

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
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BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like

manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kan.

It is stated that 9,000 to 10,000 carloads of potatoes will be shipped from the Greeley, Colo., district from the present season's crop. The value will be something like \$3,000,000.

The committee on legislation of the Iowa Agricultural College, recently in session, has roughly outlined appropriations amounting to over \$500,000, which will be asked from the State Legislature next winter.

be received up to the opening of the show. In the draft and coach horse, swine, sheep, and Angora goat divisions the entries are numerous and of high quality.

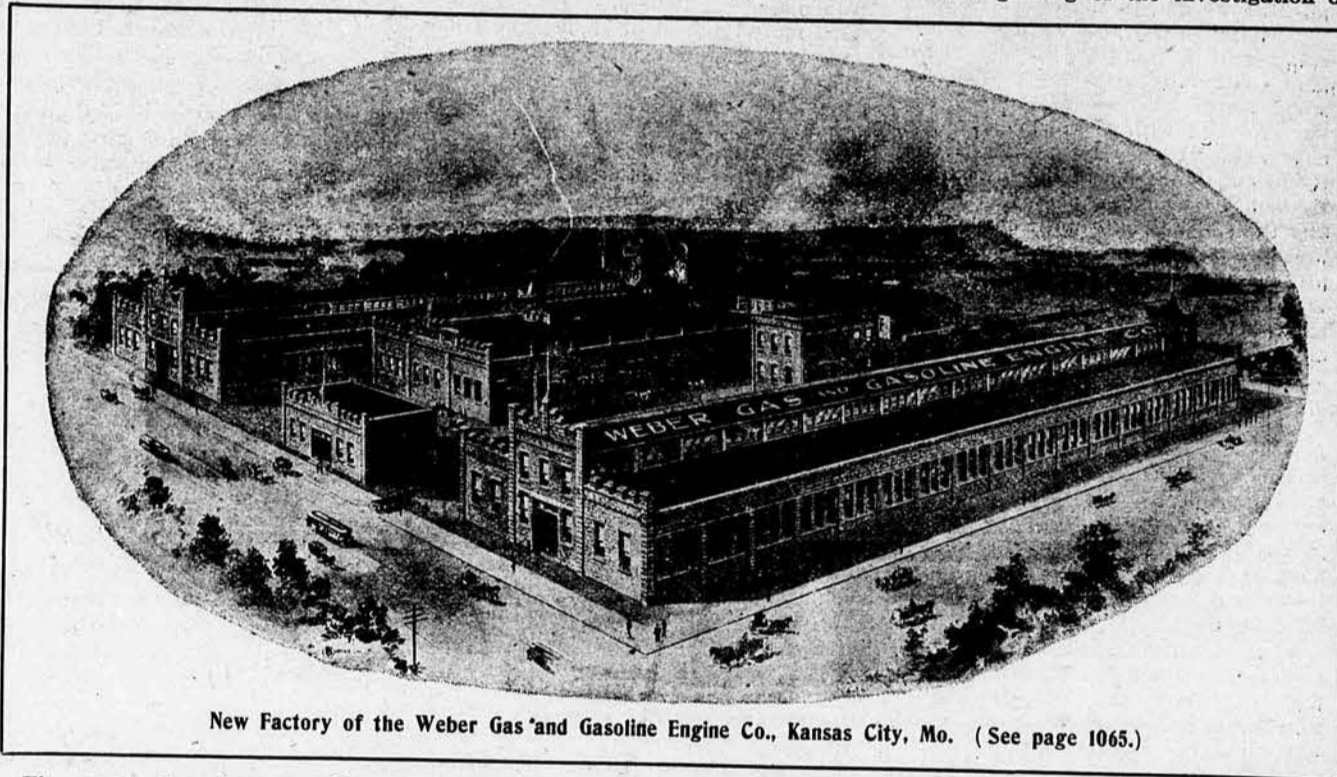
The finest corn of the season—about as fine corn as can be grown—was shown at the KANSAS FARMER office last Friday by Mr. C. L. Marple who raised it on his father's farm six miles north of Topeka. If one were told that it was Reid's Yellow Dent, only an expert would be able to point out the difference. Possibly the ears are a little larger in diameter and the grains a little deeper. Six ears taken

the railroads which would lead to fair dealing and good understanding rather than expensive controversy.

TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS.

A large delegate assembly gathered at Kansas City, October 8, to consider the prevention of floods in the Kansas River Valley. The opinion that the work must be undertaken by the National Government was universal. There were suggestions of methods of accomplishing the purposes of the convention.

As was to have been expected, the plan which always presents itself, at the beginning of the investigation of



New Factory of the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo. (See page 1065.)

The great American Royal Stock show and Sales at Kansas City will open on Monday, October 19, and continue throughout the week. This is an event worth an effort to attend. It promises to exceed its former self by great margins.

The city of Topeka has an ordinance requiring four-inch tires on all wagons carrying over two tons on the streets of the city. This has been found necessary for the protection of the costly pavement. In general, farmers are not affected by this ordinance since they seldom carry as much as two tons at a load. When heavier loads are carried it will pay the farmer as well as others to have wide tires for the benefit of his teams. If other cities would enact similar ordinances a good deal would be done along the line of the good-roads movement.

Nothing is now wanting but the crowd to make the American Royal Live Stock Show, which opens at Kansas City next Monday and continues throughout the week, a great success. The list of entries in all divisions is large, especially so in the cattle division, where 700 head of pure-bred Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway breeding stock are entered. Entries are still being made for the carload-lot division, and will

from the top of a load weighed 8 1/4 pounds. One ear weighed 1 pound and 13 ounces. The Marples have produced this corn on their farm for the last fifteen years and have given much care to selection of seed. With the exception of a portion of the field that was too wet, the yield is 55 bushels an acre.

ROBISON FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

J. W. Robison, of Butler County, has been suggested for Railroad Commissioner. Heretofore the Railroad Commissioners have been elected by the executive council, consisting of the Governor and several other State officers. The new law provides that they shall be elected by the people. Candidates will therefore be nominated in the State conventions of the political parties.

Mr. Robison is one of those broad-gauged, level-headed men of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity who might well be supported for this place by men of all parties and by the railroads. He is a man of large business experience, a successful farmer and stockman. His habit of thoroughly investigating all sides of every question and his spirit of fairness should enable him to secure that good understanding between the public and

such a problem, that is, the building of embankments, received much discussion. The more rational plan of impounding the damaging excess of waters upon the prairies where they fall received scant attention.

Those in charge of the promotion of the work will do well to secure the views of Mr. F. H. Newell, Hydrographer of the U. S. Geological Survey. His recommendations will merit and receive more consideration at the hands of Congress than will be accorded to the opinions of any other engineers. His office possesses full records of the flow of the Kansas River at low water, at ordinary stages, and at flood. His long and careful study of precipitation, of streams, of watersheds, and of all phenomena connected with them makes him the most capable man in the country to deal with the problem in hand. He is conservative and reliable.

If the system of reservoirs upon the prairies be adopted, why should not a portion of the millions available for irrigation works be applied to this purpose?

IOWA SOIL INOCULATED WITH ALFALFA BACTERIA.

Much has been written of late about inoculation of the soil with bacteria (Continued on page 1064.)

Agricultural Matters.

Humus.

H. M. STARNES, WILSON COUNTY—A PRIZE CONTEST PAPER.

Humus is simply decayed organic matter in the soil. The original prairie sod, rich with mold of many crops of grass, was a veritable "poor man's bank." And the heavy crops that were grown about the third year after breaking the sod were due in a large part to the large supply of humus from the decaying grass roots. The inability of the farmer of that time to put into cultivation a large acreage, caused our resources to be husbanded until within the last fifteen years, when, owing to the wider distribution of farmers and Kansas pluck, the Sunflower State has taken her place in the van as a cereal-growing State. But "there is no rose without its thorn." These same munificent crops have depleted our soil to a greater or less extent. From the older, earlier-settled portions of the State naturally come the first complaints. The farmer farther west is too busy with his wheat crop to care anything about humus or the soil's fertility just now. His time is coming later.

Most of the soil in eastern Kansas needs humus. It enables a crop to stand drouth better, and at the same time helps to prevent washing of the soil caused by heavy rains. It makes land more mellow and prevents baking and running together. Much of the so-called "poorness" of land here is merely a lack of humus. Or if there is a lack of fertility, the element most needed is nitrogen, which may be supplied as we add to the humus supply.

To improve our soil we need to remember two things: First, a bare field continually loses fertility except when frozen. So we must keep the land covered with a growing crop except when we wish to sacrifice fertility to get the action of the frost upon the soil, as when we plow in the fall and the soil lies bare until needed for the spring crops, or summer fallow to preserve moisture for the winter crop. Mr. T. B. Terry says, "Covered land, shaded land, grows richer and bare land grows poorer. This is Nature's law. You can not place a single straw on the surface of the soil without thereby increasing the fertility. You can not lay a board down in your garden and leave it during hot weather without increasing the fertility in the soil under it. In some way the processes of nature for making plant-food available have gone forward faster under that shade; the conditions were nearer right for it."

So to regain humus and fertility we must make conditions similar to what they were when the original supply was stored and one of these conditions was a covered, shaded soil.

Second, we should know what causes a soil to become poor, what element or elements necessary to plant growth are lacking in it, and how they may be supplied. The three elements about which we need to be concerned are, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. Of these, nitrogen is the most rapidly exhausted and the costliest to supply from commercial fertilizers. But we have a great family of plants that in some way are able to transform the nitrogen from the atmosphere into available plant-food. There are three thousand tons of this atmospheric nitrogen resting on every acre of our land, so we may use all we need and yet leave plenty for posterity.

As the three greatest legumes for Kansas I would name the cow-pea, red clover, and alfalfa. Here the writer would say that he thinks much time and space is lost in discussing the relative value of these three plants. Owing to the time required for the growth of each being so different they are adapted to entirely different conditions. The one best for the farmer is the one he can use most. The cow-pea, maturing in three or four months, is suited for a catch crop to occupy land which would otherwise be bare or grown up to weeds during the summer. Red clover is a biennial and is especially valuable in a rotation where it can occupy the land two years in

each five or six. Alfalfa is a perennial, and reaches its prime slowly and has the most value for the farmer who can let it occupy the land for a number of years. Each furnishes very valuable hay, rich in protein, that scarcest and costliest food element for stock. Each has an extensive root system which adds greatly to the humus in the soil when we are through with the plant. Each shades the soil, making more favorable the conditions for plant-foot development. Each is a good drouth-resister, the pea and alfalfa especially so.

When we note all of the good points of these plants we can but wonder why every farmer does not grow them. This trio with rye, wheat, or some like crop to occupy the land during the winter months to prevent washing and leaching, will, if grown intelligently, increase the humus and fertility of our farms, and at the same time allow us to keep more stock and care for them better. This brings us more humus and fertility from the manure accumulated. So we have a kind of endless chain, legumes which furnish nitrogen and humus to the soil and protein to stock; the protein when fed to stock balances the ration so as to enable us to dispose of our hay, straw, and fodder to a better advantage, then gives us more humus, nitrogen, etc., to produce greater crops, to feed to more stock.

I have never grown a crop on alfalfa sod but have noticed the effect on crops of corn and oats in this locality. If heavy crops of the hay were to be taken for years from a field and nothing returned I doubt if the fertility would be much increased. But here the stand gets poorer as the plants grow older so that not many fields stand more than six or eight years. If we grow the crop incident to the soil's improvement it is probably best that this is so. I have grown potatoes at the rate of 200 bushels per acre on "red" land that had been in clover two years, land which before sown to clover would produce but 25 bushels of corn. We have corn this year on land planted to peas July 3 last year, which will yield 15 bushels more per acre than where cow-peas were not grown.

To summarize, then, we must grow more grass and feed more stock. Manure-saving should receive more attention, and nothing that will make humus should be burned. Every farmer should experiment until he finds a legume that will do well on his land and then try to arrange his crops so as to grow it on his various fields as often as possible. Fields that would otherwise be bare during the winter should be sown to rye in the fall. This will prevent washing of soil and leaching out of fertility, and will, when plowed under in the spring, furnish some humus for the soil. In addition, if sown early it will furnish quite a good deal of pasturage.

May our Kansas farmers keep their soils stored with humus, which in turn will keep their purses stored with shekels and will fill our land with peace and plenty.

Pasturing Wheat.

This work was started at the Oklahoma Experiment Station the fall of 1902 and will be continued several years. Due to the exceptionally wet season, the plans as laid out were interfered with and had to be modified for the occasion. During the whole season, with the exception of very short intervals, the ground was too wet to pasture without tramping it quite badly. Some few farmers took the precaution of turning their stock on their wheat only when the ground was frozen, but these times were few and of short duration, and most of the fields of wheat in this locality were pastured continuously and much of the time the stock would sink into the mud as deep as the ground was plowed.

The plots with which our experiment was carried on were located in a field of wheat belonging to a farmer who lived a short distance from the station. The land might be said to be third bottom, rather a heavy soil, somewhat flat but fairly well drained. The wheat was seeded late in September and early in October. The

ground had been plowed and heavy rains at the time of seeding settled it and put it in fine shape and gave the wheat a good start. Seven and three-quarters inches of rain fell in November and the month was extraordinarily wet. By the first of December the wheat had made a moderate growth and the owner of the field turned horses and cattle into the field at this time; some care being taken to let them on in the mornings when the soil was frozen and remove them for a portion of the day during time when the ground was soft. This precaution was not followed very closely during the latter part of the season. The spring growth of wheat made a good start early in March and the pasturing was continued until March 31, when the stock was removed. The field was well tramped and eaten over and was full of tracks two and three inches deep. For use in our experiment, half-acre plots were laid out in the above field and each plot fenced, with the exception mentioned later, so that they could be pastured as little or as much as we desired with the stock running in the field, by leaving the gates on the plots open or shut. The following is the treatment given the different plots and the effect.

PLOTS VII, VIII, AND IX—FIELD PASTURED.

These plots were unfenced and all received the same treatment as the rest of the field in which they were located, which has been noted above.

PLOT VI—HEAVY WINTER PASTURED.

This consisted of the cattle being turned into this plot in December and being allowed there most of the time until February 5. During that time the ground was badly punched up and the wheat cropped off fairly close. Taking the stock off in the early spring gave the wheat a chance to get a good early start.

PLOT III—LIGHT WINTER PASTURED.

This consisted of allowing the stock on this plot a few days early in February when the ground was in fair shape and it was tramped up but very little.

PLOT I—LATE SPRING PASTURED.

This treatment consisted of turning the stock on this plot March 31, and then shutting five or six head of cattle on the plot April 8 and every day thereafter until the 14th, with the exception of the 10th when the ground was too wet. At the time of turning the stock on the growth was fine and large and when the stock was taken off the wheat was eaten very close to the ground, and the ground tramped more or less.

PLOT II—VERY LIGHT WINTER PASTURED AND LATE SPRING PASTURED.

This plot was treated the same as Plot I with the exception that it was pastured a few days early in February.

PLOTS IV AND V—NOT PASTURED.

As might be inferred, at no time during the season did these plots have any stock on them. While there was a fairly vigorous growth on these plots, at no time did it reach the stage where there was any danger of it smothering out or lodging like wheat which is not pastured does quite frequently in this country.

The following is the yield per acre of the different treatments:

	Grain bu.	Straw tons
	Per acre.	Per acre.
Field pastured.....	20.5	1.17
Heavy winter pastured.....	18.7	1.06
Light winter pastured.....	20.9	1.35
Light winter and late spring pastured.....	10.7	.83
Late spring pastured.....	14.0	.94
Not pastured.....	23.2	1.49

The quality of the wheat from the spring-pastured plots was quite inferior to that of the others, testing 58 lbs. while that from the others tested from 61 to 63 lbs. per bushel. The unpastured plots were the earliest in maturing, but very little different from the others, with the exception of the spring-pastured plots, and as compared with these there was several days difference.

No rust or chinch bugs bothered these plots to speak of and everything was favorable for a good crop. The continued wet weather might be said to have made the conditions for pasturing unfavorable, but it was quite fortunate that rains continued up to harvest so as not to allow the ground

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to bake after being tramped while wet. Just about the time the wheat was heading, the ground was getting quite dry, and if this little drouth had not been broken just when it was by abundant rain it is doubtful if the wheat on the pastured ground would have been worth cutting. If the conditions had been suitable for the development of the rust, the pastured plots, particularly the spring-pastured, would have suffered much more than the plots not pastured.

Paint On or In Silos.

We have built a silo 16 by 30, of white pine with stone foundation, and cement bottom. Have been advised not to paint it on the outside. We have a preparation to paint it on the inside. What is your advice? Would you put ventilator on roof?

THE JUSTICE FARM.

Mountgomery County, Ohio.

I see no reason why the silo should not be painted on the outside. The painting on the outside would certainly have no bad effect on the silage and will tend to preserve the wood and make a neater and more durable building in every respect. It is not usual to paint the inside of a silo. The general plan is to coat the inside thoroughly with a preparation of tar. The tar preserves the wood and seems to be preferable to paint. If the inside of the silo is not coated with tar the lining becomes water soaked and will decay in a short time. Not only is it well to give the inside of the silo a coat of tar when new but the application should be repeated every year or two.

There should be a small ventilator placed near the center of the roof of the silo. "The ventilation, both inside the silo and behind the lining is of the greatest importance in preserving the lining from rotting. The lining should lack two or three inches of reaching the plate, and the open space is covered with wire netting to prevent silage from falling over when filling; near the bottom, outside, just above the sill, an inch-and-a-half hole should be bored through the siding between each pair of studs; and this should be done before the lining is put on, and the holes covered with wire netting to keep out the vermin. The provision keeps the lining dry behind and dries the inner lining as fast as the silage is removed." The above quotation is taken from Prof. F. W. Woll's book on silage. You can secure a copy of this valuable book by writing to the Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio. This company also issues a book called "Modern Silage Methods," which they distribute free of charge. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has done a great deal of experimenting with silos and silage, and if you will write to Prof. W. S. Henry, Director, Madison, Wis., you will doubtless be able to obtain bulletins on the subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

How Shall He Plow Up His Alfalfa?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of your readers who have had experience tell how to kill alfalfa by plowing? I have a small piece of strong-rooted alfalfa that I desire to kill out so I can plant nursery stock on it next spring, and I do not know how to do it, having had no experience.

Morris County. JAS. SHARPE.

A man should always be close to the situation, know what he is doing, and not take anything for granted.—P. D. Armour.

Miscellany.

Solution of the Problem of Poverty.
 COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER OF THE SALVATION ARMY BEFORE THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS AT OGDEN, UTAH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

To render habitable and to populate millions of acres of rich land which have hitherto been labelled "desert" and "arid," owing to the lack of water, is a magnificent undertaking, worthy of the combined genius of the National Solons and Magi—the Wise Men of the West—who have here gathered to exchange views and lay plans for the future. If Abraham was known as a Friend of God and a Father of Nations, we may regard this perhaps as a Congress of Abrahams—Friends of Man and Fathers of Nations, who shall, with God's blessing, fulfill the ancient prophecy and literally make the deserts of America, nay of the world "blossom as a rose," thus providing an ample home and harbor for its teeming millions.

A WESTERN WELCOME.

In September, 1897, the Sixth National Irrigation Congress passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that we have heard with great interest and great pleasure Mrs. Booth Tucker's presentation and explanation of the purposes of the Salvation Army in organizing colonies of the worthy poor in our great cities to settle and build homes upon the rich irrigated lands of the West. This is a grand, noble, and patriotic work, and deserves the earnest commendation and support of every citizen of our country. The West extends a hearty welcome to these people, and we pledge our sympathy and support in aiding these people to make happy homes upon our rich and productive land."

A SUCCESS.

That was "looking forward," before a single colony had been started or a spade turned. The hearty ring of that genuine Western welcome has echoed in our ears ever since, and has had much to do with the subsequent success of our plans. On the present occasion instead of "looking forward" to what might appear an optimistic view of the prospects in favor of colonization, we are able to "look backward" and to say that our most sanguine expectations have been fulfilled, and to thank this National Congress for the early and intelligent interest it manifested in our effort to solve the important question of systematic colonization. Our methods and plans have since received the endorsement of the most eminent sociologists and statesmen of this country, and while the extent of our enterprise has been necessarily limited by the amount of capital at our disposal, the fact that with such limited resources God has enabled us to accomplish so much has made these results appear the more remarkable.

EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

Personally I feel the deepest interest in the question of irrigation. Having spent some twenty years in India, part of the time as a Government official, responsible for the welfare of the people, and part of the time as a Salvation Army missionary, wearing the Hindoo garb, dwelling in their houses, and intimately acquainted with their daily life, I have had perhaps exceptional opportunities for witnessing the immense advantages that lie within the reach of systematic irrigation. In India some of the largest rivers are captured and guided from their mountain source to their ocean outlet, reclaiming millions of acres that would otherwise be mere desert, and returning in some cases as much as 15 and 20 per cent interest on the capital invested. Not only so, but the Hindoo farmer also utilizes to the utmost the underflow by means of wells worked day and night with Persian wheels and bullock power.

One main reason, however, why in India irrigation has met with such remarkable success has been the fact that on the borderland and often in the very midst of these irrigated areas dwells an enormous and purely agri-

cultural community consisting of small farmers—a Nation of market gardeners one might almost call them—who are ready to occupy every acre of land as fast as it is irrigated, and who have been trained in all the advantages of irrigation from childhood. The movement of population has here been automatic, and has required but little guidance or encouragement on the part of the Government.

Our case is somewhat different, and the fact that this Congress is bestowing careful consideration upon the kindred subject of colonization, is to me full of encouragement.

IRRIGATION AND POPULATION.

To irrigate is to populate, to populate is to colonize. This Congress can not, I believe, too strongly emphasize the fact that irrigation is dependent for its success upon population. Colonization may be defined as the populating of hitherto unoccupied tracts of land. Systematic, scientific colonization is to haphazard colonization what the railroad is to the prairie schooner, or what irrigation is to the mountain torrent, or what the modern city hall is to the Red Indian tepee, or what the Atlantic liner is to the galley of Columbus.

The lack of systematic colonization has caused the failure of not a few excellent and thoroughly practicable irrigation schemes. The reason for this is not far to seek. A canal which will irrigate say 100,000 acres of land is necessarily a costly enterprise. The interest and upkeep can easily be met if the whole tract be quickly occupied. But if a small portion only be settled, either the colonists will be disheartened and driven away by the heavy charges made in the effort to meet expenses and pay dividends, or the investors will become discouraged at the long delay and non-receipt of a fair return for their investment. In either case the enterprise will be killed in its initial stage.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

Systematic colonization can secure the rapid and immediate enjoyment of the fruits of irrigation. Each is a necessity to the other. An ill-digested and haphazard scheme of irrigation will injure, if not ruin, colonization. Similarly an unsystematic plan of colonization will retard (as it has already done) and frequently ruin the best laid and most feasible plans for irrigation.

Scientific colonization will not wait for the farmer with capital, any more than manufacture will wait for the laborer with capital. Imagine the captain of industry who would employ no laborer who did not possess a few thousand dollars! And yet this is the course which colonization has pursued.

The most that the capitalist, or landowner, or irrigationist has been willing to do in the past has been to bring the water to the land, and accept time payments for the latter from the settler. Further than this they have been unwilling to venture. And hence the colonization of irrigated lands has been almost entirely limited to farmers possessing capital.

THE MAN WITHOUT MONEY.

This has had several serious disadvantages.

1. Irrigation lends itself much more readily to the small intensive farm than to the large ranch from which such settlers usually come.

2. The small farmer who is not too high-toned to cultivate the land himself will succeed where the "gentleman" farmer who employs hired labor and sends his children to college will fail, even though the latter may control ten times as much land as the former, and possess a few thousand dollars. Give the former a chance, select him with care, and back him with say \$500 cash for a start, and he will succeed better than the latter every time. With ample funds for irrigation now in sight, and with some of our brainiest engineers working out extensive plans, what our "arid West" calls for is not the non-resident gentleman farmer with his staff of cowboys, but the resident twenty-acre horny-handed son of the soil, who does not consider it beneath his own or his children's dignity to drive the plow, milk the

cow, and earn an honest living by his sweat of brain and brow. The old-time Governor of Virginia was right when he told King George that he would rather have a dozen such than a shipload of the ladies and gentlemen whom the latter was proposing to send out.

But granted that such settlers are desirable, why should there be any difficulty about obtaining them? For the simple reason that they have no capital and can not move themselves.

That there are millions of them, prepared to move at a few hours' notice from all quarters of this and other lands in just such numbers as may be desired, can not be denied. The talk about their unwillingness to leave the cities, or go back to the land, is pure, undiluted moonshine. The simple fact is that those who wish to be moved, and who would make the most desirable colonists, are blessed with large families, are often hampered with debt, and are unable to move without financial assistance. Who will pay their traveling, buy their live stock, fix up their cottages, and trust them with land? The farmer, like the manufacturer, wants the single man, or woman, and they must be young at that!

Into my office there walked a few days ago a New York banker, escorting a splendid specimen of physical manhood—a typical farmer, hale, hearty, manly. His wife was with him—every inch a farmer's wife. He held excellent certificates from an ex-Governor of New York and other prominent gentlemen on whose estates he had worked. But with a family of eight children he had been unable to more than barely pay his way. He had no wish for the city. But his large family made him undesirable to the farmer, and he had no capital with which to give himself a start. We made immediate arrangements to settle him on one of our colonies. This is but a typical case among tens of thousands. Not only do our cities abound with them, but multitudes of them may be found in our best agricultural districts. Why do our land agents pass over these laborers in favor of the farmer who has to sell his land in order to move? Not because the latter would make a better colonist, but because he has cash, while the former would require assistance.

LABOR, LAND, AND MONEY.

Now scientific colonization uses the worthy family that has no cash. It says in brief, "Place this waste labor upon the waste land by means of waste capital, and thereby convert this trinity of waste into a unity of production." It has been argued on the other hand that, first they would not go, second they would not stay, third they would not work, and last, but by no means least, they would not pay. We set to work some six years ago to put our theories into practice, and are now able to say positively after more than five years' experience that they have gone and stayed, they have worked and paid. Even the comparatively few failures we have encountered have been a valuable education to us, and we are now in a position to handle the largest schemes with self-sacrificing and expert managers to direct the same, and with a practical code of regulations to guard us from the rocks on which so many similar enterprises have been wrecked.

Our three colonies are located in Colorado, California and Ohio, and comprise nearly 3,000 acres of land on which about 400 men, women and children have been settled. On the first two colonies every family is entirely self-supporting, and the repayments have amounted to considerably more than \$20,000.

POPULATION MAKES LAND VALUABLE.

On the California Colony last year the settlers averaged a cash income of \$850 per family, each twenty-acre farm being worth, with its improvements, about \$3,000. The Colorado farms are worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000, according to their location and improvements. On the town-site have been established some twenty country stores, most of which are operated by

"I've Lost Ten Pounds"

A man says. "Look at this." And he over-laps his coat to show how loose it is. There are some people who can lose fat to advantage, but the loss of flesh is one of the accepted evidences of failing health. As flesh-making processes begin



in the stomach, so naturally when there is loss of flesh we look first to the stomach for the cause. And the cause is generally found to be disease of the stomach and digestive tracts, resulting in loss of nutrition and consequent physical weakness.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores the lost flesh by curing diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food from which flesh and strength are made.

"My wife was for five years troubled with indigestion of stomach and bowels, bloating and severe pain at times during the entire five years," writes Mr. J. Milton Unger, of McConnellsburg, Pa. "Her heart was affected, and she took a purgative every few days but only received temporary relief. She got very poor in flesh and I bought one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from our druggist and after taking it she said she felt like a new woman. Has no more trouble with stomach and bowels, and has no pain nor bloating. Has gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and biliousness.

colonists. A commercial club has been formed for the development of the business interests of the settlement. Their turn-over last year amounted to about \$200,000, while the railroad received some \$50,000 for freight from their little country depot.

On the California Colony a thirty-acre tract has recently been sold for \$4,650, including orchard, farmhouse and other improvements, being at the rate of \$155 an acre for land which cost us some five years previously \$50 an acre. I mention these facts to prove that we were not over-sanguine when we argued that land thus thickly settled would, by its own rapid increase in value, amply protect the investor against loss. Thus even supposing that the colonist himself could not or would not pay, the populating of the land would so add to its value that in the course of a few years it could be sold for a sufficient sum to cover the colonist's entire indebtedness and leave him a handsome margin with which to make a new start.

The further extension of colonization will depend, not on land being available, nor on the ability to secure colonists, but on the supply of capital. That this can be safely invested we think we have sufficiently demonstrated.

PLANS AWAITING DEVELOPMENT.

That there is land in abundance admirably suited for colonization no one

Giant Killer Feed Mill

Triple geared. For ear and shelled corn and all grains. Fast working. Grinds as coarse or fine as wanted and makes excellent family meal. You save feed and have more thrift in animals if you install the

Northwestern Steam Cooker

shown below. Return draft, an easy steamer and suited to large or small stables. Don't buy either mill or cooker until you get our free circulars. They're money makers and savers.

It needs no argument with feeders to show the advantages of cooking and grinding.

Cascaden Mfg. Co.
 Waterloo, Ia.
 John Deere Plow Co.,
 Kansas City, Mo.

Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

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 CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. 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.

Cremoline

Combines the greatest healing qualities and antiseptic properties of any known preparation
For Man, Beast or Fowl.

Highly concentrated; to be diluted as required. Quickly cures sores, cuts, galls, sore mouth or teats, grease heel, scratches, mange, eczema; all skin diseases; kills lice, fleas, bed bugs, mites, screw worms, warbles, etc.

Cremoline Dip

Is an absolute and unobjectionable Cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, etc. Kills all vermin on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs without injuring them.

Cremoline Cholera Cure

A sure preventive and Cure for Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes and other diseases in Hogs and Fowls.

General dealers sell 25 cent bottles, but if your dealer does not keep **Cremoline**, accept no substitute and we will ship promptly on direct orders.

Nothing else is "Just as good" as **Cremoline**

Sample Gallon, which makes 50 gallons of two per cent solution for ordinary purposes, only \$1.50, express prepaid. Sample bottle by mail, 10 cents. Makes one quart. Circulars of all our **Cremoline** Remedies, Free.
The Cremoline Mfg Co., 1729-31 Olive St., St. Louis.

100% FARMER

Such well known agricultural college and stock men as **Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Prof. P. G. Holden and Dr. A. T. Peters** have prepared our correspondence courses in breeding, feeding, castration and management of live stock, farm crops, soils, drainage, fertilizing, etc. Ours is the

Practical Farmer's College

brought to his home. Affords same advantages as state schools. Most comprehensive and thorough. Cost is small. Study does not conflict with farm work. The farmers' school that's in earnest session all the time all over the country. Would you know about it? Write for free booklet "The 100% Farmer."

Correspondence Agricultural College, 421 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Ia.



Good News to Stock Owners

Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Fists, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Knee-Sprung, Ourb, Spine Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.



Bone Spavin Ringbone Lump Jaw

Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

The Original Hog Dip. Used on Outside and Inside of Hogs. Kills lice and fever germs, removes worms, cures mange, canker and cough; aids digestion, promotes healthy growth, and Prevents Disease, at Small Cost.

At dealers in Sealed Cans Only. Useful book with illustration of Dip Tank FREE. Address **MOORE C. & M. CO., 1501 Genesee St. Kansas City, Mo.**

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

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

will deny. We have ourselves under offer two most generous donations of land. In one case 50,000 acres of land, in another 20,000 have been placed at our disposal as a gift, but it would require about \$500,000 in the one case and \$250,000 in the other to establish a suitable colony. With this money we could place about 2,000 settlers (including men, women and children), upon either tract of land, which would then be worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Hence it will be readily seen that the security for a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least two-and-a-half million dollars, and in the other case not less than one million. There are also vast stretches of rich irrigable land near our California and Colorado colonies, while the new irrigation projects now on foot will make available immense regions with fertile soil and salubrious climate, suited in every sense to be converted into a veritable Poor Man's Paradise.

THE COLONISTS AVAILABLE.

What a magnificent outlet is here afforded for the lamentable congestion of our great cities! How unspeakably sad, nay, how incredible must it appear, that in this great, rich, prosperous country of ours, no less than 3,000,000 of our fellow citizens—men, women and children—at least fifty per cent. of them agriculturists—should be "cabineted, cribbed, confined" in the unhealthy tenements of our cities, while there exist at the very gateways of our civilization these boundless prairies with their invigorating breezes!

No thinking person can view without regret, mingled with apprehension, the sorrows of our suffering poor—needless sufferings, I venture to say, in view of the possibilities created by this Irrigation Congress. The hunger-wail of helpless children, the secret tears of sad-faced mothers, the sullen despair of worthy but poverty-stricken fathers, the coalless attic, the empty cupboard, the scanty clothing, the comfortless home, the grim, eternal, hopeless battle with the wolf at the door—all these are facts, not fancies. Verily the hunger roars of the lion of poverty are already heard in our midst, and it is well that we should give heed.

HOMES MUST NOT CEASE.

Hitherto society has had little to offer but the brand of pauperdom and the annihilation of the home as a condition of its assistance. Domicide, or the destruction of the family, is surely one of the worst signs of modern civilization. "I have three brothers," said one of our Bowery boys, adding with the mother wit which characterizes his class, "but only one is living, the other two are married!"

President Roosevelt spoke to the heart of the Nation when he pointed out the dangers of race extinction and the importance of the family—the large family—to the well-being of the Nation. The pivot of true social reform appears to me to turn upon the preservation, and if necessary, the restoration of the family unit. Destroy the home and you destroy the Nation. We must show the poor man how he can afford to get married and can bring up his family in decency and comfort, and become a home-owner. If this can not be in the city, let us throw open to him our irrigated lands and provide him with the means for making a start. There is no need to treat him as a pauper. We can charge him with every dollar we expend upon him, and make him pay a reasonable interest into the bargain.

THE SECURITY IS GOOD.

How much better would it be if the fifty to one hundred million dollars now expended annually in the relief of poverty in our great cities could be devoted to the placing of worthy families on these rich irrigated lands. Tax consumers would become tax producers. Pauper dependents on charity would be converted into affluent home-owners. The \$50,000,000 annually expended for charitable objects would be turned into a rich investment which would be amply secured and ultimately repaid out of the profits

from these irrigated lands. In ten years the money thus invested would amount to \$500,000,000, which would suffice to locate 5,000,000 souls, upon, say, 20,000,000 acres of irrigated land, which would produce to its owners an annual income of say \$400,000,000, while the value of the land at \$50 per acre—a moderate estimate for land so closely settled—would be no less than a billion dollars.

What our American poor ask for is not charity, but opportunity. Let this Congress then throw wide open before our working classes that door of opportunity! Let it place within the reach of the landless man our manless lands! Let it speak with a voice which can not be misunderstood, and let it thunder at the doors of our National Capitol and of our State Legislatures, till colonization is made as much an imperative and practical question of the hour as by its brilliant and persistent efforts irrigation has already become. The association of these two powerful factors, irrigation and colonization, in the welfare of our Nation will be well-nigh irresistible, and with these mighty levers this Congress will lift from the Nation's pathway the deadweight of poverty and congestion which has obstructed our National progress, created interecneine struggles between capital and labor, and threatened to shipwreck our future prosperity.

BAG OF GOLD UNDER THE BOULDER.

You will have heard the story of the Eastern prince, who gathered together his tenants for the removal of an immense boulder which had long obstructed their main thoroughfare. They had driven their wagons on this side of the rock and on the other, but none had manifested the energy to remove it. Finally with one united effort it was rolled away, when lying beneath it was found a great bag of gold. "This," said the prince, "was intended to be the reward of the tenant who, of his own accord, unaided and unasked should remove the stone, but since all have accomplished the task which individual enterprise has neglected, the gold shall be distributed among the many which might have been the reward of one!"

Gentlemen, lying in the pathway of our National advance is the rough rock of poverty. Beneath it lies the golden reward of industry to those who shall, with God's help and blessing, remove it—may I not say, to this Congress, and to the multitudes whom it shall help to colonize.

But it matters not, methinks, whether the question be viewed from the standpoint of the sociologist devising a way of deliverance from the perplexing problems of poverty, the philanthropist desiring to permanently better his fellowmen, the millionaire wishing to leave an everlasting monument to his name, the statesman desiring to build up the future welfare of his Nation, the politician seeking for a desirable plank in his party's platform, the manufacturer welcoming a vast outlet for his productions in the creation of a home market, the newspaper with its finger upon the throbbing pulse of humanity, the landowner hoping to enhance the value of his land, the capitalist requiring a safe and profitable investment, the working man laboring to carve out for himself and family a reasonable living, or the religious leader aiming at the happiness of his flock on earth and their eternal welfare hereafter, colonization presents to each and all a common ground on which all may meet, none can differ, and our entire Nation, from the White House to the dugout, from the mansion to the attic, will unite in rising up and calling blessed that Congress, that body of wise men from the West, that Nation, that society, that statesman, that individual, who shall make habitable and shall colonize the vast domain of America's irrigated lands.

\$1.00 BIG STOVE OFFER.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world or the best coal or wood heating stove ever made and are willing to have either stove placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send to **Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago**, and you will receive free by return mail, big pictures of both stoves, also many other



The happiness of home life depends largely on the health of the wife and mother. When her strength is unequal to the daily cares and duties of home, the evening hour finds her utterly worn out, too tired to talk, too weary to read. At first even she is glad to have her husband go out for the evening. She wants rest and quiet at any price. And so the foundation for marital misery is often laid in ill-health.

But when the housewife is healthy and strong she finds in her day's duties only a sufficient outlet for her energy. She looks forward all day to the evening hour spent with her husband over a book, or passed in quiet conversation. And every evening so spent draws the wife nearer to the husband and knits together the twain who are "one flesh" in the higher unity of one mind.

Every woman should know that the general health depends on the local womanly health. Irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness are disorders which sap the woman's strength and destroy her happiness with her health.

In ninety-eight cases in every hundred the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effect a complete cure of womanly diseases. It is a reliable regulator. It dries the drains which enfeeble women. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. *It makes weak women strong and sick women well.*

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as sacredly confidential and womanly confidences are guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a little over thirty years, assisted by his medical staff of nearly a score of physicians, Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., has treated and cured more than half a million women.

There is no similar offer of free consultation by letter which has behind it a physician of Dr. Pierce's eminence and success, or an institution of world-wide fame such as the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y.

Write to Dr. Pierce and obtain a specialist's opinion absolutely without charge or fee.

WAS NEARLY CRAZY.

"I was pleased that Dr. Pierce answered my letter," writes Mrs. C. W. Young, of South Regent Street (Lee Park), Wilkesbarre, Penna. "I am perfectly willing for you to use my name and address, as I think it my duty to let the people know what a wonderful medicine you have. When I had those mishaps I began to think I would never have children, and my husband always said that if I would take your medicine I would soon be all right. My back used to almost break and I would get sick at my stomach and have such headaches I did not know what to do; they used to set me nearly crazy, and I used to dread to get up, I felt so bad then I began taking your medicine. When baby was expected I took it all the time I was that way. I felt fine all the time and I never get those dizzy spells now. I hardly ever have a nervous headache any more. I have a perfect romp of a boy; he is the light of our home. I am now twenty years old and my baby is almost eight months old. I now feel well, and weigh 180 pounds, and the baby 23 1/2 pounds. We feel very grateful for the good your medicine did for us. We are both healthy, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicine."

ALMOST A SKELETON.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' has done so much for me," says Mrs. Susan West, of Lawndale, Cleveland Co., N. C., "that I feel it my duty to write to you and tell you I think it saved my life. I had been under the treatment of two doctors—had two mishaps. I was almost a skeleton, weighed only seventy pounds. A friend of mine recommended Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and when I commenced to take it my health began to improve greatly. In ten months I was a happy mother. I had only taken six bottles and have never taken any medicine since, of any kind, and now weigh 130 pounds. I am now awaiting the coming of another child in the best of health. I cannot say too much in praise of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are at once the most agreeable and most effective laxative for women's use.

cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful \$1.00 steel range and heating stove offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or heating stove made.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

- October 16, 1903—W. S. Wilson, Manager, Shorthorns and Herefords, at Monroe City, Mo.
- October 19, 1903—Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline.
- October 19-24, 1903—American Royal, Kansas City, sale by Galloway Breeders' Association.
- October 21, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Kansas City, W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.
- October 22, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.
- October 24, 1903—Newton Bros. Whiting, at Kansas, Duroc-Jersey swine.
- October 27, 1903—Duroc-Jerseys, Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans.
- October 29, 1903—W. W. Miller & Sons, Lyons, Kans. Standard-bred horses.
- October 29, 1903—Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns, at Galva, Kans. J. W. Myers.
- October 30, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Clay Center, Kans. J. B. Johnson, manager.
- November 3, 1903—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans. Poland-Chinas.
- November 3, 1903—Aberdeen-Angus at South Omaha, Chas. Escher, Jr., Manager.
- November 5, 1903—Breeders Combination Sale, Westmoreland, Kans.
- November 9, 1903—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Buncetan, Mo. W. H. H. Stephens, Secretary.
- November 10, 1903—D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- November 10-11, 1903—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Blue Rapids, Kans.
- November 11, 1903—David Cook, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- November 12, 1903—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., Shorthorns.
- November 12, 1903—Berkshire breeders' combination sale, Herington, Kans. Will H. Rhodes, Mgr.
- November 13, 1903—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., Secretary.
- November 17 and 18, 1903—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
- November 18, 1903—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- November 19, 1903—J. F. True & Son, Blackwell, Okla., Shorthorns.
- November 21, 1903—L. E. Moyer, Junction City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- November 21, 1903—Henry W. Kuper and W. D. Elmore, Humboldt, Nebr., Shorthorns.
- November 27, 1903—Scotch topped Shorthorns, A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican City, Neb.
- December 2, 1903—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.
- December 3, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Chicago, Ill. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.
- December 4, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.
- December 9, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at McPherson, Kans. M. O. Kilmer, Mgr.
- December 10-11, 1903—Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., C. A. Stannard, owner.
- December 11, 1903—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
- December 15, 1903—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- December 18, 1903—Plainville Breeders' Association combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.
- February 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Maryville, Kans.
- February 2, 1904—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Brandow, Manager.
- February 2 and 3, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
- February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
- February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
- February 5, 1904—J. B. Davis, Fairview Kans. Duroc-Jersey sows.
- February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
- February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
- February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb.
- February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.
- February 26, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

A Form of Hog-Cholera not Caused by the Hog-Cholera Bacillus.

E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ AND M. DORSETT, BIOCHEMIC DIVISION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

During the course of the investigations concerning hog-cholera which have been carried on by the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, certain outbreaks of that disease were met with which apparently were not produced by the hog-cholera or swine-plague bacilli. The disease was highly contagious and fatal to a large proportion of the hogs which were attacked. These observations, which were inexplicable previous to the researches herein recorded, together with the great variations in the physical symptoms and the postmortem lesions encountered in different outbreaks of so-called "hog-cholera," have led us to institute experiments to determine, if possible, whether or not there are other infectious diseases among hogs in this country than those caused by the hog-cholera and swine-plague bacilli, and also to ascertain what was the etiological agent in those outbreaks of disease mentioned above, which apparently did not depend upon these bacilli for their existence. These experiments have not yet been completed, but have gone far enough to enable us to publish this preliminary note.

The outbreaks of disease which have furnished material for the study of the questions just outlined have all had their origin in southwestern Iowa, but, owing to the great distance of that point from Washington and the

fact that it was not possible to establish a satisfactory laboratory in the field, it has been found necessary to expose a certain number of animals to infection in Iowa and then transport them by express to the Bureau Experiment Station near this city, where all the inoculations were made by the superintendent of the station. After once bringing the disease to Washington no trouble was, as a rule, experienced in perpetuating it by transferring from one animal to another.

The experiments have reached such a stage that we feel justified in stating that there is an infectious disease among hogs in this country which can not be distinguished clinically from hog-cholera, and which may be reproduced by infecting with material which contains no hog-cholera bacilli. It will be understood that at this time no estimate can be made as to the frequency with which this disease occurs, nor as to its distribution throughout the country.

Below is presented a brief outline of the facts which have been established in regard to this disease.

ETIOLOGY.

Nothing can be stated at present as to the cause of this disease, although certain experiments, not yet complete, have given results of such a character that probably something more definite may be published in the near future in regard to the etiological factor in this form of hog-cholera. It has been demonstrated, however, that the primary cause of this disease is neither the hog-cholera bacillus nor the swine-plague bacillus. We have transferred the disease repeatedly from one hog to another by subcutaneous inoculation of certain body fluids, these fluids being always proved, by careful bacteriological examinations, by filtration through the finest porcelain filters, and by the inoculation of guinea pigs and rabbits, to be free from hog-cholera and swine-plague bacilli. We have used a system of checks upon the various inoculation experiments by means of which we have been able to exclude all chance of accidental pen infection or of infection through the syringes.

The disease is highly contagious, healthy pigs that were allowed to come in contact with sick animals almost invariably becoming sick within the usual period of incubation. So far we have been unable to communicate this disease to any other animal than hogs. Rabbits and guinea-pigs are entirely insusceptible to inoculations that are of sufficient size to destroy pigs weighing from 30 to 40 pounds.

SYMPTOMS.

The period of incubation after exposure to sick animals, or after a subcutaneous inoculation of infectious material from sick animals, varies from five to twelve days, the usual time elapsing between exposure and visible signs of illness being seven days. The first symptoms noticed are that the pig is slightly indisposed; there is loss of appetite and listlessness, but as a rule nothing else on the first day. By the second day of visible illness the animal is usually very sick, hollow in flanks, and has a staggering gait. There may or may not be diarrhea, and the feces are frequently blood-stained. Almost without exception the eyes are sore and the lids glued together. The symptoms just enumerated become gradually more pronounced until the death of the animal, which takes place as a rule within seven days after the appearance of the initial symptoms and approximately two weeks after the first exposure to infection.

It must be explained that the experimental pigs which we have used weighed from 15 to 40 pounds, and it is possible that in the case of older and larger animals the period of incubation and the course of the disease may be of longer duration. This point, together with many others, is left for future determination.

POSTMORTEM APPEARANCES.

The skin over the abdomen may be reddened throughout, or these cutaneous lesions may appear as more discrete purpuric areas of varying size.

Upon removing the skin of the thorax and abdomen the subcutaneous areolar tissue is generally found to be thickly dotted with small ecchymoses. There is usually not the slightest evidence of inflammation at the point of inoculation if the animal has been injected subcutaneously.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.—The inguinal glands on both sides are reddened, as are the lumbar, retro-peritoneal, mesocolic, mesenteric, and bronchial glands. The reddening of these glands varies in intensity; at times the hemorrhagic condition is slight, while at others it is so intense that practically all the glands are deep red, approaching black in color.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—(a) Stomach. No lesions have been found in the stomach except small hemorrhages on its serous surface in about 50 per cent of the cases. (b) The small intestines usually present a large number of small ecchymoses on their serous surfaces and not infrequently the mucous surface is in the same condition. (c) Cecum and colon. This portion of the intestines, almost without exception, shows hemorrhagic areas on its serous and mucous surfaces, these hemorrhages being much fewer in number and larger in extent than those seen in the small intestines. In the cecum and ascending colon it is not unusual to find large numbers of small newly formed ulcers which occasionally show a hemorrhagic center. (d) In several instances there has been a most severe hemorrhagic inflammation of the rectum involving chiefly the serous surface and extending throughout its entire length. The intestinal contents are not infrequently blood-stained. (e) Liver. This organ is usually mottled, and exhibits numerous diffuse grayish areas which appear to be due to an increase of connective tissue. The histological examination of this organ is, however, not yet complete.

LUNGS.—The lungs frequently show small petechiæ on their surface, but are very slightly affected compared with the other organs.

HEART.—Hemorrhagic areas are occasionally seen on the surface of the auricles and ventricles.

SPLEEN.—The spleen is always enlarged, dark in color, and not infrequently shows small petechiæ on its under surface.

KIDNEYS.—The kidneys are always the seat of hemorrhagic changes, which vary in extent. At times the whole organ is intensely congested, with all the glomeruli being visible as minute, deep-red points, while at oth-



REX LIME AND SULPHUR DIP

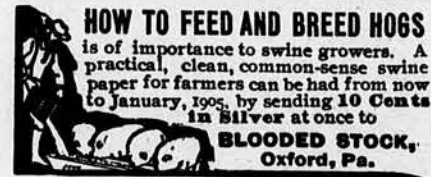
Shipped direct to you at dealers prices which saves you more than freight. 1 bbl. \$15; 5 bbls. \$14 per bbl; 10 bbls. \$13 per bbl. 1. o. b. Omaha 1 gal. makes 20. This dip is made after 33 & 11 government formula and in full compliance with Govt. requirements. Its far cheaper and better than patent dips for cattle mange, sheep scab, lice, etc. Used by largest ranchmen in the United States. Write us today.

REX STOCK FOOD CO., Department 9, Omaha, Neb.

SICK HOGS

CURED WITH SNODDY'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC. ALSO PREVENTS DISEASE.

It cures after hogs are sick, and makes them healthy in a short time. Death to worms. Useful book on Care and Diseases of Swine free. DR. D. C. SNODDY & CO., Box 385, Nashville, Tennessee.



ers it is as a whole not congested, but exhibits in its cortex a number of small, sharply defined, very dark hemorrhagic spots.

From the above-described lesions and symptoms it will be seen that this disease is apparently identical in all particulars with the acute type of hog-cholera, and that it is produced without the aid of the hog-cholera bacillus.

The fact that this particular type of hemorrhagic hog-cholera is so similar

HURRY-UP PORK

The kind that is born in March or April and goes to market before Christmas, is the kind that makes money for the farmer. These conditions are a sure result of the feeding of

Prussian Stock Food.

It only requires a small amount of the Food mixed with the regular ration. The returns will be surprising. Hogs will take on growth, fat and consequently weight away beyond your expectations. It conditions the stomach and bowels, Removes Worms and hogs fed on it digest and assimilate the greatest amount of feed and turn it to good account. Because of these things, hogs fed on Prussian Stock Food are less liable to Cholera and other Swine Diseases.

Saved 130 Hogs from Cholera.
Last fall the cholera got into my herd of 200 head of hogs and I lost 70 head, but after the free use of your food I saved the remaining 130 head. My hogs are now in a good, healthy condition and as I am still using Prussian Stock Food I believe they will keep so.—R. Chisholm, Lanark, Ill.

Use Knappo-Curo Disinfectant for all Contagious Diseases. Prussian Stock Food is guaranteed to give satisfaction when used according to directions. If no dealer at your place write us. Tell us how many head of stock you have and where you saw this ad and we will send you our 68 page Farmer's and Stockman's Hand Book Free. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., 50c and \$1. Pkg.; 25-lb. Pails, \$3.50. ST. PAUL, MINN. Man'rs Prussian Poultry Food, Heave, Worm & Lice Powders, Spavin Cure, Etc.

BLACKLEGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume on a minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. - DETROIT, MICH.
Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Walkersville, Ont., Montreal, Que., London, Eng.

in both symptoms and lesions to the ordinary acute hog-cholera supposed to be caused by the hog-cholera bacillus, and that, by our methods of inoculation, without the presence of the hog-cholera bacillus, we have never produced a case of chronic hog-cholera, have led us to suspect that possibly in all outbreaks of acute hog-cholera there is some other agent besides the hog-cholera bacillus at work, and that in those cases of acute disease where the hog-cholera bacillus is found we have to do, not with a pure infection, but with a mixed infection by hog-cholera bacilli and the organisms which are responsible for the disease which we have just described. In fact, virulent hog-cholera bacilli have been isolated from hogs in which the disease has been produced by inoculation with infective material in which the absence of the bacilli had been proved by filtration, by cultures, and by the inoculation of rabbits or guinea-pigs.

If such supposition is well founded it is quite evident what an important bearing it must have upon the prevention and treatment of hog-cholera, and we hope to be able to decide this point positively when the experiments now under way have been completed. Sufficient work has been done to show that this particular form of hog-cholera may be prevented by those measures which have been found to be effective in dealing with the ordinary forms of that disease—the isolation of sick animals and disinfection of all infected lots with carbolic acid and lime being sufficient to prevent a spread of the disease.

The question of special methods of treatment has been taken up and will be reported upon later.

In this brief report our object has been simply to announce the existence of this infectious disease among hogs, and we have purposely avoided the presentation of details of experiments, which are reserved for publication in a more complete treatise on the subject.

The International Live Stock Exposition for 1903.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The leading agricultural and live-stock educators of the United States and Canada are paying tribute to the value of the International Live Stock Exposition to the country in almost every current issue of the agricultural and live-stock press. A word, therefore, as to the arrangements for the 1903 exhibit will no doubt prove of value to your readers.

The board of directors have issued a statement regarding the new coliseum, and while it is regrettable that we will not have our entire buildings at our disposal this year, nevertheless with the old building, provided with greatly increased stall room and with better arrangements for pens for the hogs and sheep, we will be able to handle the show more advantageously than any of its predecessors. Temporary facilities will be constructed to secure ample room for each department to prevent any branch crowding the other.

The program will be arranged to give each and every breed and kind full benefit of all that the show implies to the exhibitor.

The live-stock people have shown their earnestness in the welfare of the International by taking memberships in the permanent organization, yet a more general membership is looked for to insure continued success. In this connection there is no change in the rules or regulations of the exposition. The awards are open to the same competitors as heretofore, whether exhibitor is a member or not.

The entries and inquiries received indicate a greater interest and larger exhibit than at any of the previous expositions.

The railroads have given the same rates for visitors, with earlier selling dates for exhibitors, as published each previous year, and additional special excursions will be run this year by several of the lines reaching Chicago. Everything points to a big event November 28 to December 5 at Chicago. Chicago, Ill. W. E. SKINNER.

COLIC.



AIN in the intestines or stomach of a horse is called colic. It frequently occurs from constipation or by the bowel becoming occluded or impacted with fecal matter. It may also result from indigestible foods, from improperly cured grains, sudden changes of diet or any influence which will reduce the digestive powers of the animal, such as exhaustion, exposure to severe cold. If animals are fed while in this condition they are extremely apt to suffer from colic. Colic due to fermentation of the food or flatulence is best treated by giving remedies which will prevent formation of gas and absorb that already formed. For this purpose alkalies give best results, such as 1 to 2 ounce doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia well diluted. In severe cases anodyne should also be employed. For this purpose 2 ounces of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, or ounce doses of chloral hydrate diluted, can be administered at once.

In cases of colic due to impaction stimulants must be administered. Recent treatment by the administration of half-ounce to an ounce of powdered nux vomica with 2 ounces of carbonate of ammonia made into pills and given at once, has given excellent results. This can be followed by such laxatives as a pint of flaxseed oil or a half-pound of glauber salts. Aloes as a purgative is not always free from danger, as in many cases it proves to be poisonous.

Keeping the horse in thorough condition is the best preventive of colic. Give regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic. This will keep his digestion very strong and his appetite sharp; he will gain systematic strength rapidly and soon overcome the inclination to colic. Along with this improvement in general health will come a sleek coat, readiness of action and increased strength. Dr. Hess Stock Food is invaluable in toning the reproductive organs—and in tiding the colt over the dangers of the first year.

It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and is used by eminent veterinarians and endorsed by leading colleges. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. One hundred pounds, \$5 (except in Canada and points on Pacific Coast); smaller packages at a slight advance. Sold on a written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, the authoritative work on diseases of stock and poultry, will be sent free if you will write and state what stock, and how many head of each, you have; what stock food you have previously used, and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

Quarantine Raised.

The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission as issued a bulletin raising the quarantine in the southern tier of townships in the counties of Cowley, Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee. The order will become effective November 1. There have been a number of cases of Texas fever in these counties during the summer, but the danger of infection will, doubtless, be over by the end of this month. In a bulletin just issued the board outlines the conditions on which cattle may enter the State after the quarantine is lifted. Cattle must be entered at Kiowa, Caldwell, Arkansas City, Elgin, Caney, Coffeyville, Cherokee, Edna, and Baxter Springs. D. R. Streeter, of Caldwell; John McFall, of Arkansas City; David Robinson, of Elgin; A. M. Colson, of Caldwell; W. H. Greenwell, of Chetopa; and C. E. Collins, of Baxter Springs, are appointed inspectors. No cattle can be brought into the State unless they have been inspected.

Magnitude of World's Fair Prizes.

That the cash prizes offered in the live-stock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition aggregate almost 30 per cent more than the total premiums of twelve leading State fairs and the International and American Royal shows combined might reasonably be doubted by experts in such matters, but such is the case. The cash prizes in Chief Coburn's department of the World's Fair are \$55,300 greater than those offered by the fourteen largest live-stock shows of the United States in 1902.

This interesting comparison was made at the recent meeting of the American Association of Live-Stock Herd-Book Secretaries in a paper on "Live-Stock Exhibits at the World's Fair," read by Hon. Geo. W. Stubblefield. Mr. Stubblefield took for comparison the amounts of money offered in 1902 by the State fairs of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin, and of the International Exposition at Chicago and the American Royal

Show at Kansas City. The total live-stock offerings of these fourteen great shows, compared with those of the World's Fair at St. Louis, reads as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Species, State Fairs, World's Fair, Diff. 'ce. Rows include Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and pigeons, and Totals.

These figures give at a glance a view of the magnitude of the World's Fair live-stock prizes. The differences shown above are in favor of the World's Fair except for cattle, for which the aggregate of the fourteen shows is the larger. The sums allotted to the dog, cat, and pet stock shows at the World's Fair are not included in the foregoing.

Ayrshire Show Will Be Good.

Chief Coburn of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock has advices from leading Ayrshire breeders of an intention to enter that breed in the World's Fair cow demonstration. The Ayrshire men at the Illinois State Fair last week got together and passed resolutions requesting the Ayrshire Breeders' Association to take early action toward inviting breeders to furnish cows for the demonstration. The resolutions were signed by W. P. Schenck, Avon, N. Y., as president, and G. H. Converse, Woodville, N. Y., as secretary of the meeting, and the following committee: Howard Cook, Beloit, O.; McCormick & Edgley, Pata-kala, O.; and Secretary C. M. Winslow, of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The breeders present pledged their services and cattle toward making Ayrshire participation a success at St. Louis. The Ayrshire Breeders' Association has already made an appropriation of \$2,000 in aid of the World's Fair Ayrshire exhibit.

Holstein-Friesian Prizes.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has empowered a special committee, consisting of W. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.; F. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Iowa; H. B. Daggett, Lake Mills, Wis., and Robert W. Maguire, St. Louis, with authority concerning the association's special prizes on Holstein-Friesian cattle at the World's Fair. The committee has notified Chief Coburn that \$1,472.50 has been set aside for this purpose, arranged with special intention to encourage the smaller breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to exhibit at St. Louis.

The regular prizes offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Holstein-Friesian exhibitors amount to \$3,995. The World's Fair regular and special prizes for Holstein-Friesian cattle are about \$1,000, more than double the offerings on the same breed at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Cattle at the American Royal.

Entries have been received from eleven States in the pure-bred cattle classes of the American Royal Live-Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City, October 19-24. Missouri leads with 209 head and Kansas comes second with 115 head. The other States represented, with the number of entries, are as follows: Iowa 69, Indiana 54, Illinois 50, Nebraska 30, Wisconsin 13, Kentucky 17, Ohio 16 and Texas and Minnesota with 8 head each. John P. Cudahy, manager of the Cudahy Packing Company, of Kansas City, lately notified T. J. Wornall, secretary and treasurer of the American Royal, that he wished to donate a silver cup valued at \$250, to be offered as a special premium in the show. Mr. Cudahy specified that the cup should be offered for the grand champion carload of 20 head of steers or heifers, any breed, 1 year old and under 2 years, bred and from west of the 98th meridian. There will be 15 to 20 carloads in this competition, which promises to be one of the most interesting in connection with the show. Entries in the carload lot classes will not close until the opening day of the show, and it is expected that by that time there will be upwards of 100 loads entered in the several sections.

There are 106 individual exhibitors of breeding cattle, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Exhibitor and address, No. Animals. Lists exhibitors from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Ohio.

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want every one who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., FF 17 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

Table listing exhibitors for Magic Foot Drafts, including names and addresses from various states like Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

Table titled 'SHORTHORNS' listing exhibitors and their locations, such as Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

Table titled 'ABERDEEN-ANGUS' and 'GALLOWAYS' listing exhibitors and their locations, including Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?
 American Royal Live-stock Show, Kansas City, Oct. 19-24, Eugene Rust, General Manager.
 Indian Creek (north Shawnee County), Farmers' Institute, Nov. 5, 6.
 International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 28-Dec. 5, W. E. Skinner, General Manager.
 Kansas State Grange, Arkansas City, Dec. 8, 9, Geo. Black, Olathe, Secretary.
 Missouri State Dairy Association, Clinton, Mo., Dec. 8-10, E. C. Eckles, Columbia, Secretary.
 Missouri State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Mo., Dec. 8-10, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Secretary.
 Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, Topeka, Jan. 11-13, 1904.
 Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Jan. 13-15, 1903.

Sale of Polled Durham Cattle.

The dispersion sale of Polled Durham cattle, held at Kansas City the 6th inst. by A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Mo., was the first sale of the kind ever held at the Kansas City stock pavilion. While the offering included some very desirable animals it was hardly a representative offering for an auction, owing to the fact that quite a number of aged cows and a number of young things were included in the sale, which ordinarily would not be regarded as suitable for a regular auction sale, so that the results obtained may be considered quite satisfactory.

There was a splendid attendance of interested spectators and buyers but very few known breeders were present, consequently the offering went largely to new men and at their own prices. Col. J. W. Sparks, the auctioneer, with practically a new crowd of buyers, made a lively sale of the offering of forty head, which sold for \$4,380, an average of \$109.50. Ten bulls sold for an average of \$104.50, and thirty cows, heifers, and calves averaged \$11.17. Following is a list of the sales:

FEMALES.

Polled Violet, 3 years, W. J. Sherman, Empire Prairie, Mo.	\$195
Seraphina of Edgewood, 3 years, Wm. Barron, Lenox, Iowa.	205
Gloster of Edgewood, 3 years, Sherman.	200
Gloster Lady, 4 years, Sherman.	180
Mable, 3 years, Barron.	115
Maybloom, 7 months, Barron.	50
Girty, 3 years, W. H. Lawless, Marshall, Mo.	70
Red Bud, coming 2 years, W. S. Carter, Knox City, Mo.	135
Water Lily 3d, 4 years, W. P. Sale, Knox City, Mo.	120
Hannah, 7 years, D. Clark Thomas, Knox City, Mo.	145
Luella, 3 years, Ed. Chase, Beattie, Kans.	165
Ophelia, 4 years, Thomas.	100
Naoma, 2 years, Wm. Thieman, Aulville, Mo.	105
Ruth 4th, 2 years, Chase.	80
Beauty of Edgewood, 2 years, R. T. VanDeventer, Mankato, Kans.	90
Dorothy 2d, 5 years, Sherman.	110
Tully, 7 months, E. R. Tuggle, Gallatin, Mo.	50
Sophine, 4 years, Thomas.	115
Princess Jessica 3d, 5 years, John Melberg, Mankato, Kans.	95
Queen Jessica 2d, 6 years, Lawless.	100
Columbia, 11 years, Thomas.	95
Pride of Illinois, 6 years, Thomas.	80
Edgewood Queen, 6 months, Tuggle.	80
Hillside Lady, 6 years, Chase.	75
Duchess F. D., coming 2 years, Elmer Schaune, Buckner, Mo.	90
Topsy 3d, 7 years, J. H. Jackson, Nevada, Mo.	120
Orma, 3 years, Sherman.	80
Orma 2d, 2 years, Sherman.	80
Hillsdale Lady H., 6 years, J. P. Deane, Weatherby, Mo.	150
Mardula, 3 years, Thieman.	155

BULLS.

Why Not, coming 2 years, G. K. Smith, Lincoln, Kans.	155
Red Gloster, 1 year, Jacob Schrier, Amazonia, Mo.	155
Barden, 2 years, T. J. Watkins, Rantoul, Kans.	85
Dreamer, 1 year, Chase.	35
Starlight, 1 year, M. C. Hemmingway, Hope, Kans.	40
Hopeful, 7 months, W. C. Wakefield, Clifton City, Mo.	85
Plowman, 6 months, G. P. Jones, Centerville, Kans.	40
Marksmen, 5 months, Jas. Glnrich, Clay Center, Kans.	110
Spokesman, 6 months, M. L. Wormly, Oswego, Ill.	165
Pat Rooney, 7 months, Adolph Beiteln, Wellington, Mo.	115

Kansas Auctioneers' Association.

Editor Kansas Farmer: At Hutchinson during the meeting of the State Fair was held a special meeting of the Kansas Auctioneers' Association. The regular semi-annual meeting was to have been held at Junction City June 2 and 3, but this was rendered impossible by flood conditions. On motion, this meeting was made to take the place of the regular meeting, hence all business was in order. The Fair management turned over to the association the conducting of the combination sales, and extended all courtesies of the fair, and provided a hall in which to hold meetings. City Attorney H. C. Mallory extended a cordial address of welcome. In his response Secretary Kent alluding to the business of an auctioneer said: "No salesman while selling from the block would use language that he would be ashamed to use before any lady. The Kansas Auctioneers' Association has more members who do not use intoxicating beverages than any other like number of business men. Over fifty per cent of them are total abstainers." In fact, the association places itself on record as having "no use" for such drinks. Any member continuing the use of intoxicants to excess would soon lose his membership. In the constitution, section 1 of article 2 reads, in part as follows: The object of this association shall be to promote a friendly feeling and confidence among its members; to elevate the moral, intellectual, and financial condition of its members to the highest standard; to encourage and foster everything that may promote this great profession.

The idea obtains that the association has a fixed scale of prices. This is erroneous. The constitution and by-laws make no mention of charges or commission.

The regular meetings are interesting in the range of topics discussed and are to the auctioneer what the teacher's institute is to the educator.

Among those present at the association from other States was Col. J. J. Rolfsen, secretary of the Illinois Auctioneers' Association, who made an interesting talk.

After a spirited discussion it was decided to hold the next meeting at Newton, Dec. 29-30, 1903. J. B. Thompson was made chairman of committee on arrangements.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. N. Burton, Abilene; vice-president, A. Eike, Peabody; secretary, L. S. Kent, Hutchinson; treasurer, C. Post, Salina; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Clarendon, Harper. With a vote of thanks to the State Fair Association, the Commercial Club, and the secretary, the meeting adjourned.
 L. S. Kent, Secretary.

Angus Sale Next Week.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale to be held next Wednesday, October 21, under the auspices of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, in connection with the great exhibit of this popular breed, to be made at the American Royal Live Stock Show, at Kansas City next week, is the second sale of this character for this breed. In view of the grand championships at three State fairs which offered the breed competitions this offering should attract special attention. The catalogue announcement says:

"The cattle are representative specimens, with the usual Angus quality, thickness, symmetry and type; they are consigned by leading breeders and in their blood lines will be found every famous strain of the breed. We ask farmers and stockmen to purchase bulls of the breed that 'reigns without a rival' in the economical production of choice beef; to obtain sires that will get steers with the quality found only in the get of the Angus bull. To those desiring to embark in the breeding business, we would say, secure at this sale females of good conformation, scale, quality, and breeding, and of a breed that has not been boomed, but rests its claim to pure-bred valuations upon the records of its fat stock in the great shows and market places of the world, where by common consent it is crowned king. We have catalogued high-class females and stock bulls suitable to head them, and we appeal to Angus breeders and admirers to attend this great show and sale. We ask you to purchase such animals as you may be needing in your herds, and also to assist in every possible way the honorable promotion and dissemination of this, the greatest of all beef breeds, and thereby render incalculable service to your fellow stockmen that have not experienced the all-powerful and beneficial results of Angus blood."

The Marshall County Hereford Sale.

On November 10 and 11 next at Blue Rapids, Kans., will be held one of the greatest sales of Kansas by one of the greatest live-stock breeding establishments of the United States. This association is the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, which has a membership of about fifty, and a larger number of breeding herds of Hereford cattle than is to be found in any other county in the Union so far as present information goes. One year ago this association held a very successful sale of very fine cattle. This year the cattle to be offered have been selected with greater care and will be better individuals than was offered in the last sale. The offering will consist of 67 cows and heifers from 14 months to 6 years old. Over 50 of them will be bred or have calves at foot. There will be 33 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, all of which will be of fine quality and some of which will be show animals. Already this has come to be the Hereford event of the year in the West. No sale aside from the American Royal and the International will contain so large an offering or such good quality as is here offered. The animals are good representatives of the best blood lines in the Hereford breed and many of them are animals of note outside their own county and State. This will be the opportunity of the year to secure the choicest and best at your own prices. See the advertising card on page 1076, and write for catalogue.

Gossip About Stock.

C. W. Taylor, breeder of Shorthorns, Pearl, Dickinson County, Kans., reports that both cattle and hogs are doing exceedingly well at the present time and the season's sales have been exceedingly satisfactory.

C. F. Folgate, Stanberry Mo., writes as follows: "I have been feeding Duroc-Jerseys for ten years and selecting the breeding stock with the best of care for thrift, size, style and bone. I have some of the best male pigs I ever raised. They are the stuff for herd leaders. Will show seven of them at Kansas City at the Royal Show. We ask buyers to meet us there or visit our herd."

Manwaring Bros., breeders of Large English Berkshires, Lawrence, Kans., have changed their advertisement and call special attention to the new announcement. They report the stock doing well and sales extra good. The prize-winner which they purchased of Sunny Slope Herd, at Emporia, has arrived and is doing well. They anticipate that this Black Robin Hood cross will prove a fortunate nick in their herd and what produce they will have to offer later.

J. A. Larson, of Plainview Stock Farm, Everest, Kans., will consign some of his best Herefords to the association sale at the American Royal. Among them is Alberta, a 3-year-old cow by Chester by Imp. Chesterfield. Her dam is Miss Rice who is also the dam of W. B. Waddell's herd bull Hesiod 5th. Luleen, 2 years old in March, by Hesiod 2d out of Theresa who was purchased by S. H. Godman, Wabash, Ind., at the last American Royal for \$375. She was afterwards sold to F. L. Studebaker for \$1,350. The next in the list is Irene, a 2-year-old, by Hesiod



! 20 Per Cent SAVED ON THE COST OF FEEDING CATTLE BY USING Globe Stock Food

WRITE FOR OUR BOOK.

O. ROBINSON & CO.
 Kansas City, Mo. Des Moines, Iowa

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIRTY DAYS

For the next thirty days I will offer for sale my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 24 breeding cows, 10 heifers, 8 calves, and herd bull, Loveley's Knight 171586, by Golden Knight of Enterprise and out of Loveley's 28th. These are a splendid lot of well-bred Shorthorns and will be sold if taken at once at a bargain. All good colors, reds and roans. The foundation for this herd was selected with great care from among the best herds in the country. Long distance telephone on farm. Parties met at train by appointment.
 G. M. CHILES, Buckner, Mo.
 25 miles east of Kansas City on Mo. Pacific Ry.

Boars For Sale

POLAND-CHINA of February and March farrow, sired by B. F. Vermillion 89087 A 31081 S, and out of aged sows. These are large, lengthy, and heavy boned pigs, with good, black coats and white points. Have been handled so as to give the best of service. If you want satisfaction, come and see them or write, describing just what you want.
 I. R. MOORE, Valley Center, Kansas

be repeated at San Antonio, Tex., during the month of October. It seems that the western people expect one man to do what should be assigned to three and Col. Harriman is doing most of this work. We drop it as a gentle hint that it would be a good thing for some of our Kansas breeders to secure the services of Col. Harriman if they want good prices at their sales. Address him at Bunceton, Mo.

C. S. Nevius, proprietor of the Glenwood Herd of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine at Chiles, Kans., has a very strong offering of Poland-Chinas to make this year. Among them will be found 25 head of the best boars that they have ever offered. They are of the kind that will do battle for the Poland-Chinas against all other breeds, and are characterized by their size, length, good backs and plenty of bone beneath them. The litters this spring have ranged from 7 to 11 head, and the pigs are mostly sired by Chief 22618 by Chief Editor. Their dams are mostly by Glenwood Chief Again 24906, W.'s Chief Again 22483, Glenwood Chief 23669 and J. R.'s Tecumseh Moorish Shortstop, by Tecumseh Shortstop. In addition to this he has a number of youngsters bred by E. E. Wait, of Altoona. In the gilts there is a nice lot of fall pigs that will be sold bred or open as wanted and the spring pigs, mostly by Chief, will be bred to Hadley Joe who is one of P. L. Ware's best hogs and a grandson of Black Joe Junior 20993. This hog was the sire of 115 pigs in 10 litters. Notice the change in Mr. Nevius' card and write him for particulars.

In Marshall County, Kansas, may be found one of the greatest breeders' associations that exists in any county in the United States. This is the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association which now numbers about 50 members and which made such a remarkable sale last year as the initial sale of the series. The success of this association has been very largely due to the energy and intelligent management of its efficient secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion. Mr. Woodman is one of the proprietors of the Vermillion Hereford Cattle Company which numbers among its herds the wonderful bull Boatman and the imported cow, Lady Alberta with her bull calf by Lord Erling. We consider Lord Albert, the young calf named, to be one of the very best bulls for his age in the State of Kansas, while everybody who knows Herefords knows Boatman and his reputation. The Vermillion Hereford Company will consign 3 head of bulls and heifers to the association sale to be held at Blue Rapids on November 10 and 11, and 3 lead—a yearling heifer, a 2-year-old heifer and a 3-year-old cow and calf—to the American Royal sale.

In writing advertisers mention the KANSAS FARMER.

5th, who is considered the best son of Hesiod 2d. Her dam is Nida who is now one of the best cows on Plainview farm. This consignment is about the best that was ever offered from this breeding farm and they are all bred to first-class bulls.

We call special attention this week to the first announcement of the combination sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns to be held at Horton, Kans., November 19, 1903. At that time, 50 head, select contributions from the herds of Hon. M. A. Low, Topeka, Kans.; D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.; M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.; and G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans. The offering includes imported Scotch cows of the Clipper, Bra-with Bud, and Nonpariel families, and also pure Scotch cows and bulls of leading Cruickshank tribes. Among them the fine Scotch bull, Clipper Chief 174514, by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, which sold for \$1,500 at the Platt sale in 1900. For catalogues of this splendid offering address, D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, or O. M. Keats, Horton, Kans.

The cheapest and best Hereford bull that was sold at the great dispersion sale of Geo. H. Adams at Linwood in July was bought by Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kans. This was Abercrombie 85007, who now goes to increase the value of one of the best herds in the most famous Hereford county in the United States. There are some fifty herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle in this county and that belonging to Wm. Acker is one of the best of these. The herd was founded on Anxiety blood and was headed by a Lord Wilton bull for some time past. It is now as strong in Anxiety blood as any herd we now know of in the West. Mr. Acker now has a number of bulls of this choice breeding for sale and he will also be a contributor to the Marshall County Hereford sale which will be held at Blue Rapids on November 10 and 11. Write him and see what he has.

On Thursday, October 22, at Rome, Kans., on the main line of the Santa Fe in Sumner County, will be held the greatest dispersion sale of swine of the year. This sale will include the entire herd of Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires belonging to Rome Park Farm, owned by T. A. Hubbard. It will consist of the best bunch of bred sows in the United States or Canada. They will be in the pink of condition and will include the best blood lines to be had for money. Colonel Hubbard has been a life-long breeder and has a reputation second to none. A change in business necessitates the selling of these great herds and Colonel Hubbard is offering the best things on his farm in this sale. There will be seventy-five head to choose from and the boars and gilts will be bred in the purple. See advertising card on page 1076 and write to Col. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kans., for catalogue or send bids to him and they will be handled in your interest.

Col. R. L. Harriman has been making a great record for his powers of endurance as auctioneer as well as for his success in getting top prices for the pure-bred stock which he sells. During the Oregon State Fair, Col. Harriman stood in the box from Wednesday morning until Saturday noon and sold cattle, horses and hogs continuously and without assistance. It is said that although the sale pavilion was open on all sides and there were acres of people to talk to, his voice remained clear and strong to the last. This performance will have to

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still;
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy,—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art—the grown up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollar ride!
Barefoot trudging at his side
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye,—
Outward sunshine, inward joy:
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

O, for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned of schools,
Of the wild-wood's morning chase,
Of the wild-wood's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground-mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the groundnut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his wall of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans!—
For, eschewing books and tasks;
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,—
Blessing on the barefoot boy!

O, for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief moon,
When all things I heard or saw,
Me, their master, waited for.
I was rich in flowers and trees,
Humming-birds and honey-bees;
For my sport the squirrel played,
Piled the snouted mole his spade;
For my taste the blackberry cone
Purpled over hedge and stone;
Laughed the brook for my delight
Through the day and through the night,
Whispering at the garden wall,
Talked with me from fall to fall;
Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond,
Mine the walnut slopes beyond,
Mine, or bending orchard trees,
Apples of Hesperides!
Still as my horizon grew,
Larger grew my riches too,
All the world I saw or knew,
Seemed a complex Chinese toy,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!

O, for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread,—
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the door-stone, gray and rude!
O'er me like a regal tent,
Cloudy-ribbed, the sunset bent,
Purple-curtained, fringed with gold,
Looped in many a wind-awung fold;
While for music came the play
Of the piped frogs' orchestra;
And, to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire,
I was monarch; pomp and joy
Waited for the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh, as boyhood can!
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toll,
Up and down in ceaseless mill;
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

—John G. Whittier.

Possibilities.

II.

Sometimes the fate of a lifetime depends upon the chance decision of a moment. Roland Stone did not realize this, any more than you or I would, else he would have thought long and earnestly when he started out with that fine, sweet-smelling load of alfalfa. Should he go through the pasture and thence to town by the short-cut, or take the longer, more-traveled road around?

Instead of taking the road, the "might-have-been" of a dismal story, he chose the short-cut through the pasture. A creek ran through this pasture, on whose bank a certain small boy liked to sit and fish for minnows. Now it chanced that the barefooted urchin who to-day sat patiently fishing there was the small brother of Daisy Green—the daisy of the valley, Roland had called her. Two days before there had been a quarrel, in which two hasty young tempers had gotten away for a moment. Neither one had meant to be taken quite seriously, but each thought the other a little in the wrong. It was one of those situations in which a word on one side or the other will tip the balance to happiness or misery. Roland from his high seat spied the

little quiet figure fishing there, and a sudden impulse seized him.

"Oh, Carl!" he called. "Come here a second."

The boy looked around impatiently, then got up and came over.

"What you got to call a feller when he's jest goin' to git a nibble for?" said he.

Roland remembered when he was "a kid," and he felt apologetic.

"I have a nickel for you," said the crafty Roland.

"Humph," said the boy, contemptuously—but you will take a good deal from a boy when it happens to be "her brother." "Humph! What you want of me?"

"I want you to take a message to Daisy for me—here's your nickel—tell her I'm coming around with my new mare to-night and we'll drive out to Bowers'. Say," a sudden doubt struck him as the boy started off. "Ask her if she'll go."

"She may be mad about the other night," he said to himself, as he set waiting, but he put the thought away, and lay back on the hay, whistling under his breath, enjoying the sweet autumn sunshine. In a few moments he lifted his head, for he thought he heard voices. Then he sat up quickly and dismounted from his lofty perch.

He waited, leaning against a wheel, the lines in his hand, until the boy approached followed by his sister, panting a little from the merry chase he had led her.

"What did you tell him to tell me?" she asked, laughing.

She looked so pretty, with the wind in her hair, and the color in her cheeks, and the sunshine sparkling in her eyes, that Roland was a bit slow about answering.

"I was washing windows, and Carl came around, all out of breath, and said something about your having a new mare and would I go riding, but he didn't know when nor where, so I thought I'd better come down and see. I left my pail of water and towels, and chair and everything right out where I was using them."

Roland laughed with her, gently. "But what did you want him to say?" she insisted.

"That I am sorry for what I said the other night," answered Roland, slowly.

"What? Did you say that?" asked Daisy, in astonishment. "Why, he did n't say that at all."

"And that I would not offend you for the world," went on Roland, in that same slow way.

Then he looked away from the charming face which was beginning to flush uncomfortably at his words and manner.

"I'll bring the new mare around to-night and we can drive out to Bowers', if you can go," he finished in his usual quick, decided way, climbing upon his load of hay as he spoke.

"Yes, of course I can go, and it will be lovely," Daisy assented.

The wagon moved on slowly, leaving the girl standing there in the sunshine, looking after it, puzzling away at Roland's words. At the turn in the road, Roland looked back, and waved his cap with a smile at Daisy.

She waved her hand in answer, and turned homeward, thinking happily of the coming evening and its promised pleasure.

What happened that night, and what was said is no business of ours. Suffice it to say Roland forever abandoned his long half-formed plan of going to the city, and instead soon began building a little home on a certain small farm which he had long contemplated with admiring eyes. In a few months he took a certain dainty little woman there to be its mistress, who brought happiness with her, and kept it there.

The years passed swiftly over the little home. Prosperity came, won by hard work and intelligent effort; children came, filling the house with noisy happiness; sorrow came, and was bravely borne; old age came, and brought gray hairs, wrinkles, and feebleness. And through it all, Roland was content.

This is the story of what really was.

A fence nearly two hundred feet long at Livingston, Mont., is made entirely of horns of the elk—more properly called wapiti. These animals, like

the others of the deer family, shed their horns once a year and grow new ones. The old horns are found in large numbers in the forests, and are used for various commercial purposes.

Confidences.

The possession of a sympathetic nature is one of the Heaven-bestowed gifts which carries with it its own responsibilities. An exchange speaks sensibly and earnestly of the temptation which sometimes comes to repeat some interesting confidences which this very sympathy has inspired.

If yours is one of those sympathetic natures that invite and inspire confidence, do not in the very slightest degree betray the trust.

If children come to you with their little trials or joys, asking you "not to tell," do not let them pass your lips. Childhood's sorrows or its joys are very real, and you can never know how deep will be the disappointment on the part of a child if his friend does not regard as sacred his little secrets.

If young men come to you with their business or heart anxieties, listen kindly, advise wisely, but never betray them. Many a woman has been the guiding star of some young man by being his true friend and worthy confidante.

If a young woman or an older woman confides to you her secrets—worthy or unworthy—be most careful of all in setting a guard before your lips when prying persons "ask questions" about her. The second person who hears a confidence usually adds a few words when passing the story on. Even professedly Christian women love scandal so well as to embellish it when dealing it out to eager listeners at sewing-bees or committee-meetings.

Be a friend to all who lay bare their hearts to you. The fact that a man or woman is willing to confess a fault or a sin is a very good sign and if given an encouraging smile, a helpful lift and a word of encouragement he will try to overcome his wrongdoing.

God alone knows how much one can do by giving sweet, loving heart-sympathy to those who come for it and need it, and by keeping still and not betraying any confidence.

For the Little Ones

THE BUMBLEBEE'S PARTY.

They had a little party
Beneath the willow-tree,
To celebrate the birthday
Of young Miss Bumblebee.

The glowworms and the fireflies,
With lamps and lanterns bright,
Agreed to come quite early
And furnish all the light.

The gauzy-winged mosquitoes—
Musicians born and bred—
Sang lovely little solos
While floating overhead.

The grasshoppers and crickets
Played on the violin;
The beetles had the bass-drum,
And made a dreadful din.

The night-moths carried banners;
On light fantastic toe,
Through all the mazy dances,
The guests tripp'd to and fro.

From dainty clover goblets
They sipp'd the honey sweet,
And drank the shining dewdrops
That sparkled at their feet.

But ere the birthday party
Had really half begun,
Some owls stepped in and gobbled
The guests up, every one.
—Lizzie de Armond, in New Idea Woman's Magazine.

"I'll Pay You for It!"

This little parable by an unknown author teaches its own lesson:

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it did not hurt the duck much; but the duck said, "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the old hen, but as she did so her wing struck an old goose that stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck; but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat that was just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she started for the goose; but as she did so her claw caught in the wool of a sheep.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and she ran at the cat; but as she did so her foot hit the foot of a dog that lay in the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and jumped at the sheep; but as he did so his leg struck an old cow that stood by the gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog; but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse that stood by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he rushed at the cow.

What a noise there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the sheep, and the sheep at the cat, and the cat the goose, and the goose at the duck, and the duck at the hen. What a fuss there was, and all because the hen accidentally stepped on the duck's toes.

"Hi! Hi! What's all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "You may stay here," he said to the hen; but he drove the duck to the pond, the goose to the field, the cat to the barn, the sheep to her fold, the dog to his house, the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. And so all their good times were over because the duck would not overlook a little hurt which was not intended.

"A little explained,
A little endured,
A little forgiven,
The quarrel is cured."

—New Orleans Picayune.

The River and the Rivulet.

Once upon a time, there was a great River and a little Rivulet. Both emptied their waters into the mighty Ocean. It came to pass that the Ocean said to the Rivulet:

"Thou hast indeed done well."

The River, on hearing this remark, called the Ocean sternly to task, saying:

"Thou hast said naught in praise of me, O Ocean, I who have come to thee many times bearing mighty streams of water, while the Rivulet comes but seldom!"

The Ocean smiled and said: "True, O River, thou hast come to me often; but tell me, what hast thou done in thy mad career save to dash madly over rocks and bridges and fallen oaks? Hast thou paused that the tired beast might slake his thirst, or the weary traveler lave his heated face? Has the music of thy waters been sweet like unto the notes of the wood-bird? Alas, no! Thy waters have been mad and turbulent, instead of cool and limpid. In thy struggle for recognition thou hast lost sight of the fact that:

"It is not how much one does, but how well."—Kate Wallace Clements, in New Idea Woman's Magazine.

The prize of one dollar which the KANSAS FARMER offered for the best article on Wild Animal Life has been awarded to James F. Hickey whose article on "A Few of the Habits of Bob White" was both instructive and exceedingly interesting.

We want to thank all who contributed for their excellent stories. Each one was very good, showing care in its production, and, more important still, demonstrating that the writer had acquired the habit of close observation of the nature around him.

We think that all who read the articles will hereafter have a deeper interest in wild things, and a truer understanding of them.

Who is MACBETH? The maker who isn't afraid of his lamp-chimneys.

The Index tells you, in ten minutes, all you need to know for comfort with lamps and the saving of chimney-money; sent free; do you want it?

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

TO MY INFANT SON.

Thou happy, happy elf!
(But stop, first let me kiss away that tear.)

Thou tiny image of myself!
(My love, he's poking peas into his ear.)
Thou merry, laughing sprite,
With spirits, feather light,
Untouched by sorrow and unsoiled by sin;
(My dear, the child is swallowing a pin!)

Thou little tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck,
Light as the singing bird that rings the air—
(The door! The door! He'll tumble down the stair!)

Thou darling of thy sire!
(Why, Jane, he'll set his pinafore afire!)
Thou imp of mirth and joy!
In love's dear chain so bright a link,
Thou idol of thy parents—(Drat that boy!
There goes my ink!)

Thou cherub, but of earth;
Fit playfellow for fairies, by moonlight pale,
In harmless sport and mirth
(That dog will bite him if he pulls his tail!)

Thou human humming bee, extracting honey
From every blossom in the world that blows,
Singing in youth's Elysium ever sunny—
(Another tumble! That's his precious nose!)

Thy father's pride and hope!
(He'll break that mirror with that skipping rope!)
With pure heart newly stamped from nature's mint
(Where did he learn that squint?)

Thou young domestic dove
(He'll have that ring off with another shove.)

Dear nursing of the hymeneal nest!
(Are these torn clothes his best?)
Little epitome of man!
(He'll climb upon the table, that's his plan!)

Touched with the beautiful tints of dawning life,
(He's got a knife!)
Thou enviable being!
No storms, no clouds, in thy blue sky foreseeing,
Play on, play on,
My elfin John.

Toss the light ball, bestride the stick—
(I knew so many cakes would make him sick!)

With fancies buoyant as the thistle-down,
Prompting the face grotesque and antic brisk,
With many a lamb-like frisk!
(He's got the scissors, snipping at your gown!)

Thou pretty opening rose!
(Go to your mother, child, and wipe your nose!)

Balmy and breathing music like the south
(He really brings my heart into my mouth!)
Bold as the hawk, yet gentle as the dove;
(I'll tell you what, my love,
I can not write unless he's sent above!)
—Thomas Hood.

Words for Mothers, Culled from Many Sources.

One morning when I was making my bread I said to myself: "Here I am compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make?" It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and I now believe my table is furnished with better and sweeter bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine—that I need not be the shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield me its best fruits."—Mrs. James A. Garfield, in a Letter to Her Husband.

GOING APART.

Worry and fear and irritability leave their imprint on our faces, and mold them in their own manner, just as surely as the sculptor molds the clay beneath his fingers, or chisels the marble according to his thoughts and desires concerning it.

Now, as we know this, and must admit it, even though we may not like it done so, why not drop the habit of looking at the dark side, and, instead, cultivate a happy, hopeful spirit of optimism? Hard?—Yes, dear heart, it is hard, but it will become easier with practice, and it is worth the effort, is it not?

When your head throbs, when your ears ring with the din of childish voices, when your feet lag and it seems that a limit has come to your endurance, just leave everything, and "go apart."

Go up into your high mountain;

there will the blessing of peace and rest and sweet content descend; there you can touch the hand of the Infinite; there will come to you transfiguration.
—American Mother.

PLENTY OF TIME.

I hear you complaining, dearest,
You have ever so much to do;
Your temper is worn with trying
To make old things look like new;
You saw for the little children,
You mend for the rollicking boys,
You were never a shirk, and you fret and work,
Till your life is shorn of joys.

If the day were longer, dearest!
If you never need go to bed!
But the time goes racing by you,
Till the hurrying week has sped,
And your basket's overflowing,
And your tasks are never done—
Poor, weary friend, will they never end
Till the sleep of death is won?

It's time you are needing, dearest;
Ah, yes! but there's time to spare,
If you'd let our Father carry
One end of your load of care.
If you'd tell Him all the trouble,
And ask from His tender hand
The gift of His peace, your pain would cease;
His way you would understand.

There is time for loving, dearest;
If we take the time there is,
And fill that up with sweetness,
Whatever beyond we miss.
Let the little frocks be plainer,
Let the dust alone for a while;
Let the good man see how blithe it can be,
His home, in your tender smile.

Get out in the sunshine, dearest;
There is time for that, be sure—
If you'll only let the flowers
And the birds your steps allure.
Go out in the sunshine, dearest—
And bring it back with you;
Don't sit in the gloom, when His lilies bloom,
And His bending skies are blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

SCOLDING.

Never do it. You would not knowingly let a snake into your home that would bite viciously, insidiously and venomously the ones you loved best in the world. That is what scolding is like—what it does.

Things never go entirely right with the best-natured person in the world. Suppose that person is you, and suppose again that it is not. Differing reasons may cause you to be not perfectly happy. It is easy in either case to express your feeling. It is natural to do it. You may be tired and nervous and cross, and a little breach of household law or custom occurs just then—just when it hurts and annoys you most, and you scold.

You are excusable, perhaps, but some one does not think of the circumstances or realize your state of mind. If they could, the scolding might not hurt either of you seriously. But if they can not, and that is most often the case, your feelings are more harrowed with every word you utter, and the feelings of your victim rise to your height of anger in expression, or exceed it in unvoiced resentment. And that is more terrible, for an invisible breach begins and grows, widened rapidly, perhaps, though unconsciously, by other scoldings.

Scolding kills love; it kills respect; it kills happiness; it destroys beauty; it destroys homes.

And the sad part of it is that this snake bites and leaves a venom for which there is no cure.

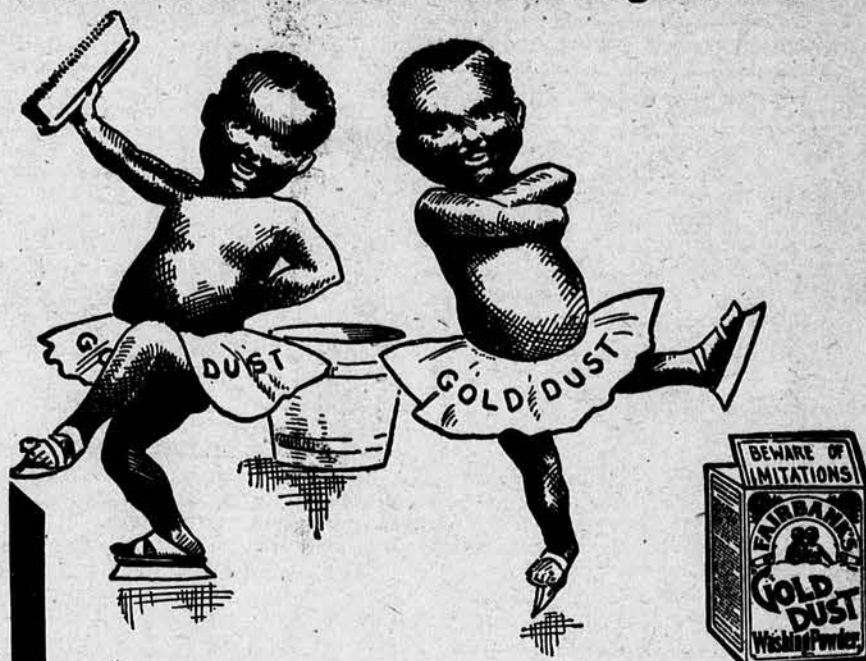
Martyr-like, keep your aggravations and annoyances to yourself, if necessary, but do not scold.—Ellery Crosby, Jr., in American Mother.

A WISE FATHER.

Nothing educates like love and confidence. When the boy is in a scrape is the time to let him feel that you are not his judge and censor, but that you believe in him, and are sure he will live up to his highest ideals.

In a certain military school the boys had all mutinied and the whole school was demoralized. When these facts became known among the parents, telegrams to the boys came pouring in. The most of them indicated anger and threatened vengeance: "Obey the rules or never come home;" "If you do not obey I will disown you;" and the like. But one telegram came that indicated the father's love for, and confidence in his boy. It read: "Steady, my boy; your father." That was a message to touch a boy's heart, to call out his best qualities, to stimulate him to noblest deeds. This is the best attitude for the parent; not criticisms, nor threats, nor distrust, but love, confidence, expectation of the best:

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



The condition of your home speaks well or ill for you as a housekeeper.

GOLD DUST

makes clean, white floors and nice, bright woodwork. Better and more economical than the old, back-breaking method.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

"Steady, my boy; your father."—Good Housekeeping.

"With their hands in heaven and feet on earth,
I count the help of a little child
As something akin to God's dear worth;
For a love so pure and undefiled
Must come from heaven and near the throne
Where he calls the children His loved and own."

Home Recipes.

Sugar Cookies.—Two cups sugar and ½ cup butter creamed together, nutmeg for flavor, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flour to roll. Bake in hot oven.

Buttermilk Cookies.—One cup sugar, 1 cup buttermilk, 4 tablespoons shortening, ½ teaspoon each of salt and soda, any flavoring desired, flour to roll.

Spiced Cookies.—One cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, heaping teaspoon soda dissolved in ¼ cup water, 1 teaspoon each of ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, ½ cup shortening, flour to make soft dough. Bake in a quick oven.

Gingerbread.—One-half cup molasses, ½ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons shortening, 1 cup buttermilk, ½ tablespoon ginger, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour.

Fruit Cake.—One cup brown sugar, 1 cup buttermilk, 2 tablespoons shortening, 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, and soda, 1 cup raisins or any fruit desired.

Frosting.—Stir 1 cup granulated sugar into ¼ cup sweet milk over a slow fire until it boils. Boil five minutes, without stirring. Remove from the fire, set saucepan on ice or in cold water while you stir it to a cream.

Devil's Food Cake.—½ cup of chocolate grated, 2 cups of sugar, ½ cup of butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup of sour milk (buttermilk preferred), 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 cup of hot water, 2 cups of flour. Add eggs last.

Golden Pie.—2 lemons grated, 4 eggs, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 quart of sweet milk; grate lemons, then add yolks of eggs, flour, and sugar, and beat very light; add milk.

Add to whites of eggs 2 tablespoons of sugar and flavor, spread on pies and return to oven until set but not brown. This makes three good sized pies.—Mrs. W. B. Wirshing.

Lemon Filling for Cake.—1 teacupful apple-sauce, put through a colander, juice and part of grated rind of 1 lemon, small cup sugar, cooked together until it becomes thick almost like jelly. Add beaten white 1 egg, spread on

cake, and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Banana Pie.—Put the crust in pie-pan, line it with bananas sliced; fill with custard as for ordinary custard pie; sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake.—Mrs. Hattie Cole.

Much Virtue in an Onion.

The idea of an onion cure may not strike the fancy of the esthetic, however, the experience of those who have tried it is that it works wonders in restoring an old, racked system to its normal state again. There are three kinds of doses in the onion cure, or three onion cures, as you may choose to put it. One is a diet of onions; the other is onion plasters and the third is onion syrup.

It is claimed by those who believe in the onion cure that a bad cold can be broken up if the patient will stay indoors and feed on a liberal diet of onions. It need not be an exclusive diet, but a liberal one. For instance, an onion-cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three table-spoonfuls of fried onion and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches, made of Boston brown bread, buttered and filled with finely chopped raw onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the second meal on the schedule. For supper the onions may be fried as for breakfast and eaten with a chop and a baked potato.

The strange efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onions placed between two pieces of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest to stay over night. Onion syrup is a dose that can be bought of any druggist and is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a cold in the chest.

All this is probably quite true. For to be done up with onions, both inside and out, would be enough certainly to chase out any self-respecting cold.—Table Talk.

From an Old Correspondent.

I feel that lately I have very much neglected the good old KANSAS FARMER. Somehow the days in town are no longer than those in the country and there is just as much to do, notwithstanding the buying of bakers' bread and country butter.

As I look through the pages of issue

of October 1, everything looks so familiar, and what a large amount of practical matter is therein contained. We are all "growing old" but we need not trouble about it. We are only getting nearer the great white throne and the crystal sea.

The household hints are timely. Who has tried changing the blue hydrangea into pink? Would other blue flowers act the same way if treated with alum?

If all parents tried to manage the boys at home, the work of the teacher would be easier, especially the Sunday School teacher. I was away from home for a day or so last week and met one of the Sunday School workers in Mr. Sheldon's church. It was very interesting to hear her account of the almost ideal management of the Sunday School in connection with Central Church.

I would like to tell the women again, whether living on the farm or in town, what they lose by not being identified with some church, missionary society, Sunday School or W. C. T. U.

Very few live so far from civilization (in Kansas at least) but what they can go to something-sometimes. If there is no other way, why not start a little missionary society or Home Department Sunday School in your own home? Grow old? No, it will make you seem to get younger.

Clubs are good for social purposes and general information, but they need the ballast behind them, found only in the study, in one way or another, of God's holy word.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Be Dainty.

There is no greater charm than neatness. A daintily attired woman, whose garments exhale the aroma of cleanliness will invariably win hearts, even if she is plain featured, where the frowsy, slovenly beauty will fail.

Every woman who has any respect for her looks should devote at least a few minutes every day to the improvement of her appearance. One can not change the color of one's hair, but one can so care for it that it will be a crown of glory.

No matter what the shape of the mouth, it will be attractive if when opened it displays rows of sound, white teeth. Frequent brushing is necessary to preserve these from decay and the mouth should be washed daily with listerine, borax or some other simple and safe disinfectant.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and it is impossible to maintain one's morals at a perfect poise if the body is allowed to go dirty. When one is dirty, one loses one's self-respect, and becomes disgusting to one's self as well as to others. Cleanliness is akin to health, also, for health can not be maintained without it. If the skin is not bathed it fails to act, then the liver becomes sluggish also, and numerous ills follow in its train.

No matter how perfect the features, if the complexion is poor the face is marred. Here again comes in the law of cleanliness. It takes frequent bathing to keep the pores of the skin open and active so they can expel the waste matter, and keep the complexion pure and clear. For the bath a pure soap and soft water should be used. It is

an excellent practice to wash the face and hands at night just before going to bed. The hands are washed clean of disease germs that might infect the body; the face is cleaned of floating dust, and particles that might cause black-heads, and the eyes are cooled and strengthened by this practice.

After a bath clean underwear should always be donned as the clean skin will absorb germs from the soiled clothing. Naturally following this comes the fresh dress and the sense of neatness and daintiness in person that goes to make up a charming personality.—Rosa Dunbar, in Texas Farmer.

Club Department

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Shawnee County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton (1902).
Osborne Woman's Literary Club (1902).
The Ladies' Reading Club of Darlington Township (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis (1888).
Ladies' Social Society No. 2, Minneapolis (1889).
Ladies' Social Society No. 3, Minneapolis (1891).
Ladies' Social Society No. 4, Minneapolis (1897).
Chillico Club, Highland Park (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford (1903).
Sablean Club, Topeka, R. R. No. 2 (1903).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola (1903).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka (1903).
Fortnightly Club, Grant Township (1903).
[If mistakes are made in the above roll, please inform us at once. Let each club look for its name, and see that all information concerning it be correctly given.]

A Visit to One of Our Youngest Clubs.

It has been my very great pleasure the past week to visit the Star Valley Club, in Allen County, near Iola. The club will forgive me, I am sure, if I indulge in a little gossip about it.

The club membership is composed of all the women in the neighborhood—except one, who "believed in staying at home and attending to her own business!" There is no "color line" here. Two ex-slaves are faithful members, and one of the treats in store for the club is a talk by one of them on her early experiences in slavery. These two members are intelligent, and real gentlewomen, and their membership is a mutual benefit to themselves and the others. It seemed very beautiful to me that this club was generous enough in spirit and large enough in mind to invite these people of a different race into fellowship with them.

This club has not, as yet, taken up any definite course of work. At each meeting, the program committee announces who shall compose the program for the next meeting, and they contribute whatever they choose.

The subject of responses to roll call is also selected and announced by the program committee. At the meeting at which I was present, the responses were household helps, and they constituted, really, almost the most interesting part of the program. Each woman offered something from her own practical experience, and it was most helpful.

I have yet to tell you what this club has accomplished in a practical, tangible way.

"If we should cease to exist with this meeting," said one woman, we should feel that it had paid, for we should still have our Sunday School." One of the first things they did was to organize a Sunday School, and they have maintained it ever since, the club women and their husbands being teachers and superintendent. They have also decorated their schoolroom. Upon the walls they have put pictures, well-selected and tastefully placed, and framed in passe-partout framing paper. There are two shelves in one corner of the little schoolroom upon which is a very good library of books fit for young people to read. Most of

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these books have been presented by the club.

With so much accomplished in less than a year, is not this organization an inspiration to every one who knows of it?

The Fortnight Club of Grant Township.

The ladies of Grant Township, Reno County, met at the home of one of the ladies early in June and organized a reading club and named it the Fortnight Club of Grant Township.

The object of this club is for social and mental improvement and also to care for the sick and needy. We have a regular number of officers, charge 10 cents each initiation fee, and 1 cent for monthly assessment. We are entertained each time by some member who serves a light lunch of no more than three articles.

We have had some very interesting papers on "Current Events," "Household Economics," "History of Kansas," "The Old and the New Pope," and select readings and music.

In October we expect to take up a six-months' course of study, possibly some history, as the winter evenings give us more time for such work. Our meetings have been very pleasant, all seem interested and attend regularly. The ladies say if it were not for our club they would not see their friends. We have no gossiping and each one seems to come for the good they may get from it.

Country clubs afford an opportunity for recreation among farmers' wives, and they return home refreshed and with new thoughts to engage their minds till the next meeting. When we began each member thought there was nothing she could do but all have helped and feel the better for it. Our membership numbers fourteen, and we are now working on an entertainment to be given Thanksgiving for the entertainment of our husbands and children. Our feeble efforts may be encouragement for some other country women who need more play and less work.

We do not feel that we are neglecting our homes, but are getting broader and higher ideals of life, and are thereby more capable of rearing a family and managing a home.

With greetings and good wishes to all sister clubs.

MRS. D. T. THARP, President.
R. F. D. 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

We are very glad indeed to greet this new club and to add it to our club roll. It has made a brave start and the story of its progress thus far is inspiring and will be an encouragement and help to the rest, I am sure. We shall hope to hear more of them from time to time, and may we not have the benefit of some of those papers whose subjects have been so admirably selected? We are always glad to publish papers which have been read and enjoyed by one club, in order that others also may have the benefit of their helpfulness.

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Horticulture.

Orcharding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To raise fruit, the first thing is to plant the orchard properly. This requires the selection of the fruit-trees adapted to your soil, climate, etc.; and trees that will answer the purpose for which you plant. If you plant for home use, you should consider the flavors of the fruit to get the best quality, and also the time when they ripen, so as to provide for the different seasons of the year. If you are setting for commercial purposes, your location with reference to your nearest city or a cold storage should be considered. You can do well on summer and fall varieties if you are near market. If you are away from markets and storage you should plant varieties that will keep well, fruit that can be handled and stored without injury. Some varieties spoil easily in handling, and some scald and turn black in storage or soon after they are taken from it, as the Huntsman's Favorite and the York Imperial. Otherwise they are good apples.

Trees must be selected with reference to time or age when they begin bearing, also with reference to quantity of fruit borne annually or biennially.

You should rely largely on your local nurseryman, who will try to provide you with the best varieties to suit your conditions. By buying near home you can get fruit better adapted to your soils and climate, and it will usually prove healthier and hardier.

The northern winter varieties of apples, as the Greening, Northern Spy, etc., become fall fruit here in the Ozarks where the seasons are longer. Trees have individuality or marked characteristics of which we will write at another time.

The variety having been selected, the next question is what size or age of tree to plant. We have set all ages from 1 to 6 years old. Our experience has been as follows:

My father, the late Ira S. Haseltine, set the first commercial orchard in the Southwest 34 years ago, consisting of 90 acres and over 100 varieties of apples, pears, and peaches. He set some trees that were 4 to 6 years old that are strong and healthy and bearing well to-day. In our experience in growing over 2,000 acres of apples (everything considered) we prefer to set a tree 2 years old from the nursery. This 2-year-old apple-tree you can train to make the proper head. A proper head should have a center. That is, not two, three, or more limbs of equal length but one larger and extending above all the others; the branches should be trained back to make limbs, not forks.

Prepare a hole large enough for all the roots. The Stringfellow method of setting the tree after cutting off all but a single root and punching a hole with a crowbar did not prove as satisfactory to us as the above method. Head the trees low. Do not plant deeper than they stood in the nursery. I believe that too deep planting makes "root rot." The tree should be the largest at the surface of the ground, and there is where the roots should start.

My father used to say, "Look at Nature, God knows how to grow a tree." The oak, elm, and all trees including the seedling fruit-tree, have roots spread from the surface of the ground. Nature has a reason for this; namely, to prepare the tree roots in spring and autumn for the circulation of the sap. The roots that should be near the surface to receive the heat and magnetic influence of the sun and give the tree the greatest circumference at that point; when they are planted too deep in the ground, they die. Trees will sometimes try to correct their errors by sending out a new set of roots at the surface of the earth. You hunt in vain for the cause of the "root rot" which you yourself have produced by banking the earth too high around your trees.

S. A. HASELTINE.

Green County, Missouri.

A way is open for every man to reach the golden gateway of success if he doesn't stumble over the "ifs" in his pathway and pause too often and too

long to ask "why?" Success doesn't come on the wings of doubt. It comes to the man who pushes IF aside, asks no whys, and puts purpose and push together.—Success.

Pomological Progress in America.

F. M. HEXAMER BEFORE THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1903.

The most substantial progress and advancement of pomological science in America has had its beginning with the organization of the American Pomological Society, over half a century ago. While apples, pears, peaches and a few other fruits were grown here before that period, the most powerful stimulus toward a systematic and scientific pomology was exerted by this grand old society. In no other branch of horticulture has there been as marked and rapid progress during the latter half of the last century as in fruit-culture.

Not many decades ago apples were chiefly grown for cider; now they are an indispensable article of food. The better fruits that were formerly considered as luxuries only for the table of the wealthy, have their regular place among the ordinary supplies of every man's fare. Not more than half a century since, the possibility of exporting American fruits to Europe was not even dreamed of, much less the finding of a market for them.

The first American fruits experimented with were Newton Pippins, sent to England in bushel boxes, by Robert Pell, near Newburgh on the Hudson; and they were so well liked that they brought from \$8 to \$10 per box. From this small beginning has gradually developed the immense export trade of the present day, and which is constantly increasing not only in the English markets, but also in Germany, France and other continental countries.

No more obvious evidence of the position of American fruits in the markets of the world could be presented than their record at the Paris World's Fair in 1900, where the American exhibit of apples and citrus fruits were the largest ones there throughout the exposition, attracting much attention from the general public, as well as favorable consideration from the jury. The United States section had at all times, during the display, more than double the quantity of these fruits on exhibition than all other Nations together, France included, and received more than twice as many awards on them as all other Nations.

That the United States is destined to become, if it is not already, the leading fruit-country of the world, can no longer be doubted. The chief causes combining toward this end are the country's climate congenial to fruits; its extensive and varied areas available for their growth; the uniformity of its political and social conditions, allowing of free interchange and comparison of ideals and methods; and, last, but not least, that the American farmer has more help from teachers, experimenters and the National as well as State governments, than any other farmers have. As a consequence, knowledge of all theories and practices which make for better fruit-growing, are being popularized.

Fruit-growing for market has increased enormously in extent, and has greatly advanced in its methods during the last 20 or 30 years. At the present time it employs vast sums of capital, furnishes a livelihood to armies of men and women, and yields, on the whole, large profits. It is unquestionably true that America leads the world in the production of fruit in large quantities and in the perfection with which this fruit is distributed to distant points. The fruit-business in general in the United States has increased in much greater proportion than other agricultural industries; and while the production of fruit in the past 50 years has increased 2,000 per cent., the total population in the country during the same period increased only 270 per cent.

The importance of proper refrigeration during the entire process of marketing and transportation has only recently been fully realized and

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brought to practical and successful application. It has been learned that even our best fall and winter fruits need a cool temperature, if we expect them to reach the consumers in first-class condition. Quick transportation, proper handling and ceaseless watchfulness at every step from picking to the hands of the consumers are indispensable, and are to be secured only by intelligent organization and co-operation. Many valuable points on the subject of cold storage were learned at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

Half a century ago the cultivation of small fruits, as a distinct feature in fruit-culture, had no existence. While strawberries, raspberries, currants and perhaps a few other berries were found in some gardens, the principal family supply of these fruits was drawn from the fields and woods. The regular marketing of strawberries in New York City had its beginning with a few wagon loads of little Scotch Runners from Hackensack, N. J., brought across the Hudson River in sailing sloops, as often as twice a week, wind and tide permitting. These were peddled through the streets in small-handled splint baskets, strung on long poles, carried by strong negroes, across their shoulders. Then three weeks were about the limit of the strawberry season, while now it begins with the Florida crop in January and closes with that of Canada at the end of July. Similar conditions prevailed in regard to other small fruits.

Not a few men and women now living remember the time when there were no Hovey or Wilson strawberries, nor any other kinds of improved small fruits, nor grapes offered in our markets. Small fruit-culture of a definitely organized and systematized business is of distinctively American origin; and in the development of small fruits no material progress was made until the improvement of the native species was begun. All these fruits went through an initial stage of depending upon foreign varieties. Following this, an area of improvement set in, during which, by careful breeding of the native species, and infusion into them of the improved European blood, by hybridization, strains better adapted to American conditions were obtained. This change from an almost total reliance upon introduced varieties to a marked supremacy of sorts originated here has taken place almost wholly since the organization of the American Pomological Society. The entire list of strawberries recommended in the Society's first fruit-catalogue consisted of large Early Scarlet, Hovey and Boston Pine; in blackberries of New Rochelle; in grapes of Isabella and Catawba, with Diana for trial; Blackcaps had no recognition among cultivated fruits. A glance at our present catalogue will

(Continued on page 1069.)

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IOWA SOIL INOCULATED WITH ALFALFA BACTERIA.

(Continued from page 1053.)

of the species peculiar and beneficial to certain plants. Failures with alfalfa in sections seemingly well adapted to its growth have lately been suspected of being due to the lack of the bacteria which enable this legume to make use of the nitrogen of the air.

In eastern Iowa various attempts have been made to produce alfalfa. Until this season we have not known of a single success. Last week the writer visited the farm of Mr. Wrigley Smith, near West Branch and on the line between Johnson and Cedar Counties. Mr. Smith is a diligent student of his profession. Last spring he had determined to try inoculation when seeding four acres of upland to alfalfa. He obtained from Professor TenEyck, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, 100 pounds of soil from an old alfalfa field. He disked his field well instead of plowing it. He applied twelve loads of manure to the acre. He sowed the 100 pounds of Kansas soil, 80 pounds of alfalfa seed, and 8 bushels of beardless barley, and harrowed all in well, about the middle of April. On June 20 he mowed the barley; one month later and again about a month ago he mowed the weeds.

At the time of the writer's visit, October 8, the stand was good on all except a flat portion which had suffered from the excessive rains of the season. On digging up some of the alfalfa the characteristic nodules produced by the alfalfa bacteria were found in great numbers. The nodules were small, usually about as large as the heads of pins, but there were many in a cluster.

Such a stand of alfalfa in Kansas would be considered an assurance of four or five crops of hay next season, to be repeated each season for many years. Mr. Smith's anxiety pertains to the ability of the alfalfa to stand the winter. The KANSAS FARMER awaits with interest the outcome of the next six months. If the crop shall pass the winter well, a great many eastern Iowa farmers will become infected with the alfalfa fever and inoculation of the soil will become the custom.

HERD LAW PROVISIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please give me information in regard to the herd law regulating the running at large of stock. Has a person a right to take stock running at large, or on crops planted? Can he demand pay for taking them up, and will he have to give them up before he receives pay for his trouble and for the damage they have done?

Please give the law governing these conditions through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, as there are a number of farmers who are anxious to know the law. Please state the amount per head a person can collect for such trespass. SUBSCRIBER.

There is a general herd law in the statutes of Kansas, which if in operation in your county, meets the requirements of the above case.

The board of county commissioners have the power to direct by order what animals shall not be allowed to run at large. This order, legally drawn up, and published, or posted, four weeks before taking effect, and verified by affidavit specifies (section 3) that any person injured in property by animals mentioned in the order shall have a lien, without regard to fences, upon the animals so running at large for the full amount of damages committed by them upon the property of said person, and may take the same into custody until such damages are paid; provided, that the person so taking the animals into custody shall not have the right to retain them for more than five days without commencing action against the owner for damages.

(Section 4). Any person may take into custody any animals about to commit a trespass upon the premises owned, occupied, or in charge of himself, and retain the same until reasonable charges for keeping are paid; provided it shall be the duty of the

person so taking the animals into custody to notify the owner or person in charge of the animals within forty-eight hours thereof.

(Section 7). Any persons allowing or permitting cattle or animals designated to run at large shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor before any justice of the peace or before the district court, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine for every animal he shall allow to run at large, in a sum not less than \$1, nor more than \$10, for each day said animal shall be shown to have run at large.

Also (section 8), the owners of animals allowed or permitted to run at large in violation of the aforesaid order shall be liable to any person who shall suffer damage from the depredations or trespasses of such animals, without regard to the condition of his or her fence; and the person so damaged shall have a lien on said animals for the amount of damages done, and the cost of the proceeding to recover the same.

The statutes covering the case are quite lengthy. They may be seen at the office of any justice of the peace. They are intended to fully protect against damage by stock in those counties in which the herd law is in effect. The county clerk can inform Subscriber whether the county commissioners of his county have put the herd law into effect in his county.

THE OLD ST. LOUIS FAIR.

For many years the leading old-fashioned fair in this country was held at St. Louis on the dates corresponding to last week. But of recent years it has hardly measured up with any of the State fairs. Although the attendance this year was up to the old standard the fair has materially declined and it is doubtful whether another fair will be held on these grounds, although it may be that the race course will be maintained for future events. All of the old features of the fair were fairly well represented except the general live-stock exhibit which this year was limited compared with the good old by-gone days. The quality, however, of such stock as was exhibited was as good as could be found anywhere but it lacked the enthusiasm of numbers and competition. The beef breeds were represented by one herd for each breed which drifted to St. Louis enroute to the American Royal Show to pick up the

**To Those Not Well
Dr. Shoop's Restorative
On 30 Days' Trial.**

For a full month you can use my Restorative, I to take the entire risk. Not a free gift. Neither is it philanthropy. Not something for nothing—just this. I have found a way to cure, even deep-seated, difficult, or peculiar diseases. Dr. Shoop's Restorative cures by a new method. It goes direct to the CAUSE of disease—the inside nerves. I am the only physician that treats this way—through these nerves. It is MY discovery, my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—that does this so surely, is so certain, that I am able to say to the sick: Use it a month and see for yourself. That should prove MY confidence. You see, I KNOW what it can do. I take less risk, though, than you would believe.

My past records show that I failed in only one case out of each forty. Just think of that, 39 paid, and paid gladly, and the fortieth had no expense. That is a record I am proud of.

How to Secure Trial Treatment

Write me and simply ask for the book you need. A postal will do. Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative to make the test. Send me no money. You deal with your druggist, remember. Use the Restorative a full month—then decide. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50; if it fails I will have the druggist bill the cost to me. Could anything be more fair? To delay, means to forget. Write now, while you have it in mind. This is important.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 1655, Racine, Wis.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

prize money. The show of poultry, and the display of fruits were highly creditable; but the great feature of manufacturers' displays, farm machinery, and vehicles, was very limited compared to the old-time exposition in this department. The attendance of farmers was noticeably deficient although the visitors from the city were exceedingly numerous and the fair was undoubtedly a financial success. The management offered every inducement possible and had competent superintendents and judges for all departments but the great lack of interest on the part of the fine-stock people was the great drawback manifested at the fair this year.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publishers 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 census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches, and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Farming in Northern Michigan.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—A favorite theme of calamity-howlers is the "filling-up" of the country. No more land for the poor man, they say. The day is passed when willing hands can make a home in the United States. They point to the overgrown, overcrowded cities where masses of the population are forced to endure a hand-to-mouth existence. And the cause, they say, is simply that the land is all occupied; that the poor man has no longer a chance to make a home in this country.

If one keeps his eyes fixed on the big cities, he may well believe all this. Yet no more absurd drivels could possibly be uttered. Every man of intelligence who has the will as well as the sense, needed to make a home for himself and his family, can do so in the United States. Stay in the big cities where the meanest labor is competed for with ever-increasing keenness and you will lend a ready ear to the calamity-howlers, but look out to the broad stretches of prairie and woodland inviting the strong hands of industry and you will still feel that this is God's country.

Another mistake, not fatal to the public interest but productive of a good deal of hardship to the individual, is the belief that the opportunity for taking up land and making a home lies far a-field away in far western prairies, or toward the Arctic in Canadian deserts. Ask the next man you meet and see if this is not his belief. Yet right here in the Middle West there exists a chance for independence for fortune even, that you will search for in vain in the far West and the far North.

In northern Michigan the interests of the home-seeker and the farmer have been somewhat obscured by the prominence given to the lumber and mining industries. The riches of the Upper Peninsula in these regards have hidden the fact that the soil in this region affords a better return for patient labor than can be found anywhere in the broad expanse of the United States. That seems a bold statement in face of the seductive literature that invites attention to the attractions of the far North or the far South. Yet the solid fact remains that every hour of steadfast labor in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will yield more certain and richer results than an hour's labor anywhere else on the round world. Take the case of a sturdy laborer in a

NOTE IT DOWN!

THE CREAM U.S. SEPARATORS ARE THE BEST



BUY ONE AND PROVE IT

We have the following transfer points: Chicago, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux City, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, P. Q., Hamilton, Ont.
Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

big city. He has a wife and family to support. Strive as he may, the wolf, if not at the door, may be heard howling in the distance. If he has intelligence, he must know that this state of affairs can not be bettered, that grinding poverty is the pitiful return for the labor of his hands. Yet those hands could fell the trees in Northern Michigan, build a shelter for those dear to him, plow the soil and reap a harvest which would make the thought of poverty an idle dream.

But the means? Here is the stumbling block, the rock of offense in the path of every poor man who gives thought to the future of himself and family. Yet like the Scriptural "lion in the path," it is an imaginary obstacle. The truth ought to be proclaimed far and wide that every capable man with good sense and good will has the means of carving out an independence for himself. Capital is not necessary; savings even, to any great extent are not required. The credit established by strong hands and honest intention is enough.

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan broad acres of the best agricultural land in the world are offered to the earnest home-seeker. A farm of 40 acres may be had on the easiest kind of terms. There are no fancy prices attached. They may be bought outright at \$5 to \$10 an acre, and wherever desired, may be paid for on installments which entail not the slightest hardship on the settler. This is the offer of the Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd., believing that there is ample demand for small farms, that the small farms are the source of the Nation's strength, that reasonable prices are the readiest means of settling the immense acreage in their possession, they have resolved to offer these lands to the public on such terms as anyone with strength of limb and strength of will may accept without the slightest hesitation.

The opportunity presented here is distinctly unique. Here is a combination of advantages that the small investor will seek in vain elsewhere. What are these advantages? First, the means of building a shelter, a home, are ready to hand. An ax and a pair of strong hands are all that is required. The lands of the Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd., are rich in timber. Second, the soil is productive of every crop known in the temperate regions. Third, the climate year in and year out is the best for health and strength in the world. Fourth, the small farmer can find ready employment at good wages while he is clearing and cultivating his farm. Fifth, the chance of fortune is added, for the Upper Peninsula Land Co., with a liberality of policy as praiseworthy as it is rare, have decided to cede all mineral rights to the buyers of their land.

Among these advantages two ought to be distinctly regarded. When a man is clearing a farm, the timber beyond it beyond what he requires for immediate use, is simply a hindrance to the object he has in view. But in Northern Michigan the case is different. The timber on the farm is a means of income, and a very profitable one at that. The farmer finds a ready sale in nearby markets and at good prices for every foot of lumber he has. Here, then, a farm may be paid for simply by hewing down the trees upon it, and wherever a clearing is made timothy and blue-grass grow luxuriantly. It is evident, therefore, that the settler in Northern Michigan has a task before him which is light indeed compared with what faces the settler in most every other part of the country.

And the second point which deserves the attention of the man of small means is that at any time when his own farm does not require his attention, there is abundant opportunity to obtain employment at good wages. Northern Michigan is one of the busiest regions in the United States, has many thriving, bustling cities like Marquette, Ishpeming, Sault Ste Marie, Escanaba, Gladstone, and is studded with mines and lumber camps, so that the demand for labor is never less than the supply. A man with a team can at all times find occupation which will maintain himself and his family.

while he is build he is building up a home and an independence.

Still another point which will not be overlooked by the man who is looking for a profitable investment, as well as by the man who is looking for a home, is the offer of all mineral rights made by the Upper Peninsula Land Co. For the richness in iron and copper of Northern Michigan is known to all the world, and the possibility of discovering a rich mine on a 40-acre farm is no day-dream.

But the biggest inducement of all for the farmer is this: There is a market for all that he can produce right at his hand. Upper Michigan is covered with railroads and prosperous cities, and cereals and dairy products are as certain of sale at good prices as anywhere in the United States. This is an inducement which no one acquainted with conditions farther West can fail to appreciate.

As to the soil: It meets the requirements of a general line of agriculture. The grains include wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and corn. Apples, pears, peaches, and plums are grown successfully and profitably. The sugar beets grown are pronounced by technical agriculturists to be richer by 3 or 4 per cent in saccharine matter than those grown anywhere else in the States. The pastures are rich, as everyone can testify who has seen the sleek herds of cattle in the Upper Peninsula.

Taking it all in all, we do not know of a region in America which offers greater encouragement, larger hope, surer returns for industry to the willing toiler than the lands of Northern Michigan. Everyone who is looking either for a home and independence, or for a safe and profitable investment of his savings, should at once get into communication with the Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd., of Detroit, who will cheerfully furnish full information regarding the lands which they are now rapidly disposing of.

A Reader.
Marquette County, Mich.

Hog-cholera.

Recent experiments and tests in the treatment of this terrible disease made by more than 300 farmers and hog-breeders, who reported at the Illinois State Fair last week, that they have cured their hogs with the Snoddy Hog-Cholera Remedy is conclusive proof that the farmers can protect their hogs against the ravages of this destructive disease. In addition to preventing and curing this disease, the farmers say it is the greatest worm remedy and thrift-producer they have ever used. The treatment is cheap, simple and easy. Any practical farmer can prevent it or can cure the disease after their hogs have got it. Snoddy's Free Book on Hog-Cholera fully explains the treatment and contains other valuable information for a farmer to make hog-raising profitable, will be sent free to any hog-raiser, who will send their names and addresses to the Snoddy Remedy Company, Dept. W., Alton, Ill. This discovery is saving millions of dollars annually for the hog-raisers, and every one should write at once for this free information.

Souvenir and \$100 Separator.

On page 1066 is a new and important announcement by the Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. They are anxious to compile some useful data regarding the output of dairy products in Kansas and Missouri and are calling upon owners of milch cows to make a little report. Everybody so reporting will receive a little interesting souvenir and an opportunity to secure a cream separator free, and we trust that every farmer owning cows and who has cream or butter for sale will respond promptly to their request for a little special information. In addition to the souvenir, they propose to deliver free to some one who answers these questions a \$100 cream separator. Do not fail to answer the few questions they have submitted in this issue of the paper.

Herd of Shorthorn Cattle for Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue may be found an advertisement of G. M. Chiles, of Buckner, Mo., who offers for sale at private treaty for the next thirty days his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle consisting of cows, heifers, and calves, and the finely bred herd bull Lovely's Knight 171595 by Golden Knight of Enterprise 143815 and out of Lovely 28th, full sister to Lovely 30th, sold by Burdy Bros. in 1901 for \$1,400. This bull is in fine condition and a splendid breeder as his calves in Mr. Chiles' herd will show. Any of our readers who are in a position to handle a herd of Shorthorns of this size (41 head in all) will find it to his advantage to investigate this offer at once. The foundation stock was selected with great care from among the best herds in the West and they are all in fine serviceable condition and good colors. See advertisement on page 1076 and write mentioning this paper.

Willowdale Berkshires.

The Willowdale Herd of Berkshire swine, owned by G. G. Council, Williams-ville, Ill., has been the greatest show breeding herd in the country for the past two years at the State and National fairs. No herd has met with such phenomenal success in the show ring with the hottest competition in America, as this herd, and next week at the American Royal at Kansas City he will have a special exhibit of forty young Berkshires. Breeders who desire spring boars or gilts should not fail to visit this exhibit, as most of the display will be offered at private sale by Mr. Council.

The Largest Book Ever Published in St. Louis.

The mammoth catalogue of the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co., St. Louis, is just from the press. This book is devoted entirely to the illustrating, describing and pricing of goods of every character and description suitable for domestic use. There is scarcely anything that one eats, uses or wears but what is shown in this book, and all things are quoted at wholesale prices to consumers and users. This book has between 800 and 1,000 pages—has fully 50,000 illustrations and quotes prices on fully 100,000 articles. It is the largest book of its kind ever published in St. Louis, and represents a new industry, which in time will undoubtedly

Visitors to the American Royal Stock Show

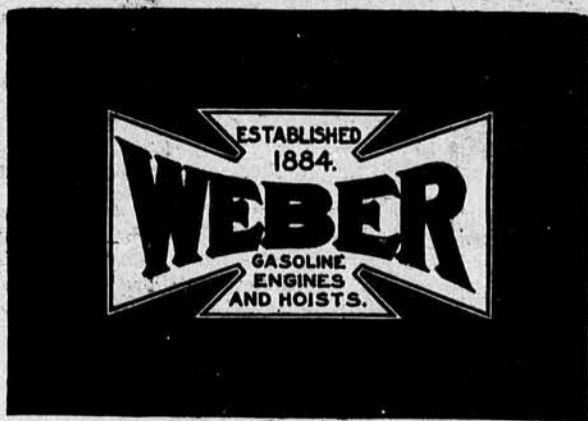
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Or call at our new office and salesroom

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If you can't visit the BIG SHOW, ...Write for...

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WE BUILD Gasoline Engines Of all Sizes For all Purposes.

Every Machine Sold on an Absolute Guarantee.

WEBER GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE COMPANY,

Box 251, KANSAS CITY, MO.

rank among the leading houses of the United States.

The officers of the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co. have numbered among them some of the leading business men of St. Louis—men well known in the financial and commercial world—and they have as their working force men of years' of experience, who have formerly been with the largest mail-order houses in the country. This house will undoubtedly and deservedly obtain the patronage of a large portion of the rural element of the West, South and Southwest, as people living in those sections can buy from them to the best advantage, because they can receive their goods sooner when shipped from St. Louis than any other point, and the freight rates are much less as compared with Chicago.

In the publishing of the large catalogue, which they have just issued, the first edition required almost a train load of paper to print it, and over 100 people were constantly engaged day and night for three months in issuing it. Over 20 presses were kept constantly in operation during that time to issue this mammoth edition.

We understand it costs nearly \$1.00 to print and send out one of these books, but that the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co. in their desire to have every rural resident obtain a copy have made a very liberal concession, and all they require is that anyone who desires a copy will send 15 cents in coin or stamps to partially pay the postage, and as an evidence of good faith, showing that they desire the book as a money-saving proposition and do not send for it out of idle curiosity.

Buggies! Buggies!

The Century Manufacturing Company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt among the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and



they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of Buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing Company, 225 A., East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Kansas Farmer.

Union Pacific Railway.

One-way rates in effect daily until November 30, 1903. To Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Butte and Helena, Montana, \$20. To Spokane, Wash., and Huntington, Oregon, \$22.50. To Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, \$25. To San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, California, \$25. Correspondingly low rates to many points in the same territory. Tourist cars on through trains for passengers to these points. J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, Phone 34. F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.

WE SAVE YOU \$26
\$44.00

HOW CAN WE DO IT? The story is simple. We agreed not to use the name of the wagon as a protection to the manufacturer and the retail dealer. These wagons will be sold under our own name, "INTER-STATE." It gave the name of this wagon you would at once recognize the leading high grade wagon of the country. We could dispose of these wagons to wholesale houses and merchants at a nice profit, but we prefer to sell direct to the consumer, for each purchaser will become our customer and friend for life. We honestly believe that no mail-order house has ever before offered such a bargain in a wagon. We will sell only one wagon to each person. Orders filled until the entire lot is sold. Send money with order.

Money Refunded if Not Exactly as Represented.

If, upon inspection, the wagon is found not to be as represented, we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Prices given below are f. o. b. Kansas City, and include double box, spring seat, double tree, neck yoke and box brake. Gear brake \$1.00 extra. California or Mountain brake \$2.00 extra.

2 3-4 INCH SKEIN \$44.00. 3 INCH SKEIN \$45.00. 3 1-4 INCH SKEIN \$46.00.

We also have a car load of Wagon Boxes complete, with top, which we will sell for \$10.00; Tip Top Boxes, \$2.00. SEND 10 CENTS FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE if you want to buy a buggy, set of harness, hardware, building material or any kind of merchandise. We save you money on every purchase.

INTER-STATE MERCANTILE COMPANY,
804-806 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of a little booklet from the De Laval Separator Company, 74 Cortlandt St., New York City, on "How to apply business principles to the testing and selecting of the separator." This is a very well written, illustrated history of everything pertaining to the use of separators and will be sent free to any one who will ask for it and mention the Kansas Farmer. It is worth asking for.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the advertisement of Detroit White Lead Works, which certainly deserves honorable mention, especially the Roger's carriage paint, a perfected article which takes the place of lead, color and varnish which enables a man to paint his buggy himself for 75 cents and have it ready for use in 24 hours, a matter of much interest to most of our readers, who should not fail to look up the advertisement and write for one of the booklets which gives an account of the successful production of the first ready-mixed carriage paint. Copy of this will be sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

The culinary pages of The Delineator for November breathe the spirit of the Thanksgiving feast, but they are not filled with the trite recipes that it is customary in many publications to resuscitate at this season. The title of the paper in the "Carlotta and I" series, An Old-fashioned Thanksgiving, might suggest the contrary, but the dishes therein explained are of such an age that they are disregarded in this day, to the great loss of modern gourmands, and well merit retelling. Likewise the wording of "A Colonial Dinner for Thanksgiving" is misleading, for it is not the New England dinner enjoyed by our forefathers, with which every one is familiar, but a more elaborate affair, denominated a la Russe and, doubtless, as delectable. A Witch's Supper for Halloween and Some Sweet Sauces are both enticing, and Mushrooms in Delicious Forms contains some worthy suggestions for the housewife. Two illustrated pages of Cakes for Special Occasions are an attractive feature.

Whitman's Improved Porter cattle-feeding machinery is advertised in this issue of the paper by the Whitman Agricultural Company, of St. Louis, who have an advertisement of the Porter ear-corn crusher, a machine greatly in demand by stock-feeders. This machine will crush ear-corn in any condition, wet or dry, frozen or soft, green or hard, at the rate of 800 to 1,000 bushels per day with two-horse power. The ear-corn is fed in the machine with a grain scoop without placing the ears and as the ears of corn pass

the knife-roller the cobs are crushed, broken and split in small pieces, the shuck is shredded and the whole product mixed so that it can be easily eaten by cattle. This excellent mode of preparation of ear-corn, which after passing this machine makes a mixture that makes an ideal stock food. Parties attending the American Royal Stock Show next week will find the Kansas City representative, Mr. G. W. Porter, at 1430 Hickory St., where he will be pleased to have visiting stockmen give him a call.

Another Opportunity for Homeseekers to Home-seeK.

The Frisco System again announces that it will sell tickets from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Texas, at the very low round-trip rate of \$15.00. Opportunities for home in the Southwest and still plentiful, and the best lands are by no means all taken up. Excursion tickets sold at this extremely low rate will be good on any of the Frisco regular trains leaving St. Louis at 2:30 p. m., 8:35 p. m., and 10:00 p. m., October 20, and leaving Kansas City 7:15 p. m., and 11:30 p. m., on the same date. If you are looking to the Southwest for a future home, this excursion of October 20th is an excellent opportunity to investigate the country.

Your own home ticket agent will be able to give you full information as to rates and limits of tickets. Write for our interesting booklet entitled, "New Lands Along the Frisco System," by Bryan Snyder, and for detailed information to R. S. Lemon, Secretary Frisco Immigration Bureau, St. Louis.

Exceptional Clubbing Offer.

The thrice-a-week World long ago established itself in public favor and it is now recognized as the strongest publication of its kind in the United States. The regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the Kansas Farmer together one year for \$1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Good for Family Use—Good for Cuts, etc.

Strongville, Mich., March 26, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Dear Sirs: Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." We have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and find it a good medicine for any family to have; I also find it an excellent cure for horses for cuts, etc. Very truly yours, JOHN COWELL.

A Souvenir and a \$100.00 Cream Separator GIVEN AWAY

By the BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

We want every owner of milch-cows within 500 miles of St. Joseph to write us, and on receipt of your letter we will mail you a HANDSOME SOUVENIR. We will number all letters received, beginning with No. 1, and also put on a card the same number, placing it in a ballot-box, and at noon, December 1st, before disinterested witnesses, the Cashier of the National Bank of St. Joseph will draw a number from this box, and to the holder we will immediately ship by freight prepaid a One Hundred Dollar Cream Separator. In sending the Souvenir on receipt of your letter we will tell you your number.

All that is required to become a participant in this contest is to answer the following questions: Your name and postoffice address; How many cows do you milk? Have you a Cream Separator? If so, what make? Do you sell cream? Besides receiving at once a souvenir of much interest and an opportunity to secure a cream separator free, it will be extremely profitable to you to have your name enrolled in this, the greatest list of dairymen in existence. Hoping to hear promptly from every one,

Yours truly,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

How to Make Cheese on the Farm.

Several inquiries have been received asking how to make cheese on the farm. The following directions are from a symposium on the subject in the Practical Farmer:

Irvin G. Miles, Berwindale, Pa.—We have had some experience in cheese-making on the farm. We take a little piece of the lining or rennet of a calf's stomach; soak it in the evening, and in the morning put milk in a tub and put rennet in it and leave till it forms a thick curd. Then take a knife and cut it in pieces, so that the whey will come to the top. Dip it off, then take a board with a groove in it around the inside of the hoop to allow the water to run off. Put a cheese-cloth in the press and put the curd in it and fold the ends of the cloth in nicely. Put a lid on it that will fit down in the hoop, and put a weight on it. Take it out and turn it a few times, so that the whey will be well pressed out. Wrap it up in cheese-cloth and make a muslin poke and hang in dry, cool place and there will be no trouble to have good, sweet cheese. Age improves it. We always use the lining of a veal calf stomach for rennet.

Mrs. Maria Muller, Cardiff, Ala.—For cheese-making I only use sour milk, then I need no rennet, and it is only a by-product. (I make only light bread; we drink no butter-milk, and I feed no sour milk to pigs.) I warm the milk sufficiently to separate the curd from the whey. This is done without trouble through a vegetable strainer or flour sack. When the curd has drained to a compact, soft mass I turn it into an earthen milk crock, salt it to taste and knead it with a large, strong spoon into a smooth paste. Then I mix it with one-third its bulk of sweet cream or butter, form the whole into little cakes the size of large biscuits, and set them on a cloth-covered board or tray of galvanized wire netting, in a shady draft. I paint them with butter every day to keep mold away; turn them onto a dry cloth until they are outwardly dry, which will be in two or three days. Then I put them into a covered stone jar in the cellar to season. In a month to five or six weeks they will be ready to eat, of a semi-transparent, creamy appearance, one-half their original size and are quite appetizing. Cheese of this kind, flavored with caraway seed, is very popular in some parts of Germany, and on sale in stores and restaurants. At first I used to make the curd into but one cheese of ten to fifteen pounds; kept it in a wooden hoop in the cellar; but it is much more trouble and takes longer to season. Then there is the so-called cottage cheese, made exactly like the little cakes, but not left to season and not formed into cakes, on account of its looser texture.

O. P. Cole, Nezperce, Idaho.—Our

cheese-making outfit was not very elaborate; 50 cents besides our own work covered the cost of it. A 5-gallon coal-oil can with the top cut out, set in a dishpan of water, composed the vat. Our curd cutter was a thin strip of wood 1½ inches wide, sharpened on both edges. Our hoop was a gallon can with both ends cut out. And our press was composed of a piece of plank 12 inches wide, 18 inches long, with two ½-inch bolts 12 inches long, one on each side of the hoop, with a cross-piece on top; the follower was cut out of a piece of inch board, made to fit loosely inside the hoop; and a floating dairy thermometer completed the outfit. We use Hansen's prepared rennet, one tablet being sufficient for 100 pounds of milk. Thirty pounds of milk was strained into the vat and then set on the stove and heated up to 86°, and then the coloring was added (for coloring we use the juice from a pound of grated carrot), and a third of a tablet of rennet was dissolved in half a cup of cold water, the vat removed from the fire and the rennet added and thoroughly stirred through the milk and allowed to coagulate; in 45 minutes the curd was ready to cut, which was simply cross cutting about an inch apart. The vat was returned to the fire and the heat gradually brought up to 98°, stirring gently to allow all the curd to heat thoroughly; half the whey was then drawn off, and the curd removed from the fire and allowed to ripen; in about an hour and a half, or when the curd would squeak when bitten between the teeth, all the whey was drawn off, the curd broken up by hand to the size of shelled corn, one and a half tablespoonfuls of salt added and, when cool, a piece of cheese-cloth 18 inches square was placed over the hoop, and the curd packed in, and moderate pressure applied for three hours. The cheese was then taken from the hoop and a permanent bandage applied and returned to the press, and pressed again for about nine hours; then taken from the press, the cheese rubbed with melted butter, and kept in a temperature of about 70° (we use our pantry), turning occasionally to keep them from mildewing. We make a cheese about 6 inches in diameter and 4½ inches thick, and weighing 5 pounds when taken from the press. No cream is taken from the milk, and we make a much better article than we can buy for 25 cents per pound. In the fall and early winter, when milk will keep, we have made cheese from one cow. It is as much work to make a small cheese as one four times as large. Cheese has taken the place of meat with us entirely, and we have had far less sickness since we have discarded meat for cheese.

Mrs. C. Burk, Richmond, Kans.—I will give my method of making cheese, which when once you have learned, requires no more care or labor than making a batch of good bread. A cheese weighing about 8 pounds when ready for use, will require ten gallons of milk, which put into a clean wash boiler. If you do not have that much from the morning's milking some of the evening's milk can be used. Heat to

85°. Remove from the stove, add one rennet tablet, dissolved in one-quarter cup of warm water, also one-sixth of a cheese color tablet, also dissolved in water. I use Hansen's rennet and cheese color tablets; have never used any other. Add these to the milk after removing from the stove; stir well, cover with a folded woolen blanket. Let stand one hour. Now with a long-bladed, sharp knife, cut in small squares clear to the bottom; let stand until some whey comes on the top. Spread some cheese cloth over the curd. Dip off some of the whey. Then with a flat skimmer stir and chop from the bottom up until all is fine as grains of wheat. Do this slowly and easily, or you will lose the cream. Let stand for a while, but occasionally stir it up and turn it over in order to free it from the whey. Now place a clothes basket slanting in a tub; in the basket spread a clean, wet cheese cloth. Dip the curd into this and let the remaining whey drain off. In the meantime heat a gallon of whey to 90°, pour this slowly over the curd, working gently all the time. Salt to suit the taste; mix thoroughly with the hands. For a hoop you can use a wooden bucket with the bottom out. Set this on a clean board. Spread a square of wet cheese cloth evenly in hoop. Now dip in the curd, fold the cheese cloth smoothly over the top. Put on a round board that will fit the hoop. Place on your weights, not too heavy at first. Press dry as possible. Leave in press until evening. Take out, trim off uneven edges, put in a fresh wet cloth, other side up, and leave until next

morning. Take out of press. Do not bandage, as it is more apt to mold; let dry for a short time, then rub well with melted fresh butter. Turn and rub every day for a week or more. Put a dry cheese-cloth on a clean board, lay on the cheese, fold it over loosely, but taking care not to leave any opening through which a cheese-fly might find its way. A warm, dry, airy room is best for ripening cheese. It must be watched and turned and rubbed if it shows signs of mold. Will be ready for use in four to six weeks, but will be better if kept longer. Can be kept as long as desired by putting in a box, wrapping the cheese in a cloth and rubbing occasionally to keep it free from mold.

"Elements of Dairying," is the title of a neat volume by Prof. John W. Decker, of Ohio University State Dairy School. It is a compendium of instruction gathered from notes and lectures before classes, covering several years. The many new facts learned about milk and its products are set in order and elucidated. The manufacturer and the consumer of dairy products will alike be interested in the subjects treated. There are chapters on the "Contamination of Milk;" "Food Value of Butter and Cheese;" "Milk Tests;" "Market Milk;" "Sterilization and Pasteurization," etc. It is lucid in style, is reinforced with numerous illustrations, and is eminently successful in teaching the important elements of dairying. [John W. Decker, Columbus, Ohio.]

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Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

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Annual Meeting of the State Grange.

The thirty-second annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Arkansas City December 8, 9, and 10.

For many years the Patrons of Husbandry in Cowley County have been desirous of having the State Grange meet with them but their being so far from those portions of the State where most of the members of the order are found has rendered the question of expense a serious one, but the earnest pleading of Brother Gibson at the last State Grange, reinforced by all the Patrons of the county, and finally emphasized by the invitation of the commercial club of Arkansas City, guaranteeing a satisfactory rate on the railroads, has won the assignment of the meeting to that city.

We congratulate Cowley County upon the success of their efforts and trust that the meeting of the State Grange in their midst will add to their enthusiasm and greatly advance their work for the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants of the rural districts, for the welfare of home, country, and mankind.

E. W. WESTGATE.

From a "Far West" Grange.

Stories from the Western coast relating to adventure or of the developing of the country have had a charm for those living in the middle States for years gone by. Many have eagerly read everything they could get in the way of descriptive letters, articles, etc., partly from a love of such reading, and partly from a craving desire to go west for the sake of health, or for some other cause. Because of this, possibly some interest may attach to our Grange work in Oregon.

Ours is called Fairview Grange and meets each second Saturday in Fairview Hall, which is owned by the grange; said grange being the only one in the county, and is attended largely, many going seven or eight miles. Both old and young belong and attend. Much interest is taken and our big dinners and social times are delightful.

I wonder how many granges have a brass band to play music at grange meetings and on other occasions? We have one of ten members and they help to make it lively. They are six boys and four girls and they are anxious to have the addresses of others who can play band instruments, who

are Patrons and who would like to come west and work on dairy farms, and belong to our grange and band. Our band gave an excursion from Tillamook City to the mouth of Tillamook Bay lately and the ride on a barge which was towed by a steam launch for sixteen miles and back was a treat. We had a walk on the ocean beach, ate dinner near a small stream by the mouth of the bay and the great Pacific. Such days of recreation are relished by most every one, but alas, how many never get a day like this.

One of the most wonderful of all sights is the ocean with its ceaseless swelling and dashing, the myriads of waterfowl flying over and riding the waves, the seals and sea-lions (some of the latter weighing over a thousand pounds, and eating forty pounds of salmon a day), the passing of steamers, the cliffs, the caves, and many interesting environments of the ocean which make one exclaim, "Where do we find more sublime and grand sights than those connected with the mighty ocean?" How I wish the thousands of hard worked men and women, boys and girls who have never looked upon it might have a rest by the side of the ocean and the opportunity to watch for hours and days its movements.

Some on first looking at the ocean ask why it rolls and tumbles so. Others say it makes them believe more than ever in God.

Our county of Tillamook lies along by the sea with a chain of mountains on the east side. The main industries are dairying and stock-raising, lumbering, salmon fishing and canning. Some keep bees. Cheese and butter factories take the milk, and the dairymen realize generally over a dollar per hundred pounds for their milk.

Fairview Grange No. 273 has a large membership and is taking in from three to six new members at nearly every meeting.—F. L. Buell, in Grange Bulletin.

Grange Notes.

Keep the Grange ball rolling. Work will do it. Work is good exercise—is fun when you are interested.

Those who ask for special privileges—and they are to be found in every State and in every condition—should be given to understand that this is a country where the highest privilege is the opportunity to serve the common good.

Men are prone to take people at their own estimate. Act as if you were a man of substance and character, and a good beginning has been made. But beware of deceiving people! Try to seem worthy of respect, at the same time conducting yourself in a respectable manner.

The Grange must plan wisely for the future. In these days success is not gained by simply waiting for it: it must be sought diligently and without ceasing. The mission of the Grange is not to be fulfilled without careful planning and the vigorous carrying out of well-considered plans.

When the farmers of the country get together in the Grange in greater numbers—in thousands where they are now numbered by hundreds—and are wise and reasonable in their efforts to secure their rights and their fair share of material prosperity, agriculture will be counted a more honorable occupation.

On many a farm there is too little care exercised to make the home acre pleasant to those who make the home. The mission of the Grange to the country home will not be accomplished until beauty and utility are combined much more effectively than at present. The mother and the children are entitled to comforts, conveniences, and the things that please the eye.

It is always true that there is no place like home—and this whether the home be attractive or unattractive. The farm home as much as any home should be made beautiful in surroundings and in interior adornment. Above all, it should be adorned with the graces of character that are the product of kind hearts and cultivated intelligence. The farm homes need to be made more attractive.

Every grange in the country ought to be feeling and responding to the bracing effect of the change of sea-

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son. With the cool weather of the early fall there comes very naturally a toning up of the bodies and minds of men and women. We are all able to do better and more sustained work after the exhausting heat of the summer has passed and the bracing coolness of frosty mornings reminds us of the coming winter.

One successful cooperative venture on the part of even the smallest grange is conclusive proof that co-operation is possible. A thousand failures, while they also prove that failure is possible and common, can never destroy the effect of the one success. The single winning venture establishes for all time the fact that such an enterprise, well planned and properly managed in the fraternal spirit and along well-established lines which competent business men have marked out, can be made to win, and to win worthily.—The Grange Bulletin.

Hedge-row Philosophy.

Self-satisfied assurance is a pure substitute for genuine ability.

Progress in agriculture, as in everything else, means increasing mastery of surroundings.

The man who feels that he is "only a farmer" is not likely to contribute much to agricultural progress.

It is coming to be understood that old dogs can learn new tricks; they have to learn or be outwitted by the pups.

The frosts and the rains are essential in nature's processes. The farmer must make them his helpers—must not allow himself to feel that they are his enemies.

October, November, and December, the three months composing this quarter, are decidedly favorable for active, progressive, earnest Grange work, just the time to invite those friends to become Patrons who attended the Grange field meetings last summer and doubtless have come to feel that they should be members, but have an honest modesty in asking you to present their application. It is not known what can be accomplished till an effort is made and if you have never made that effort to get your neighbors and friends to join the Grange, right now is the opportunity.

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The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Seasonable Hints.

All surplus stock that is not actually needed for next year's breeding should be fattened at once and sent to market. It is a loss of time and money to keep over winter useless cockerels and hens over three years old. Confine them in coops and feed scalded corn meal three or four times a day, giving them all that they will eat up clean at each meal. Before they go to roost at night give them all the whole corn they will eat. By crowding the feeding they ought to fatten sufficiently to market in ten days.

It is only in exceptional cases that it is advisable to keep hens after they are two years old, as after that time they are past their prime as egg-producers and will not pay as well as pullets. The early hatched pullets and the yearling hens that moult early make the best winter layers, and eggs in winter pay a good profit on the food consumed. Feed the chickens extra well just now so as to get them to laying before the cold weather sets in; for if cold weather strikes them before they commence to lay, the chances are that they will not begin before warm weather in the spring; whereas if they once begin to lay they will continue the practice all through the winter.

Charcoal is a good corrector of chicken ailments and it is well to feed it quite often during the winter. Put some ears of corn in the stove and roast them good and brown and if some of them are black it is all the better. Feed it to the chickens on cold, raw mornings and you will find that it increases the contents of the egg basket.

Fresh skimmed milk is one of the most valuable foods for laying hens. Its liberal use not only answers as a drink but also supplies to a considerable degree the needs of the hen for animal food. Pullets fed with a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran, mixed with sweet skimmed milk, have continued to lay a liberal supply of eggs throughout the winter. Milk is also found to be one of the best foods for little chicks. Coarse ground meal and bran scalded with milk seem to be a most perfect food for them, though it must not be sloppy but in a crumbly state. When poultry and eggs are worth more than twice as much per pound as pork, it will certainly pay to divide a portion of the milk on dairy farms and give the chicken pen a part of that which usually goes to the hog trough. Small potatoes, turnips or beets when boiled and mixed with corn meal and bran is another excellent egg-producer in winter, especially if fed warm.

In answer to several inquiries concerning caponizing would say: The best time to caponize is when the cockerels are about three months old. It is not feasible to do it after a cockerel becomes mature, as the proportion of deaths, culls and slips is much greater than with the younger birds. It is not a difficult operation after you know how. Full directions come with the sets of caponizing tools that are sold. The price for a good set is \$2.50. Capons grow rapidly and mature early, as they are quiet and peaceable. Their flesh remains soft and juicy like that of a new chicken, being nearly twice the price of natural birds. They are most in demand from February to June in the East and are not commonly marketed until from ten to fourteen months of age. They grow to enormous weights, some as high as eighteen and twenty pounds. Their only ambition is to eat and rest, two things which are favorable to the production of fat and growth.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A growing fowl of any kind, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good wholesome food, supplied often and liberally, to enable it to grow rapidly and develop properly. At the same time no more should be given

at any one time than is readily eaten up clean.

The difference between the Pekin and Aylesbury ducks is that the Pekin is generally larger and is sometimes creamy white with deep yellow bill with legs of reddish orange, while the Aylesbury is always pure white with a bill of delicate flesh color, while the legs are a few shades lighter than the Pekin.

A flock of ten or a dozen ducks should be kept on every farm as they may be fed mainly upon the ordinary waste that usually falls to the trough of the pig. Each season select out the best of the young stock and keep for future breeding. The drake should be changed every few years.

As hens require carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells it must be supplied to them in unstinted quantities and in the most convenient form for them to pick and swallow. These requirements will be found in old plastering, broken oyster shells, or best of all, in fresh bones with the gristle and meat attached.

If any of the hens appear droopy, it may be traced to one of several causes, lice on the heads or necks, colds from draughts of air, or to indigestion. A safe rule is to separate the sick hen from the others, put her in a warm dry place, and await development before treating, as warmth is often more beneficial than medicine.

Dry-picked poultry always brings more per pound than that which has been scalded, both on account of its superior flavor and its attractive appearance. Scalding partially cooks the delicate skin, rendering it dry and wrinkled when cold, and discolored with reddish splotches. The shrinkage is also greater than if no hot water has touched it, though the bird when warm may appear, if anything, more round and plump.

When you begin to feed the fowls for market separate them from the ones that are intended for future service, for these should not have much fattening feed.

In a majority of cases it will be best to purchase the fowls needed for breeding in the fall; they will be in a better condition for duty in the breeding season. They are cheaper now and a better selection can be had and they will get accustomed to your method of management.

"A Good Thing."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Recently I have had sickness among my hens commonly known as hen cholera. I call it indigestion. Some of the older ones died. I happened to learn of Berk's Remedy and procured a package of J. H. Schlegel & Co., Topeka, who manufacture it and I can truly say it worked wonders. Those of the flock that ate of this began to improve at once and now after the use of the third one-pound package my chicks have entirely recovered. It is the best regulator for indigestion in fowls I ever had. Others may desire to know of its worth. C. P. BAKER. Shawnee County.

The Hen Mite.

There are poultry keepers who have never seen a red mite, hen mite, or wandering hen mite, as they are variously called, not because their poultry-houses are not infested by them, but because they do not know where, or what to look for. The hen mite is so small that it is apt to escape notice, but the mischief it does is great, and too much can not be said or written about this pest, until it is known, and methods adopted to rid the poultry of the suffering caused by its presence.

These are seasons that for some, at present, unknown reason, seem to be especially adapted to its development. Judging by the complaints that have come, and are still coming, this season has been favorable to them and they have appeared by the million, and

almost in a night, so rapid seems their increase.

If they once gain a foothold it seems almost impossible to exterminate them and many do much ineffectual work in this line, because they do not know the nature of the insect with which they have to deal. It is very tenacious of life. There is an item going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the hen mite can not endure moisture. This is a mistake. It can. It will live for hours in water, even in moderately strong brine made of salt and water, not only in the water, but under it, and those who are sprinkling poultry-houses with cold water in the hope of keeping this pest down, may as well save their time. Crude carbolic acid added to the water is said to be effective. I do not know, as I have not tried it, nor seen it tried.

The mite will live—not dormant—out of doors, exposed to sunshine and changes of temperature and rain, without food, for weeks at a time; therefore do not throw infested perches or nests into the yard for a day or two, thinking it will rid them of the mites. It has no other effect than that the fresh air gives them a better appetite.

Fumigation, to be effective, must be severe. Twelve pounds of sulfur burned in a house 100 feet long by 16 feet wide and left closed several hours, had no appreciable effect on their numbers, except on the perches immediately over the kettles. The fumes in this case were so dense that one could not see across the room. If fumigation could be sufficiently strong to be effective, it would be an ideal way to rid the house of the pest, being much the quickest and easiest, as well as the surest to reach every crevice.

Probably the cheapest, and one of the best remedies is to spray with a kerosene emulsion. Kerosene is death to them, and it is said that keeping open cans of it about the premises will keep them away, but this is doubtful. Put two cups of kerosene and two bars of common soap (or the old-fashioned soft soap is better, if it can be got), into a wash-bottle with a pail of water and let it boil. Then fill the boiler with water and when it is scalding hot apply it to walls, floors, ceiling, perches and nests, with a garden sprayer, or watering-pot, forcing it into every crack and crevice. This will kill wherever it touches them. The work must be thoroughly done, and repeated several times during the season, but it pays. The mites are so small as to be almost invisible to the unassisted eye, but they come in such incredible numbers and multiply so fast that they become a serious menace to the poultry interests, and materially lessen the profits; hens and chickens die as a result of their ravages, and the cause is not even suspected, because having gorged themselves with blood they usually leave the fowl and hide in cracks and crevices about the nests or perches or walls, or in the dry litter upon the floors. Dried droppings upon floors and perches make fine harbors for them.

To discover their presence in the litter or dust on the floor or in the nests, place a warm egg in the litter, and the mites—if there are any—probably attracted by the warmth, will gather upon it. The floors should be cleared of all litter and well swept, before the hot suds is applied, and afterwards, while still wet, well dusted with air-slacked lime.

Large numbers may be gathered in by wetting the litter in the nests, then placing pieces of dry white cotton or flannel in the nests. The mites gather on these, when the pieces may be gathered up and either dipped in kerosene or burned.—N. W. Agriculturist.

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Buckeye Cholera Cure.....	35c

OWEN & COMPANY
520 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.



DUFF'S POULTRY

During the summer months we will sell all our fine breeders, consisting of over 400 one-year-old birds, from our breeding-pens of this season. Birds costing us from \$5 to \$25 will all go at from \$1.50 to \$5 each. We will also sell spring chicks all summer. Our stock can not be excelled by any in standard requirements and hardiness. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding pens. Circulars Free. Write your wants. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 259 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

ROYAL BUFF STRAIN OF BUFF COCHINS.

Several Buff Cochins cockerels for sale at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Large, healthy, and vigorous. Among the winners at State Fair for best display. I won everything on Buff Cochins. Write at once, as best ones go first. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15.

C. F. YOUNG, Topeka, Kansas.

Mexico, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina. Normal return limits. Tickets on sale October 6 and 20, November 3 and 17. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Read our Blocks of Two offer.

Pomological Progress in America.

(Continued from page 1063.)

readily demonstrate the pomological progress in this direction.

An entirely new factor in striving to improve our fruits is plant-breeding. It has been ascertained that the best results are usually obtained quickest by working with variable forms, and that it is necessary to establish in the mind an ideal to work toward, and that crossing is only a means to an end, and should be supplemented by vigorous and persistent selection. The majority of the native varieties of fruits introduced in the earlier part of the last century were merely chance seedlings which grew uncared for until their good qualities were discovered when they were brought into cultivation.

Of far greater importance, however, has been the introduction of varieties which have been produced by careful methods of selection, carried through from one to many generations. Hybridization has already had a very marked effect in the development of new and valuable grapes, pears, etc., etc., and more recently the results already obtained in hybridizing the sweet orange with the trifoliate species have been so encouraging that it may be confidently expected that in the near future fruits obtained from these hybrids will be acceptable in quality and sufficiently hardy to bring the latitude of orange culture much farther northward.

The radical change in conditions during the last decades of the 19th century along agricultural and commercial lines have been followed by the general distribution of many insect pests of a serious character. In commercial transactions the dangers have been so great along certain lines that many State laws have been enacted to prohibit the distribution of such insects as the San Jose scale and others of a dangerous nature. Ability to successfully combat noxious insects is a problem of the most vital importance to farmers, fruit-growers, nurserymen, gardeners, florists, millers, grain-dealers, transportation companies, merchants, grocers, housekeepers and others. This is especially true of the fruit, nursery and grain industries. The use of hydrocyanic acid gas and carbon bisulfide, two very powerful insecticides, have largely solved these problems.

In no one of the applications of science-teaching to fruit-growing has the American so clearly the advantage of the European as in the knowledge of insect and fungous pests and of the means of dispatching them. The superiority of the American fruit as a general market product is due in a considerable degree to fumigating and spraying.

During all these years of progress the American Pomological Society has vigorously and effectively aided in the marvelous development of American pomology, under the leadership of Wilder, Berckmans and Watrous. While only four of the original founders are living today, George Ellwanger, S. B. Parsons, Peter B. Mead and Henry Wood, a younger generation has taken up the great work so successfully carried on by those who have gone before them.

And now, with the 20th century, what a glorious vista presents itself to the pomologist of the present day. Thousands of new fields, untrodden and unknown, are spread out before him in our new Asiatic and tropical possessions. Who can doubt that many of the tropical fruits found in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are not just as amenable to improvement as our own wild fruits have been. To the intelligent and progressive pomologist the possibilities for improvement in this direction offer a vast and enticing field for experiment and investigation.

One Fare Plus \$2 Round Trip Rate via Chicago Great Western Railway.

To points in Canadian Northwest, Old Mexico, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Idaho, Texas, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina. Ample return limits. Tickets on sale October 6 and 29; November 3 and 17. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Apiary.

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

Feeding the Bees Corn-chop.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I note you advise L. J. Lamb to feed his bees granulated sugar. Our neighbor kept a pan of corn-meal mixed with sugar in the super above the hive and the bees did well. It is less expensive than sugar. Another neighbor who fed his horses corn-chop complains that at noon they can hardly eat on account of the bees. A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Elmdale, Kans.

The above together with many other things of like expression we frequently hear concerning bees even at the present time when one would suppose that almost every one would be more thoroughly posted on as old a thing as bees.

Just think of it! "Our neighbor kept a pan of corn-meal mixed with sugar in the super above the hive and the bees did well and corn-meal is less expensive than sugar;" and again, "The bees wanted to rob the horses of their dinner of corn-chop." The above may be classed with like expressions we often hear such as, "My bees did well because when I bought my first 'skep' I paid for them with silver money; and when I have a swarm in a new hive, I wash the hive well first with hickory leaves and soft water, and they never leave the hive." Also, "My swarms of bees never go away and leave me because when they swarm I make such a racket with old tin pans and the shot gun that they always settle on a bush near the apiary." Yes, and this, "When there is a death in the family, my bees stop working." Yes, and "The old 'king bee' is a wise guy and always governs the colony and has things all his own way." "The bees during 'dog days' are very poisonous so that one should never go near the hives;" and, "The bees all die in the fall and come to life again in the spring." "Only a few persons are endowed with supernatural power and can handle bees without stings, but if any one will just hold his breath when handling bees, the bees can not penetrate the flesh with their stings," etc., etc.

But after all, "Subscriber's Wife" has some grounds for her theory. Bees when breeding in early spring, when pollen can not be found on the buds and flowers, will gather a substitute for pollen from finely ground grain of any kind, and may be readily started to work upon it by putting some sirup on the meal, and when thus started may visit the horse troughs on the search for the same, but pollen alone would not keep a colony from starving to death twenty-four hours. The bees did well of course, but they would have done as well perhaps if the corn-meal had all been fed to the horses. The sirup, of course, did some good so far as it went.

Ants and Moth Worms.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is the best thing to do with bees when the ants get into them? I have moved mine, as a neighbor suggests, to another place, but still the ants trouble them. Also, how can I get rid of and keep worms out of the hives?

Windom, Kans. Mrs. R. G.

The ants will do your bees but little harm, except the colony is very weak, when they will get on the combs and eat honey. The best thing is to saturate the ground about the hive with kerosene oil, or if you find their nest give it a good dose of crude carbolic acid. A little of this acid mixed with the kerosene will help to drive them away.

To keep the moth worms from your hives, get Italian bees. Since the introduction of Italian bees we never have any moth worms about the hives that are occupied with bees. Empty combs that do not have bees to protect them will become infested with moths and a good fumigation with burning sulfur will clean them.

Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it.—P. D. Armour.

Griswold Square Mesh Field Fence. The best of all Lawn and Field Fences. Is hog proof. Manufactured in 12, 24, 33, 39, 50 and 56 inch heights; in 20 and 40 rod rolls. The narrow widths can be supplemented to any height desired by Barbed or Plain wire, or two strand twisted Cable wire. Manufacturers of Diamond Mesh Fence, Plain, Galvanized, Barbed or Telephone Wire. Wire Nails and Hay Bale Ties. Write for illustrated catalogues and price lists. Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., Sterling, Ill.

TAKE YOUR OWN WEIGHTS FOR \$29.75. Don't take the other fellow's weight on your grain and live stock. With one of our absolutely perfect Rollant 5-Ton Scales for \$29.75 you know just what you take to town every trip. No guessing. It saves money and gives satisfaction. Sold under 5-year warranty on 30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL. Ball Bearings, Interchangeable Parts, Full Compound Beam, No Loose Weights, Best Construction. No risk to you. No better scale made. You can erect it yourself, no expert needed. Remember a 5-Ton FULL Compound Beam Scale for only \$29.75. Send for Catalog. O. L. CHASE MERCANTILE CO., 1435 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Who Cares About Alcohol's "Food Value?"

The Chicago Chronicle speaks to the point in these words: "Learned gentlemen are once more thrashing over the question if alcohol has or not a food value. Whether alcohol is a food or not it causes more misery, more wretchedness, hunger and crime than all other causes put together, and it is not an essential either of the dietary list or of the materia medica. It could be wiped out of existence altogether and humanity, so far from being the loser, would profit more by its abolition than by any other one action which is equally feasible."

Yes, it is a waste of time to discuss such a question. What does a mother care whether alcohol has a "food value" or not when she sees her son go into a saloon? What does a wife care about its "food value" when her husband comes home drunk? What ought society to care about its "food value" when it is known that about 20 per cent of the insanity and 70 or 80 per cent of the crime and pauperism of the country are due to this same alcohol, with or without its "food value?"—Kansas Issue.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer.

Has the indorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

HONEY

For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net—amber, \$7.50; whitest \$9.00. Also small cans, all sizes. Comb honey in one-pound sections, 11 to 13c. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. (Reference, Kansas Farmer Co.) Address

Arkansas Valley Apiaries,

Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It is FREE. F. O. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

THE "ELI" King of Balers. A train of followers, but no equals. Proves its superiority wherever it goes. Makes tight, shapely bales, not loose bundles, works fast, avoids accidents and endures. Little draft, tremendous power, a machine of special features. Write for free Ell catalogue. Collins Plev Co., 1120 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Go Below for pure water. Use the National Well Drilling Machine, equipped with automatic well pumping device. For drilling for water, oil, gas or mineral. All sizes for all depths. Address National Drill & Mfg. Co. DEPT. K Pullman Bldg. Chicago Illinois

BOWSER LIGHTEST RUNNING. Handy to Operate. 7 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use. Also make Sweep Grinders; Coared and Plain. G. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind. FEED MILLS

"OLD FRIENDS, OLD TIMES." "MY HEART UNTRAVELL'D FONDLY TURNS TO THEE." HOME VISITORS' EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS ON MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. GREATLY REDUCED RATES EAST, INDIANA, WESTERN OHIO AND LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1st, 8th, 15th and October 6th. Return limit, 30 days. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE To visit the old home and see your friends of other days. FOR PARTICULARS, INQUIRE OF COMPANY'S AGENT, OR E. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

REVIEW OF THE CROP SEASON OF 1903.

Review of the crop season of 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The average temperature of the State for the season—March 1 to September 30—of 1903 was 1.6° below the normal, while the precipitation averaged 6.44 inches above the normal.

RESULTS.

JANUARY.

The mild weather has been favorable to out-door work, and corn husking has progressed rapidly.

FEBRUARY.

Wheat was well covered with snow during the cold period, and was further benefited by the wet snow the last of the month.

MARCH.

Eastern Division.—Wheat was in good condition, and tame grasses had started well.

Middle Division.—Wheat passed through the winter well, and was in good condition, green and growing, with an even stand.

and growing rapidly. Apples promised a fair crop in south but not so well north. Wheat harvest began in the southern counties the second week, with wheat ripening in the central and blooming in the northern.

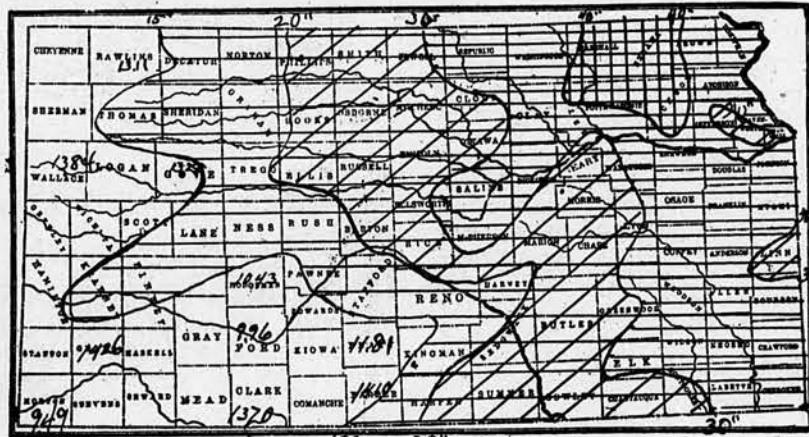
JULY.

Wheat harvest ended in the south the first week and was progressing in the northern counties. Threshing began in the south with fair yields.

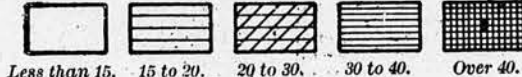
Second week: Wheat and oats harvest ended in south, nearly finished in north. Threshing progressing. Corn needing rain in southwestern counties.

Third week: Wheat and oat harvest finished except in the far northwest. Early

Rainfall for Crop Season of 1903.



SCALE IN INCHES.



acreage of oats was sown in Barber, and some were sown in Clay, Marion, Saline, and Sumner. Range grass had improved in Barber, and had begun to grow in Barton.

APRIL.

Wheat has continued in good condition and is growing well. It began jointing in several counties by the third week.

MAY.

The wet weather severely retarded farm work and at the close of the month not much over half of the corn ground had been planted.

JUNE.

The first week was cool with an abundance of rain in the eastern division, fair rains in the middle, and little or no rain in the western.

corn tasseling and silking. Plowing for wheat extended through southern counties. Prairie haying extended into the central counties.

Fourth week: Corn greatly benefited by rains. Early corn eared well; late corn grew rapidly. Ground in good condition.

AUGUST.

The rainfall was quite excessive during the first half of the month, except in the southwestern counties, which, with the warm weather was beneficial to all growing crops.

SEPTEMBER.

The first week was dry and warm, and much work was done. Haying and plowing progressed rapidly although in some counties the ground became too hard for the latter.

Fine rains fell over the eastern half of the State the second week with light scattered showers in the western. Corn cutting became general in the central and southern counties.

Advertisement for The Appleton Corn Husker. Features an illustration of the machine and text: 'WE GUARANTEE that under the same conditions as to power and speed applied, condition of corn, etc., The Appleton Corn Husker will do more and better work than any other machine of like character and corresponding size on the market.'

Advertisement for Kline-Drummond Merc. Co. with the headline 'DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY THE THINGS YOU EAT, USE AND WEAR AT WHOLESALE PRICES?'. It promotes a general catalogue and buyer's guide for fall and winter, available for \$1.00.

Advertisement for Whitman's Ear Corn Crusher. Includes an illustration of the machine and text: 'WHITMAN'S New Improved Porter EAR CORN CRUSHER. It will crush Ear Corn with husks, wet or dry, frozen or soft, green or hard, at the astonishing rate of 800 to 1000 Bushels per day.'

Advertisement for a 2 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Text: 'Our 2 H.P. "Man of All Work" GASOLINE ENGINE \$60 Works all day for 25 cents. Comes complete with gasoline and water tanks, piping, batteries, spark coil and all fittings and connections.'

Advertisement for a Peerless Farm and Stock Scale. Text: '\$29-PEERLESS FARM and STOCK SCALE-\$29 The "Peerless" is a 5-ton Compound Beam Wagon and Stock Scale, material and workmanship guaranteed for 5 years.'

Advertisement for Gearhart's Improved Knitter. Text: 'FROM \$60 TO \$125 A MONTH MADE WITH Gearhart's Improved KNITTER by either knitting for the trade or selling machines. Knits everything from homespun or factory yarns equal to hand knitting.'

Advertisement for a Royal Incubator. Text: '30 DAYS FREE Why buy a "plug in poke" when you can get the ROYAL INCUBATOR on 30 Days Free Trial. Absolutely self-regulating. Try it and keep it (only) if you like it.'

Advertisement for Chicago Medical Institute. Text: '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.'

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas. Registered Stock DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains. N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

MINEOLA DUROC-JERSEYS PRINCE 17799 at head. B. F. Rock Chickens. Stock always for sale. L. A. Keeler, Route 4, Ottawa, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large boned and long bodied kind. Choice spring pigs for sale—both sexes. Prices reasonable. E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 1, CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE. ADDRESS G. W. BAILEY, SEATTIE, KANSAS.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas. Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue. DUROC - JERSEYS

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Combination Sale Oct. 9, at Sabetha. Oct. 25, sale of males at the farm. Feb. 5, 1934, bred sow sale at the farm. J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

C. H. SEARLE || DUROC-JERSEY HOGS Edgar, Neb. B. P. Rock Fowls.

Duroc-Jerseys Of Superior Breeding and Individuality. RED DUKE 18668 at head of the herd. BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, SEDALIA, MISSOURI

DUCK CREEK HERD OF Duroc - Jersey Swine. 200 head to choose from. Write us your wants. Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson Co., Kas.

ROCKDALE HERD OF Duroc - Jersey Swine Has for sale 100 head of spring pigs of fashionable breeding, and good individuals. Correspondence and inspection invited. Free rural delivery and telephone from Frankfort. J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kas.

MAPLEWOOD HERD OF DUROC - JERSEYS. Our herd is headed by our fine herd boar, Missouri Champion 16849. Our spring pigs are doing excellent and we will be able to fill orders promptly with the very best, as we make it a specialty to select to please our customers. If you want some heavy-boned pigs with extra good length, send in your order. J. R. IMHAUSER, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

PRIZE-WINNING HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE Champions at State Fair at Topeka in 1933. Herd headed by Josephus, best son of Big Joe 7363. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale. F. L. McCLELLAND, Berryton, Kansas.

Rose Hill Herd DUROC - JERSEY HOGS. I have some choice February and March pigs for sale out of large, old sows of the most prolific strain and best breeding, sired by four good, well-developed boars. I can supply old customers with new blood, or pigs not related. I have the kind that will please you. S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

DUROC - JERSEY HOGS. 200 to Select From 200 FOR READY SALE—30 Boars and 70 Gilts of March and April farrow. Inspection or correspondence solicited. Phone 804. George Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas.

COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Higgin's Model 3251 at head of herd, assisted by Improver 12865 and Red Chief 1 Am 7893. A choice lot of young boars ready for service for sale; also a few gilts. 300 Head in Herd. Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Nebr

STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle, and Angora Goats. Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7888 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8903. All stock reserved for October sale. PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas

Cherry Valley Breeding Farm. DUROC-JERSEY SWINE The prize-winning Gem's Victor 16017 and Gold Coin 19005 at head of herd. Choice bred gilts and spring pigs of both sexes for sale. 230 head in herd. BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS. Eggs in Season. Phone 735. Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kas

THE ROYAL HERD DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Herd headed by Saylor 10683, a very large, smooth show hog and breeder of show stuff. Have some spring boars and gilts of March farrow, and 60 head of fall pigs. We want to please all buyers, so write your wants, or call on C. FOLGATE, Stamberry, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Duroc-Jerseys for sale. Choice 1903 pigs, both sexes. Prices \$20 and \$25. 125 head in herd to select from. Newton Bros., Whiting, Kas., and Goffs, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs. Holstein x Friesian (Caled) either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell SEN. I KNOW, he by PERFECT I KNOW. Address—F. P. MAQUIRE, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Elmdale Herd of High-Class POLAND - CHINAS Shawnee Chief 28502 head of herd. Three choice fall boars for sale; also spring pigs of both sexes. W. L. REID, PROP'R, R. R. 1, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

Shady Lane Stock Farm HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas. A few choicely bred Poland-China Boars for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM POLAND-CHINAS I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to H. W. CHENEY, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WAMEGO HERD ...OF... 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, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

PRAIRIE DALE Poland - Chinas CHOICEST BREEDING AND BEST INDIVIDUALS. Kansas Chief 28250 and the American Royal prize-winner, Hard to Beat 29612 at head of herd; 130 of the best pigs ever raised on this farm to choose from. C. M. GARVER & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

Providence Farm Poland-Chinas Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Pring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young Stock For Sale. J. L. STRATTON, One mile southwest of Ottawa, Kansas.

Closing Out Rome Park Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Strictly choice show animals of Gilt Edged breeding. Established 20 years. For Sale—100 sows and gilts bred and not bred, 20 short yearlings and aged boars. Summer and fall pigs of all ages. Reduced prices before sale. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas.

FREEDOM HERD PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS Choice spring and fall pigs, both sexes, by Belleville Chief 29123; Kansas Chief 28250; Lamplighter 28990; Park's Spot 28228; Best on Earth's Chief 27037 and Royal Tecumseh 2d 28314. Royal Tecumseh 2d for sale. A snap. F. C. SWIERCINSKY, Phone 803. R. F. D. 1, BELLEVILLE, KANS.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND - CHINAS Eighty spring pigs that are hard to duplicate for size and finish, sired by Black Perfection 27312, Corwin's Improver 25748, and Imperial Chief 3d 28978. Write me a description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Klekapoo on main line of Mo. Pacific. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas.

PECAN HERD OF Poland-Chinas Will you want a few Bred Sows or Gilts for fall farrow, bred to Model Tecumseh or American Royal? Also fall Boars, sired by Model Tecumseh 64133. J. N. WOODS & SON, R. F. D. No. 3. Ottawa, Kansas.

Chestnut Grove Herds POLAND-CHINA SWINE The prize-winning Missouri's Black Perfection 26517 at head. The best of Missouri's Black Chief, Sunshine, and Chief Tecumseh blood. Young prize-winning stock, both sexes, for sale. I have 50 fine boars to sell cheap for the next 30 days at private treaty, in order to make room for fall pigs. They are out of prize-winning dams and sired by M. B. T. Mascot and W. B.'s Chief. Write at once. J. R. YOUNG, RICHARDS, MO.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas. Have 8 extra good fall Poland-China gilts sired by Kansas Black Chief and Black U. S. Prize, safe in pig to U. S. Perfection by Perfect Perfection and Chief Ideal 2d. Price \$35 each if taken soon. They are cheap. 25 spring boar pigs for sale.

PAWNEE COUNTY POLAND-CHINA HERD

Nice stuff; different ages, sizes, and sex at reasonable prices. Wilkes, Tecumseh, and Missouri's Black Chief sires. TYRA MONTGOMERY, LARNED, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Large English Berkshires

Pigs of both sex sired by first prize boar at Topeka fair; also a prize winning boar, and 2-year-old herd boar, Highclere Improver 58627. Manwaring Bros., R. R. 1, Lawrence, Kas. Telephone 682-2-White.

EAST LYNN Champion Berkshires

Our herd won the Kansas State Prize at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in 1902. ONLY THE BEST. Imported and American-bred stock for sale. A few choice sows bred, at prices that will move them. Inspection invited six days in the week. WILL H. RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kas

KNOLLWOOD FARM HERD

BLUE BLOODED IG BONED... ROAD BACKED BERKSHIRES... A Fancy Lot of Spring Pigs. E. W. MELVILLE, EUDORA, KANS

East Reno Berkshire Herd

Best Imported and American Blood A lot of young stock of both sexes for sale cheap for the next 60 days. Circular free. G. D. WILLEMS, R. F. D. 3, INMAN, KANSAS

The Large Berkshires

Springbrook Farm Will be of interest to all breeders of fancy swine. Some few herd-headers for sale, as well as a few choice gilts. Farm five miles from town.ADDRESS..... DAVID G. PAGE, North Topeka, Kansas. Care Mid-Continent Mills.

HILLSDALE HERD CHAMPION BERKSHIRES

Imported Durham Sambo and Lady B's Duke 7804 AT HEAD OF HERD. Choice spring pigs of both sexes, out of prize-winners for sale; also a few yearling sows. Thomas Teal & Son, Stockport, Iowa

...THE... WILLOWDALE Berkshires

ROYAL BARON 58846, the Greatest Show Boar in the World, at head of herd. Home of the Winners. I will make a special offer for thirty days on all the spring crop, as I will start on my fair circuit at that date and want to sell a lot of pigs before I start. I have pigs good enough to win any place, and a fine lot of herd-headers sired by my prize boars last year, and out of the sweepstakes sows of the show-ring of 1902. G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Large English Berkshires

A choice lot of extra good young-boars and gilts of the most popular families. ROME PARK CHIEF 64776 head of herd. Headlight, Crown Imperial, and other equally good blood lines represented. Large herd to select from. W. H. S. PHILLIPS, CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.



D. L. Button, N. Topeka, Kas. BREEDER OF Improved Chester Whites Stock For Sale. Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

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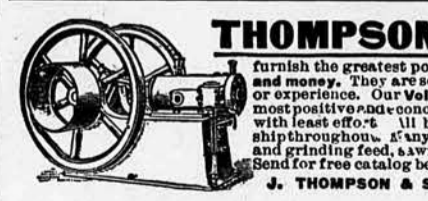
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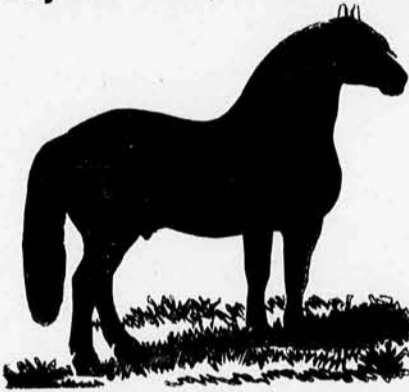
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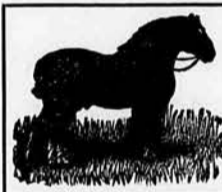
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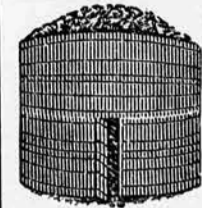
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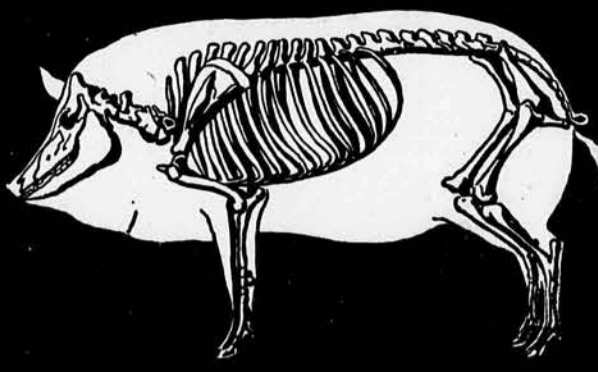
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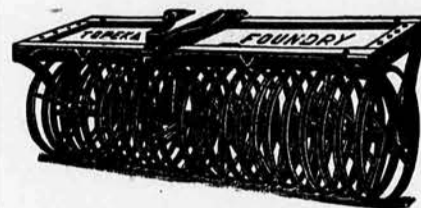
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RICHLAND, KANSAS. PETER BLOCHER, PROPRIETOR.

Red Polled Cattle, Registered Angora Goats

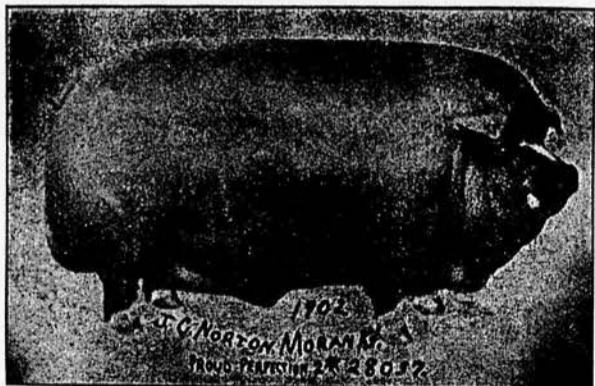
Second Annual Sale

OCTOBER 27, 1903.

THE DUROC HOG. Some of my best brood sows are sired by such boars as Sam Murphy 10683, Big Joe 7863, Ohio Chief 14387, Van's Perfection 11571, Woodburn's Best 8509, and others. Queen's Boy 19163 is a grand, good individual. His dam, Red Queen 20980, has farrowed 84 pigs at six litters. Prolificity is a strong point in my herd. My hogs have free access to running water and tame grasses, insuring growth of bone and good constitution.

CATTLE AND GOATS. I will also sell two registered Red Polled bulls. Young Prince was calved July 10, 1902, sired by Kansas 8308, his dam Rose I 12904. Here we have a very good individual, extra good color, fairly good hams, good loin, and good, heavy bone. Young Slick was calved February 10, 1903, sired by Slick 8787, dam Minnie 13908. I want to say that this cow gives the richest milk of any cow I ever set a pall under, and I have milked a good many. If you are looking for a bull of the beefy type, and at the same time want to improve your milk yield, you can't afford to miss this opportunity. I will also sell about 20 head of Angora goats. These are all good, high-grade goats. Write for catalogue of sale giving breeding, terms, and general particulars.
Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Auctioneer. PETER BLOCHER, R. F. D. 1, Richland, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.



Elegantly built, fashionable bred, and well marked May and June pigs that have been raised right to develop into great money makers. They are sired by the 700-pound 2-year-old Proud Perfection 2d, the richest bred boar in the world, every drop of his blood comes direct from Proud Perfection, Perfect I and Know, Chief Perfection 2d and Darkness, the four greatest hogs the world has ever seen, and out of dams by the 900-pound Black Missouri Chief, the largest Poland-China boar living to-day, and other noted boars. Great beauty, grand development and enormous productiveness await all of them. Also pigs by the massive 900-pound 3-year-old Black Missouri Chief that are out of dams not akin to any other sows. Single pigs, pairs, trios and breeding herds at reasonable prices. Young boars and bred girls also. Pacific and American Express. Ranch 2 miles from station. Rural mail and telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed.

phone. If desired, express paid by me. I am not selling out, I am here to stay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference Kansas Farmer. J. CLARENCE NORTON, Moran, Allen Co Kans.

COMBINATION SALE OF Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns



Including imported Scotch cows of the Clipper, Brawwith Bud, and Nonpareil families, and pure Scotch cows and bulls of leading Cruickshank tribes, among them the fine Scotch bull, Clipper Chief 174514, by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, which sold for \$1,500 at the Flatt sale in 1900, out of Imp. Red Ruth by the great Star of Morning (58189); Nonpareil Lad 188587 by the pure Cruickshank Brawwith Bud bull, Golden Lad 115691, out of Imp. Nonpareil 35th; Golden Chief by Golden Lad 115691, out of Queen of Iowa 2d, a Scotch cow by Highland Chief 136717, etc.; good, Scotch-topped Young Marys, Rosemarys, Adelaidas, Beauties, Rubys, etc.; in all about fifty head, contributed by M. A. Low, Topeka, Kans.; M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.; D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.; and G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans. To be held at

Horton, Kans., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903,

Commencing at 1 p. m., sharp. For catalogues address

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., or O. M. Keats, Horton, Kans.

Cols. F. M. Woods and M. W. Harding, Auctioneers.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Over 200 Head with fall farrow, of large, early litters, good length and heavy bone, sired by Perfection Style 2990 S, he by Chief Perfection 2d, Kemp's Perfection 2d, L's Perfection 2d, and other noted boars out of well-selected sows of the latest leading strains. The spring farrow has been reserved for this fall's trade. I think I can furnish what you want.
JAMES MAINS, Okaloosa, Kansas.

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CATTLE. Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus	<h2 style="margin: 0;">American Royal</h2> <h1 style="margin: 0;">LIVE STOCK SHOW and SALES</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Kansas City, Mo., October 19-24</h2>	HORSES. Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire, German and French Coach
SWINE. Duroc-Jerseys, O. I. C. ANGORA GOATS..	\$25,000—IN CASH PRIZES—\$25,000 \$10,000 for Pure-bred Cattle. For Car Lots Fat and Feeding Cattle, \$5,000	SHEEP. Shropshire, Oxford Downs, Southdowns, Cotswold, Rambouillet
100 GALLOWAYS 100 Sell October 20. For Catalogue address R. W. PARK, Secretary, Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.	AUCTION SALE OF 375 PURE-BRED CATTLE	100 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 100 Sell October 21. For Catalogue address W. C. McGAUOCK, Manager, Mt. Pulaski, Illinois.
100 HEREFORDS 100 Sell October 22. For Catalogue address C. R. THOMAS, Secretary, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.	75 SHORTHORNS 75 Sell October 23. For Catalogue address B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.	Swine Sell October 21
Goats Sell October 23.	Low Rates on All Railroads	

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From Twenty-four Herds.

The Second Sale of the
MARSHALL COUNTY ASS'N,
 At Blue Rapids, Kans., November 10 and 11, 1903.

The sale held in November of last year was a success. The buyers appreciated the cattle and praised the idea of bringing the cattle to the sale in good breeding condition rather than fattened as if for the block. With this experience to guide them, the contributors to this sale have more carefully selected their cattle with reference to age and quality, and as finally selected by the managing committee, the cattle are much superior to last year's offering.

They are of good ages, fine quality, well conditioned and are all guaranteed to be breeders.

There will be 67 cows, from 14 months to 6 years old--over 50 of them bred or with calf at foot. 33 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old--of fine quality, some exceptionally good ones.

If you are interested and wish a Catalogue,

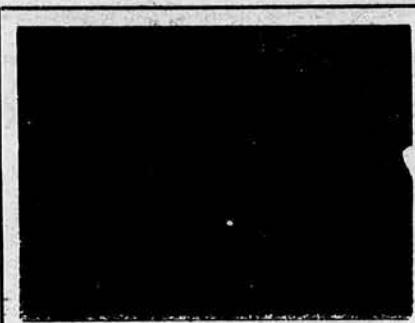
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At the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, October 14-19, 1903, I will have a Special Exhibit of 40 Berkshires, males and females, the product and get of the Greatest American Prize-winning Berkshires. I desire to meet all my old customers, also breeders who want show or foundation animals. Don't fail to see my exhibit during the American Royal Show at Kansas City.

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**MAINS' 14th ANNUAL
 POLAND-CHINA SALE**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903

At farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kans.

Over 100 Head--Of Unsurpassed Quality and Breeding--Over 100 Head

Consisting of fall yearling boars, early spring boars, summer boars 2 years old, proven sows, fall yearling sows sold open, sows in pig, a grand lot of sows with pigs at their side (pigs sired by Perfection Style.) Sires of offering: Perfection Style, Kemp's Perfection, Kemp's Perfection 2d, L's Perfection, Corrector, U. S. Perfection, etc. Sale in a well-seated Sale Pavilion. No postponement on account of rain. See Catalogue and next issue for Auctioneers. Parties attending sale will be provided for. Free lunch at 11 a. m. Sale at 12 m., sharp. Send for Catalogue--it will give full account of this offering.

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Great Dispersion Public Sale

ROME PARK HERDS.

Seven miles south of Wellington, Kansas, and adjoining Rome,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1903.

About 75 head of Thoroughbred Poland-China and
 Large English Berkshire Hogs, Horses and Cattle

HERE IS A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

We will offer the best bunch of bred Sows in the United States or Canada. Boars and Gilts bred in the purple, and in the pink of condition and the best blood in America. If you cannot come, send bids, which will be honorably protected.

TERMS OF SALE--Ten months' time will be given on all sums of \$20 and over, at 8 per cent interest on good approved notes. All sums under \$20, cash. Two per cent discount for cash. Train leaves Wellington for Rome at 10.45 a. m., and arrives from the south at 8 a. m.

On Blackwell Branch Santa Fe. **T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas.**

...Cash For Cattle...

Registered cattle, all beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, and Galloway bulls and heifers, singly or in car-lots, at right prices, always sold strictly on their merits and strictly on commission.

Mr. Buyer: These cattle, from 100 to 800, can always be found in our barns in South Omaha. They are consigned to us by the best breeders in America, and you can get a choice of thirty different men's breeding. We always have some choice herd-headers of the very best breeding; have your commission man select one for you if you can not come.

Mr. Breeder: Adopt new methods and consign your registered bulls to us. We will sell them for what they are worth and entirely to your satisfaction. We sold in the last three months over 1000 registered bulls and heifers. Ship us no cattle without first writing us. Our charges are \$10 per head and 30 cents per day for feed and care. We have stall room for 250 head.

On September 1st we received a large consignment from the noted herd of W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, both bulls and heifers. This is a chance to get some good ones.

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