96.3       | 14.39                 | 5.07         | 9.32                     | 13.86              | 4.88      | 8.98                  |
| Total for 2 days.....   | 377.2      | 14.25                 | 5.04         | 9.21                     | 53.75              | 19.00     | 34.75                 |

**QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK GIVEN AFTER THREE WEEKS.**

|                       |       |       |      |      |       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total for 2 days..... | 400.5 | 13.91 | 4.74 | 9.17 | 55.71 | 18.97 | 36.74 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|

while the others seem to be affected little or none. The cows that fell off in test the first milking after dehorning, had a much better test in the few milkings following. The yield of milk the week after dehorning was less than the previous week, but the total yield of butter-fat was a little greater the week

The quantity of milk was lowered as an immediate result, but the normal flow was restored by the end of the second day. The percentage of fat dropped during the first day and raised decidedly the second day, remaining somewhat higher for a few days and than the average for three weeks later.

## The Poultry Yard.

Profitable Poultry Raising in Northwest Kansas.

MRS. M'CAMMON, BEFORE THE JENNINGS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Is poultry raising in northwest Kansas profitable? I think it is. I have not had the experience in poultry raising that some farmers' wives have had, as I have been on the farm but six years. My first year was almost a failure. I thought, as perhaps a great many others think, that the poultry must do it all. But in my experience I find that to make a success of poultry raising you must have a small capital to start on, as you should have good warm poultry houses, which should be kept as neat as your house, free from mites, coops which cost 50 cents apiece (and twenty will raise 600 chickens), a hatcher for setting fifteen hens, costing \$2, which we think is the most important auxiliary to the poultry house. Poultry raising is like any kind of business. To make a success of it you must work and stay with it.

### THE HEN.

In the language of the learned, she, or rather he is called, Gallus domesticus, but the Kansan, mindful of her sterling worth as an offset to crop and bank failures, thinks of her always in the feminine and calls her the "helpful hen." The hen arrived in Kansas with the first settler, and she came to stay. I think we may say that it is certain that without her, the settler himself would not have stayed. As a producer, the hen ranks next to the dairy cow, and annually turns into pockets of Kansas farmers' wives four and one-half million dollars. It has not been many years since the lady with her basket of eggs could show a better bank account than her husband with his load of corn. The hen buys toys for the baby and school books for Johnny, pays for Susie's music lessons and aids Tom to go to college. She furnishes coffee for the table and sugar to sweeten it with, and once at least, in a time of distress, she worked with the rest to lift the mortgage from the farm. In addition to these achievements, her new-laid eggs form a standard breakfast dish, and are an essential ingredient in your cakes, your salads, your custards, and your golden pumpkin pies. If you have noticed a particular hen, during the season, that seems to excel the others in laying, do not sell her because she is molting or has stopped work for awhile, but keep her for another year. It is the experience of most poultrymen, and it is my experience too that each hen affords a profit of \$1 a year. This may seem small to some, but it means after the interest on capital, food, and other cash expenses are paid. It is really a large profit, as most of the hens are not valued at more than half that sum each, and with a flock of hens, it represents the interest of five hundred dollars at 6 per cent. When we take into consideration the fact that on most farms, the actual capital invested in poultry is very small, the profit from the hens, is usually quite large.

In disposition the hen is cheerful, sociable, affectionate, persistent, and I regret to say, selfish and boastful. Nothing in young animal life is more charming than the affectionate sociability of a family of young chickens. They form themselves into the most delightful little groups, chattering, chirping and caressing, making together little excursions of discovery of some object, in the most engaging way. But let one of them chance upon a morsel of food and away he goes to gobble in up alone.

High prices for broilers are paid only when the cost is high. Whenever chicks are raised with but little labor, the cost is of course a small item, and the consequence is that chicks are shipped by

so many that they depress the market and cause the oft-repeated assertion that "poultry does not pay." But early chicks pay. However, they pay only for that which is expended and bestowed upon them by the attendants. It is claimed again that labor is valuable in other directions, and may as well be expended in one pursuit as in another without devoting it to early chicks. That is true, but unemployed labor is waste, and in winter a large number of chicks can be grown for market. Then there will be a saving of waste labor and the wages will be trebled on account of the better prices derived for labor bestowed. Early chicks are always saleable, and it costs more to raise chicks to the weight of two pounds, at 25 cents a pound, than it does to raise one to a pound with double the market price.

The real difference, as is plainly apparent, is four times as much as the other. It is in the cold season that the extra care, the liability of loss, and the constant attendance required makes the buyer pay more, because the cost is really more.

Poultry raising is profitable, but if neglected will run one in debt. Hens to be profitable should be carefully fed, and if they are well cared for, they will give you a profit. Water is an exceedingly important matter and one that is too often neglected by we poultry women. It is one of the cheapest things in connection with poultry keeping, and yet it is a fact that it is the most frequently neglected. The water dishes should be washed out every day and scalded once a week.

Cleanliness is of the utmost importance in poultry raising, and too much care can not be given to this matter. We have heard it said that a hen becomes less valuable after her second year and a pullet should be substituted. In my experience this is a mistake. A hen is in her prime at 3 and 4 years old. There is no necessity for sacrificing good hens so long as they lay.

To know that poultry raising is profitable we should keep account. Charge the hen with all the food allowed and also interest on capital invested. Credit them with all the sales and for the produce used in the family. The difference will be the profit, unless you wish to charge for your labor, the value of which depends upon how much it was worth to you at the time.

It is more profitable to have a large flock than a smaller one, and it does not take any more time in raising the chickens.

We find there is an enormous loss in this country from keeping a large number of useless males and unprofitable hens, and on many of your farms will be found as many non-producers as layers. Save expenses by culling out all the unprofitable stock and thus add to the profits. Last year the poultry earnings of the United States amounted to over \$300,000,000, being a greater value by \$52,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, \$105,000,000 greater than our swine brought us, \$30,000,000 more than our cotton crop, and more than three times as great as all the interest paid on mortgages during the year.

We are sure that this young lady mentioned in Tit-Bits, thinks poultry raising is profitable:

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?

Sweet Girl—We have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my aunt gave me?

Father—Yes.

Sweet Girl—Well, I've been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chickens a season. Well, next season there will be 21 hens, and as each will raise more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,300,000. Just think! At only a florin apiece we



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If you wish to do a little work for us, we will tell you how you can get your piano without cost and how you can get a cash bonus for the first 10 in a new community. Write at once. Mention this paper.

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will then have over \$300,000. Then, dear old papa, we will lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house.

Let Kansas join with Massachusetts in tribute to the Plymouth Rock, and let us congratulate ourselves that the Kansas variety is something more than a mere location, a spot of earth, a nucleus of historic memories. She is a rock of defense against possible misfortunes and privations, when the clouds shall withhold the rain and the reapers are still in the land, because the harvest has failed. May she live long and prosper.

### Habits of Wild Turkeys.

MRS. J. F. KNUDSON.

When a wild turkey hen is ready to lay she scratches out a slight hollow in a thicket—beside an old log—in tall grass or weeds or in a grain field, and pretends to line it with grass or leaves, and there proceeds to deposit her eggs, from ten to twenty in number, smaller but longer than those of our domestic turkey, but of the same color. Sometimes several hens lay their eggs in one nest and hatch and raise their broods together. Audubon found three hens sitting on forty-two eggs in a single nest, and one was always present to guard them. If the eggs are not destroyed, a single brood is raised in a year; but if they are, the female repeats her part of the performance, only being more exceedingly careful in hiding her nest and covering her eggs whenever she leaves the nest. Hunters "call" wild turkeys into range with peculiar whistles, and I have heard that this whistle, if successful, must be made of a turkey bone. They are also trapped. A turkey trap is nothing more or less than a rail pen built strongly one rail square and as strongly covered, with the ground hollowed out under one side sufficiently deep to allow the turkeys to enter; then shelled corn is scattered not too plentifully outside in the ditch and inside. The hungry turkeys come and begin picking up the corn outside; then they settle down to work to get that in the

### POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

PURE Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents each, or 7 for \$4. f. o. b. here. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Fine cockerels for sale. Embodien geese for sale—\$5 per trio. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

I HAVE some very fine pedigreed Scotch Collie pups for immediate shipment. I also have some extra fine B. P. Rock hens and young cockerels will sell at a bargain if taken soon, as I need the room. Can furnish pairs, trios or pens headed by a male no kin to hens or pullets. W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.



## DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

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When eggs are high? That's because you don't handle your hens right. We tell you how in our great poultry magazine. We are spending a fortune on poultry subjects. It is all free to our readers. Keep abreast of the times. You can make big money from market poultry by modern methods. Send 10 cts. for six months' trial subscription. It will put dollars into your pocket. Address "THIS FOR THAT" PUB. Co., 881 Star Bldg., Chicago.

## Don't Lay Eggs

By this time they are so busy eating they never raise their heads, but seeing the corn inside pass right under and into the pen. When their meal is finished we all know that turkeys raise their heads, and if frightened they never think of putting them down low, and thus it is they are easily secured.

- Are you milking any cows?
- Are you hauling milk to a skimming station?
- Are you making butter?
- Are you patronizing a cheese factory?
- Are you perfectly satisfied with your present market?
- Did you get as much in August as we paid?
- Are you getting as much now as we pay?
- Do you want all you can get?
- Are you within 500 miles of St. Joe?
- Are you hunting the best market in the West?

Write to the "Pioneers" of the system that pays the highest price.

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.**  
ST. JOSEPH MISSOURI.

**Horticulture.**

**The Commercial Apple Area.**

William A. Taylor Assistant Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before National Apple Shippers' Association.

Much has been said at various times in the past regarding the exact location and extent of the apple belt. Well-informed men have differed as widely in their views on this subject as on politics or religion. Some have insisted that New England contains the only apple worthy of consideration, others that the fruit of New York and Michigan is without a peer; still others that the Pippins of Virginia lead the list. More recently we have more or less good-humored rivalry between the various States of the great Mississippi Valley, as to the relative merits of their particular brand of Ben Davis or Jonathan, and the interest is now heightened by the keen competition in sight from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast.

The contest began early and has continued long. It probably will exist while apples are grown in America. It is one of the several stimulating causes that have produced the great development in orcharding in the United States and Canada.

William Cox wrote in 1817 in his "View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees:"

"It has long been the opinion of accurate judges that the Middle States possess a climate eminently favorable to the production of the finer liquor and table apples; it will probably be found that the Mohawk River in New York and James River in Virginia are the limits of that district of country which produces apples of the due degree of richness and flavor for both purposes. It will not be denied that apples grow well in the interior and elevated parts of the Southern States, as well as in warm and favorable exposures in the Northern and Eastern States; but it is not recollected that any one variety of general reputation has been produced, beyond the limits here assigned for the fine apple country. That exquisite flavor for which the Newtown Pippin and Esopus Spitzenburg are so much admired, and which have given such high reputation to the cider from the Hewe's crab, the White Crab, the Greyhouse, Wine-sap and Harrison can only be found within the limits here described; handsome and fair apples are found growing in the district of Maine and Nova Scotia, but they possess little of the characteristic flavor of the finer apples of the Middle States than those produced on the hills of St. Domingo or plains of Georgia; cold and heat are equally necessary to the production of a fine apple; neither must predominate in too great a degree."

This may be fairly considered the belief held by intelligent and well-informed men of that period. It is still believed by many at this day, but as the experience of commercial planters, whose operations are intended to yield profit and not sentiment, merely been confined to the geographical limits laid down by Cox.

The statistics on orchard fruits collected by the twelfth census afford material for some interesting and instructive comparisons.

The total number of trees of bearing age in orchards June 1, 1900, is shown to be above 200,000,000, yielding in the census year (crop of 1899) over 175,000,000 bushels.

The totals by geographical divisions are shown in the following table:

| Division                    | Trees      | Bushels    |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| North Atlantic division...  | 39,767,102 | 64,462,008 |
| South Atlantic division...  | 25,525,956 | 26,772,835 |
| North Central division...   | 92,171,331 | 61,973,589 |
| South Central division...   | 31,034,534 | 16,215,404 |
| Western Central division... | 13,295,669 | 5,973,764  |

Total U. S. 201,794,764 175,397,626

It will be observed that more than three-fifths of the total number of trees (123,205,915) are located in the North and South Central States, a condition little short of marvelous, in view of the comparative newness of orcharding in those regions.

Of the individual States, Missouri stands at the head as to numbers, with a total of more than 20,000,000 trees, followed by New York with somewhat over 15,000,000; Illinois, with 15,430,006; Ohio, with 12,952,625; Kansas, with 11,848,070, and Pennsylvania, with 11,774,211. Fifteen States have more than 5,000,000 trees each. These are shown in relative order in the following table:

| State                | Trees      | Bushels    |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Missouri.....     | 20,040,399 | 6,496,438  |
| 2. New York.....     | 15,054,832 | 24,111,257 |
| 3. Illinois.....     | 15,430,006 | 9,173,150  |
| 4. Ohio.....         | 12,952,625 | 20,617,480 |
| 5. Kansas.....       | 11,848,070 | 3,214,407  |
| 6. Pennsylvania..... | 11,774,211 | 24,060,651 |
| 7. Michigan.....     | 10,927,899 | 8,831,569  |
| 8. Kentucky.....     | 8,757,238  | 8,053,717  |
| 9. Indiana.....      | 8,624,593  | 8,620,278  |
| 10. Virginia.....    | 8,190,026  | 9,835,982  |

|                         |           |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 11. Tennessee.....      | 7,714,053 | 5,237,775 |
| 12. Arkansas.....       | 7,486,145 | 2,311,182 |
| 13. Iowa.....           | 6,869,538 | 3,129,863 |
| 14. North Carolina..... | 6,438,871 | 4,662,751 |
| 15. West Virginia.....  | 5,441,112 | 7,496,743 |

It will also be observed that a number of States recognized as important apple States do not appear upon this list. This is explained by the fact that they are either relatively small States, or that the apple industry in them is localized rather than widespread, and that their total plantings are not large in comparison with the leaders. This is notably the case with such recognized apple States as Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which probably yield as large an average of sound and merchantable fruit per tree, or per acre, as any State of the Union.

As evidence of the density of planting that has been attained in several sections, it may be noted that thirty-five counties show a planting of more than 400,000 trees each. These are scattered through fourteen States, the ten with largest numbers appearing in the following table:

| County                              | Trees     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Benton County, Arkansas.....     | 1,613,366 |
| 2. Washington County, Arkansas..... | 1,555,146 |
| 3. Niagara County, New York.....    | 924,086   |
| 4. Wayne County, New York.....      | 796,610   |
| 5. Marion County, Illinois.....     | 795,188   |
| 6. Monroe County, New York.....     | 789,409   |
| 7. Clay County, Illinois.....       | 751,727   |
| 8. Erie County, New York.....       | 631,283   |
| 9. Orleans County, New York.....    | 629,401   |
| 10. Wayne County, Illinois.....     | 604,215   |

A most interesting and, to the prospective planter important, comparison grows out of the consideration of the relative number of trees now in orchards, of our two great representative types of winter apples. Speaking in general terms, it may be said that from the Rocky Mountains eastward, the commercial winter apple districts may be roughly divided into two great regions or belts. In the more northern one of these are grown such varieties as Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Tompkins King, Hubbardston, and Russets; while in the more southern group Ben Davis, Winesap, York Imperial, Minkler, Grimes and Willow Twig may be considered the chief varieties.

**Salt for Fruit Trees.**

In a recent issue The Practical Fruit Grower has the following article upon the use of salt to fruit trees:

"The application of salt to fruit trees is generally disapproved by horticultural authorities. There are exceptions to most rules; perhaps salt may be used with success in exceptional cases.

"Pear blight is a disease that so far has baffled scientific treatment. The subject is outlawed in State conventions and yet there is a cause for it and doubtless there is, in the unknown a remedy.

"We visited an orchard during the past week that had been attacked with great virulence by the blight. The blackened leaves portended death within a few days. Two trees were entirely beyond the treatment stage. The water sprouts had also been attacked and were black. The owner scattered salt under these trees and they made a fresh start. New leaves have come out and show up green among the blighted ones. The water sprouts, too, are putting out new leaves. The evidence is plain. It is a practical demonstration. The salt checked the blight in that orchard and revived the trees. No ill effects have been evident, so there can be no objection for others who have trees that are going with the blight to try this simple remedy. It costs but little to apply one or two quarts.

Here is another practical demonstration that worked strangely. A Benton County, Ark., fruit grower gave his apple trees an application of salt. His trees are now remarkable for their vigorous foliage and the apples on these salt-treated trees are remarkable for their size. Just over the fence trees not treated do not present nearly so good an appearance and their apples are small.

And here is a story that still further shows that salt sometimes acts contrary to established theory. A gentleman had a tree in his yard that he wanted to be rid of, and instead of chopping it down he dug under it and placed in the cavity a lot of salt, expecting it would soon become dead wood, and the family would not object to having the tree cut down. But to the man's amazement the tree grew more vigorously than ever before. It greatly outstripped its twin tree, near it, and twenty years after, the salt-treated tree was in robust condition.

"Inasmuch as the blight is killing most of the pear trees in the southwest, it would be well to make a test trial with salt—scatter a liberal amount on the ground under the limbs and watch for results."—The Cannery Producer.



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

**WM. CHRISTIAN, Agent, 203 1/2 Main Street, Houston, Tex.**

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.**

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

**J. G. PEPPARD MILLET OATS SEEDS**  
 1101 to 1117 West 8th St. CLOVERS CANE  
 (Near Santa Fe St.) TIMOTHY  
 KANSAS CITY, MO. GRASS SEEDS.

**When to Prune Grapevines.**

BY W. H. BAGAN.

An annual pruning should be given all grapevines at some time during the period of rest, between the late fall frosts and the early movement of sap the following spring, but never prune when the wood is actually frozen. Good authorities agree upon this, though they may differ as to the exact time that is best to prune. The writer, in the latitude of central Indiana, has found it best, for several good reasons, to practice fall pruning. If done then, it is out of the way of the rush of spring work. Also the weather is usually pleasant, and the work may be done with less personal exposure to the operator. If pruned in the fall, there can be no danger from "bleeding," a term used to designate the waste of sap from the newly made wounds which follow late spring pruning. If pruned in the fall and the prunings are immediately burned, many disease germs and insects will be destroyed which would otherwise survive the winter, and that would prey upon the vines the following season. Furthermore, fall-pruned vines can be more easily protected from the severity of the ensuing winter.

**Training Grapevines on Buildings.**

Many farm buildings, and even the dwelling itself in some instances, may be utilized in supporting a vine or vines, and in not a few cases, would be made more beautiful thereby. If the vines are to be trained on the walls of buildings, they should be planted in a well-prepared border or bed, a few inches from the foundation, and the caves should have gutters to carry the excess of water away from their roots. The vines should be securely attached to the wall to prevent them from giving way under the weight of fruit. A strip of woven wire may be attached to the building and the vines tied or fastened to it. In this way the building will not be damaged by fastening the vines directly to the wall. With buildings of little value the vines may be made fast by tacking strips of old leather or even cloth over the branches and against the walls at convenient distances apart. A

**I. W. C. T.** Stands for Illinois Wire Cotton Tie, the best tie ever devised. In point of economy has no equal. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any press. No breakage and the wire never slips, hence the greatest density is maintained. Endorsed by Ginners, Compressers, and Exporters. Write for circular and prices.

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

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

For information as to Fruit and Trucking Lands, Grazing Lands, Soil, and Climate in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, along the

**ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD,**  
 Write to **WILBUR MCGOY,**  
 Agricultural and Immigration Agt., Jacksonville, Fla.

wall, because of its warmth and dryness, is an excellent place to grow fine grapes, and if the vine so planted is properly trained and cared for it will become an object of beauty and a joy to the household.

**Deafness Can Not Be Cured**

By local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Advice to WELL DRILLERS**  
 Sell your old style machine to some man who isn't posted—then buy one of our late improved machines. They are great money earners. Address **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio.**

**\$25.00 To California**

and to Prescott, Phoenix, and many other points in Arizona.

On sale daily during September and October.

Liberal stopovers in California permitted on these tickets.

Tourist sleepers and free chair cars daily.

Personally conducted excursions tri-weekly.

If dissatisfied with your present condition why not investigate the splendid advantages offered in California.

**Santa Fe**

**T. L. KING, Ticket Agent, Depot.**  
 or **T. M. JAMES, JR., 530 North Kansas Ave.**

# 50--SHORTHORNS--50

## AT AUCTION!

From the Ash Grove Herd, at Fayette, Mo., October 28, 1902.

34 COWS AND HEIFERS AND 16 BULLS.

Of this offering, 15 are cows of which 6 are threes, others from 4 to 6 years, 8 twos and 11 yearlings. The aged cows have all raised calves in the last year and are bred again to the Cruickshank bulls, Sir Charming 122667 and Captain Lavender 175119, some of them with calves at side, and others well along in calf. All the twos and yearling old enough will be bred to Captain Lavender, some of them forward in calf. The bulls are a good, useful lot, some choice ones among them; 10 are about a year old, 6 from 16 to 20 months. In making this offering we have gone into our best and taken things that we had intended to keep in the herd, as we desired to make this the best offering of our life's work of thirty years as a Shorthorn breeder. Taking them all together they are an attractive lot of young and useful cattle. A business lot. All except three bred by myself from such families as Renick, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, and Miss Severs, of the best of breeding, purchased from breeders of good reputation. Our aim has been individual merit and choicest breeding. A glance at the announcement page o catalogue will show the character of bulls I have used.

Free conveyance from Fayette to farm for parties from a distance. Special rates at Hotel Howard. Send for catalogue. Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale at 1 p. m. sharp. Fayette is on M. K. & T. R. R., 90 miles south of Hannibal; 25 miles south of Moberly, the crossing of the Wabash; 17 miles south of Higbee, crossing of C. & A. R. R.; and 49 miles north of Sedalia, crossing of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Address,

Col. R. E. Edmonson, } Auctioneers. CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo.  
Jas. W. Sparks, }  
R. L. Harriman, }

Do You Feed ENSILAGE? If not, write us and we will tell you why you should. **ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTERS** We will also tell you about Profit-Making Ross Ensilage Cutters. Address, The E. W. Ross Co., Springfield, O. Our Illustrated Catalogue No. 49 is Free.

### THE ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET



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

No. 15 Only \$6.70 \$4.60 Guaranteed Oak, No. 11



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

CATALOGUE FREE.

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

# \$25.00

to...

## California

And to Prescott, Phoenix and Many Other Points in Arizona

Tickets on sale daily during September and October.

Through tourist sleepers and free chair cars every day.

Personally conducted excursions three times a week.

Liberal stop-over privileges in California.

See California's citrus groves, oil wells, ranches, vineyards, big trees, mines.

California has productive lands, perfect climate, good markets.

The rich San Joaquin Valley is an open door of opportunity for the hustler.

T. L. KING, Agent, Depot, Or T. M. JAMES, N. Topeka.

## J. T. Robinson's Closing Out Sale

...OF...

### ...RICHLIY BRED...

# POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AT FARM, NEAR BATES CITY, LAFAYETTE CO., MO., ON

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Having sold my farm, my entire herd goes.

OVER 60 HEAD—Including the great yearling herd boar, Ideal Perfection 27679.—60

TEN SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—The get of such noted boars as Ideal Sunshine, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect Perfection, Perfect I Know, Ideal Perfection, Missouri's Black Perfection, U. S. Chief, Klever's Ideal, Champion Perfection, Chief Tecumseh 2d, Mahaska Chief, and others of known merit.

Drop a card for Catalogue to

J. T. ROBINSON, Bates City, Mo.

D. P. McCRACKEN, PAXTON, ILL. } AUCTIONEERS.  
H. O. CORRELL, TAYLORVILLE, ILL. }

# PUBLIC SALE!

## RED HOGS AND POLLED CALVES

At my farm, one-fourth mile southeast of Fairview, on

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902

Commencing at 1 p. m. sharp, I will sell at Public Auction, 50 head of Duroc-Jersey swine. About 25 males and 25 females, all of my own raising, and all eligible to pedigree, consisting of last fall and this spring's crop, and all of the best breeding. Also 3 Red Polled bull calves nearly full bloods, 2 steer calves, and 1 yearling steer. Send for Catalogue. A free lunch at 11.30 a. m. Terms of Sale—Six months time without interest will be given on sums of \$10 and over.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.

Col. Eli Zimmerman and Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneers,

## SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS.

The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 139913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missile bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High-class Duroc-Jersey Swine For Sale.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

## Great Sale of Standard-bred Stallions, Mares, and Colts.

At Athletic Park, Arkansas City, Kans., Saturday, October 25, 1902.

Blood of George Wilkes, Electioneer, Ashland Wilkes, Gambrel, Onward, Wilkesdorf. A splendid offering of gilt-edged, prize-winning, money-making, Standard-bred Stallions, Mares, and Colts, including Wardwood 24380. Sale will begin 10 o'clock a. m. Address

SAMUEL FARMER, Arkansas City, Kans., Or ISAAC WOOD, Winfield, Kans.

Col. Lafe Berger, Auctioneer.



## How About Your Heart

Feel your pulse a few minutes. Is it regular? Are you short of breath, after slight exertion as going up stairs, sweeping, walking, etc? Do you have pain in left breast, side or between shoulder blades, choking sensations, fainting or smothering spells, inability to lie on left side? If you have any of these symptoms you certainly have a weak heart, and should immediately take

### Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., whose genial face appears above, says: "Excessive use of tobacco seriously affected my heart. I suffered severe pains about the heart, and in the left shoulder and side; while the palpitation would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon found permanent relief."

Sold by all Druggists, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



## A NEW FAST TRAIN

Between St. Louis and Kansas City and OKLAHOMA CITY, WICHITA, DENISON, SHERMAN, DALLAS, FORT WORTH

And principal points in Texas and the Southwest. This train is new throughout and is made up of the finest equipment, provided with electric lights and all other modern traveling conveniences. It runs via our now completed

Red River Division. Every appliance known to modern car building and railroading has been employed in the make-up of this service, including

Café Observation Cars, under the management of Fred. Harvey. Full information as to rates and all details of a trip via this new route will be cheerfully furnished, upon application, by any representative of the



Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1023.)

of cows, heifers, and calves, with the 2-year-old herd-bull by Julia's Pride 159492. Julia's Pride is by Roan Champion 159498, out of Julia 5th (Vol. 48, page 240), tracing to Imp. Splendor by Symmetry (2723). As this will be almost entirely a sale of females, it will give a splendid opportunity for Kansas breeders to make selection from the best of the herd. This is especially valuable, by reason of the fact that it is somewhat difficult to find good she-stuff, that is at once so well-bred and so readily accessible as that offered by Mr. Bates.

Dr. J. B. Robinson, Nevada, Mo., has arranged for a public sale to be held at Windsor, Mo., on October 28, that will please buyers by the quality and variety of the offering he makes. As you will notice by his advertisement on page 1023, he is offering standard-bred stallions, brood mares, and fillies sired by Walnut Boy, 2:11 1/4 and Grandello 2:18. He also has an Imp. Clydesdale stallion, and about sixty head of Polled Durham cows and heifers with a few registered Shorthorns and one Polled Durham bull. The writer knows the quality of his cattle, and is glad to call especial attention to them on account of their quality and breeding. The horses offered are vouched for by no less authority than Col. Bob Harriman, whom every horse-lover knows. Write to Dr. Robinson for a catalogue of his sale, and if impossible to attend, bids may be filed with Colonel Harriman, whose advertising card appears also in this issue of the paper.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, who has a habit of procuring all the ribbons in reach at the fairs, is now arranging for a public sale, to be held in connection with Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., at the time of the Southwestern Cattlemen's Association meeting. This meeting is to be held at Oklahoma City, on February 10-12, 1903, and the fact that a sale of this quality is announced at this time, will serve to make it an event from which other events may be dated. Mr. Stodder has issued a small catalogue of a part of his herd, with Imp. Aylesbury Duke 15976 at the head of the herd. Accompanying this massive bull are a bunch of cows and heifers of wonderful quality, each of which has secured her share of ribbons. Four of the show herd were sired by Gwendoline's Prince 13513, one each by Scottish Lad, Crown Prince 2d, Prince Royal 2d, and Imp. Aylesbury Duke. Everybody knows Geo. Bothwell and the great record he has made with his herd, and when two such herds are combined as that of Messrs. Bothwell and Stodder, there will be afforded a rich opportunity for buyers. Both these gentlemen advertise in the columns of the Kansas Farmer and further particulars may be had from the advertisements.

Mr. I. Wood, of Winfield, Kans., who, with advancing years and the failing health which comes to one who has served his country in the great Rebellion, finds himself obliged to sell out his favorite stock. He is offering, in connection with Mr. Samuel Farmer, of Arkansas City, Kans., on Saturday, October 25, a collection of standard-bred stallions and mares, that are of a quality not often put in the sale ring. Of the families, his Onward, by George Wilkes, stands first in value and grandness Nutwood stands second. All others come after. Wardwood 24380, combines the excellence of these two great sires. Nutwood's grandsire is the sire of 175 horses that has run their mile in from 2:06 1/4 to 2:30. Wardwood is a handsome, level-headed, and powerful bay horse, weighing about 1,000 pounds, and gifted with all the stamina that might be expected from his royal breeding. This horse is one of the animals included in the sale. Wilkesdorf 22095, who stands at the head of the herd, is by Allendorf, by Onward, and out of Evergreen, by Commodore Belmont, by Belmont. He was shown in five fairs in Kansas and Oklahoma, with his get, and was never defeated. Most of the sale stock will be of this premium stock, and get of this sire. Col. Lefe Berger, of Wellington, will cry the sale, and bids may be addressed to him or to Mr. Isaac Wood, Winfield, or to Mr. Samuel Farmer, 502 South C St., Arkansas City, Kans. As this old soldier, Mr. Wood, is obliged to drop out of the breeding ranks, on account of his failing health, he makes this a closing-out sale, and offers an especially fine opportunity for buyers to secure the best of the get of the Wilkes and Electioneer stock.

A Far-reaching Institution.

The J. R. Watkins Medical Co., of Winona, Minn., one of our advertising patrons, does business on a grand scale. Since the founding of the institution upwards on thirty-five years ago, the spread of the Watkins remedies has been phenomenal. At the present time the two immense five-story and three three-story buildings, erected and devoted to the manufacture and sale of these remedies, give them a working floor space of two acres. The equipment in the line of power, machinery, laboratories and appliances is of the most modern and approved character affording the most perfect facilities for carrying on the work. Yet comprehensive and modern as their great plant is, it is only in keeping with the demand for its famous products, which for many years have been growing more and more in favor all over the country.

But the Watkins institution is not all comprehended in the home plant. The Watkins wagons are almost as familiar sights in the country as the mail carrier. These wagons are not to be confounded with the ordinary huckster or peddler, but are a part of the great Watkins Company, in charge of bonded employees, carrying and distributing the Watkins preparations and nothing else, directly among the people. People patronizing these wagons are buying at first hand from the company. The company is thus calling in person, not occasionally but regularly, at the homes of their patrons, securing permanent customers, building still wider for the future and extending trade in the most open and fair, and at the same time the most effective means that could be employed. Any agreement made with a Watkins agent as to credit, etc., is a contract with the com-

pany itself, and is always faithfully carried out. Any errors that may be made are cheerfully corrected. There is no hazard in dealing with the company through their own employees. The latest edition of the Watkins Home Doctor and Cook Book is just off the press. It would pay our readers to send for a copy and get better acquainted with the Watkins idea of doing business. See the advertisement elsewhere and kindly mention our paper in writing.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich., sent us the first woven wire fence advertisement that ever appeared in our columns, and it has been running continuously for several years, and more than that, we do not remember the instance where the same advertisement was ever run a second time. This shows that they have paid close attention to their advertising, and to their business. Their fences must have merit, or they would have been out of business long since, because it is not in the course of business to continue increasing the sales of an article year after year, as this company has, without the product has merit to start with and then is kept right up all the time, no matter how much it has been advertised. In a recent letter they say: "We were never so well equipped as at present to furnish Page fences. Having our own steel, rod and wire mills, and having very largely increased our weaving capacity; with about 1,400 employees on our pay roll, converting the iron into high-carbon steel, the steel into ingots, blooms, billets, rods and wire, and with double the number of looms that we had January, 1900, we feel that we are in pretty good shape to supply the demand for 1903. We make a standard style of fencing for every farm, poultry, stock or railroad requirement; use double-strength horizontal wires in all these styles, coil or spiral every one of them from end to end the whole length of the fence, and Page wire will retain this coil shape even after it has been drawn out straight a thousand times. No locks, staples or other devices are used to hold the horizontals and cross-bars together, because Page fence is a real woven wire fence. No, our fences are not perfect, but we are trying to improve them in every way that we know of, and that our farmer customers suggest. Yes, there are other pretty good wire fences, but we believe that it is generally acknowledged that the closer they come to imitating the Page, the better they are."

The Keystone Dehorer.

One of the subjects that is of growing interest with the farmer is the dehorning of cattle. It is a subject which, by reason of its being fraught with such manifest advantages, must continue to be agitated



until dehorning is the rule instead of the exception. The oft-repeated objection that it is against nature, is no longer worthy of consideration. Nature placed horns on the animals for their fighting in a wild state, but we are dealing with the domestic animal, where there can be no attack from other species, and depriving them of horns is their best protection against each other. The ease and readiness with which dehorning is now accomplished through the Keystone Dehorer, manufactured by M. T. Phillips, of Pomeroy, Pa., has had much to do with making the practice popular. An illustration of the Keystone is shown herewith. Though it has numerous qualities to commend it, its great distinguishing feature is its cutting from four sides at once, insuring a clean cut without any tendency to break, chip off, or crush the horn. It is made of the best materials, perfectly guaranteed, and is extremely simple and easy to operate.

Mr. Phillips has recently issued a very interesting booklet upon the dehorner, telling of its merits and showing how it is regarded by a large number of users. Write him for it at above address, mentioning this paper.

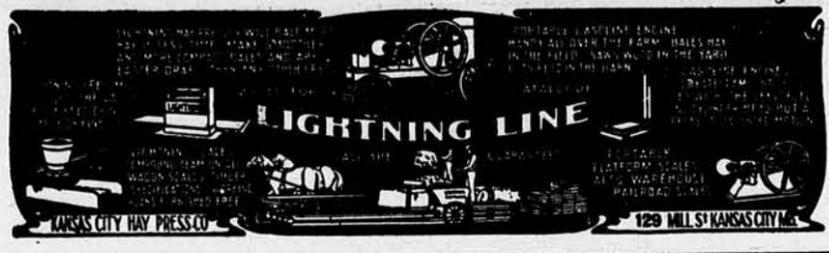
DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in English, German and Swedish, explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Variocoele cured in five days. Call or address Chicago Medical Institute, 513 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Chicago Medical Institute, 513 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to act as agents for an Indian Territory land company; \$15.00 per week salary. All work done at home. Best of reference furnished. Write for particulars to A. W. Bruce, Wetumka, Indian Territory.

I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '90. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Owsander, 1700 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia



PUBLIC SALE! AT WINDSOR, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902. Standard-bred Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts Fillies, Single and Double Drivers, etc., By Walnut Boy 2:11 1-4, Sandello 2:18, etc., 1 registered Imported Clydesdale and 1 Coach Stallion, 3 finely bred Jacks, 30 young mules, 4 registered Shorthorn and 1 Polled Durham Bull, about 60 head of Polled Cows, Heifers, and Calves. Send for Catalogue to Dr. J. F. ROBINSON, Col. Bob Harriman, Col. Sam Kidd, Auctioneers. NEVADA, MO.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE. 40 Pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Hogs 40 TO BE HELD AT FARM, NEAR RICHLAND, KANS., ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1902. The offering includes the best I have ever raised. Spring pigs, bars, and gilts, fall and winter sows; also 4 matured sows, several with pigs at side. My great herd boar, BIG JOE 7363, sire of the spring pigs, will be included in sale. My hogs are solid colors, with good bone and great length, breadth, and thickness. Sale at 10 a. m. Parties attending the sale will find free conveyance at either Richland or Carbondale. Catalogues now ready. Address PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Col. J. W. Sparks, Auctioneer.

Willow Branch Shorthorns THE PROPERTY OF ...FERD T. BATES... 55 head of Cows, Heifers, and Calves, also the 2-year-old Herd Bull, Julia's Pride 159492, will be closed out at Public Auction, at Odessa, Mo., on Thursday, October 30, 1902. Catalogues on application. COL. J. L. WELLS, Auctioneer. W. B. BUFORD, Assistant. FERD T. BATES, P. O., Bates City, Mo.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL Grand Poland-China Sale! THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902. At my farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kansas. A grand lot of as royal blood as is known to the breed. In the offering will be 5 yearling boars that will make herd headers, 10 proven sows with pigs at side or to farrow soon, 40 spring pigs of both sexes, sired by the great boar, L's Perfection 2d 27576; he is equal in breeding to his illustrious sire, L's Perfection, the sire of Corrector, and out of sows of the most noted strains of the breed. It has always been the place for bargains. This offering is the tops of my herd and will include plenty of show stock. Send bids to Auctioneer, J. N. Harshberger, in my care. Send for catalogues. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

JOHN DRENNAN, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS, BREEDER OF ..Registered Herefords.. Herd numbers over 100 head. Sires in service are Lomond Grove 71084 and Bright Light 81616. Largest contributor to Marshall County Hereford Association Sale in November. Will make very low prices on some nice yearling bulls for fall delivery. CHARLES DRENNAN, Manager.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

THE MARKETS.

Fraaius' Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., October 13, 1902. Prices of wheat were firm during the last few days, notwithstanding the large receipts of spring wheat. Minneapolis to-day had 1,035 cars; while this figure looks small on paper the magnitude of the wheat movement is but understood when it is considered that these 1,035 cars make a train over seven miles long. The Manitoba wheat, too, is moving lively, and yet the visible supply increased only about 500,000 bushels last week, which shows there must be an enormous consumption of wheat at home, in addition to the large exports. Exports were nearly six million of bushels and with exception of last year are about the normal. The visible supply is about 26,000,000 bushels, or over 12,000,000 bushels less than last year at this time.

The Government report issued last week approximated the wheat crop at 628,000,000 15,000,000 less than in 1901. Fall seeding is late on account of the wet weather, and we see nothing to warrant any serious decline in wheat at this time.

The wire edge seems to be off of corn and the price is gradually sinking, although the Government makes the average condition of corn only 79.6c in its October report, there is no doubt the price will continue to go lower.

Markets closed as follows: Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 71 1/2c; No. 2 hard wheat, 70 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 58 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 30c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 67 1/2c; No. 2 hard wheat, 67 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 65 1/2c; No. 4 hard wheat, 59 1/2c; No. 2 white corn, 59c; No. 2 mixed corn, 51c; No. 2 oats, 33c.

St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., October 13, 1902. The reduced receipts of cattle last week were beneficial to prices, sellers having little trouble in securing generally strong to 15c higher values, with the demand strong at the improved range of prices. Good, fat natives sold at \$7.30. Cows and heifers were in liberal supply, and the demand was good at steady to 10c higher values. Under a better outlet to the country and a reduced supply, stock cattle appreciated 10c to 15c in value. Cattle were taken out to Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

Arrivals on the quarantine tide were fair only and steer prices advanced 10c to 15c, with the demand ahead of the supply. Cows and heifers sold readily on a steady basis, as did also bulls. Calves sold within 25c of the high point of the season, quality considered.

Early in the week there was some advance in prices under light receipts of hogs, but the better range of values brought in larger supplies and buyers were enabled to break the market considerably on the following days. Good medium and light and light mixed kinds made up a good proportion of the offerings. Prices to-day ranged from \$7.10 to \$7.20 with the bulk selling at \$7.10 to \$7.17 1/2.

Although receipts of sheep were liberal last week, the number of good fat sheep and lambs was very small and the lightest of the season thus far, under which conditions sellers had no trouble in securing good, firm prices on each. On the other hand, the preponderance of feeders caused a sharply lower market and the movement to country was good at 25c to 40c lower prices.

Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., October 13, 1902. The prolonged heavy run of cattle at this market was checked somewhat the past week, when receipts dropped to 61,000 head, after running in the neighborhood of 80,000 ever since the phenomenal fall runs began. The steady break in prices for the previous three or four weeks was the chief reason for the decrease in supplies. Corn cattle were not plentiful but in spite of this prices declined 25c to 50c. The highest price of the week was \$6.90. Topy, well-finished cattle would bring \$7 or better, but none such were on sale last week. The stocker market opened higher under the stimulus of lighter runs and better weather, but the advance was lost and no general improvement can be noted from our last report. Plenty of good Western feeders are selling at \$3.40 to \$3.75, and good Colliers are bringing around \$4. Best grades of Western cows closed a little higher than the previous week, but native canners were slow sale and dull. The market for fat heifers showed considerable strength, choice weight stock selling at \$5. Stock heifers may be bought for \$2.25 to \$2.75. Missouri continues to take heavy supplies of stockers and feeders as last year's drouth shipments from that State have not been replaced as yet, but Kansas feeder buyers seem to have about all the stock at home that they desire.

The hog market took a nice little ride on the toboggan last week to the extent of a 25c decline. For the opening day or so, packers were content with holding the market steady, but towards the close of the week they bore down on prices and bore down hard. In our last report topy swine were selling around \$7.40. At the close of the past week tops had reached \$7.15 while the bulk of the hogs were selling at \$7.05, dangerously close to the \$7 limit. Receipts in the East were moderate and should not have proved bearish factors, but the buyers thought otherwise. A general crusade seems to be on foot among packers to bring swine down from their present high notch and have them sell at \$6 or lower. The consensus of opinion among local hogmen is that such is the outlook for the market and they are advising shippers to buy cautiously or else keep out of the game. Farmers who have their hogs in ripe condition at present will make no mistake in marketing them without much delay. Light weights are still good sellers, but are not holding up with heavier hogs as they did a week or ten days ago. The margin between well-fattened 175-pound swine and heavy hogs is not a big one, however.

Western sheep are piling in here at the rate of 40,000 to 45,000 per week and other markets are getting heavy supplies. Last week's arrivals included a heavy proportion of feeding lambs. Killing stock was in moderate supply, and sold steady for the best and about 25c lower for light weight lambs. Muttons were firm through-

out the period. Country buyers have begun to cry quits on the sheep-feeding question right at the time when they should pitch in and buy thin stock. Good Western ewes are selling as feeders for \$1.50 to \$1.60 per hundredweight. A big band of New Mexicans changed hands here on Friday for \$1.55, or a little over \$1 per head. These sheep can not lose money even if fat sheep are cheap this winter. Western wethers may be bought for \$2.75 and feeding lambs for \$3 to \$3.40 for the best. Some handy weight New Mexicans sold for \$3.10 that figured cheaper by the head than Colorado feeder buyers gave for their stock on the range last year. Feeding sheep are at about the low point of the year at present and country buyers would do well to pick up these bargains before an advance sets in. Receipts of native sheep continue meager. In a month from now the early bands of feeders that left the yards in the summer will begin to come back to market as fat stock.

Horses sold with more life and generally at stronger prices last week. Good heavy drafts and smooth drivers are in request. Best drafts are bringing \$175 and drivers with finish are selling at \$150 to \$200 according to quality. The mule market is almost dead dull and while the outlook is for lower prices, we would not advise shippers to bring in stock for a week or two until accumulations have moved.

Eggs are still holding their own, best Kansas and Missouri stock being quoted at 17 1/2c. Supplies of poultry showed an enlargement during the week, however, and prices broke a trifle. Spring chickens are now selling at 9 1/2c, the lowest price of the year. Hens are worth 9c; broilers 11c; turkey hens 11c, gobblers 10c; ducks 9c, geese 6c. H. A. POWELL.

Lawrence Grain Market.

Lawrence, Kans., October 13, 1902. We give you to-day's buying prices in our market. Outside prices are for best grades:

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and Price per 100 lbs. Includes Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, English blue-grass, Millet, Cane, and Kafir-corn.

PILE FISTULA, FISSURE, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detension from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free. Mr. M. McCoy, Goganc, Kans., Captain Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctored for piles since the Civil War—thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully, "M. MCCOY."

Special Want Column.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, dark red, weight 1,650 pounds, \$75. F. P. Evans, Mont Ida, Anderson Co., Kans. FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, got by Gallant Knight 124488, four years old, dark red, weight 2,200 p unds; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red. I also have a few cows and heifers for sale, and a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice Co., Kans. FOR SALE—2 double standard Polled Durham bulls and 3 Shorthorn bulls. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans. FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP.

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans. FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans. FOR SALE—Nine (9) choice Shropshire rams, all registered, 6 to 8 months old. Anderson & Findlay, R. B. 2, Iola, Mo., Kans. WANTED—A few registered Cotswold ewes; yearlings or 2-year-olds. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kans. SHEEP FOR SALE—Ten extra choice Shropshire rams and 15 ewes, all eligible for registry. Inspection and correspondence invited. C. S. Harrington, Valley Center, Kans. FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and young ewes of choice quality and the best of breeding. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans. FOR SALE—Two registered Shropshire rams, cheap. P. I. McEchron, Richmond, Kans. AMERICAN MERINOS—Modern, smooth. Entire flock shorn in May; 21 pounds average. A few rams for sale at a reasonable figure. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

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FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 5 counties, 55 m. from K. C. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans. FOR SALE—My country residence, good house and other nice improvements, 80 acres of land. Price, \$4,000, part cash, balance on time. H. J. Gerken, Irving, Kans. FOR SALE—160 acres, two miles east of postoffice, Salina, Kansas. Best stock and dairy farm, about 50 acres bottom, 12 acres orchard, rest truck patches and pastures; good 11-room house, cow and horse barn, milk house, well, and 2 cisterns. Price \$6,000. Also 160 acres cornering with above, good corn, wheat, or alfalfa land, 8-acre peach orchard, 4-room house, barn, 2 wells, all fenced, about half in cultivation, rest in pasture. Will sell to close estate. Price \$5,000. Catherine E. Anderson, Admrx., Drawer N., Zion City, Ill. FOR SALE—160 acres fine pasture land in Wabunsee County, 2 miles from Halifax, good grass and never-failing water. H. R. Rice, Tecumseh, Kans. FOR SALE—160-acre farm, extra good corn, wheat, and grass land, good improvements. A. E. Cornet, Rural Route 4, Lawrence, Kans. FOR SALE—Good alfalfa, corn, and wheat land in the banner stock county of Kansas. Write the Verdigris Valley Land Company, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A BARGAIN—One and one-half horse power gasoline engine, cheapest known power for farm and shop use. Strictly new, never taken out of shipping case. Price and circulars on application. N. O. Waymire, Garfield, Kans. FARM HELP WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm. No. 1 chance for right parties. References required. Mrs. Sarah F. Harris, three miles west of Leocompton, Kans. FOR SALE—Guaranteed Formula for best horse, cattle, sheep, and swine conditioner and health producer and preserver. Money refunded if not satisfied. \$1.00 per copy for individual use. County rights for sale. E. S. Shockey, 274 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Fine ones, no better anywhere, either sex. M. Finley & Son, Lyons, Kans. FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans. WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price for wool. Sacks for sale. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Oakland, Kans.

SWINE.

PUBLIC SALE at Topeka, Dec. 11, 1902. V. B. Howey of Topeka, will sell 50 head of pure-bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. A number of Jersey cattle and Shire-bred mares and horses. FIFTEEN Duroc-Jerseys, boar pigs, at reasonable prices. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans. A BARGAIN—Three fall Poland-China boars, 40 spring pigs; popular breeding, extra feet, legs, hams, backs, heads, and ears, slick, straight, black coats. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans. TRY THE Kaw Valley Herd of Poland-Chinas for your breeding stock this season, pairs and trios not skm, where you do not have to mortgage your farm to buy a good one. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kans.

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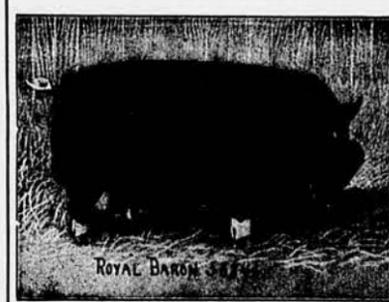
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PAGE

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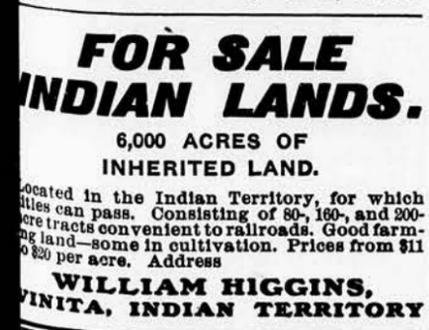


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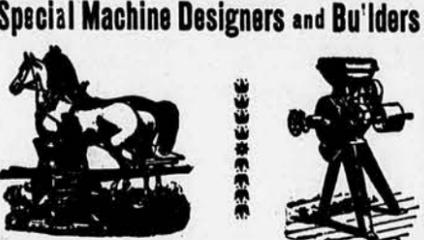
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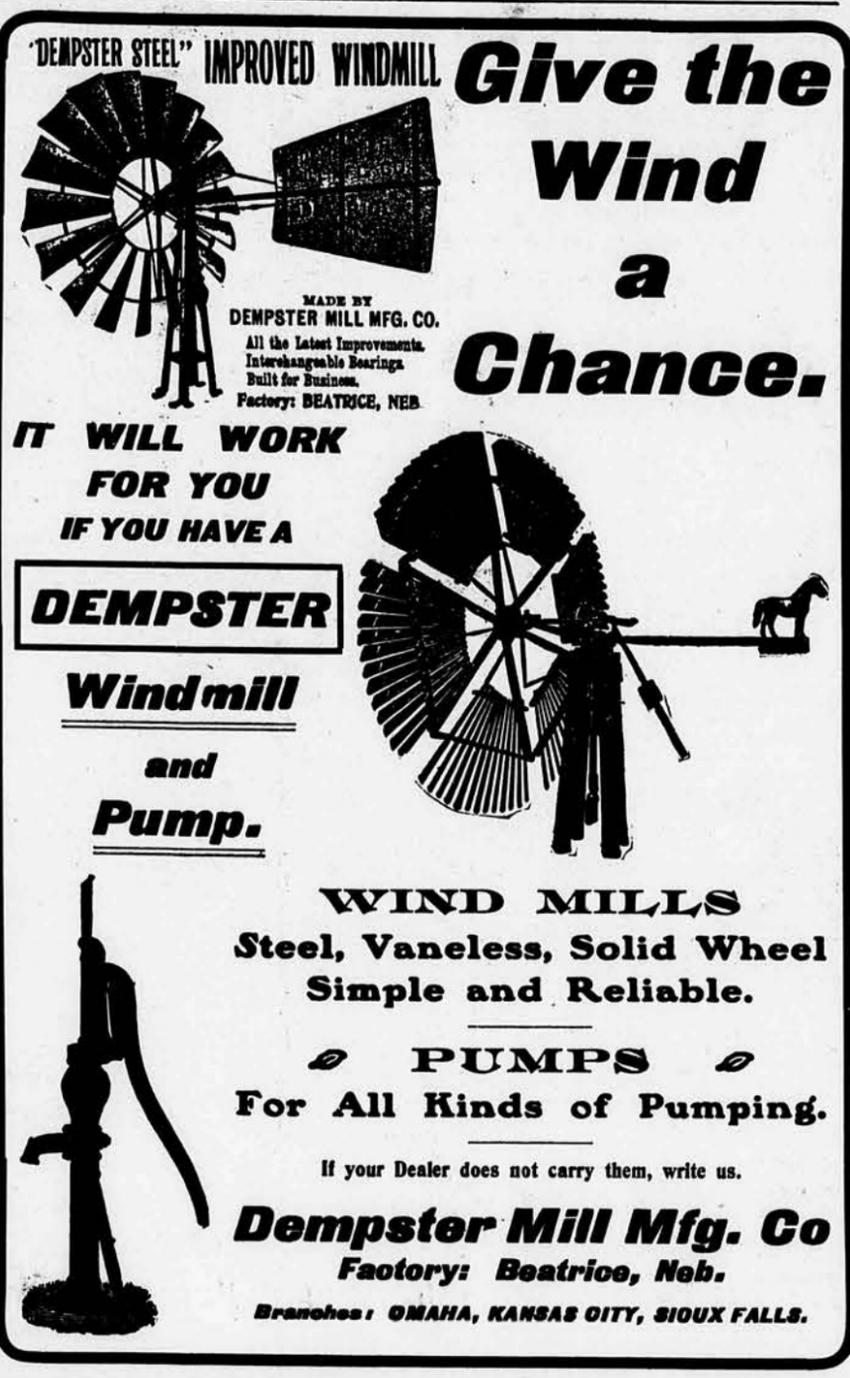
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Armor Bearer and Lavender King cows with American Royal prize-winner Orange Lad 171599 and Lavender Gloster 168056 in service. Advance Guard and Lavender King yearling bulls for sale. D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans.

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A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.

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

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

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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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FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and home-bred, pure Bates, and balance 8 to 6 Scotch-tops.

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Breeders of Choice Strains of Registered O. I. C. SWINE AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.

The prize-winning boar, Ell 4049, at head of herd. The best in Chester Whites for sale in select young boars and gilts. J. S. GILKEY, Maple City, Cowley County, Kansas

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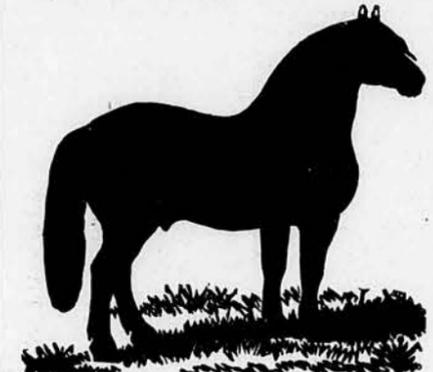
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OF  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

*At the Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., at 1 O'clock P. M.,*

**ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902**

**Numbering About 60 Head**

Representing many of the best and most noted families of the breed, consisting of cows with calves at foot, a very select lot of 1- and 2-year-old heifers, bred to Scotch bulls, and an extra good lot of 1- and 2-year-old bulls, also the noted Scotch bull, Godoy's Hero 130962. These cattle are selections from the herds of.....

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...OF...

**POLAND-CHINAS**  
**AT RIVERSIDE FARM**  
**SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1902.**

**SIXTY HEAD**

Of richest breeding and individuality unsurpassed. There will be young Sows, fall Boars and Gilts, and spring Pigs of both sexes. All out of daughters of famous boars and sired by Kansas Perfection by Chief Perfection 2d, Hadley U. S. by Hadley Jr., Lover—the Chicago International winner, Klever's Model, Perfection Chief 2d, and A.'s Chief. . . Send for Catalogue giving full information. Send bids to either Auctioneer, by mail to Wolcott; by telegraph to Connor, Kans., in care of Kirkpatrick. Trolley cars every hour from Kansas City and Leavenworth stop at farm gate.

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**A GREAT CATTLE SALE.**

**15 Registered Shorthorns**  
**50 High-grade Shorthorns**



**AT PUBLIC SALE**  
**Tuesday, October 28, 1902**



The sale will be held at Homestead, Chase County, on our farm, situated 17 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls 12 miles southeast of Clements, and 6 miles northwest of Matfield Green.

Free hack leaves Clements on the Santa Fe at 9 a. m. day of sale.  
The Registered Shorthorns offered consists of 2 bulls and 11 cows and heifers, including the famous Scotch herd bull, Regulator 159179.  
The Grade stock comprise 16 extra good cows, 9 heifers 2 years old, 9 steers 2 years old, 2 yearling steers, 2 yearling heifers, and 12 calves.  
TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over \$10, a credit of 12 months' time will be given; approved bankable paper bearing interest at 7 per cent will be required; 5 per cent off for cash. For further information, address

**JOHN G. HOWARD, Homestead, Chase Co., Kans.**  
*Col. J. N. Harshberger, Auctioneer.*

**RIDGEVIEW FARM SALE**

....OF....

**LARGE ENGLISH**

**BERKSHIRES**

**NOVEMBER 7, 1902.**

**60 HEAD--** 29 Boars of Spring Farrow, 1 Yearling Boar, 26 Gilts of Spring Farrow, 4 Bred Sows and Gilts

The only Berkshire sale in Kansas this year. Stock reserved especially for sale, of most approved breeding, sired by Moonlight 55843, Ridgeview Columbia 55844, and Highclere Improver 58627, and out of sows by the best sires in the Berkshire world. . . Send for Catalogue. . . . .

Sale opens at 11 a. m. Free conveyance from Lawrence to farm on day of sale

**MANWARING BROS., R. R. No. 1 LAWRENCE, KANS.**

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