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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
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Sold out of everything but fall pigs. Place
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PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

I now have for sale a fine lot of large, well
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broad backed, large boned and well marked.
....Write me for description and prices....
M. L. SOMERS. Altoona, Kansas.

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—THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA HOGS—
Perfect We Know, a son of Chief I Know, the
sweetest boar at the Omaha Exposition, at head
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Large-boned, Prize-winning POLAND-CHINAS.
We have for sale 6 last fall boars, 3 extra good. Also
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Six grand daughters of Frazers U. S., and 3 daugh-
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best son of Missouri's Black Chief, and Imperial
Chief, first in class at Iowa State Fair. One Chief Te-
cumseh 3d gilt safe in pig to Ideal Black Chief—she is
a bird. Four fall boars good enough to head any
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.... "Poland-China Headquarters."
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Farm one mile from station.

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For Sale: Thirty-five fine gilts, sired by "Miles
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sows 18 months, bred to Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I
Know; and some nice fall boars by Sen. I Know, and U.
S. Tec. Address F. P. Maguire, Haven, Reno Co., Kans.

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Contains breeders of the leading strains. We have
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THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE.
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Some extra J. and August pigs at reason-
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Twenty selected pigs of September farrow for sale.
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Shipping station, Alta Vista.

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GUY DARKNESS BOARS.
CRESCENT HERD Has 'Em.
Come and see, or write your wants.
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MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.
JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kans.
Headed by the grand boar, Anderson's Perfect I
Know, dam Anderson's Model (43611), sire Perfect I
Know 19172 mated to a lot of choice selected sows of
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you want. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**
The Prize-Winning Herd of the Great West. Seven
prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest
breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such
as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28603, World Beater
and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot
of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires
and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows.
Inspection or correspondence invited.

33--PURE BRED POLAND-CHINAS--33
For present sale, I have CHOICE SOWS,
Bred to Logan Chief 2d 24427 and Proud Teumseh
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Corwin I Know 18448 and Hadley U. S. 20186. Also 50
choice October pigs at \$8 and \$10 for the next 30 days.
My hogs have good heads and small, fancy ears.
Come and see them or write.
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I ship from Leavenworth.

MAPLE GROVE REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS
HERD OF ---
HIRAM SMITH, Breeder,
Colwich, Sedgwick County, Kansas.
Herd headed by the famous herd boar, BLACK
CHIEF (42357), and assisted by IDEAL U. S. (Vol.
XXII). I have on hand 30 serviceable boars and 35
gilts for sale at reasonable prices; quality, style, and
breeding considered. Out of 20 richly-bred sows, such
as Worldbeater's Beauty (109484), Dolly P. (108090),
Black Bessie (104344), and Banner's Pride (109706).
Inspection or correspondence invited.

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The verdict of thou-
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it cures cholera hogs. It makes them
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Mention this paper when writing.

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young stock, 20th Earl of Valley Grove at head
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C. F. STONE, Proprietor. PRABODY, KANSAS.
Home of Empress Josephine 3d, champion cow of the
world. Gerben's Mechtildie Prince at head of herd.
....Young bulls and heifers for sale....

Polled Durhams! This little ad. will
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largest as well as the
best Scotch bred Polled Durham herd of cattle in the
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Sir Charmin 4th at head of herd. Cruickshank top
crosses on best American families. Young stock for
sale.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
GARRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner Co.
Kans. For sale 1 young stallion, and 1 mare; also 3
cows, and 1 bull. All registered.

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A few choicely bred young bulls—spring yearlings
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and 1 cross bred Shropshire-Cotswold buck. Address
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RED POLLED CATTLE.
Largest Herd in America.
S. A. CONVERSE,
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Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE.**
Herd bull, imported British Lion 133692.
Young .. Stock .. For .. Sale.

Sycamore Springs Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS.

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All stock reserved for the Gowdy, Wolf & Son,
and Hill sale at Kansas City, November 20, 1900.
Personal inspection of our sale draft and of herd
invited. Correspondence solicited.

....**SILVER CREEK HERD**....

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
GWENDOLINE'S PRINCE 130913 in service, a son
of the \$1,100 cow, Gwendoline 5th. Best Scotch,
Bates, and American families represented. Also
bred high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. Can ship
on Santa Fe, Frisco, and Missouri Pacific R. R.
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FOR SALE.
The get of Marmon 66646 and Anxiety Wilton A—
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Breeder (not dealer) of **HEREFORD CATTLE.**

SUNFLOWER HERD
Scotch, and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd bull, Sir Knight 124403. Herd boars, Black
U. S. 2d 2362 S., and Sunflower Black Chief 38608.
Representative stock for sale. Address
ANDREW PRINGLE,
Harveyville, Waukegan Co., Kans.

CATTLE.

BULLS AT ROCKY HILL.

On account of bad weather and inadequate room,
our sale January 9th was called off after a few lots
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bulls at retail; will make very low price for the lot.
J. F. TRUE & SON,
Newman, Kansas.

On U. P. R. R., 12 miles East of Topeka.

Polled Durham Cattle.
Edgewood Polled Durhams. The largest and best
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ALFALFA MEADOW STOCK RANCH.
1,300 acres. Pure bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-
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THOROUGHbred -- SHORTHORN -- CATTLE,
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JAMES A. WATKINS, Farm is two miles south
Whiting, Kans. of Rock Island depot.

BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A
RED POLLED BULL.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, FOSTER
Butler Co., Kans.
Breeders of Red Polled cattle. Herd headed by
Powerful 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale.
Also, prize-winning Light Brahmas.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Girard, Crawford Co., Kans.,
—BREEDER OF—
PERCHERON HORSES,
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE,
representing Josephine, Mechtildie, and Par-
thenia families. Poland-China hogs. Son of
Missouri's Black Chief at head of herd. B. P. R.,
and B. L. H. chickens. Eggs in season, always
guaranteed as represented.

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HERD OF SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177.
Herd composed of Young Marys and Galateas.
Young Bulls for sale. Sired by Phyllis Duke
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A. M. ASHCROFT,
R. D. No. 3. Atchison, Kan.

ALLENDALE HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

The Oldest and Largest in the United States.
Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd
Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable
prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near
Iola and La Harpe, Allen Co., Kans, and address
Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, there, or
ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Prop's., Lake Forest, Ill.

Registered Herefords.

THOS. EVANS, Breeder,
Hartford, Lyon County, - - - Kansas.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:
FOR SALE—Six bulls and fifteen heifer
calves, one 3-year-old imported bull, one year-
ling bull, and 5 cows.

PURE BATES SHORTHORNS.

M. W. ANDERSON, Independence, Mo.

Wild Eyes, Craggs, Peach Blossoms, Duchesne Craggs,
Harts, Barringtons, and Braelett. 160th Duke of
Wildwood 184671 at head of herd. Can sell young to
males, bred or open.

CATTLE.

PIONEER STOCK FARM.

J. H. McALLISTER, Proprietor.

—BREEDER OF—

PURE BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

STANDARD BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

AGEE, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

125
RAVENSWOOD :: SHORTHORNS

125
C. E. LEONARD, - - BELLAIR, MO.
Males and Females For Sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 124755, the champion bull of the National Show at Kansas City heads the herd. R. R. and Telephone Station, Bunceton Mo.

H. M. Satzler,

Burlingame, Kansas,

.....BREEDER OF.....

HEREFORD CATTLE,
BERKSHIRE SWINE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP.

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CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

Registered Galloway Cattle. Also German Coach, Saddle, and Trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion, Habbo, and the saddle stallion, Rosewood, a 16-hand, 1,100-pound son of Montrose, in service. Visitors always welcome. Address

BLACKSHERE BROS.,
Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas.

POWELL'S
HEREFORDS.

Sires in Service: JUDGE VICTOR 62246,
ROYAL BOY 82820.

Special Offering: Three very choice bull calves, extra large, growthy fellows in good flesh. W. S. POWELL, Moline, Elk Co. Kans.

H. R. LITTLE,

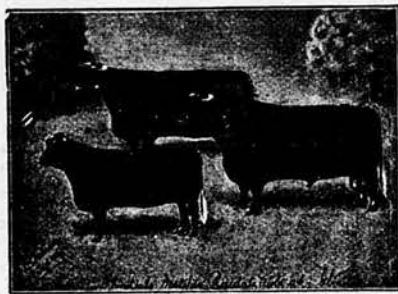
HOPE, DICKINSON CO. KANS.,

Breeds Only the Best

Pure-bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CHOWN 125698, a pure Cruikshank, assisted by Sharon Lavender 143002. For Sale just now 16 bulls of serviceable age, and 12 bull calves. Farm 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pacific, R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from 3 of the great herds of Ohio.



GLENDAL SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans.
Leading Scotch, and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruikshank bull, Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruikshank. Twenty bulls for sale.

O. F. WOLFE & SON, PROPRIETORS.

LOCKRIDGE
STOCK FARM

GEO. CHANNON, Proprietor
Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas

BREEDER OF PURE-BRED

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE,

PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY.

FOR SALE: The young Shorthorn herd bull, Rosamond Victor 12th, a half brother to Bothwell's heifer, strawberry, that sold at the Kansas City Sale for \$700. Will also sell a few young bulls and heifers. Now offer in Poland Chinas 40 spring gilts, bred or open, and 100 fall pigs. Also 200 Plymouth Rock cockerels. Prices very reasonable as feed is too scarce to carry so many over winter.

CATTLE.

IDLEWILD SHORTHORNS.

The blood of Roan Gauntlet and Champion of England can be had direct through our herd bull, Godoy 15675. His dam, Imp. Golden Thistle (Vol 28) is by Roan Gauntlet; his granddam, Golden Lady by Champion of England. Godoy is still active and a sure getter. A few years later you can not get this blood direct. Godoy transmits the old scale and substance produced only by Cruikshank. Thirty-five Cruikshank females in herd; also Booths and Double Marys. Can offer Godoy Calves from these tribes.

W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Cooper Co., Mo.

COBURN HERD OF
RED POLLED CATTLE

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Coburn, Franklin Co., Kans.

Breeders of full bloods, and high grades. For sale a number of extra good high grade bulls from 6 to 12 months old; also a few choice full bloods. Herd numbers 90 head.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas.
Importers and Breeders. Stallions for sale.

30--HEAD OF JACKS--30

T. B. BRIGHT & CO., will hold their big sale of JACKS at FOX & LOGAN'S LIVERY STABLE in DANVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

Fifteen head of them range in size from 10 to 16 hands high. Catalogues mailed on application. Address T. B. BRIGHT & CO., Lock Box 634, Danville, Ky.

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AS ALWAYS,

VASTLY IN THE LEAD.

PERCHERONS,
FRENCH COACHERS,
SHIRES.

ON HAND, HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED
270 STALLIONS, 235 MARES.

The greatest collection of stallions ever brought together. Our two large, recent importations for this year included the Principal Prize Winners at the WORLD'S EXPOSITION, PARIS, and at the Government Shows at Amiens and Mortagne, and the Tops, first choice, purchased from the leading studs of France and England.

The superiority of the Oaklawn Percherons was also shown at the INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION at Chicago, December, 1900, pronounced by press and public the greatest live stock exhibition ever seen, where Oaklawn's Exhibit was awarded Three 1st Prizes, three 2d Prizes, three 3d Prizes, two 4th Prizes and two 5th Prizes in the three stallion classes; Championship, stallion, any age; Championship, mare, any age; 1st and 2d Prizes for collections; \$100 Gold Medal, best group, five stallions; \$100 Gold Medal, best group, three mares.

Catalog on application. Prices reasonable.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,
WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

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..AMERICAN..

Angora Goat Breeders
ASSOCIATION

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W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary,
227 Live Stock Exchange KANSAS CITY, MO

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JAS. W. SPARKS LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Marshall, Mo.

Have been, and am now, booked for the best sales of high-class stock held in America. Write me before claiming dates.

R. E. EDMONSON (late of Lexington, Ky.) and R. Tattersalls (of Chicago, limited), now located at 208 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stud books. Wire before fixing dates.

CAREY M. JONES,
Live Stock Auctioneer
Davenport, Iowa.—Have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming date. Office Hotel Downs.

GEO. R. HUNGATE, The Reliable AUCTIONEER
Son of A. J. Hungate, who spent 45 years as a prominent Auctioneer.

I have sold more cattle during the past year than any man in Kansas. Sales made on the percent plan. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. Address, Sixth and Quincy Streets, Topeka, Kans.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Col. J. N. Harshberger,
Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock, also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.



Columbus Herefords

Herd headed by COLUMBUS 51875, Healed 17th 56467, and Weston Stamp 15th 10835. Columbus is the sire of the \$7,500 Dale, the \$5,000 Columbus 17th, the \$2,000 Columbus 13th, the \$1,250 Viola. Five of Columbus' get, of our breeding, sold for \$7,140 or an average per head of \$1,428. Young stock of both sexes for sale sired by Columbus, and Healed 17th.

BENTON GABBERT & SON, Dearborn, Mo.

Maple Leaf; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads.



SUNNY SLOPE
HEREFORDS.

155 HEAD FOR SALE—Consisting of the imported herd bull, Sentinel, 7 2-year-old bulls, 73 bulls from 8 to 16 months old, 60 yearling heifers, and 10 cows.

MY ANNUAL SALE—Will be held at Kansas City in connection with W. S. Van Natta, and Scott & March February 26 to March 1, 1901, when 160 head will be sold from the three herds at auction.

C. A. STANNARD, - - - Emporia, Kansas.

SCOTT & MARCH,

.....BREEDERS OF PURE BRED.....

HEREFORDS,

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service. HESIOD 29th 66304; Imp. RODERICK 50155; MONITOR 50675; EXPANSION 93662; FRISCOE 93674; FULTON ADAMS 11th 82731. HESIOD 29TH 66340.

Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco, Fort Scott & Memphis and K. C. P. & G. Railroads.



...GUDGELL & SIMPSON...

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

.....BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF.....

HEREFORDS.

One of the oldest and largest herds in America.

ANXIETY 4th blood and type prevail.

BOTH SEXES, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS ALWAYS FOR SALE.

T. K. TOMSON & SONS,

* * Proprietors of * *

ELDERLAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

GALLANT KNIGHT 124408 in service. Females are pure Scotch and Scotch-topped on the best American families. 100 head in herd. A choice lot of young stock for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited.



PEARL SHORTHORNS.

HERD BULLS:

BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915.

A FEW CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
RANGING FROM 5 TO 20 MONTHS.

C. W. TAYLOR, - - Pearl, Kansas.

VALLEY GROVE SHORTHORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor 112727, and

Laird of Linwood 127149

Head of the Herd.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull, Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also bred Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

T. P. BABST, Proprietor, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.

GALLOWAYS.

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.

Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

E. W. THRALL, Eureka, Kans.

GALLOWAYS.

LARGEST HERD OF REGISTERED GALLOWAYS IN THE WORLD.

Bulls and females, all ages for sale—no grades. Carload lots a specialty.

M. R. PLATT, Kansas City, Missouri.

Office at Platt's Barn, 1613 Genesee Street.



Agricultural Matters.

Hessian Fly.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received your letter of the 8th inst., inclosing a letter from Mr. J. M. Foy, of Wichita, and asking for some information upon the Hessian fly. Compliance with this request can be best made by treating, first, the cycle of its life.

The Hessian fly is a small, dark, two-winged fly or gnat, belonging to a group of insects called gall-gnats. The observations of this department upon this insect do not differ materially from those of Professor Forbes, of Illinois, set forth in a bulletin published some time ago. A summary of his careful observations follows:

The egg of the Hessian fly is oval, about one-fiftieth of an inch in length and small enough to fit into the groove upon the upper surface of the leaf of the wheat. The eggs from which the autumn brood of the maggots hatch are most commonly laid on the leaf of the young wheat. The maggot hatches from this and makes its way down the leaf to the base of its sheath, near the root, and here it remains as a milk-white oval maggot until it gets its growth. This it does in this latitude about November. Then it forms a tough, smooth, dark brown case known as the "flax-seed" state. In this "flax-seed" state it spends the winter. About the first of April the adult insect, a nearly black, two-winged fly or gnat, comes forth. The sexes soon pair and the eggs for another generation are laid on the leaves of wheat. The adults perish soon thereafter. The maggots hatching from these spring eggs go through the same course of development as the fall brood, except that they spend a much shorter time in the "flax-seed" state. The damage this brood does is especially noticeable in the spring by the falling down of the straw as the wheat heads out. This brood matures into winged flies some time before harvest, appearing about the last of May. These lay eggs at once for a second spring brood. This brood is in the "flax-seed" state by harvest time and a greater part of the brood remains behind in this condition in the stubble after the grain is cut. Some may be carried away with the straw. The "flax-seeds" of harvest come forth in time to create the fall generation. The first of the fall generation appears either in the volunteer grain or in early sown wheat, and the second part of the fall generation—the one which is to spend the winter in the wheat—appears in the regular wheat crop. The fall brood begins egg laying, then, about September first—sometimes earlier—and the greater part of the eggs are laid before the 20th of September.

There are, then, always two destructive generations in a single season. Under certain circumstances there may be three, or even four generations which attack the wheat. With the exception of the hibernating brood the length of life of a generation is about six weeks. This division into generations, however, is not complete since the "flax-seeds" of one generation may lie dormant during the life of a generation following. Thus of those "flax-seeds" which form in May and June, some may emerge as adult flies in June and July and others not until September; and the "flax-seeds" formed in September may hibernate in that form. It is a fact, however, that the principal injuries are done by the last autumnal and the first spring generations.

After this brief resume of the life of the insect, the question naturally follows, What are the best means to be used to check its ravages? In the first place the farmer who notices his wheat plants turning unduly yellow has reason to suspect the presence of the Hessian fly. He can verify his suspicions by examining the plants between the leaf sheath and main stock close to the ground. If the time is winter he will find the fly, if present at all, in the form of brown, oval "flax-seed" body in the plant near the roots. If in April or May, he will find in the same part of the plants small whitish grubs or maggots. The damage caused by the Hessian fly is brought about while it is a maggot, and while this maggot is at work it is practically out of reach of insecticides. In recent years no new effective remedial measures have been advanced. In dealing with the midsummer brood, the one which lives in the early volunteer wheat and the wheat stubble, burning the stubble as soon as the grain is removed is recommend-

ed, or plowing under and harrowing the ground immediately after harvest, thus covering it well by harrowing or rolling to prevent the escape of insects which may emerge after being plowed under. This method has been criticised by some authorities because, in plowing under this brood, many of the insect parasites of the Hessian fly are likewise plowed under. Then, to prevent wheat from becoming infested by the first autumnal brood, wheat sowing can be postponed as late as is consistent with safety from winter killing, say after the 20th of September, when the insects will have laid their eggs elsewhere. If, however, the insects have gained access to the young wheat in the fall, the United States Department of Agriculture has recommended pasturing with sheep and close cropping the wheat in November and December, causing the destruction of many of the eggs, larvae, and flax-seeds. Rolling the wheat field will have nearly the same effect.

The encouraging feature of the problem is that, with the exception of the severest attacks, strong plants in a fertile soil will send out vigorous stalks to replace those killed by the maggots so that the attack of the fly may scarcely be noticed at harvest time. It is evident, then, that infested fields will be materially benefited by a liberal application of a fertilizer applied in the spring. Finally, other things being equal, those varieties with stiff and flinty stems and those which tiller somewhat from the root, will suffer least under the attack of this fly. Hardy varieties are, therefore, less subject to damage. There are hardy varieties, but, according to Professors Webster and Hickman, of Ohio, there are none that are fly proof.

I would like to call your attention to a custom which I have observed practiced to some extent in this state; that is drilling in wheat right among volunteer wheat. Nothing could be more favorable to the increase of this fly, since this volunteer wheat furnishes sustenance for it at a time when the farmer can best starve it out. Good, clean, thorough methods of tillage always count in favor of the farmer and against inimical insects.

Rotation of crops is a good policy for many reasons; one of them is that there is less liability to injury from the Hessian fly. Rye and barley are the only other grains upon which this insect can live, so these must not be used in the rotation.

Finally, whatever preventive measures are taken then, to be most successful, must be by concerted action; that is, by a whole community. For, if one farmer burns or plows under his stubble immediately after harvest there may come enough from an adjacent undisturbed wheat stubble to materially affect the field where preventive measures have been taken. If one farmer sows early he may furnish sustenance and winter quarters for insects which will come forth in sufficient numbers the following spring to affect the yield of adjoining fields. J. S. HUNTER, Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

Pasturing Sorghum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last year was a remarkable one in several respects. While this (Barber) county is noted for raising sorghum, last year the dry season came very near destroying many of the crops, but in spite of dry weather, we raised a good crop of corn, wheat, and oats, as also alfalfa. The fall rains set in and our sorghum and Kafir fields took on new life and the fall being favorable the "second" growth of these crops was phenomenal, some farmers cutting 2 to 3 tons of well-cured feed from an acre, but generally the farmers did not harvest the late growth, preferring to pasture it, some turning on before frost, others after frost. We had 25 acres of sorghum that had been mowed, which grew to an average of three feet high, on which we turned 20 cows and several calves, and I never saw stock do better. The second growth fed the cattle, calves and several horses from the middle of October to about the first of January. We turned on while green. The stock was there every day. We paid no attention to the frost, when it came, with no loss, and I have not heard of any loss among my neighbors.

Now as to my semi-conclusions: I have about concluded that stock raised on a sorghum diet almost exclusively, becomes immune to whatever poison there may be generated, and consequently are not affected or that the parties who have suffered losses from "sorghum poisoning" should look for some cause other than sorghum. Probably our state experimental station might give us some light on the subject. The winter is very mild. All stock

is in fine condition. Saturday's rain helped our prospect for wheat.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SOY-BEANS.

Last year I made three plantings of soy-beans and took particular care of two of them, during their early growth. Concluded that the soy-bean was the thing to plant but when our dry, hot weather set in, my views changed very suddenly. One day on my visit to the soy-bean patches with a neighbor, we discovered many of the beans already hulled and scattered on the ground. I could not at first give any explanation but on watching closely, I discovered that the pods bursted and scattered from the effects of heat. I irrigated one patch and it suffered the same as the others. Such is my experience with soy-beans. DR. J. W. SROUT, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

A Good Measure.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thousands upon thousands of acres of valuable land are each year rendered practically useless, and more constantly being added to the area, through the depredations of prairie dogs.

That some efficient legislation has not been enacted tending to their suppression is a mystery to some and an actual grievance to many others. It would not be so bad if the party harboring these things would use measures to prevent their spreading to adjoining farms. But probably he is very liberal and don't want to keep a "good thing" all to himself. They are not hard to destroy, as we positively know both from observation and experience.

There are any amount of persons trying to keep clear of them, but under present conditions it is a gloomy outlook and a prospect of a never-ending warfare, simply because the owners of adjoining farms are negligent, and the majority of such will neither destroy the dogs themselves or pay a living price to another to do so.

Now the requisite in such and all other cases of neglect in the premises is a little wholesome legislation. We understand a bill will be introduced the present session, and when it comes up let it have a good support.

The state need be put to little or no expense in the matter. It would not be the one-tenth part as hard a job to exterminate every dog in the state as it is to keep noxious weeds in subjection along the highways, which matter is within the reach of the law; and we ask a chance to get at the prairie dog by the same means. A. B. WARNER.

Poor Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As this is the time of year when farmers are planning their work and looking for seed I will give a little of my experience in buying seed corn. Two years ago I sent to a "thoroughly reliable" corn grower and got one bushel of his carefully cured, wonderful vitality, cold enduring, drought resisting, prize awarded, big yielding corn. The same grower had before sent me a sample of his corn which was very nice. The kernels in the one bushel received we uneven both in size and color, not comparing at all favorably with those of the sample. Believing that every kernel of the corn would grow I planted it, giving it plenty of room and thorough culture. About one-half of the seed grew and made the slowest, most uneven growth of any corn I ever tended.

Alongside of this I grew corn from 2-year-old seed taken from the crib that yielded three bushels to one of the new corn.

That changing seed of any grain is a good practice I fully believe but for seed we want something better than that which we feed during the winter. Belleville, Kans. O. B. HAVEN.

[This letter emphasizes two things; first the importance of buying from reliable dealers only; second, the importance of testing seeds before planting. Several reliable seedsmen have their advertisements in the KANSAS FARMER.]

Stretching Barbed Wire.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thinking a few lines about handling barbed wire may benefit some one, I will give my method. Bore an inch hole in the middle of the back end, and just in front of the back crosspiece, of a farm-wagon bed; fit a few inches of the end of a stake 3 or 4 feet long to the hole, the body of stake being of a size to work freely in the hole in a wire spool. Lay a spool of wire, on end, over the hole, insert the stake through the spool and into the hole in bed. Fasten a rope or chain to top of stake, in such a way

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that one part can be fastened on one side and the other part on other side of bed several feet forward, for braces to hold top of stake from pulling backward. Fasten wire to first part, then drive slowly, close to the posts, till the first braced post is passed. While driving have a man follow 12 or 15 rods behind wagon, and as the wire settles on the ground lay it up against the posts. The heft of the spool of wire acts as a brake and there will be but little slack to take up when the stretch is put on at the braced post. When the wire has been stretched and fastened to posts, drive on again and repeat. This method has many points to recommend it, as the wire never tangles by running off the spool too fast; when one spool is out another is quickly substituted, as they are carried in the wagon; in fact, the wagon is headquarters for the job right through.

Of course the line must be free from obstructions that would prevent using a wagon. Any one trying it will be satisfied when the work is done, that it has been at a minimum expenditure of clothes, muscle, blood, and profanity.

Linwood, Kans. P. W. GOWELL.

A Corn-Fodder Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you inform me whether corn that is cut with a corn binder and put in shock when the fodder is in best condition and then when cured, run through a cutter, cutting it short and fed dry from a feeder, will cattle eat it without waste and how much farther will it feed? My land is limited and I want to make my feed keep as much stock as possible. If you have no information on the subject, can you give me the names of any farmers who use feed in this way, especially the shredding of it? I would be pleased if you can put me in the way of obtaining this information.

A. H. GONELEY.

Whitewater, Butler County, Kansas.

In answer to Mr. Goneley's inquiry, will say my experience would indicate a negative reply to the proposition, that is, the cattle would not eat enough more of the cut stalk to pay the expense of cutting. If Mr. Goneley means he is short on roughage, I would suggest the drilling in after a crop of oats of some sorghum, and do it promptly after the oats are cut. Also sow 5 acres say of sorghum early, cut early, plow very deep in July and harrow several times and drill to alfalfa in first week of September. Put this alfalfa on soil with moist porous subsoil.

C. D. PERRY.

Claremont Ranch, Englewood, Kans.

Glucose and Other Products from Corn.

Years ago it was estimated that the production of glucose from corn in the United States exceeded a thousand tons per day, and since that time the business has been very largely increased, until now it probably aggregates 400 or 500 thousand tons per annum, the glucose sugar and syrup thus doubling in quantity the cane sugar product of the country.

Arrangements are now making for the building of an immense glucose and starch factory on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River at Shadyside. It is stated that the Standard Oil Company magnates have an interest in the matter and are determined to erect a first-class establishment and that capital will be in ample supply to carry on the work. Mr. Thomas Gaunt, the inventor of the Gaunt apparatus, well known in Louisiana and one of the most prominent sugar engineers now living, he having erected some of the best modern sugar refineries in the United States, as well as various glucose factories, has been selected as the engineer to construct this new establishment.

Mr. Gaunt's skill in the construction and erection of machinery, and his devices to meet every mechanical issue that may arise, are well known, and with the facilities that he will have at the present time there will be no question but that his establishment will be one of the finest in the world. Mr. Gaunt was the constructing engineer of the great Chicago glucose sugar factory, built in 1883, and in that factory Dr. Baer succeeded in making genuine crystallized sugar from corn, the cost of which, however, prevented its en-

tering into competition with cane or beet sugar.

It is intended that this new factory will be started up during the coming summer and will begin with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn per day.

The glucose factories now produce a number of commercial articles, including liquid glucose, dry grape sugar, anhydrous sugar, starch, dextrine, British gum, and various food products, with such by-products as corn oil, oil cake, gluten food, rubber substitute, and other things which, taken altogether, are now essential elements of the glucose industry and render it profitable.

Formerly the United States used to import glucose, whereas in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1899, some 250 million pounds, valued at \$3,625,000, were exported. The Commercial and Financial World, of New York, is our authority for the facts referred to herein.—Louisiana Planter.

Shrinkage of Corn.

A. D. Shamel of the Illinois College of Agriculture at Champaign, in response to an inquiry by the Bloomington Pantagraph says: "I made an extensive series of inquiries. I have found that there is very little positive information on the loss of corn from shrinkage or other cause. In the first place, the amount of shrinkage depends on the season. In a short season when the corn can not mature and dry out thoroughly there is bound to be more shrinkage and consequent loss than in a season like the present when the corn has fully matured. Secondly, the kind of crib influences the amount of loss. In a well built, well covered crib there is less loss than in open, imperfectly built cribs. Mice, rats, and other vermin, together with poultry, on the farm, are the direct cause of considerable loss, depending on the construction of the crib."

Referring to the experiments made by the Iowa Experiment Station, hitherto published in these columns, by which the loss by shrinkage in one year was found to be equal to 20 per cent, he cites also W. W. Stevens of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, who is quoted as having said that "if corn is cribbed during October and November it will shrink about 30 per cent in weight and almost as much in bulk. If cribbed in December or January it will shrink about 25 per cent, and most of the shrinkage will have occurred by March."

Prof. Shamel also quotes H. J. Baldwin, of the Pratt Cereal Company of Decatur, Ill., who says: "It will require an advance of price of 10 cents per bushel to pay for the loss from shrinkage and other causes. In other words a price of 30 cents in the fall is equal to about 40 cents per bushel in the spring. Of course this will vary from season to season."

A Suggestion for Prevention of Corn Stalk Disease.

Now that Mr. H. D. Watson, of Kearney, Neb., the gentleman who grows 2,800 acres of alfalfa, has learned how to graze that plant without danger of its causing bloat in cattle, perhaps I can suggest a method how to run cattle in stalk fields without danger of the dreaded corn stalk disease. After the alfalfa gets well started, Mr. Watson sows blue grass seed on the fields. When this grows up well, cattle liking it better than they do alfalfa, will get a good deal of it and never bloat on this mixture of feeds. Where I reside, corn is cut and shocked and finally removed from the field, stalks and all, so there is no grazing stalk fields; but here some are getting in the habit of sowing rape seed in the corn previous to the last working, and when corn and stalks are removed, there is a large quantity of good rape grazing until pretty hard freezing occurs. Now, "putting this and that together," I believe if farmers of your section of country would sow rape among their corn similarly, there would be an end to the corn stalk disease which I can attribute only to the cattle stuffing themselves with the dry and largely innutritious stalks. Rape would furnish succulence, and a mixture of rape and corn fodder would be a nearly balanced ration, and no harm could come of it, but great good. This is the way I view it, and I would try it if residing there. Rape seed is cheap, and so fine that but little seed is needed.—Dr. Galen Wilson, Willow Creek, N. Y.

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March 5, 1901—T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

March 12, 1901—Gifford Bros., Milford, Shorthorns Manhattan, Kans.

March 19, 1901—H. O. Tudor, Shorthorns, Holton, Kans.

March 27, 1901, Combination sale of Galloways, at Chicago, Ill. Frank B. Hearne, Manager, Independence, Mo.

March 29, 1901—B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

Soy-Beans or Cow-Peas.

J. G. HANEY.

Wm. Taner, of Ponca City, an interested reader of the FARMER, writes a very nice and encouraging letter, and relates his experience with soy-beans. Mr. Taner is a native of Germany, a blacksmith by trade and has worked at the anvil for forty years, and says he likes the work yet even better than writing. In giving his experience with soy-beans, he relates the following:

"The 3d of July I put two plows at work; after the wheat was stacked I bought 1½ bushels of soy-beans at \$2.40 per bushel. My wheat and oats drill has twelve holes and I stopped up eight holes and used the oats plates, set to two bushels of oats, and drilled them in about four acres of ground. We had a little shower and the beans came up nicely; then came a dry spell of about five weeks. The ground got so dry that the weeds which were only very few stranded and could not grow. The beans were nice and fresh. I think they can stand more dry weather than anything around them. After we got a good rain it was only a short time until they covered the ground. Some of them, where the ground was rich, made runners or shoots five feet long; you could not walk through them without stepping on them. The pods came on very thick and about six inches long and about twelve beans in a pod. Some of them got ripe, but the frost came too soon for them. Then we took the mower and cut them and a common horse rake to gather them and I have a nice stack of good feed which all my stock eat, and especially the hogs, they do fine on them. I could pick out several bushels of well matured beans but think I will get new seed in the spring. I want to grow seed so I can sow my whole wheat-field, as I am well pleased with them. Several of my neighbors are interested in doing the same."

Mr. Taner has given his experience very nicely and many others will do well to try the same. The crop will enrich the ground as well as make a profit for feed. But there is evidently a mistake somewhere, as soy-beans never run, the pods are seldom over three inches long and contain only two or four beans. Mr. Taner has cow-peas instead of soy-beans.

Kansas Experiment Station.

For Combination Sales of Poland-Chinas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to present this little matter to the breeders of Poland-China hogs in Kansas, and will ask them to think over my proposition and see if we can not do something to improve conditions in Kansas.

Some of the breeders in Kansas are aware that I get to visit and meet a great many of the leading breeders and leading herds in the states of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, as well as Kansas. This opportunity is mine from the fact that I am a traveling salesman, and the cost to me is slight as compared to what it would be if I had to make special trips for this purpose only. We, today in Kansas, are breeding a quality of Poland-China hogs that will compare with the quality in any state. We have as popular blood and breeding as any state. Why then do we not get the prices that other states get? I have seen from time to time the herds that have brought averages of from \$30 to \$150 per head. To those of you who have not seen these herds I will say, you would be sadly surprised to find in them such as many of us sell at \$20 to \$25 per head.

I wish to suggest my idea of a remedy, not for the sake of getting into any discussion over the matter, but to better conditions for all of us. Let us get together and make arrangements to hold combination sales of our top stock.

Let the leading breeders of different sections of Kansas, arrange to make a sale of, say, 50 head of tops, and let 5 breeders put in 10 head each. Put them in fine condition. Advertise them well but not over estimate them. We want the very best individuals and the most popular blood, and if our first attempt is not a blooming success, do not throw up the sponge but go right at it again and I predict we will win. There is no good reason why we should not win. We have, and I know that several others in Kansas have as top blood as there is in any part of the United States. My idea is to hold the sale, say in October on hogs, in January on bred sows, and another six weeks later on sows and fall boars.

My opinion is, that we as breeders in Kansas, have let little jealousies creep in and we have not worked hand in hand as we should have done. If we have been narrow in the past let us allow the past to rest and make the future what it should be. I have the best of feeling for our breeders in the East and have paid them lots of money, but they never write to us and offer to buy or even ask our prices, and I think you are all in the same boat. I noticed recently a sarcastic article in Swineherd, where a prominent breeder of Iowa refers to us as the "Kansas Indians." Boys, if my plan does not meet your approval, do not discuss it, but give us a better one and let the one object be to improve conditions for the "Poland-China" breeders of Kansas.

Richmond, Kans. C. F. DIETRICH.

Abortion in Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in the KANSAS FARMER an article written by E. L. Cottrell, of Wabauensee, Kans., desiring to hear how other farmers deal with an attack of abortion.

As we know, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Sometimes people do not water and salt stock as they should. If a cow does not get water when she wants it, and plenty of it, she is liable to overgorge herself when she does get it, which we know weakens the stomach, impairs digestion, and weakens the animal, therefore care should be taken in that respect, when she is nearing the time of calving. Some people do not keep salt by their stock, but feed it when they think of it, or put it off until some more convenient time. I have seen stock fed this way and they would gobble up the salt as if it was corn, thus getting too much at one time. This is very injurious; it is very liable to scour them too much, especially in grass time, leaving the bowels very weak. Water should be kept very plentifully, and salt, too. Take equal parts of salt and ashes and mix and keep in a trough where they can get to it as they want it. Ashes will not hurt stock in the least but have a tendency to destroy worms and other such parasites.

Personals.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, Ohio, by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip, at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney, Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the three-score mile stone, had a time with the grip; but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked her; but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine, and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

sites, and will keep them from eating too much salt, while they still get plenty. Use wood or cob ashes, or carefully sift your coal ashes. If you are feeding the cows, do not give them too much corn. Bran or oats are preferable. In this feed, mix 1 table spoonful of hemp seed once a day, say at night. Begin about two months before the time of calving, and feed this hemp seed until within about two weeks of the time she should be delivered. If the cows are on grass, never be guilty of driving them up by chasing them with a dog or a boy on a pony. (Cruel and unkind boys seldom make kind and gentle men.) But drive them gently. The cows that are afflicted with this weakness put up every evening, if possible, and give this hemp seed in a little bran or oats as stated above. We have tried this hemp seed and it worked efficiently. McPherson, Kans. WM. GARRELLS.

Kansas Live Stock Report for 1900.

REPORT BY H. W. M'AFEE, TOPEKA, TO THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The condition of the Kansas live stock industry for the year 1900 rounds out the century in a very gratifying manner to all concerned, and for all classes of stock; and especially is this true of pure-bred and improved stock of all breeds of cattle, swine, horses, and sheep. Never before in the history of the state have our breeders enjoyed such an active and lucrative trade, and it is not with any spirit of egotism, that I confidentially declare, that no better pure-bred stock of all the breeds of live stock, can be found anywhere in the United States, than are to be found in almost every county on the plains of Kansas. I feel proud that I may call your attention to this significant fact. Kansas is a great live stock breeding state, as well as a leading feeding state; and the present flattering conditions are largely due to the improved stock that we raise, and improved methods of feeding and fitting for the market. We are blessed, of course, with nearly every natural condition for the animal industry and successful live stock husbandry. Kansas is peculiarly favored by its close proximity to leading live stock markets; and while the state ranks high as a general agricultural state, our chief industry is live stock.

In order that this great National Live Stock Association may have some definite idea of the magnitude of our live stock resources, I desire to call your attention to the latest official figures for 1900, compiled by Secretary Coburn, of the state agricultural department, and his figures are always conservative for the reason that they are compiled from the assessors' returns of taxable property, and we all know that no sane stockman ever reports to the assessor more stock than he actually has on hands when the assessor comes round. Therefore our official statistics are conservative, and will readily admit of embellishment, is such is necessary.

The Kansas official figures on live stock are as follows:

Horses and mules, 79,952; value, \$44,688,240; milch cows, 712,582; value, \$23,575,206; other cattle than milch cows, 2,443,343; value, \$60,933,000; sheep, 200,000; value, \$600,903; swine, 2,286,734; value, \$13,720,404.

Total value of live stock for 1900—\$143,457,753. The total value of our live stock represents an increase of \$28,348,780 over 1899, or an increase in two years of over 66 million dollars, a very healthful exhibit, I think, of our live stock resources.

The Kansas corn crop for 1900 was 90 million bushels less than in 1899; but on the other hand we had a surplus wheat crop of 25 million bushels, a material increase of alfalfa and other forage crops, to compensate for our shortage of corn. At the present time stockers and feeders range from 50 cents to \$1 lower than the prevailing prices of two years from last summer, when prices broke. This is probably due to the shortage of corn, and the fact that figures asked for stockers did not admit of sufficient profit to the buyers. However, with all this talk about the poor corn crop Kansas took about the same amount of stockers and feeders as in 1899, and the price of corn has not advanced owing to the heavy crop in adjoining states. Some localities, it is true, have not half so many cattle on feed, but the whole state is not far behind, if any, on the number of stockers and feeders. The fall and winter, so far, has been ideal—for stock and pastures exceptionally good.

The hog industry in Kansas is in great form, and the year's prices have been very satisfactory, and the prices realized in the market were the highest for years. The lowest price at Kansas City was in January, 1900, when hogs sold at \$4.40, and the top price

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of the same market was \$5.67½ in April, and the average range of prices for the balance of the year was from \$4.40 to \$5.35.

The sheep industry in Kansas has not yet assumed a very high rank of importance, and the feeders and stockers show a decline as compared with 1899. Farm flocks are on the increase, especially of the mutton breeds, and more high grade and pure bred have been sold to sheep raisers than ever before.

The present condition of the animal industry of Kansas as a whole is splendid in every particular, and everything pertaining to live stock husbandry is encouraging, and the outlook for the future possesses quite a rosy hue. Kansas' best efforts during the past year has been the substantial progress made with improved stock in the order named: cattle, swine, horses, and sheep. Never before in the history of the state have breeders realized such satisfactory prices at either public or private sale of pure bred and high grade stock as during 1900. Our enterprising breeders are fully alive to this promising condition, and have added to their breeding the best offered at public and private sales in other states. They have been liberal buyers of top notch quality stock. Those who have kept close watch of public sales of pure bred cattle and hogs could not help observing that the Kansas breeders were after the best, and usually topped the leading sales. There is nothing too good for Kansas. Therefore, it affords me great pleasure on this occasion to be able to submit so favorable a report of the live stock industry, and I only hope that we may be able to keep up the present pace throughout the new century.

Pure Bred Stock for the State Agricultural College—A General Discussion.

Before the Kansas State Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

Mr. C. A. Stannard: I have heard nothing of this subject for a number of years. I knew they used to keep some pure bred stock on the agricultural college farm. What their reason was for disposing of them I do not know, unless some one got the idea into his head that the animals were diseased and wished to dispose of them for that reason. The college to-day is one of the greatest institutions in the entire country, and is without representation of the leading breeds of pure bred stock. A few days ago Professor Cottrell sent me a list of the different agricultural colleges in the United States that maintained a small collection of the different breeds of pure bred animals, and among the entire list Kansas was the only state that did not have any pure bred stock of any kind at its college. The object of these discussions is to ask the legislature of Kansas to make an appropriation for the purpose of producing pure bred stock for the agricultural college. I was a little ashamed at Chicago this fall to acknowledge to a friend of mine, who asked me what breeds of stock they maintained at the college, that they did not maintain any that I knew of. I told him that they might have some there but that I did not know it.

I question very much whether the legislature of the state of Kansas will make an appropriation for this purpose. I doubt if the request of the agricultural college will meet with success.

The object is to have this association make an appeal to the members of the legislature, and interest others who may be able to assist in getting it through, to pass a measure appropriating enough money for the Kansas State Agricultural College to place a sufficient amount of pure bred animals there for the education of students. I might suggest a means whereby the state of Kansas could save money enough to perhaps pay this appropriation. I might suggest several places whereby the expenses of the administration might be reduced sufficiently to make a small appropriation for this purpose. There is a live stock sanitary commission in the state of Kansas, whose duty it is to look after the health of the live stock of the state. When a disease of live stock is located in a particular section of the country one of the committee goes there, and knows no more what is the matter with the animal after he gets there than any of the rest of humanity. The first thing he

does is to sit down and telegraph for a veterinarian to come and diagnose the case. I understand this board is going to ask for an increase to seven members, there being three now. It seems to me that it would be good policy to dispose of this board, and put in its place a good reliable veterinarian at the head of that department, and if he could not handle the work give him the power to appoint some surgeon under him, who could run and do the things he could not attend to. Do away with the three men, and thus curtail the expense entailed by their running over the state ostentatiously to find these infections and then call in a veterinary surgeon to tell them what is the matter and what to do. I think in this way there could be money enough saved to pay for the pure bred stock needed at the agricultural college. I think this one of the most deserving requests that any institution has asked for in recent years, that I know anything about. I hope this convention will pass resolutions asking the state legislature to make this appropriation and that copies of it be sent to the legislature, and to the governor.

Mr. J. E. Hoagland: The agricultural college is an institution of learning things agricultural principally. I think that pure bred stock are just as important there as anything else used in the way of object lessons. I do not think it is necessary to have large herds there. But each and every herd should be represented, with the very best possible specimens from each. We want a means by which we can learn how to breed the very best possible hog that can be bred. We want to know how to breed the very best of every kind. I heartily endorse any action on our part that will bring about the placing of pure bred animals on the stock farm of our agricultural college, equal to those maintained by any other college.

Mr. Martin Mohler: I will say that I think the agricultural college is an institution ought to be right to the front in everything. I know that it is doing a grand work. I was here at the time thoroughbred stock was grown there—cattle and hogs especially—and I know some of my neighbors bought stock there which gave the very best of satisfaction. Of course some might think this is coming into competition with individual breeders of fine stock. It should not be looked at in this light. Every farm ought to be an experimental farm. If we were as careful to select the very best of corn and wheat and rye and oats and plant them, we would soon see a change in the value of our crops. But we do not do it. I think we ought to continue to experiment, but we ought to have these experiments conducted in the line of stock growing, that the item of expense or cost is not to cut any figure whatever. We want to know the results by actual experiments, so that we may know what is best to do in the breeding of stock, as well as the other branches of farm life. We want the best results possible. I am distinctly in favor, so far as I am concerned, of an appropriation for that purpose; and it does seem to me that if the farmers of Kansas would insist on this thing, and present it to the legislature they could secure it.

There is no reason why any stock breeder should be opposed to it. I am sure that if I were a member of the legislature I would do all I could for that kind of an appropriation.

Mr. Westbrook: I am heartily in favor of the experiment station at the college having some pure bred animals. They ought to have some of the best of all the different breeds. I think there is no place in Kansas where they are better prepared to make experiments of this kind and estimate the profit and loss, the best animals to use, those best suited to different parts and sections of the country, etc., than at the agricultural college. I am heartily in favor of prevailing on our legislature to make a fit appropriation for the purchasing of all the animals necessary for this experiment work. Some of all the different breeds, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses should be placed there.

Mr. Benedict: I would like to know why the thoroughbred stock were taken from the agricultural college at Manhattan, and scrub stock placed there. I want the public to know the whole truth in regard to the matter. I remember when lots of cattle were there, and want to know where they went to, and why.

Prof. Cottrell: The trouble started in 1873. Animals supposed to be very fine were brought there, and they had tuberculosis. These animals were very expensive. At that time there was a man at the head of that department who had received his education in the state of Wisconsin. He had some new-fangled notions about the kind of barn



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cattle should stay in. He had a barn built that was a failure as a place to keep cattle. In 1897, when I came to the college, having been absent for six years, the cattle were in a desperate condition. We immediately called for the best authorities we could get from Washington, and able men of other sections, who were recognized the world over as such. They went through that herd, and for six months, by the tests known to science, separated the diseased animals from those not diseased. We had a healthy herd left, composed of only two breeds. The barn which had been prepared was not safe to put cattle in. The increase of students demanded an increase of income. After consideration the regents decided they had no way for providing shelter for the herd remaining, and so they decided to sell the well animals. The scrub cattle were put in as the only thing we could do to finish the work absolutely demanded of us to test certain feed. These scrub cattle were bought in the short grass region of Lincoln County, and were good sound cattle.

We had, in 1897, 750 students. Last Saturday, after an enumeration, we found there were 1,100 students there, and our income is no more than when we had 500. The result is that we have not a single dollar we can put in toward supplying the college with pure bred stock. The Kansas State Agricultural College is the only place in the state of Kansas where any agricultural instructions can be given. We will have 1,500 students before the end of the spring term. Five hundred boys in my class are anxious to know which breed of cattle is going to suit them best, what to feed them, how much to feed them, how to treat them when they become sick, and all these kind of things. Last spring when they came to me for this information the only blooded animal on the farm at that time was a yellow dog that belonged to my wife. Now, gentlemen, these students will scatter into every county in the state. If they can only learn at the college the different characteristics of the animals, animals that will give them the best satisfaction, the most profit, they will infuse into the life of the state new enthusiasm that will push forward marvelously the live stock interests of the country. We ought to have some of the leading breeds of horses there and teach our students everything to be known about the horse. They should be taught how to feed, how to breed and how to handle. I believe we ought to have all of the leading breeds there. Show the stu-

dents in the first place what a good animal is.

Mr. F. D. Coburn: If there is an institution in this country or in this state that is dear to my heart it is the agricultural college. For over twenty years I have had some close connection with it as an officer. I am somewhat familiar also with some similar institutions also in other states, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota as instances. All Kansas men dislike to admit or confess in any way that their state is behind these states or inferior to them in any thing. Each of these states have experiment stations, maintain a number of animals of the most important breeds. Iowa has Herefords, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Guernseys, etc. I can not name the entire list of animals that state keeps at her experimental station. It has the very best of sheep and swine. They maintain four or five of the most prominent breeds. They maintain them there as object lessons. The professor lectures on the animal, which is led in, and he goes over it, and shows them just what he is talking about. They receive information in this way that can not possibly be received in any other way. Kansas, if anything, is an agricultural state. The prospect of its agricultural importance to me is based on the live stock industry. Agricultural business in Kansas would be a poor business if it were not for the live stock industry which makes it profitable. We send to the agricultural college the best young men of the country. They are there for the purpose of seeing and learning the ways of the agriculturist. If we do not have the objects there how are they going to learn?

Prof. Cottrell has explained to you something of the situation there. I could impress upon you more fully the importance of having some animals there perhaps by relating an incident. They invited there last June Secretary Wilson, at the head of the Agricultural Department of the United States, the greatest department of its kind and character in the world, and I think you will agree with me that it is most admirably conducted at this time. At the commencement of the agricultural college I ordinarily feel it my duty to be there, and I have been there on nearly every commencement. And especially this time I should have been there, because the head of this great agricultural industry was to be there and make an address. But I did not go for this reason: I knew that if I were there and it so turned out that the secretary had a half hour on his hands, he would

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spend it looking over the grounds; and if I had been in sight he would have said, "Come, let's look over the grounds; let's go down to the barn and see your live stock." Of course I should have had to go with him. He would have said, "Well, let me see your Shorthorns; let me see what you are doing with Shorthorns."

I would then have had to explain as best I could that there were no Shorthorns there. Then he would have wanted to see the horses. None there except work teams. As a result of his questions and comments I would have had to explain to him like this: "Mr. Secretary, there is no pure bred stock here, on this great farm. The only thing on this farm with a pedigree is a yellow dog, and it does not belong to the farm, but to the wife of one of the professors." To prevent such a catastrophe I did not go to the commencement.

It is entirely improbable that we can obtain sufficient appropriation at one time to put all the breeds of stock on the farm at the college. But we would like to see a beginning now, anyway. One or two or three of each breed should by all means be there to serve as object lessons for the boys who go there to learn these things. I think this is due to the agricultural people of this state and to the live stock interests of the state. Twenty years ago there were a number of thoroughbred animals there, but they are all gone now. They have been taken away in some manner unknown to me.

It seems to me there ought to be some reform in this direction. We ought to get on an equal footing with other states. You ought to all rise up in your wrath and demand that the legislature make some adequate appropriation for putting thoroughbred stock on the college farm.

Mr. O. F. Nelson: I should like to know what we have a stock farm for—what our experiment station is for. We ought to have some stock there. Why did you have to dispose of your thoroughbred stock there?

Answer: Tuberculosis. A set of very good men decided that those cattle ought to be disposed of and they were disposed of.

Mr. Nelson: Well, I think that we ought to have some more good stock there. I do not think there is a man in the house who will oppose such a measure as Mr. Coburn suggested. I think this is one of the most important things we have talked about to-day.

Mr. A. W. Smith: I think it a loss of time for our college to work with grade stock when we have so much good stock all over the state. It looks to me as if the boys would be discouraged when they come in contact with that grade stock and come home. What have we a college for? I do not see how the young men of the country, with all their opportunity for observation of pure bred stock all over the country, can afford to go to the college and put in their time looking at scrub animals.

Mr. G. W. Glick: My friend Mr. Smith seems to think that the college does not know what it is there for. He forgets that 95 per cent of the cattle of the state is scrub stock. If that is a fact is it not better that the young men shall learn what good stock is, the kind of feed necessary for them, how to cure them when sick, their characteristics, etc.? How can a young man learn all this when there are so few good animals in the country, when he has as a rule nothing but scrub animals to work on?

They talk about why there is no thoroughbred stock there. I supposed every man here knew that long ago. If they don't know it they ought to have known it long ago. I think the college board of regents did the proper thing. When they found tuberculosis there they did right in disposing of every one of them. When the effect of such a disease is known to be so far reaching, it was right for the managers of the college to clip them off the face of the earth if they could. They brought the scrub cattle there because they were the common products of the farm. We ought to have improved cattle at the college. Every man knows that. We had a lecture here two years ago by a professor of the agricultural college of Iowa. That lecture was worth a million dollars to the stock breeders of this state. The young men ought to have the same kind of lectures at the college, and it is nothing but a shame that the state of Kansas does not have thoroughbred stock there. As the professor stated, you may talk for an hour on what constitutes a profitable animal, but you can not impress upon a young man the why of it unless you have the animal there so that the qualities

can be pointed out and explained to him as you go along.

It is not necessary to have a very large herd at the college. One good Shorthorn of the right type in the hands of Professor Cottrell during a session of that school would disseminate enough knowledge in the state of Kansas to be worth a million dollars. With that sort of knowledge you can determine what sort of animal you want to buy for the feed lot. Of course the milking cattle are all of a different quality. We ought to have hogs, too, not many but a few. We ought to commence with two or three animals of each of the breeds, and extend the number year by year as fast as we can. It is hard to get appropriations for the agricultural college. You ought to have farmers and stock raisers there who would know the needs of that institution. The scientific part of it can be easily taken care of. The representatives of the state university go before the legislature and tell just what they want and they get it. If we can have this reform, so that the farmers and stock raisers of Kansas may be the regents of that institution we can get more benefit from it than we are getting now; and your boys and girls, will possess such a fund of information that it will soon scatter all over your when they go home from that college townships. I think, Mr. Chairman, there ought to be a committee appointed to present this matter fairly and fully to the legislature, and I believe that when they understand all the conditions an appropriation can be made.

T. W. Morse: Personal Observations of Kansas Breeding Establishments.

Before beginning to read what I have written I want to make a few observations on what occurred to me when the discussion of the proposition of appropriating money for buying pure bred stock for the agricultural college was going on, which I did not get a chance to make at that time. I thought when the gentleman made the remark that the young men of Kansas had no place to go to get object lessons on pure bred stock except the agricultural college, that he was simply making the remark to illustrate his point. I do not believe that there is a county east of Manhattan, where a young man can not find very high types of almost every kind of animal, if he is at all acquainted with the resources of his county. All he has to do to find excellent breeds of beef animals and milch animals is to hunt a little. I do not think there is a man in the state who fully appreciates the quality and quantity of the fine stock of the state.

Mr. O. P. Updegraff: I move that a committee be appointed, for the purpose of preparing a set of resolutions to come before this body, to be presented to the legislature, on the subject of making an appropriation to buy pure bred stock for the agricultural college at Manhattan. Carried.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Curio-Distributor.

"Catch me proposing to a girl by letter!"

"What makes you so timid?"

"Why, three girls in this town have my framed proposals hanging up in their 'dens.'"—Detroit Free Press.

The 101 Ranch at Bliss, O. T., where 12,000 acres of land are in cultivation, raised 150,000 bushels of wheat and 75,000 bushels of corn, besides other crops. They have published a pamphlet called "Successful Farming," giving their experience in wheat and corn growing, and how to increase the yield one-third. "Successful Farming" will be sent free on request, provided this paper is mentioned. Address, The 101 Ranch Bliss, O. T.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollett, Jefferson, Wis.



NEW IMPORTATION

Our new importation of FRENCH PERCHERON STALLIONS was landed at our barn, at Shenandoah, Iowa, September 16. Buyers will find at our establishment 60 Head of first-class Percheron stallions from which to make their selections. Prices are made right. Come and see the horses. It will do you good. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.



THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO.,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, Calls Attention to the Following Facts:

Our Percheron stallions are beautiful coal blacks. Our English Shire stallions are clean chestnuts and dark bays. Good bone, good back, good quarters, and GOOD ALL OVER. With moderate flesh, 2-year-olds weigh 1,675 to 1,800. They show action and style equal to an English Hackney. The exhibit made was at the Nebraska State Fair. They won first in their classes and sweepstakes over all ages. We boldly assert no better stallions in America.



Draft Stallions.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, AND CLYDES.

Choicest collection of imported Black Percherons west of the Mississippi River. All horses personally selected by a member of the firm with the aid of our own private interpreter, and a first choice from the oldest and leading breeders of France. All fresh, young stock. If you want a Good Stallion we can suit you. Bares are in town. For further information, address

KEISER BROS., Keota, Iowa.

(On O. R. I. & P. Railway, 14 miles west of Washington.)



German Coach and Percherons

THIRD importation of German Coach and Percheron horses for 1900 arrived in October. At the last Illinois State Fair we took 15 prizes out of a possible 18. Our buying facilities are unsurpassed as the oldest member of the firm lives in Germany and owns a couple of big stock farms. He buys 35 per cent cheaper, taking quality of stock into consideration, than any American buyer can buy. Therefore, intending buyers of first-class stallions and mares will act to their interest by coming direct to our place. Correspondence solicited.

OLTMANN BROS.,

Pioneer Importers of German Coach and Percherons. LEER, GERMANY, and WATSEKA, ILLINOIS.



AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS.

We imported more prize-winners at Universal Exposition, Paris, and the Government Show at Amiens and Mortagne than all others combined. Our Percherons won every first prize except one at the Universal Exposition at Paris. We imported more horses from France than any other three firms in America. We are the only firm buying in France without the aid of an interpreter, hence we get the best horses for the least money. More Coach stallions, more ton black Percheron stallions than can be found in the stables of all other importers.

If you want the best, call on or write **McLAUGHLIN BROS.,** Sixth and Wesley Aves., Columbus, Ohio.

Norman Horses

SAMPSON No. 6866 is at the head of the stud. Present weight, 2,350 pounds, and for bone and quality he has no equal in this country.



We guarantee satisfaction and can undersell all competitors, as the purchaser pays but the actual producing price.

ALSO SHROPSHIRE SHEEP and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. **PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM.** L. M. HARTLEY, Proprietor. SALEM, IOWA.



ENGLISH SHIRE, and PERCHERON STALLIONS.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO., Importers of DRAFT STALLIONS.

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All our horses are personally selected by Mr. Watson, who buys only of the best breeders in Europe. Mr. Watson was the World's Fair Judge of Draft Stallions. Our December importation is the 25th shipment made direct from Europe by him. OUR STABLES are located corner Ninth and R Streets. Our office on the ground floor of the Bar Block TWELFTH AND O STREETS. We invite inspection. No trouble to SHOW HORSES. Visitors welcome.

Draft Stallions OF THE SHIRE, CLYDE, AND PERCHERON BREEDS.

IMPORTED, and HOME BRED All Ages POLLED DURHAM AND SHORTHORN CATTLE. POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Prices Right.

Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans

GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo., LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Have sold for, and am booking sales for leading stock men everywhere. Write me before claiming dates. I also have Poland-China swine, Bronze turkeys, B. P. Rock, and Light Brahma chickens. 150 birds, and a lot of pig ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

The Home Circle.

THE YEAR OF LOVE.

The world-song sweetly swelling, the world-drums sounding far,
Proclaim the world-wide conquests under-neath the battle-star;
The trumpets of achievement blow down the lordly years,
The victor counts his laurels and the conquered counts his tears;
But far away, sweet lady, their conquest-song above,
We count again the record of our own sweet year of love!

Blow, bugles of the morning, blow, trumpets of the night;
Ring, bells that carol sweetly of the wonder and the might
Of years that roll in thunder down the broadening grooves of change,
We touch, dear heart, the lowly and the humble love-girt range;
By memories enshrouded, by tender dreams and true,
The wings of love have folded all their glory over you!

Men count the march of triumph, the armaments of law,
The sweep of circling navies and the deeds that thrill with awe;
The gavel marks the tablets of the temples with a name,
And the millions grow in hunger for the fleeting figment, Fame;
But we, Ah! love, the record of our love-year ends in this—
A sweetheart trust forever sealed forever with a kiss!

Go light the roaring cities with the splendor of a dream,
Pour out the shrieking marvels of the onward march of steam,
Rejoice in grown, sweet splendors of time's widening liberty—
The feeding of the hunger of the free that are not free—
But distant far, beholding in our quiet trust we go,
You and I, beloved, together, even so and even so!

Mighty marvels are they working in the workshops of the earth,
As the cycles burst to blossom in their world of wonder-birth;
But on that side go the trumpets and the far-lights and the dust,
While on this we two, together, in our old contented trust;
Our lane a lane of roses, with the little lips that wait
To be kissed as love can kiss the lips that linger at the gate!

There are wonders in a cottage that the great world passes by,
While the festal fires are burning red against the New Year sky;
There are little records counted and the sweet months one by one
Yield their memories of the moments bright with blossoms in the sun;
Oh! the year of tender loving—fairest record of them all,
And the trumpets know it, know it, as across the world they call!
—Folger McKinsey, in Baltimore News.

Not a Gold Brick Scheme.

The woman book agent who has been soliciting orders for a well known publishing house has involved her principals in two lawsuits since she has been canvassing in New York, and there are indications that the publishers will become entangled in more litigation before they succeed in collecting bills they have presented to New Yorkers for books alleged to have been sold by their enterprising agent. No other agent has in years succeeded in getting into the drawing rooms of so many well known and wealthy residents of this town as this woman. Her employers say that she is one of the most successful agents who ever worked for them, and one may readily believe this statement when the publishers say that the woman receives in commissions something like \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year. It is estimated that she has taken orders in New York in the last few months for something like \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of books.

She is after big commissions, and to get these she must sell expensive books. Most of the persons who have had dealings with her are those who not only command large wealth, but who are also known in fashionable society. In playing her trade she invariably tackles the mistress of the house.

It might be imagined that a woman who had been so remarkably successful in her calling was young and good looking and otherwise attractive. This woman is not young; neither is she remarkably good looking. Women who have dealt with her speak of her as "just fascinating." A woman well known in Philadelphia society, who bought some books of her was not above confessing that the agent simply flattered her into signing a good fat contract. A New York woman insists that she was actually hypnotized and nothing that her husband and the other members of the family say can dispossess the woman of that idea. The agent evidently believes that it is profitable in her business to make a good appearance. She dresses richly, wears just enough jewelry to be in good form and drives about town in an equipage in which any woman might be glad to ride. The trappings of the horses, the fittings of the brougham and the ap-

pearance of the two men on the box are all in excellent form and up to date.

It is over the form of announcement that most of the trouble between the agent and her customers has arisen. The customers insist that the agent gave to the servant opening the door the name of an intimate friend of the person called upon. The servant thus announces the book agent to the mistress of the house, if she be in, and the latter takes it for granted, of course, that an old friend is in the drawing room waiting to see her. She hastens down and is much surprised to be confronted by a perfect stranger. Just what happens after the meeting between the mistress of the house and the book agent can be best told in the words of a New York woman who had an experience with her.

"The other day," said the woman, "my butler came to me with the announcement that Mrs. Blank, one of my acquaintances, was in the drawing room and wanted to see me. I went down stairs and found a woman whom I had never seen before in my life. I looked at her in astonishment and involuntarily drawing back a step I said: 'Oh, I thought Mrs. Blank was here.' 'Oh, ze stupeidity of ze servants!' exclaimed my caller, all animation at once and speaking in the most fascinating French dialect I had ever heard. There were music and sympathy and a peculiar something else in that voice that attracted me at once. I deed not say zat I was Mme. Blank. I say I come from Mme. Blank. Oh, ma dame, what a charmant what a beauteeful drawing room! Eet es ze most beauteeful, ze most artistic, ze most most loffy I haf seen in New York! What a beauteeful taste you haf! And ze bibliotheque! I haf had ze glimpse of eet, through ze portiere. May I not look more close?"

"Without waiting for an answer to her question the woman glided—glide is the only word that could describe her movement—into the library, and then there was another explosion in broken English. It was the finest room for a library she had ever seen, and the taste in the selection of the books was nothing short of marvelous. Surely I must be a woman far beyond the cultivation of ordinary New York women, and she knew from my very looks that I must have selected all the books. She rattled on, pouring out a very torrent of flattery, until I really believe she had me mesmerized. And then she broached the subject of her call. It was to see me particularly about books that she had come. She had heard of my highly cultivated literary taste, of my great love for books, particularly fine books, and all that sort of twaddle, and then she announced that she had to show me the loveliest books I had ever seen.

"With that she swiftly glided out of the library, through the drawing room and into the hall. I looked after her in a sort of daze. As my husband says, she struck me all in a heap. A moment later, I heard:

"'Boy, hurry up! Vite! Bring ze books for ze lady to see.'

"In a moment she was back in the drawing room again, followed by a small boy with a big bundle. She had untied and unwrapped the bundle in a jiffy, and before I knew it I was looking

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST. Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest, and must have it. If the attack is severe, go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nerve per day, and if you can not sleep take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever, and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually, and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times, and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store, and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

at some really beautifully printed, beautifully illustrated, and beautifully bound volumes.

"She talked faster than a railroad train runs, and before I quite realized it she had taken my order for twenty-one volumes of the work, at \$20 a volume. Then, just in the most casual sort of way, she pulled out a slip of paper and asked me to sign it. It was really not necessary, but she did want so much to have my signature, in my own beautiful handwriting, more as a souvenir of the call than anything else, but, incidentally, it would serve to show her employers that, really and truly, she had secured so distinguished a subscriber to their publications as myself.

"Still in a maze, I signed, and away went my caller in a carriage finer than any I have, with two as smartly dressed men on the box as one would meet of a fine afternoon in the park. When my husband came home to dinner I told him of what I had done, rather pluming myself over having secured such fine specimens of the printer's art.

"Where's your contract?" he said. "Contract?" I exclaimed in amazement, 'I haven't any contract.'

"What did you sign," was his next question.

"I hadn't any idea, and told him so. 'Well,' said he, 'it may be all right, but it looks very much to me as if you had been imposed upon, my dear.'

"I assured him that my book agent was no ordinary person; that she was a lady, and showed every evidence of refinement and good breeding.

"The next time I saw Mrs. Blank, I referred to the book agent, and she said:

"And did you have a visit from her, too?"

"Well, rather," was my answer. 'You might have expected I would receive a call, since you sent her to me.'

"I send her to you? My dear, I would never want any of my friends afflicted as I was. Really, I was completely taken off my feet by the woman. I didn't know where I was at for hours after she had gone away.'

"Not long after that I met another friend, who had hardly greeted me when she said:

"I had a call from your book agent the other day. I suppose you wanted to get even on somebody and so you sent her to me.'

"Then it all flashed upon me. The woman's game was all brought out quite clearly. I hadn't sent her to anybody, and I suppose she is still selling books and following the same program. However, there was nothing for me to do until I got a bill. My husband received a bill for so many of the books as had been delivered."

Just here the husband broke in and finished the story:

"Yes," said he, "the books were delivered and the bill came. Then I wrote a letter to the publishers, asking for a copy of their contract. I got no answer. Then I instructed my office lawyer to write to them, making a similar request. No answer. I then turned the whole matter over to my regular attorneys, and they wrote a letter asking for a copy of the contract, and saying that I would not be responsible for bills of that character contracted by my wife. I made up my mind at least to have a run for my money, concluded that a refusal to pay would get at least some reply. But still there was no answer. Finally, my lawyers wrote again and asked what part of the order was still undelivered. To that letter the following lucid and satisfactory answer was received:

"The books yet to come are the books undelivered."

"The publishers can make no excuse for not answering the other communications on the ground that they were not received, because, after the first communication, all the others were registered. Finally, my lawyer did get hold of what purported to be the contract. It was a small piece of brown paper, something like the slips used to take stock orders on. It was signed by my wife all right, and filled in apparently to suit the taste of the agent. The whole business is in statu quo at present, but those publishers will have a pleasant experience before they collect their bill."

The man who said this is one of the best known financiers in Wall street. The experience was that of many other well known persons in this city. In one case a bill which was rendered for \$3,000 was compromised for \$900. The husband of Mrs. Blank, who, as the book agent alleges, sent her to the wife of the man who is quoted above, has put his case into the hands of his at-

Found

The most thorough and effective house cleaner ever invented

GOLD DUST Washing Powder



torney and doesn't propose to pay the bill rendered unless the court compels him to.

Now that the methods of the agent have been exposed, one or two alleged victims turn up every day or so.—New York Sun.

The Way Wars Begin.

Tommy was reading the war news. When he had finished reading he came over to his mother and said:

"Mamma how do wars begin?" "Well, suppose the English hauled down the American flag, and that the Americans—"

Here Tommy's father intervened. "My dear," he said, "the English would not—"

Mother—"Excuse me, they would—"

"Now, dear, who ever heard of such a thing?"

"Pray do not interrupt."

"But you are giving Tommy a wrong idea!"

"I'm not, sir!"

"You are, madam!"

"Don't call me madam! I won't allow you!"

"I'll call you what I choose!"

"I'm sorry I ever saw you; you are so—"

Tommy (going out)—"It's all right; I think I know how wars begin."—Tid-Bits.



Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism

and

Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil

SEND NO MONEY—but

order any of our Sewing Machines sent C. O. D., on 30 days' trial. If you don't find them superior to any other offered at the same or higher prices or are dissatisfied for any reason, return them at our expense and we refund your money and freight charges. For \$10.50 we can sell you a better machine than those advertised elsewhere at higher price, but we would rather sell you better quality and give satisfaction. Our elegant Arlington Jewel, drop head, \$12.50. Our No. 9 Ball Bearing Arlington, 5 drawer, drop head, \$15.45. Write for large illustrated catalogue FREE. CASH BUYERS' UNION, (Inc.) 158-164 W. Van Buren St., R-64, Chicago

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Young Folks.

TO ST. VALENTINE.

Saint Valentine, though wide your fame
You don't deserve your pious name,
And this the reason of my plaint—
Your conduct misbefits a saint.

From youthtime up to middle age
I've catered for your patronage,
But ever since we've been acquaint
You haven't acted like a saint.

For when comes round, as fixed as fate,
The day which you appropriate,
You give me cause for new complaint
In manner most unlike a saint.

I long have sued for Mabel's smiles
And yielded to her costly wiles,
But ardent lines or bauble quaint
Alike are spurned—ungrateful saint!

Your halo's rimmed with many a dart;
Your symbol is a wounded heart;
Fond swains you lure with artful feint,
Such actions don't become a saint.

Your name no longer should appear
In saintly calendar 'tis clear,
For I affirm, without restraint,
You're more a sinner than a saint.
Jennie Betts Hartwick, in February
"New" Lippincott.

Most Famous of Swordsmen.

A celebrated personage in the history of Mexico has arrived in this city in the person of Col. Thomas H. Monstery, who has figured in the principal events that have taken place in this country since as far back as 1859.

Col. Monstery is an American by birth, having been born in the city of Baltimore, of Danish and Irish parents. He bears the honor of being the champion swordsman of the continent, and wears a medal awarded by the Mexican government on the first of March, 1863, for having defeated the famous French captain, Poupard, who was at that time instructor in fencing and foiling in the army of Mexico. On the same day he won laurels by defeating all the champions of the army, with sabers, knives, knives against sabers and bayonets, that at the time were shining lights in the handling of the above weapons.

Capt. Monstery entertained Gen. Diaz at the Palmer House some sixteen years ago in Chicago, the only visit paid by the president of this republic to the United States, and when word came that the Colonel was in the city a Herald reporter called on him to get a short account of his experiences.

As above stated, he first came to Mexico in 1859, at that time having the command of cavalry under Gen. Jose Maria Melo, of the Liberal party, at variance with the church faction. Engaged since 1855 in Guatemala and San Salvador in the many ups and downs of the stormy events of those days, he crossed the frontier to the state of Chiapas with Gen. Melo, and was made commander of the cavalry of that state. About this time the state was invaded and ravaged by the Church party, under Gen. Juan Ortega, and on the 1st day of June, 1860, Melo was taken prisoner and executed by Gen. Ortega. Col. Monstery escaping over the border into Guatemala. The latter returned immediately afterward to engage in a fight of revenge and retribution, but was badly wounded by a lance thrust and sword cut, his horse being killed under him. While lying bleeding on the ground an attempt was made by one of the other side to stab him to death, but he warding the blow off with his right hand, which now bears the scar of the knife cut received at the time.

Col. Monstery is 57 years of age, but does not look a day over 60 and is still wonderfully athletic, and, with the exception of slightly failing eyesight, is just about as good a swordsman as he ever was. He is peculiarly modest about his achievements, but when drawn out by congenial company can relate stories that would form the basis of volumes of romantic history.

After the Chiapas affair he started from the mouth of the Grijalva River in the schooner Tallahassee, intending to sail to Vera Cruz and there join the Liberal party of Mexico, but storms that could not be successfully contended against drifted the vessel off her course and a landing was made on the coast of Texas, just about the time the agitation was beginning over the civil war question. Monstery had at this time some ten thousand dollars in gold, but all was appropriated by the officials with the exception of two hundred dollars, under the then existing laws relating to persons leaving Mexico without the proper kind of papers. However, he went on to New Orleans, but almost immediately drifted down to South America, and from there, via Panama, to the port of Acapulco, where an attempt was made to reach Mexico City to join the Liberal forces, but the

Recoveries from Grip.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

President McKinley is slowly recovering from grip and its after effects.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes, by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Speaker Henderson is again in his chair in the House of Representatives after a severe attack of the grip.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman of the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburgh, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, Ohio, but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

road was blocked by Generals Cobos and Regara, all his horses captured, and himself forced to abandon the trip and go to San Francisco. He returned to Mexico about the time Gen. Diaz was in Puebla and received a high post under Juarez, serving in all the events noted in the history of the times until 1867, when he again sailed from Vera Cruz for the States, being visited on board the vessel by the now President Diaz.

Col. Monstery talks of the happenings in both Europe and America of the 40's and 60's as fluently as we are used to hear the news of the last elections. He was sword instructor in the Russian army under Prince Constantine when only 23 years of age, and served as a soldier of fortune under five different European flags before his advent into Mexico. He has fifty-three personal encounters to his credit, the majority of which took place in Russia and Germany. The Colonel speaks Spanish fluently, and, in fact, nearly every other civilized language. This is his first trip to Mexico in over thirty years, and, of course his comparisons between the times of then and now are vividly interesting.—Mexican Herald.

Commonest of Wild Animals.

The common little house mouse is probably the best known wild animal in America. It is almost impossible to avoid learning something of the appearance and habits of this little fellow, for he acts as a private tutor on the subject in almost every household.

A few of us are fond enough of him, however, to pay strict attention when he presents himself as an object lesson. A brief description of his external appearance may not be out of place. In a certain quaint dictionary I once possessed the definition of "mouse" was given as "a small rat," and this is not such a very bad one, after all, except for the fact that the reader is apt to be less familiar with the appearance of a rat than a mouse. The total length of the latter animal is about six and three-eighths inches, of which the tail takes up nearly one-half. His head is longish and his nose sharp. His ears are large and erect, with very little hair on either surface. His legs are slender and his delicate little toes are provided with sharp, slightly hooked nails. His tail is round and tapering, scaly and with a slight covering of short hair. In color he is dusky gray above and ashy beneath. His eyes and most of his whiskers are black, and his front teeth are yellowish.

Altogether, he is a very dainty little fellow, and if persons would only stop to study him a little, instead of throwing things at him, or calling in the cat every time he puts in an appearance, they would soon find him a very intelligent and attractive companion. He is very agile and graceful in his movements, and not at all vicious in disposition. For some time past I have had a number of mice in captivity, and I find them very amusing pets. They will eat anything, and are so tame that they will take food from my hand or drink from a little vessel held in the fingers. They are most active at night, but often play about in the daytime. They are very bright and immediately give their attention to any unusual sight or sound. To do this they usually pause, with their head slightly on one side, and with a most inquiring look in the eyes.

After eating they wash themselves very rapidly with their front paws.

Where there is an abundance of food, mice eat a great deal, but they seem able to live on very little, and when once well established in a house they manage to get along somehow, even if the provisions are carefully locked up for months at a time. When hungry, however, they are very persevering in their efforts to get food, and will know their way into boxes and cupboards, scale walls, and even cross ceilings when the latter are rough enough to afford a hold for their sharp, hooked claws. They have been known to descend a rope and eat up the contents of a basket hanging from the ceiling.

They make their nests of scraps of paper, wool, rags, or any soft material, which they usually chop up very small with their teeth. These homes are usually made in a hole in the wall, or beneath the floor, or in an old box, drawer or other convenient place. Often when clearing out an old desk or trunk one comes upon such a nest, made of fine particles of old letters, penwipers and such like things.

There are several litters of young every year, and generally from four to ten in a litter. When the young ones are born they are very small, pink little creatures, naked and blind. The mother is devoted to them, and tends them with great care and evident affection. When they are a few weeks old they begin to come out of their hole to play about and see what the world is made of. They may easily be distinguished from the older ones by their smaller size and younger looks.

While the normal color is gray, very rarely a black specimen is seen, and the white mice, with red eyes, which are often kept as pets, are albinos of this species. Others are spotted black and white, and at times have been sold at quite good prices as "fancy" mice.

Of the many enemies of the little rodents perhaps the house cat stands at the head of the list. Many people judge a cat chiefly by her qualities as a mouse hunter, and, all things considered, it is perhaps just as well that she does take a hand in the game occasionally.

Next to the cat, perhaps the owls and hawks account for the greatest number, and foxes, 'coons, weasels, skunks and crows, all look upon mice as a delicacy. But the troubles of the rodents do not end here. Scores of ingenious traps have been invented for their destruction, and they are also poisoned in great numbers every year.

When it becomes necessary to destroy mice, perhaps the most humane way to do it is with the spring trap, which kills them instantly by a blow. Poisoning is very cruel, and this method is also a menace to human life, not only because it is always dangerous to have poison where there is a possibility of children getting hold of it, but because the mice are apt to die in the walls, floors and other inaccessible places.

Drowning is also cruel, though I once knew two dear elderly ladies, who were so kind-hearted that they used to drown their mice in warm water, "because," they said, "it is so cruel to drown the poor things in cold water, in the middle of winter, too."—Hartford Times.

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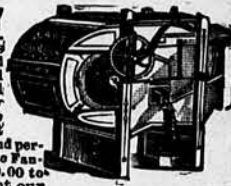


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Horticulture.

The Essentials of Peach Culture.
A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE BOOLED DOWN, BY J.
H. HALE, IN RURAL NEW YORKER.

THE SOIL, THE TREE AND ITS CARE.

Several years ago, in an article on peach culture, I wrote what then seemed to me to be "the ten commandments of peach culture;" they were widely copied, and I am told have been very helpful in leading many to the heaven of a good and profitable peach orchard. Now I have forgotten just what those "ten commandments" were, but am going to take it for granted that some of them are now out of date, and reply to the R. N. Y.'s demand for some of the leading requirements to the successful culture of the peach, may break the whole ten, for the fellow who gets his living by peach growing is learning and unlearning some things all the time, yet I hope continually growing in grace. The first and greatest essential to success is a love of Nature; trees, plants, and living things; a pleasure in their care and development; a love of peaches because they are so beautiful, as well as good, and a genuine enjoyment in producing the finest peaches that can be grown, regardless of whether there would be any money profit in such production. "Horse sense" and good business judgment, with the "under-dog" habit of never knowing when you are whipped, are further requirements; and abrupt elevations of lands that are reasonably free from water, and that furnish quick frost and air drainage.

THE SOIL.

A warm, light, loamy soil is best, yet about any except a stiff clay will answer, if other things are right. I used just to dote on commercial fertilizers, but am now convinced that with culture enough (and yet who will ever give culture enough?) there is not the necessity for the great amounts of fertilizers we have been applying. Rocky hill lands that have been just a little too tough a proposition for good tillage in the past, make an ideal foundation for a peach orchard; there is color and flavor for peaches in these rocky old hills, and it is cheaper to remove rocks at odd seasons of the year than to buy fertilizers. I have already reclaimed two so-called abandoned farms, and have 125 acres of promising orchard among the rocks, or where they once were. Have now tackled another 50-acre tract of rocks, trees and brush, properties that I would not have taken as a gift eight years ago, and so bad now that agricultural college trustees, members of state boards of agriculture, high officials in the Grange, professors of horticulture, and other "visiting statesmen" all shake their heads and say, "I don't know;" one or two more outspoken than the rest even went so far as to say I was "peach crazy" and "stark mad" to waste money on such rough lands, when good cleared land could be bought at less than the cost of clearing this; well, perhaps so, but if I don't get more fun and profit out of the rough-land peach orchards than some fellows do on their so-called "better land" it will be a surprise party to me. Digging out rocks beats subsoiling, yet where the rocks are out of the way, it will pay to use a subsoil plow before planting the orchard, except, of course, where lands have sandy or gravel subsoil; and if the land is too rough to lick into shape, don't plant the trees the first year; just plow the best you can, and sow cow-peas broadcast thickly; they are great helps in breaking up land, besides enriching it.

GET BIG TREES.

When ready to plant trees, get big ones. I have planted nearly 400,000 peach trees in orchards the past 20 years, nearly all June-budded or else light to medium-sized 1-year trees, with occasional lots of heavy No. 1 or extra-sized trees. I have fooled myself with "good medium trees to 4-foot trees" long enough; from now on give me the big ones; 5 to 6 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in caliper will lay the foundation of a better orchard than any smaller size. I really care nothing about the top, so long as you can get a heavy root and strong cane 15 or 18 inches up; you will cut away the rest anyway, and so be in shape to build any sort of top you may. Distance apart; well, here is where the man comes in again, and then the

locality; I have made the most money North and South planting 13 feet apart or closer each way. Of course, it means a lot of pruning, while wide-apart planting tempts neglect of this most necessary operation with the peach tree. Still, taking human nature as it is, I can not advise the other fellow to plant very close, 18 to 22 feet apart each way will doubtless give the best results; planting closer in the South than in the North, where trees are inclined to more wood and foliage growth. Don't plant any so-called "catch crops" in a young orchard, you'll catch it if you do; plant horse and mule legs in plenty, up and down and across, between the peach trees, their hoof prints will do no harm if harrows and cultivators follow close behind. At least once a week for the three best growing months of May, June and July in this latitude allows 12 to 15 good cultures, and if you throw in a few more for good luck, the trees will smile on you for it.

GREEN CROPS.

The first two years, after a month or six weeks of thorough culture, seed to cow-peas over two-thirds the space between the rows of trees, leaving space enough for good single-horse culture up and down each side of the trees for two months more. Leaving the pea vines on the ground as a winter mulch will be less loss than to plow them under, and so have bare ground all winter. After two years of peas in an orchard the tree roots should reach out through the whole orchard, and should have the whole run of it to feed and drink upon during the rapid growing months, when the liveliest culture is being given. If culture has been what it ought from opening of spring down to last of July or early August, trees will be growing so fast that they can't well stop before fall, and the whole ground should be seeded to clover at the last cultivation. I consider 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre is little enough for a thick clover carpet over the ground through the fall and winter, and is a great protection to peach roots. Plow this clover under early the next spring; don't fool yourself into letting it grow a few weeks in spring, so as "to have a lot of stuff to plow under;" six weeks of the best peach season's growth can easily be checked by allowing the clover to grow two or three weeks after it's time to spring-plow the orchard. The time to begin spring culture in a peach orchard is just as soon as the soil can easily be worked after frost is out.

PRUNING.

As to pruning, a light open head is what is wanted; don't shorten in too much of first year's growth. The second year shorten pretty liberally all the strongest branches, and let the side branches spread so as to make a broad low head. After the second year, cut away most of the strong leaders entirely every season; if in any instance it seems best not to cut entirely away, never cut it back to a dormant bud, but always to some side branches; these will slowly take on growth and great fruiting strength, and check the upward tendency of growth that is sure to follow the cutting back of a strong peach limb to a dormant bud. Don't bother much with the little side branches, high or low, that will never make leaders. Most pruners like to slick up the trunk and main branches of a peach tree by cutting these all away. It is a fruiting mistake to do this; pruning a peach tree as here suggested should have three-fourths of the fruit near enough to the ground so that it can be gathered without the use of step-ladders. Learn to know yellows in a tree at sight a year or two before it hangs out its sign with "pennyroyal sprouts" or prematurely high-colored fruit. Promptly pull and burn all yellows-infested trees, no matter what other job you may have on hand; attend to the yellows first. Feeding, as growth or lack of it seems to demand; fruit thinning, picking, packing and marketing and perhaps at times spraying when the trees are dormant, all require close attention, yet the points I have touched are the foundation to build a successful peach orchard upon.

Honeysuckles at the Kansas Station. E. A. POPEJOE.

Along with other interesting and useful shrubs grown for trial upon the grounds at the Kansas Experiment Station, for some years past the honeysuckles have attracted much attention and proven generally well adapted to the conditions of soil and climate there obtained. The species of this group of plants, though botanically homogeneous, are for ornamental purposes so widely varied as to fit them for several distinct uses in lawn planting. The



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List of shrubby sorts provides species of dense, rich and persistent foliage, suitable for mass planting in broad effects, as well as those of character so refined as to render them worthy of place as single specimens in choicer situations. Among the twining forms, again, are those admirably suited to cover mounds, walls, or rough terraces, while others, under the care of appreciative growers, are among the most attractive of trellis or pillar plants. They are generally so hardy and so responsive to culture, withal, that they deserve a wider use in Kansas gardens.

The sorts noted in the following commentary are those proving most satisfactory, selected from the more extensive collection under trial.

ERECT SHRUBS.

Lonicera fragrantissima, a Chinese species of spreading habit, the branches curved, with yellowish bark; the leaves numerous, broad oval, thick, rich green, remaining upon the plant until mid-winter, the bushes at this date (December 18) being nearly as green as in summer. The small yellowish flowers appear quite early in spring, before the appearance of the new foliage, and are very fragrant. From its nearly evergreen habit and dense foliage this honeysuckle is a most useful plant for mass planting in large lawns or in parks. Its only disadvantage is found in a less hardy wood than some of the others. Yet this should not cause its rejection, for its finest effects of foliage are exhibited upon plants that are annually close-pruned, though under this treatment the less ornamental bloom is sacrificed.

Lonicera tatarica. The better known Tartarian or Bush Honeysuckle, of Asiatic origin, is an erect, vigorous shrub, of a neat habit, the branches covered with white bark. The leaves, which appear early in spring and are long retained, are of the softest and clearest color, and the species would well deserve planting for its foliage alone. But in May an added attraction is presented in its abundant bloom, the flowers being conspicuous, graceful in form, white or pink-red, according to the variety, and pleasantly though not decidedly fragrant. Later the twined berries appear, coral red or amber yellow, and in such profusion that the bush is little less ornamental at this period than during the season of bloom. The best two varieties are the large-flowered white (alba) and the large-flowered red (grandiflora), though others are not greatly inferior. This shrub should be one of the first in a list for general planting.

Lonicera xylosteum, the European fly honeysuckle, a taller, more straggling and less handsome shrub than the last, has yet characters that are sure to attract the observer. The leaves are not large, but are smooth and abundant, and of different shades of green according to their position upon the shoot, this variation giving a most agreeable impression. The flowers are small, yellow,

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lowish white, fragrant, and produced in great abundance upon the new growth. As in the other species, the amber berries give later beauty to the shrub, in this sort loading the branches until they bend with their burden. As the pait ages it becomes less attractive unless well-distributed new growth is assured by some attention to pruning.

WOODY TWINERS.

Lonicera japonica. This Japanese species is best represented by the useful Hall's or Haliana honeysuckle, which is a vigorous grower, almost evergreen, the somewhat downy, rich green foliage even persisting through the winter where protected by blown leaves or snow. The paired flowers are produced in the axils of every leaf in the new growth. They are deeply clef into two unequal lobes, are creamy white in color, fading yellow, and have a penetrating fragrance, agreeable to most people though too powerful for some. While this honeysuckle is largely used as a trellis or pillar plant, and except for a too luxuriant growth is very satisfactory under such use, its greater beauty is shown when it is planted where it can cover a rough wall or a mound or a terrace with a dense mat of evergreen branches. Under such circumstances it is admirable at all seasons, and is one of the best plants to employ for such a purpose.

Lonicera Caprifolium, the European woodbine, is represented most favorably by a variety from Russia of Prof. Budd's importation, under the number 138 Voronezh. This honeysuckle has been on trial upon the Kansas station grounds for ten years, and is being proving perfectly hardy in ordinary situations. It has shown features that should bring it more prominently before flower lovers. Its growth is vigorous, the shoots long and smooth, the foliage clean and handsome, though not as abundant as in the last. Its flowers are cream-white with pinkish tubes, and richly fragrant, and are disposed so neatly in their abundance that a vine properly trained upon a palza screen is a joy to the eye. This species is certainly to be recommended to all planters.

Lonicera sempervirens. The scarlet trumpet honeysuckle, a well-known favorite, is another that deserves better treatment at the hands of the gardener. As ordinarily grown, without pruning or training, it is likely to become disagreeably naked below, and by the dying out of the crowded branches to become unattractive throughout. For its perfection in form and bloom it needs attention in the way of an annual removal of overtaxed wood, and the encouragement of strong young shoots to take its place. A very effective way of displaying its beauty as an everbloomer is to grow it as a standard, supporting it at first upon a low pillar, shortening in, during the period of growth, of the shoots that tend to grow beyond proper limit. This treatment induces the formation of a stout trunk that after a while becomes self-supporting, and of a head of flowering branches, that will give their brilliant bloom throughout the entire summer.

All of these twiners are readily propagated by layers of the ripe wood put down in spring, or of the half-ripened shoots in midsummer. The shrubby species are easily grown from ripe wood cuttings, taken in the fall, protected over winter in cellar or pit, and set deep in nursery rows early in spring.—Kansas Experiment Station.

Interesting Things About the Fameuse Apple.

The history of the Fameuse apple in Vermont reaches back to 1700, and in Canada, a hundred years further. This history is not so well known as that of the Indian wars, but it is fully as interesting, and has quite as close a connection with early colonization and with the subsequent progress of civilization. In fact, students of history are coming to see more and more that wars and politics are not so significant as industry, invention and agriculture.

The Fameuse apple has this advantage over many varieties that it can, with a fair degree of success, perpetuate itself by seed, whereas most varieties have to be distributed by means of grafts. This was especially an advantage in the early colonizing days, before commerce was established and before nurseries were known.

Sometimes, however, the Fameuse seedlings varied more or less from the parental type, and came to be recognized as separate varieties, like the McIntosh, Shilawasse, Scarlet Pippin, Louise, La Victoire, etc., so there are now a whole group of the Fameuse progeny. These have been sought out and described and their histories re-

corded, along with the romantic tale of the original Fameuse, by the Vermont Experiment Station. A new bulletin by the horticulturist on "Apples of the Fameuse Type" tells the story. It is at once a paper on a modern horticultural topic and a contribution to American history.

Notes on Plums.

PROF. A. DICKENS.

The conclusion drawn by the Kansas Experiment Station from observations on the Japanese plums is that they rank with the peach in hardness. They head the list for table and market qualities. Their habit of early blooming makes the crop uncertain. Burbank is, perhaps, harder than Abundance, and they are nearly equal in quality. Ogon is harder than either, but not nearly so good in quality of fruit.

Of European plums, *Communia*, Early Red, and one called 19 are at the head of the class, but all European varieties have been uncertain bearers. The fruit is of good quality for use fresh and for canning.

The most promising varieties for general planting are those which have been developed from our wild fruits.

All varieties of the species *Ameriana* have proved hardy. While they return in varying degree the astringency of the wild plum, most of the varieties produce desirable fruit for canning, marmalade, and jelly. Quaker, Wolf, Weaver and Wyant have the best record for regular bearing and general good qualities.

The varieties of the species *angustifolia*, commonly called Chickasaw plums, have been somewhat injured by extreme cold. Robinson has proved most nearly hardy, and a regular and heavy bearer, producing fruit of good quality.

Most of the class known as horticultural have proved fairly hardy. Golden Beauty and Moreman have been the heaviest and most regular bearers. Moreman is a rather small, red plum, red flesh, small pit, and especially fine for jelly. Golden Beauty is a medium-sized, yellow plum, of fine flavor when fully ripe, and a favorite for marmalade. Wayland, Wild Goose and Clinton are larger plums, of good quality, and fairly regular in bearing.

Eighteen or twenty feet is recommended as a good distance for planting. Clean culture is an important factor in fighting curculio and fungi. Mixed planting increases the chances for pollination. A full discussion of varieties and culture is given in Bulletin No. 100, soon to be issued, and which, like the other bulletins, may be had on application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

Kansas Experiment Station.

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The Apiary.

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

Apiary Work in Spring.

The surest way to lose a good honey crop is to put off the necessary attention and work in the way of getting ready with all fixtures required to accommodate the bees in proper time in spring. The honey season usually comes with a rush, and it matters not how lively we try to rush things after it comes, it is impossible to put things in shape to catch it. The reason so many fail to get a crop of honey is because they do not prepare in time to get it. The honey harvest is most usually of short duration; it may not last but a week, or two weeks, and many would naturally suppose that in so short a time bees could do but little in storing honey. Well, this depends entirely on the condition of colonies, and the shape the hives and honey fixtures are in at the beginning.

Colonies that are in proper strength, with plenty of brood in the combs, and a good queen to keep every available cell in the brood chamber occupied, with the necessary surplus boxes added in time and in a manner that the bees will readily occupy them, will store a good surplus in a week, and a much better one in two weeks, and an immense crop in three or four weeks. If the ordinary farm beekeeper would prepare his ground, and put in his crops on the same principle that he attends to his bees, he would reap as slim crops from the farm as he reaps crops of honey from his bees. Ground well prepared early in the season, and planting in good season, and rushing the crop to perfection by good cultivation and constant attention, give results similar to that of a good honey crop when the bees receive attention on the same principle.

Bees get ready for spring work early. They begin about the first of March in our locality, and push work to their utmost ability, and constantly keep right at it up to the honey harvest, and thus get themselves in shape to do a profitable season's work, providing their owner has not robbed them of their stores previous to this, or has not provided them with necessary stores to carry them through, which is so often the case, thus preventing them from reaching perfection which they would otherwise have done.

To begin spring work with bees, we must begin early, as they do. If colonies have good queens which are laying during the month of March, and have plenty of stores in their combs to at least last them a month later, then we may pass them for the present, but only for the present. Bees begin breeding thus early, and they consume honey from this time on very rapidly, and the larger the amount of brood they have the more honey it takes to run them, and from the middle of April until the first of June they consume very heavy of honey, and it is during this period that they should not be allowed to run short of stores.

There are two periods during the year that bees should be fed, and this is in autumn and in spring. This may be done to good advantage, regardless of the amount of honey they have in the hives. Feeding in autumn produces a force of young bees that take a colony through the winter in the best condition, and feeding in spring produces the force of bees that gather the largest surplus crops of honey, hence it is impossible to make a mistake by adopting this rule. This is the cultivation that makes the crops, and it seldom fails. Then the next thing is to get ready to take care of the crop. Hives, honey boxes, and all things that we intend to use must be on the ground ready to place where they are needed just at the time they are needed. Surplus honey boxes may be placed on a colony to-day that would be the means of securing a hundred or more pounds of fine honey, that if put off until tomorrow, or a day or two later, not a pound would be the result. This is just the difference in attending bees at the proper time. A colony that is in prime condition to-day to begin storing a prof-

itable surplus honey crop, in all probability begins preparations to swarm tomorrow, if the crowded condition of the hive remains twelve hours longer, but give them a good store-house in the way of surplus honey boxes to fill, and they are contented to remain without swarming.

Swarming and large honey crops do not go together. When swarming is the rule, the surplus honey crop must go towards setting up housekeeping for the young swarms, and at the end of the season we will have increased the numbers of our colonies; and if we prefer to do this instead of securing a honey crop, well and good. But usually the profits are in the honey crop, so that if we do not have a reason sufficient for the increase of colonies we make a mistake by allowing them to swarm.

We should not undertake to feed bees sugar sirup too early in spring. The first of March is a little too early in this locality. The weather should be such that the bees can fly nearly every day, and the cold weather almost gone. When we find colonies about destitute of food as early as the first of March, it is better to give them several pounds of candy to carry them on until later. Liquid feeding in cold weather when the bees are confined most of the time, will not answer. This is the principal reason that we should be careful to see that they have a good supply in autumn, so that there can be no shortage early in spring.

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HIGH GRADE DROP-HEAD CABINET NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE, by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at \$30.00 to \$50.00, and as good a machine as you can buy from your dealer at home at \$30.00 to \$40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay your railroad agent **OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$11.25** Give the machine three months' trial in your own home and we will return your \$11.25 any day you are not satisfied.

OUR \$11.25 NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE IS COVERED BY A BINDING 20-YEAR GUARANTEE, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, high arm, positive four-motion feed, very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Oak cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished, elaborately finished throughout.

AT \$11.25 WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES, including 1 quilter, 2 screwdrivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 cloth guide and screw, 1 oil can filled with oil, and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that even a child without previous experience can operate the machine at once. **FOR 25 CENTS EXTRA,** we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories mentioned, the following special attachments: 1 thread cutter, 1 braider, 1 binder, 1 set of plain hemmers, different widths up to ¾ths of an inch.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS who will order three or more machines at one time will be supplied with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed, but the price will be the same, viz., \$11.25, even in hundred lots. **ORDER TODAY. POST DELAY.** Such an offer was never known before. **OUR \$98.50 UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO IS A WONDER.** Shipped on one year's free trial. Write for free Piano Catalogue. Address your orders plainly to **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

THIS ILLUSTRATION gives you an idea of the appearance of the HIGH GRADE, HIGH ARM NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE which we furnish at \$11.25, in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

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All pure white, thin pendulent ears. : : Will sell very cheap if taken soon.

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Having disposed of my entire crop of spring pigs, I now offer 25 SOWS, bred to my herd boar, PERFECT WE KNOW. These are tried animals and I offer them to accommodate those who have not secured pigs from this sire.

J. W. Higgins Jr., HOPE, KANSAS.

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If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine.

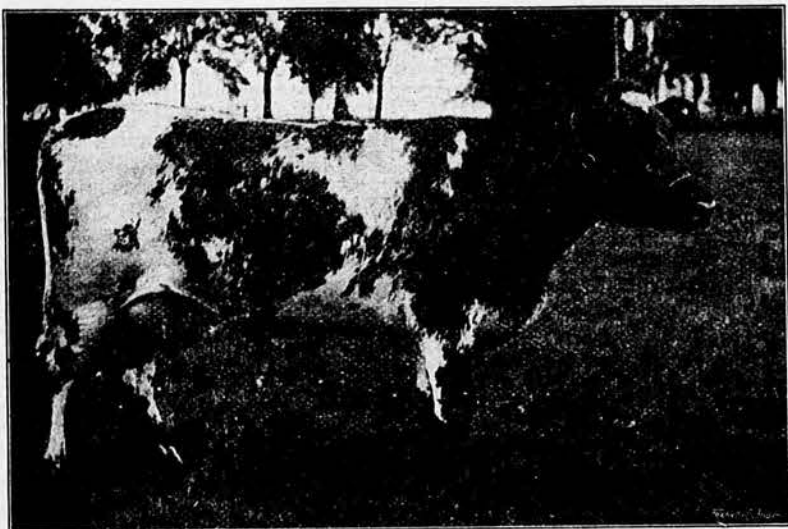
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In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

The Unprofitable Cow.

The cut of Zargola given herewith is a fair representative of the 25 per cent of unprofitable cows found in the scrub herd of the Kansas Agricultural college. She is not a bad looking animal as far as individual appearances go. She has a nice, straight back, a nearly straight underline, a thick, heavy neck and shoulders with plenty of meat on her back. She has a very poorly formed udder of small capacity, all of which goes to show that her dairy points are sadly wanting.



ZARGOLA.

The yearly record of Zargola shows a production of 3,730 pounds of milk with a test of 4.23 per cent, making a butter fat yield of 157.8 pounds. The feed cost of a pound of butter fat is 19.8 cents.

In order to understand a little more fully what is not wanted, and thus be better able to guard against objectionable features in selecting and buying cows, a rear view of this unprofitable cow is presented. Here it will be noticed that the hams are large and thick and meet each other for a considerable distance in the center. The udder is small and extends up but a short distance. In fact, there is very little room for the location of a successful milk factory.



ZARGOLA—Rear View.

The electrotypes used for the illustrations of this and for the two succeeding issues have been kindly loaned the dairy page by Secretary F. D. Coburn, secretary of the board of agriculture.

The Last Century in Dairying.

During the first half of the nineteenth century dairy progress was comparatively slow; not infrequently we hear our grandfathers and grandmothers tell how they used to make butter and cheese.

Sometimes the whole milk was

churned. This was followed by setting milk in wooden vessels hollowed out from basswood. Improvement brought the modern wooden bucket, followed by the earthen crocks, the galvanized pan, the glazed crock, the shallow tin pan, and a deep-setting in ice or ice-water.

At the beginning of the last century we had a few hundred cows, which secured their living from the swamps and clearings in summer and from starw stacks in winter. In early spring they were allowed the luxury of buds and twigs. Notwithstanding this poor feed, tradition says the butter from these cows was good and had a pleasant aroma. The cheese, which was frequently pressed in a peck measure with the bottom knocked out, was said "to melt in the mouth"—at least all that our forefathers could get melted. For more than a half century the cheese

cheese-making a portion of his immediate supervision. This was acknowledged to be very inconvenient, and while devising ways to overcome the difficulties and at the same time secure the benefits of the contract, the idea was suggested, that the son should deliver his milk to the father's farm every morning. From this sprang the idea of uniting the milk of the farmers of the immediate neighborhood, and making it into cheese at one factory. From this small beginning was started what is now known as the "American system of Dairying." From this on, cheese factories added rapidly. In 1870 the census showed 13,013 cheese factories that turned out yearly about 170,000,000 pounds of cheese. This with the 53,000,000 pounds produced on the farm gives a total production for that year of 223,000,000 pounds or 100 per cent more than the year 1860.

Beginning with the year 1870, it has been known that centrifugal force can be made to take the place of gravity in separating the cream from the milk. The first cream separator consisted merely of a series of buckets hung upon arms, swinging from a central axis. These buckets assumed a vertical position when the machine was at rest but a horizontal position when in motion. The milk was placed in the buckets and whirled until the cream was separated from the skim-milk. When the machine was stopped, the cream was skimmed the same as from any other vessel. From this simple beginning, a machine was constructed with a revolving bowl, with arrangements for supplying fresh milk, removing cream and skim-milk without stopping the machine. Improvements of the bowl, both with and without internal devices, have followed rapidly and to-day we have machines that will handle a large amount of milk and remove from it every trace of butter fat. With the introduction of power separators has come our modern creamery butter making system, which has had a very rapid growth in the last thirty years and especially in the last twenty years.

With the advent of the factory system in both cheese and butter making, came the necessity for an accurate measurement of the quality of milk delivered to the factory. Various methods have been tried, including the raising of cream in a small sample of milk in a graduated glass, the determination of the specific gravity of milk, the churn test, the oil test, and apparatus for measuring the solidified cream. All these methods, together with others not mentioned, were used in their turn and served as a stepping stone to some thing better. In July, 1890, Dr. S. M. Babcock, chemist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, published a bulletin giving an account of the famous "Babcock test." While Dr. Babcock's method embodies some of the principals involved in the other tests, it has greatly simplified, made more accurate the testing of the quality of the milk or cream, and stands to-day as the only practical tester on the market. A sample of milk is mixed with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid (S. G. 1.82), then whirled in a centrifugal machine until the fat is separated from the remaining contents, when hot water is added to bring the fat into the graduated neck of the testing flask to be measured. The separator and the Babcock test have revolutionized the dairy industry, and have made possible the great advance that has been made in dairying during the last quarter of the century.

An indispensable and absolutely necessary factor in the development of the dairy industry, is the cow. From a few hundred thousand at the beginning of the century, she has increased in numbers to about 7,000,000 in 1850 and to about twelve and a half millions in 1880, and about 18,000,000 in 1890. From 1850 to 1890 our population has increased 174 per cent and the milk cows have increased 166 per cent. In the eastern part of the United States the increase of cows has been 50 per cent. In the north central portions of the United States, the increase has been 700 per cent. During the last thirty years the increase in the Dakotas has been 1,050 per cent. The increase of butter has been more rapid than the increase of population.

The census of 1850 shows 13.51 pounds per capita while the census of 1890 shows 19.24 pounds per capita. The exports of butter have fluctuated between 6 and 31,000,000 pounds per annum. For the year ending June 30, 1899, the amount of exported butter amounted to 20,000,000 pounds.

The manufacture of condensed milk has increased rapidly within the last few years. No condensed milk is mentioned in the census of 1870. In 1890, there is a record of 38,000,000 pounds.

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In 1899 there was exported \$1,000,000 worth of condensed milk.

In addition to what has already been mentioned in improved cream vats, the combined churn and butter worker, the introduction of starters, the rennet test, the hot iron test, and the sub-air duct have all had their influence in advancing the art of butter making and cheese making. Cheap transportation and the dissemination of technical knowledge have been an invaluable aid in advancing the dairy interests of the century.

With the advancement that has already been made, the future of dairying is certainly bright. We shall expect some improvement in the separating and caring for the cream at the factory, some improvement in churning, washing, salting and working and packing butter, but the greatest improvement must be along the line of the production and the caring for the milk before it reaches the factory. It is not hard to make a good quality of butter or cheese from a good quality of milk. And the crying need of our factory system to-day is not expert butter makers or expert cheese makers, for we have a good supply of these already, but it is how to get a larger quantity and a better quality of milk. It is reported that the average cow in the United States yields about 125 pounds of butter per annum. A herd of common cows owned by the Kansas Agricultural College has been made by good feed and good care to yield 270 pounds of butter per annum. Some individuals in this herd have yielded over 400 pounds. In special dairy districts, where considerable attention has been given to the subject of feed and cows, whole herds have averaged from 350 to 400 pounds of butter per annum. An individual cow has run as high as 600 or 700 pounds. This great difference between the average of the United States and the yield of special dairy herds shows the possibilities that are in store for us. There is no reason why American corn and American oil-meal should be exported to Denmark and have the Danish farmers feed it to their cows and then send their butter to the London market to compete with and drive out American butter. If the Danish farmers can find it profitable to manufacture butter after paying the transportation charges surely the American farmers with cows just as good as the Danish, can find it still more profitable without paying transportation charges on feed. If we will select the best cows and grade the herds up with a first-class pure-blood sire, and if we will so far as possible raise the feeds of the right quality on the farm, and if we will handle the skim-milk so as to raise good calves and good pigs with it, and if we will give our cows the proper shelter and care, there is no reason why this country can not become the best dairy country in the world. It is a realization of those opportunities and a determination to improve them that will concern our dairy farmer at the opening of the twentieth century.

D. H. O.

Kansas Experimental Station.

CHOICE ALFALFA HONEY.

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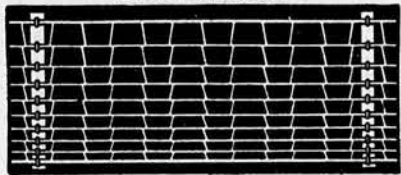
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Send a postal card with your name and address or that of a friend interested in Nebraska, to the General Passenger Agent of the Burlington Route, St. Louis, and a copy of the last issue of the "Corn Belt" will be sent free, by return mail.

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper, free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—

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116 W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
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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 and no single subscription will be entered for less than this price, 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. Come, let us immediately double the circulation of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

We want a good reliable man or woman in every county to act as local agent for the KANSAS FARMER. We offer a good proposition to the right parties. In answering please give some one as reference and also state how much time each week you can give to the work. Address

THE KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.

Special attention is called to the Poland-China brood sow sale—the Royal of the West—to be held at Kansas City, March 2, by Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kans., and W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Kans. Mr. H. M. Kirkpatrick is the new president of the Standard Poland-China Record Association. Catalogues are now ready. Write either consignor for one.

The people of Kansas are of the wide-awake kind that the rest of the world likes to keep its eye upon. Just now Mrs. Nation, the joint smasher, and a few hundred or a few thousand other people who believe that materials used in defiance of the constitution and laws of the state have no legal protection, are receiving the notice which Kansans usually attract when they get in deep earnest.

The millers of Kansas are pressing for passage Senator Miller's bill. They desire the assistance of farmers in bringing it to the attention of the legislature. Any one can obtain a copy of the bill by addressing A. Fassler, care Inter Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kans. If after reading the bill it commends itself to the judgment of the farmer, he can help it along by writing to his senator and representative at Topeka.

Topeka and Shawnee County have pledged \$100,000 to the Kansas Exposition besides the subscriptions to a good many thousands of dollars worth of stock. The bill now before the legislature provides for an additional \$100,000 to be put to the use of the directors, and \$200,000 to be used by the state for its exhibit. The bill provides also that should there be a profit on the exposition the stockholders shall realize only six per cent on their investment, the remainder to be divided between the state

and Shawnee County in proportion to amounts contributed. The Omaha Exposition paid a profit.

The Lanark, Ill., Gazette remarks that as the years go by it is pleasing to note that more farmers write letters on printed letterheads and have their cards on their envelopes. It was once thought that no one could do this unless engaged in the production of some specialty or breeding some pure-blood farm stock. No one believes that now. Let the farm be named, and then give that with the name of the owner and his postoffice address and the business is done. The cost of printing is trifling in comparison with its benefits.

Just when people were beginning to lament the possible consequences of the winter drought in Kansas a kind providence sent about 12 inches of beautiful snow. By the time this had become fairly settled 4 or 5 inches came on top of it. This covering which had drifted very little is protecting the wheat and the grass against all deleterious conditions. The cool weather has now kept it on the ground for almost two weeks, and the sun and south wind will have to be industrious to remove it in another week. The soil under the snow is scarcely at all frozen, so that the moisture will go into the ground as the snow melts. The high condition of the wheat crop reported by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture is well maintained. If conditions continue favorable the prospect for another great crop of wheat will be good.

CLOVER SEED.

Clover seed is now in the market, and the forehanded farmer will soon be making his purchases for the spring seeding. In this connection some figures sent out by the Vermont Experiment Station will be interesting.

Out of many samples of clover seed bought last year in Vermont markets, 61 per cent were below the official standard of purity. This is a bad showing and calculated to make the farmer scratch his head and think.

The worst feature of the case is that what is not clover seed is apt to be largely weed seed. Some of the worst weeds which the farmer has to fight are bought at the store in the package with the clover seed, and cost him several dollars a bushel. There may be thousands of weed seeds in every pound. One sample sold in Vermont last year contained the enormous number of 59,310 weed seeds to every pound of clover seed! The weeds most commonly purchased in this way are green fox-tail, pigweed, red-stem plantain, smartweed, English plantain, sheep sorrel, and curled dock.

The only way to be sure of getting good clover seed is to examine it with a magnifying glass. One can see most of the weed seeds with a small hand lens.

THE CROPS OF 1900.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the United States wheat crop of 1900 at 522,229,505 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels and that of spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,259,488 acres in the latter. The winter-wheat acreage totally abandoned in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois is finally placed at 3,522,787 acres and the spring-wheat acreage totally abandoned in North Dakota and South Dakota at 1,793,467 acres. The extraordinarily rapid rate at which the winter-wheat acreage of Nebraska is gaining upon the spring-wheat acreage of that state has necessitated a special investigation of the relative extent to which the two varieties were grown during the past year. The result of the investigation is that, while no change is called for in the total wheat figures of the state, 590,575 acres have been added to the winter-wheat column at the expense of the spring variety.

The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered, while the oat crop has only once been exceeded. On the other hand, the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception in each case, since 1887, the buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883, and the hay crop the smallest, with one exception, since 1888.

The average prices of all the eight crops reported upon were higher on December 1 last than on December 1, 1899. The average farm price of wheat was 3.5 cents per bushel higher, with the result that a crop less by 25,000,000 bushels than that of the preceding year was worth nearly \$4,000,000 more. Corn

was worth 5.4 cents per bushel more than at the corresponding date in 1899, and, estimated on this basis, the total crop, although but little larger than that of the preceding year, was worth \$122,000,000 more. The average price of hay was \$8.89 per ton, as compared with \$7.27 per ton on December 1 of the preceding year, and accordingly a crop six and one-half million tons less was worth \$33,600,000 more.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,282,564 acres. While this acreage is slightly greater than that sown in the fall of 1899, as estimated at the time, it is 600,654 acres less than the area that was actually sown, the discrepancy being due to that remarkably rapid development of winter-wheat growing in Nebraska with which, as elsewhere stated, the Department's report has failed to keep pace. A comparison of the newly-seeded acreage with that of the fall of 1899 shows that of the eleven states and territories that sowed 1,000,000 acres or upward with winter wheat one year ago, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, California, and Oklahoma report an increase amounting to 971,704 acres, and Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, and Tennessee a decrease of 1,780,191 acres. The average condition of the growing crop on December 1 was 97.1 per cent of the normal. There are many complaints of the Hessian fly, but the low condition figures reported from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 86, 80, 87, and 84, respectively, are fully offset by the exceptionally high condition reported from Kansas, Missouri, California, Oklahoma, and other states, in all of which it is above normal.

The newly seeded area of winter rye is estimated at 1,218,927 acres, which is 38,511 acres, or 3.3 per cent, greater than the area sown in the fall of 1899. While this increase is but small, it is distributed over almost the entire belt, 18 states showing an aggregate increase of 45,134 acres, as against 5 reporting an aggregate decrease of 6,623 acres. The only noteworthy decrease, in fact, is in Pennsylvania, where the reduction amounts to 5,577 acres, or 2 per cent. This state still leads in the area devoted to winter rye, its acreage, together with that in New York, representing 40.6 per cent of the total. The average condition of winter rye on December 1 was 99.1 per cent of the normal, as compared with 98.2 per cent on December 1, 1899, and 98.9 per cent at the corresponding date in 1898.

GOVERNMENT HOG CHOLERA REMEDY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please republish the Government receipt for hog cholera remedy. A. M. MASORE, Pittsburg, Kans.

The preparation recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Pulverize and mix thoroughly:
1 part wood charcoal.
1 part sulphur.
2 parts sodium chloride (salt).
2 parts sodium bicarbonate (soda).
1 part sodium sulphate.
1 part antimony sulphate.
Dose 1 tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog once a day.

Agricultural College Fine Stock.

Prof. J. G. Haney, in charge of the live stock department of the agricultural college farm, at Manhattan, was a visitor at Kansas City recently, during the Hereford sales, and to the Drovers' Telegram had the following to say about pure bred stock at the state agricultural college farm:

"This is a step the college officials have desired to take for a long time. We have seen the agricultural colleges of other states engaged successfully in this all-important branch of stock raising, but were compelled to sit idly by, owing to the lack of an appropriation of the legislature to enable us to buy the animals. The matter ran along from time to time with nothing accomplished. Finally at the meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the State of Kansas, held in Topeka, in January last, the subject was brought before the association, and it was urged that the members assist in securing an appropriation from the state to purchase representative stock from the leading breeds. This was not brought before the meeting, however, until just before the close, so nothing of importance in the way of resolutions could be drawn up. Three generous minded and public spirited men took the bull by the horns, however, and between them agreed to donate an animal apiece to the college, letting us select our choice from their entire herd. They were all Hereford men, J. M. Foster of Topeka, Kans.;

756

These figures represent the actual, bona fide net increase in new circulation of the....

KANSAS FARMER

since the first day of January.

We have set ourself the task of doubling the circulation during the present year. The above figures are only a starter, as the machinery being set in motion has hardly begun to work.

We know the KANSAS FARMER is a good thing and are going to push it along. Some of our subscribers evidently think about as we do, as the following letters show:

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kans.
Gentlemen: Enclosed please find postoffice order for two dollars. Many thanks for your ever welcome paper. It affords me great satisfaction. I consider it up to date. May you live long and prosper is my earnest prayer.
Yours truly,
Offerle, Kans. A. S. Beck.

The KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.
Gentlemen: I enclose one dollar. Please extend my subscription for one year and in accordance with your generous terms send the Farmer to F. B. Myers, Americus, Kans., who I think, will be an appreciative reader and permanent subscriber.

Success to the Kansas Farmer; I find it in much that is useful to me and all is interesting. Respectfully yours,
Americus, Kans. W. A. Lawton.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.
Gentlemen: Enclosed you will find one dollar to renew my subscription to your paper. We have been taking it one year and find it a profitable paper.
Yours truly,
Lawrence, Kans. L. L. Walker.

West & Sons, Silver Lake, Iowa, and Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans. The first two presented the college with, respectively, the bull Excello, and the cow Agatha, and I selected the heifer sold to-day, Perfection Maid, from the herd of Steele Bros., a week or so ago. They had already entered her for the sale, so it devolved upon me to come here to-day and bid upon her.

"The stiff figure to which the bids were carried showed that the heifer is undoubtedly a choice one, and that the college is an immense gainer by the generosity of the donors. This action on the part of the Hereford men has already borne fruit, as Jno. Warner of Manhattan, Kans., has presented the college with a Shorthorn. The only other pure bred animal on the place was a Guernsey bull, which we paid \$90 for several years ago. We have about 60 scrub cattle at the college which we keep for milk tests, etc., but they are ordinary and cost but \$30 per head.

"Our aim is to get a trio of all the principal breeds, not only of cattle, but of horses, swine and sheep as well. We will study the different characteristics of each breed, its adaptability, and beef making qualities, and some very valuable and interesting reports would be given. The students will be given practical lessons in stock judging, and when they go forth into the agricultural world, will be versed in cattle lore. Some of our hardest working students, especially those unfamiliar with farm life, do not know the essential differences between Holsteins and Herefords or Shorthorns. The great practical advantage resulting from the raising of blooded stock by agricultural colleges is well illustrated by the Iowa state agricultural college, of Ames, which has now about \$30,000 worth of pure bred stock of 25 breeds, including horses, swine, sheep, etc. The state, however, makes liberal appropriations for this department, hence its high state of excellence.

"Although we have our start in cattle, sheepmen are not behind in looking after their favorite stock. Mr. Westbrook, of Marion County, the home of Joe Patchen, who is a well known sheep and horse breeder, has offered us three pure bred sheep, if a duplication of his gift is forthcoming. We are not going to rely on donations, however, but intend to urge the matter of an appropriation by the state, and want all well wishers of the college and lovers of pure bred animals to assist us."

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected; but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

The Stock Interest.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

The 15th annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association was held at Maryville, Mo., on February 6, 1901. The outside attendance was not very large either in person or by proxy. However, the affairs of the association were in most excellent shape according to the reports of the directors and executive committees.

As usual on the evening of February 5, a banquet was given the visitors with the compliments of the breeders of Nodaway County, which was a very pleasant and enjoyable occasion.

The meeting of the stockholders was held at the courthouse, and after calling the roll, a quorum was found to be present, and after approving the previous minutes, and appointing the necessary committees, the president, E. M. Axline, made a short address as follows:

No doubt it would be a great disappointment to all who know me, if I should attempt to make a speech. As I know I could not do so I will only call your attention to a few facts pertaining to the condition of our record.

It is very gratifying to know we are still in a very prosperous condition; business has been unusually good during the past year; members of the association are generally interested, as will be shown by the number of pedigrees recorded and the number of shares sold and transferred.

It is generally conceded that our record is the simplest and most complete

and well kept and all work up to date and well cared for.

T. H. SCHOOLER,
F. P. ROBINSON,
Executive Committee.

The board of directors reported that after examining the reports of the secretary and treasurer found a cash balance on hand of \$2,933.28. There was cash on hand February 6, 1900, the sum of \$2,589.89, to which the receipts for the past of \$3,694.28 made a total of \$6,284.17, which less the expenditures for 1900 of \$3,350.89, leaves a snug balance of \$2,933.28.

The matter of the Kansas City Hog show and sale for 1901 was brought up by H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas, who favored an outright appropriation of \$1,000 or not less than \$500, while Mr. Garrett, of the "Maryville Contingent" favored an appropriation of only \$250, and that amount to be applied to the Standard's stockholders who won first prizes. Mr. W. T. Garrett, who is chairman of the association's executive committee, opposed a liberal appropriation upon the ground that it would not be good policy to establish a precedent by thus using the association's money. Mr. Garrett declared that he would be one of 100 individual members to subscribe \$25 each toward insuring a good representation of the Poland-China interests. It was finally decided to leave the question of appropriating money from the treasury to the executive committee. Mr. Garrett's proposal also was well received, and it is probable that it will be favorably acted upon. Mr. Garrett has personally taken the matter in hand, and he bears the reputation of being able to raise money whenever

THE OSBORNE FARM HERD OF

Aberdeen=Angus

...WILL OFFER AT...

PUBLIC SALE AT NETAWAKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 19,

the following High-grade Stock: Seventy-seven choice 2-year-old Angus steers; 66 high-grade cows and heifers, bred to registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls; 100 calves; 40 hogs; 5 horses; machinery, etc.

For further particulars, **W. O. PARK, Atchison, Kansas.**

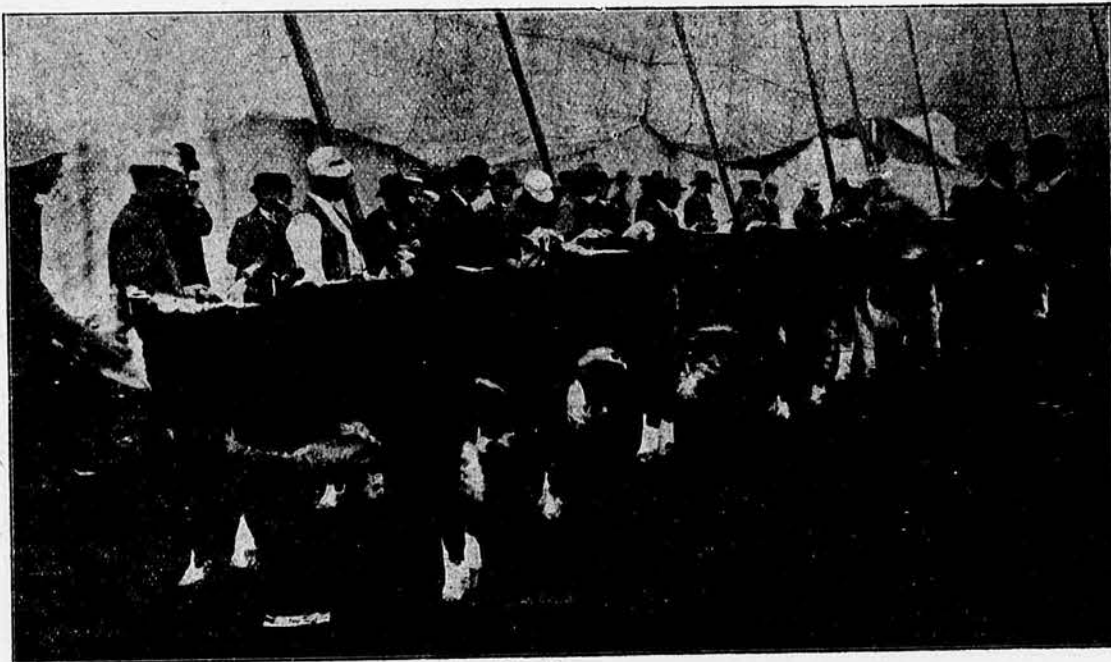
association and the committee referred the matter to the meeting and although President Axline thought it perfectly regular he left it to the house or those present, to decide whether such proxies should be admitted, which resulted, by a rising vote of 12, that the Kansas stockholders be denied representation, a high-handed and unheard of manner of procedure, when 12 members could disfranchise over 20 members. This arbitrary action of establishing a dangerous precedent is explained by what follows:

Heretofore no one else outside of this contingent ever attempted to represent a bunch of proxies, so that when H. A. Heath appeared in their midst with 20 or more proxies they scented danger galore and this innocent personage was likely to revolutionize things, in their minds, and forsooth was an intruder intrenching upon their domain of sacred and inherent rights. Their fear of a new directory that might change the old regime and perhaps move the annual meetings to a more convenient and central location and perhaps appropriate liberal funds for exhibition purposes and consequently wreck and ruin was in sight, if an undue amount of new blood was infused into the association management. This explanation of the situation is simply given in extenuation of the radical and arbitrary action taken. As a matter of fact nothing of the sort was contemplated. The Kansas stockholders simply wanted a voice commensurate with their patronage and had no designs whatever on the faithful "old guard." Mr. Heath did not seek a contention but was simply astounded at the action of disfranchisement and therefore simply presented the following protest:

To the stockholders of the Standard Poland-China Record in fifteenth annual session:

I desire, on behalf of Kansas stockholders to protest the arbitrary action taken at this meeting, which disfranchises 20 Kansas stockholders, who legally authorized H. A. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., to represent them at this meeting by proxy. If this ill-considered action is permitted to stand as an action of this association it will establish a dangerous precedent very detrimental to the best interest and future welfare of the association, for the reason that it is illegal and from the fact that the business affairs of this association and its future success is contingent upon the good will of the breeders of pure-bred Poland-China swine, therefore any other policy than a liberal and broad-gauged one is pernicious and dangerous, unless it is intended to make of it a strictly close corporation and selfish organization.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. M. Kirkpatrick, Walcott, Kans.; vice presidents, Nebraska, S. P. Foss, Crete; New York, H. H. Wing, Ithaca; Oregon, David Craig, Maclay; Arizona territory, James Johnson, Lehigh; Texas, A. W. Parrott, Holland; South Dakota, P. W. Peterson, Vermillion; Oklahoma, T. B. Hutchinson, Kildare; Iowa, J. Wes Jones, Lenox; Arkansas, J. A. Finley, Stuttgart; Indiana, Bruce Finley, Courtland; Ohio, C. W. Gosler, Round Head; Colorado, James Bollinger, Brush; Kansas, J. F. Painter, Alton; Illinois, S. W. Myers, Sugar Grove; California, W. A. Paxton, Santa



A View of the National Hereford Show at Kansas City in 1899, Showing Cleopatra and Other Gudge & Simpson Heifers Included in the Combination Sale at Kansas City February 26, 27 and 28.

Poland-China record now in existence. It is not only complete within itself but practically a consolidation of all the records.

Our financial condition and standing is very good, as is shown by the accumulation of funds in the hands of our treasurer, our business is carried on in a business like manner by our efficient secretary; also the business transacted by our board of directors and executive committee is done for the best good of the association.

Let us all as members try to become more interested in our annual meetings and if nothing more show our interest by our presence at each annual meeting.

It ought not to be expected that a minority of the membership have to do all the business of the organization as has been shown by the small attendance at the last few annual meetings. If the organization is worthy of the patronage of the breeders it surely is worthy of a better representation of its members at its annual meetings.

I would suggest that each member present become more interested himself and strive to interest our fellow members and may each feel that it is his duty to try to induce some other member to attend the meetings of the association and to feel a deeper interest in the welfare of the organization is the wish of your humble servant.

The report of the executive committee was as follows: We, your committee, have examined the accounts of the secretary and compared the same with the accounts of the treasurer and we find that there was on hand January 26, 1901, \$2,933.88. We find that the accounts of the secretary and treasurer agree. We find the accounts of the of-

anybody can secure it. The Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska breeders, who were present, manifested an especially eager interest in the preparations for the Kansas City show, and were anxious that the Poland-China interests should be at least as well represented as any others.

The show referred to is one of hogs, sheep, draft horses and Angora goats which will be held at the stock yards under the auspices of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, either just before or just after the big exhibition of Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway cattle.

A rather ridiculous occurrence took place at the meeting when the committee on credentials reported that 20 or more proxies of Kansas stockholders was held by H. A. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., who was not a member of the

The old guard, "the Maryville Contingent," view with pardonable pride the growing volume of business from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa and other states and are loth to surrender the prestige of power and absolute control which they have wielded so long, consequently are apprehensive of their waning power and they view with evident alarm any encroachment upon their absolute sway and in consequence are unduly suspicious of any aggressive movement by other outside friends of the record and association. They are afraid to trust their friends. For fifteen years they have jealously controlled the affairs. They are good men and true but there are others. All honor is due to them for their prudence and fidelity when the association was a weakling, but 20th century ideas of the proprieties are too aggressive for

Poland-China Brood Sow Sale = The Royal of the West.

HIGH-CLASS PEDIGREES AND INDIVIDUALS COMBINED.

Why go east for them when we bring them so near your own doors?

KANSAS CITY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, AT FINE STOCK PAVILION.

Chief Tecumseh 2d, Chief Perfection 2d and Perfect I Know for line breeding for a perfect type, and Hadley Jr. blood for a complete outcross by same type to cross on them. 60 HEAD OF THE BEST OF TWO GREAT HERDS, including a consignment of 10 head from the young but already popular herd of T. H. Mastin, of Kansas City, 5 of them by Chief Tecumseh, 1 Chief Perfection 2d, 7 Chief I Know, 4 Perfect I Know, 5 Chief Eclipsed, 12 Hadley Jr., 3 Missouri's Black Chief, 1 Black U. S., 1 Klever's Model, 1 Look Me Over, 1 Hidestretcher, and 20 granddaughters of these great sires. Did you ever see this equalled? Bred to and safe in pig to these way up sires, Black Queen's Chief, the 1,000 pound Chief Tecumseh boar; Perfect Boy, winner in class, headed first prize young herd and one of four that took first as get of one boar at Des Moines, 1900; Kansas Perfection; Perfection Chief 2d, by Chief Perfection 2d; Simply Perfection, by I Am Perfection; Majestic You Know; the \$380 Chief Eclipse; Hadley You Know; Hadley U. S.; and last but not least the 1,000 pound Allerton Tecumseh. Catalogues give full information. Apply to either party for them. Sale at 1 p. m. in steam-heated pavilion. Guests stop at Stock Hotel. Can ship by freight to nearly all points without transfer and save expense.

Auctioneer: Col. J. W. SPARKS.
Clerk: T. W. MORSE.

Press Representatives: H. A. HEATH, G. M. CANTRELL, T. W. MORSE, F. A. SCOTT.

**KIRKPATRICK & SON, Wolcott, Kans.
W. P. GOODE, Lenexa, Kans.**

Anna; Mississippi, C. R. Allen, Vicksburg; Missouri, F. M. Lail, Marshall; directors, Alex. John, Bedford, Iowa; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; W. T. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.; F. H. Schooler, Grant City, Mo.; E. R. Woodford, Shenandoah, Iowa; S. McKelvey, Fairfield, Neb.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo.

After the adjournment the board of directors met and elected W. T. Garrett as its chairman; George F. Woodworth, secretary, and O. S. Hotchkins, treasurer. All live in Maryville, where the headquarters are maintained.

Thoroughbred Stock for the Agricultural College.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your report of the action taken at the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, you state that it was carried unanimously that the legislature should make an appropriation for purchasing blooded stock for our agricultural college. It is said speech may be silvery but at times silence may be golden, and that was a time when it was probable that silence was golden, but any observer could have seen that there was quite a murmur of approval when the Hon. Smith made his few remarks, which came from the bone and sinew of the state's producers—the taxpayers, men who are busy developing the state's resources while the schemers are scheming to get the hard earnings of the progressive persons in the state. While no one likes to see the progress of our beloved state and the proper training of the rising generation better, probably, than the writer, yet I fear that our agricultural college is like the rich man's spoiled son, an incompetent in business. The writer of this article knows a little of the management of that college, or he would not attempt to write these few lines in defense of justice to the great army of the state's wealth—the taxpayer. The people are raising in their might and demanding that they be heard, and the ones that make the money should be allowed to spend it to beautify their homes, and show to the stranger that Kansas is a good place to live in, rather than pile up wealth in one place, if, as the constitution states, that "All men are created free and equal." The writer of this article once had the privilege of attending the Kentucky University, and on military buttons was stamped, "United we stand, divided we fall," but there was a time when Kansas did not heed that motto, and she fell as did the college, and I fear she has not regained the standing she once had in the minds of the people. Kansas sometimes may be led astray, but through their intelligence they are soon back into the fold with more push and energy than before, and profit by their experience.

There was another matter brought before the people at our breeders' meeting that I fear may lead some astray and that is in-breeding, or line breeding. Any one wanting to discuss this subject through the columns of our paper, the farmers' and breeders' pipe I am confident the editor will be more than willing to open the columns for a friendly discussion. A TAXPAYER.
Carbondale, Kans.

Pressure of matter for the season's specials has been so great that "Taxpayer's" paper has necessarily been somewhat delayed. The FARMER has taken the trouble to obtain the views of several other representative farmers on the subject. Some of these follow:
D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Linn County:

I am in favor of an appropriation from the coming Legislature to purchase such pure bred stock as is needed at the agricultural college farm, as that is the only way to teach our boys the difference between the thoroughbred and grade.

Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Russell County:

This matter is one of vital importance to the live stock interests of the state. Pure bred herds are paying the other state colleges and I can not see why they will not pay ours. Nothing but high class animals should be obtained on the college farm.

T. J. McCreary, Highland, Doniphan County:

I hope you will push the matter. I think the college is a little modest as to numbers. I do not think a trio enough of a breed. Twenty thousand dollars will buy three herds of eleven each of the three beef breeds.

C. S. Snodgrass, Galt, Rice County:

I realize the need of pure bred animals if we expect our boys to become acquainted with the characteristics of the leading breeds of live stock, and I know of no better way to teach them these than along with the improved methods of feeding, as the college can

do, if it succeeds in obtaining the required appropriations to purchase these animals.

J. F. True, Newman, Jefferson County:
It is the one thing needful in preparation for the work the college is expected to do.

Oklahoma Stock Melons.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The best things we have ever found for cattle and hogs are the Oklahoma stock melons; they can be grown on most any kind of soil and will make an immense yield. We plant the seed in the corn field as the corn is being plowed the last time and the melons almost cover the field by fall and are not injurious to the corn. They can be left in the field, and while the cattle are pasturing the stalks after the corn is gathered, the melons can be cut open with an ax and the cattle are very fond of them. After they freeze, the cattle can get into them without their being opened. We have never seen a cow die from pasturing stalks where she could get the stock melons to eat. They keep the bowels loose and in good condition.

This fall we fed a car of hogs on corn and stock melons; they fattened better than any hogs we ever fed. They ate quite a lot of the melons each day; it kept the bowels open and in good condition and the stomach from contracting as the hogs got fat. When the hogs were shipped weighing about 300 pounds they were gaining and eating as much per day as they did at first.

We planted these melons in a five hundred acre field of corn last spring and raised an immense amount of them. We have saved quite a lot of the seed for spring planting. We have none to sell, but to any one wanting to try some of these seed who will send stamps to pay cost of postage and packing we will send them free of charge.

These melons are splendid when cooked and taste something like apples. They make nice pies and are called by some apple pie melons.
THE 101 RANCH, J. C. MILLER, Supt.
Bliss, Okla.

Kaffir-Corn for Sheep and Lambs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—J. P. J., of Emporia, wants to know whether sheep and lambs can be fattened on Kaffir-corn. (See KANSAS FARMER of 10th inst.)

I have fed a good deal of Kaffir-corn to both lambs and sheep, and found it very satisfactory. Never saw sheep do any better than a lot of some twelve hundred herded on Kaffir-corn in the field without cutting, giving them a new patch each day. Of course, some stalks were lost, but no leaves, and no seed came up next season. These were finished on headed Kaffir at night and shelled corn in the morning, with some alfalfa hay and Kaffir fodder, and came out fat and fine. Lambs will do well on headed Kaffir, all they will eat, once a day, and shelled corn at the night feed, with No. 1 fine prairie hay and Kaffir fodder, but I have found no hay so good as alfalfa hay; Kaffir-corn, shelled corn and alfalfa hay beats any combination I know of. Have clear water and salt always at hand. I have seen them drinking at 10 p. m. on full feed. Clean out troughs twice a day, and change the feed each meal and if your sheep are in good shape now you will not be behind your neighbors on the first of April.

The lambs will manage the Kaffir heads, and will digest the seed perfectly. I never found any seed except after old ewes. You need not grind. Better buy alfalfa hay than bran; bran wastes badly, especially in windy weather. Shell your corn. AN OLD FEEDER.

Unground Hog Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many farmers have no doubt been interested in the hog feeding tests made at the Kansas Experiment Station last year.

The old theory that ground grain fed to hogs produced more pounds of pork than the same quantity of whole grain, does not seem to be borne out by the practical tests made at the station.

It was proven by these tests that it does not pay to grind corn for hogs, and the grinding of Kaffir-corn proved an absolute detriment. These facts surprised many, even those who made the experiments. But the matter is explained when we consider the scientific principle of digestion.

It is a well-established principle of physiology, that the movement of the jaws in chewing food causes the salivary glands to discharge their fluid. The organs of taste also accelerate this discharge. In this way the saliva becomes thoroughly mixed with the food and is taken into the stomach with it, where it becomes a necessary agent in the process of digestion. The hog swallows ground food rapidly and in large

quantities, without masticating it, and it does not become thoroughly saturated with saliva, thus much of it is thrown off without being digested.

The practical experiment bears out the scientific fact that it is cheaper and more consistent with nature to let the hog grind his own corn.

Wichita, Kans. B. W. MCGINNIS.

"Western Cattle."

In the Chicago market in early days the term "western cattle" meant a long-horned, angular, raw-boned steer, wearing a coat of many colors, wild eyed and full of fear and fight over the confusing sights and sounds of a big market. To-day the kind of western cattle seen most are the big-bodied, short-horned, broad-backed animals that delight the eye of the meat cutter and about the only distinguishing mark is the brand on the hide which is the sign manual that his steership has been born and bred on the range, rustled his own living until able to go to the feed lots for fattening. A few days ago Mr. F. A. Nave, the big Indiana Hereford breeder, took a notion to secure some of the best Herefords from the western range and see what he could do with them. They were secured for him from the herds of Mr. R. S. Van Tassel, of Cheyenne, Wyo. They were yearlings and pure-bred, though without pedigrees. Speaking of Mr. Van Tassel's work as a breeder, Mr. John Clay, Jr., in his paper, the Chicago Live Stock Report, says:

"In was in 1885 that I recollect first meeting Van Tassel. He was receiving, or helping to receive, a lot of Texas cattle on Crow Creek, down below the Hereford ranch. John Sparks and I had been out looking at Dan Ullman's 3-year-old steers of the Wine Glass and Moccasin brands, of which I was trying to buy, and eventually bought, the 2-year-old steers. 'Van' was then, as now, an active man, lithe, quick, decisive, but he had not done much in anything but range cattle. He was even then one of the old-timers in Cheyenne, and had to meet his reverses, as all

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

PUBLIC SALE. 120 HEAD. ARMOUR - FUNKHOUSER. IMPORTED, AND AMERICAN HEREFORDS.

KANSAS CITY, FEB. 19 and 20

We shall offer a grand lot of bulls and cows from the best American and English families. The Riverside Hereford Cattle Co. will sell 10 head of the celebrated Shadelands with us.

KIRK B. ARMOUR
Kansas City, Mo.

JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER
Plattsburg, Mo.

COMBINATION STOCK SALE

We will offer at public sale the following described stock at the farm of Ed F. Rankin, four miles southeast of Tarkio, Mo., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

12 head of large Mammoth Jacks of our own raising, mostly blacks, 14 to 15 hands high, and 3 to 8 years old.

20 Jennets, same breeding, all bred to Mammoth 5th, one of the jacks in the sale.

100 head of large native mules 3 to 8 years old.

3 head Draft Mares and Geldings, 3 to 8 years old.

10 head of Trotting and Saddle Bred Geldings and Mares.

1 span black matched Shetland mares, one registered. They are broke to harness and saddle.

1 span yearling Shetland geldings.

8 head of thoroughbred Hereford bulls, 6 registered, from 8 months to 2 years old.

5 head of high grade yearling Hereford bulls.

Free conveyance from Tarkio for parties attending the sale from a distance. Terms of sales ten months at 7 per cent interest, 2 per cent off for cash. Parties from a distance must bring reference.

For further particulars address

ED. F. RANKIN, H. H. WILSEY, AND
L. H. LUCKHARDT, Tarkio, Mo.

Col. J. W. Sparks, Auctioneer.

WHO KILLED JOE'S BABY? A Thrilling Temperance Story

—BY—
CHARLES M. SHELTON.

Read at the State Meeting of the Kansas Temperance Union.

42 pages. Stiff paper cover, 10 cents.

Advance Publishing Co., 215 Madison St. CHICAGO.

cattlemen did in that region, but he put a stout heart to the hill and to-day shines forth in the bovine sky clearer than ever. In fact, he is a leader in the fight for good blood. He saw his chance and took it. Good herds had to be sacrificed and he acquired them at starvation prices; then he nursed them, and to-day he has 3,000 head of practically pure-bred Herefords on his ranches. He got the Inter-Ocean Hereford herd, as well as the remnants of Lord Dunraven's from Estes Park. The paper pedigrees are gone, but the animals remain, and before us we see the product of those females crossed with bulls from C. A. Stannard's famous Sunny Slope Herd, Emporia, Kans.

"All of those yearlings are from the Running Water ranch, on the line of the Elkhorn road in Wyoming. As calves they were weaned in November and were kept during winter in meadows and pastures, perhaps receiving a little hay in rough weather, but as they were wintered among 1,500 others we suppose they had to take their chances and rustle more or less for themselves."

Last Week's Kansas City Sales.

Three days' sales were held at Kansas City last week, one for Shorthorns and two for Hereford cattle.

The offerings were the first ever held by the consignors at Kansas City and everything considered the results were fairly satisfactory to both buyers and sellers.

F. W. and O. B. CAIN'S SHORTHORNS.

The public sale of 60 head of Shorthorns by F. W. and O. B. Cain, of Nowinger, Mo., was hardly a suitable offering for a Kansas City sale because of the extreme ages and poor condition of the cattle, and the average of \$100 was considered a fair price. The attendance was large and representative.

The purchasers of bulls were, Henry Stunkle, Peck, Kans.; O. B. Cain, Nowinger, Mo.; L. Wolf, Kansas City; Ellis Giddings, Liberty, Mo.; John Gosling, Kansas City; E. W. Thompson, Trenton, Mo.; E. J. Hogan, Merwin, Mo.; C. W. Bemis, Cawker City, Kans.

The cows and heifers were sold to the following: Henry Stunkle, Peck, Kans.; W. C. Lee, Toledo, Kans.; R. M. Lail, Odessa, Mo.; Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Iowa; N. B. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.; J. W. Todd, Beverly, Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.; Ellis Giddings, Liberty, Mo.; F. W. Thompson, Speckards, Mo.; L. Reynolds, Wharton, Kans.; D. J. Merwin, Holden, Mo. Most of these buyers took several head.

E. A. EAGLE & SON'S HEREFORDS.

E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans., made their first consignment to a public sale; their own breeding were good animals and sold well. However, the bulk of their offering were purchased from local breeders in Osage County and brought only fair prices. The consignment brought an average of \$132.50, 10 bulls averaging \$135.50 and 10 heifers averaged \$129.50.

The buyers of Eagle & Son's heifers were: C. D. Monerman, Ottawa, Kans.; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; P. W. Carmichael, Odessa, Mo.; L. H. Lukehart, Tarkio, Mo.; Geo. J. Emmons, Raymore, Mo.; J. C. Taylor, Burlington, Kans.; A. E. Metzker, Lone Star, Kans.; J. H. Design, Corbin, Kans.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia.

The bull buyers were: T. F. B. Sotham, Geo. Tamblin, Scott & March, L. Wolf, and C. A. Stannard.

STEELE BROS.' HEREFORDS.

Steele Bros., of Belvoir, Douglas County, Kansas, had a very creditable offering and as their initial sale were well pleased with the results. The top price was \$50, which was paid by the Kansas State Agricultural College, of Manhattan, for Perfection Maid 116691 a 21-months-old heifer. The first animal sold was the second highest in price, Lenora 100258, a 2-year-old heifer, which was sold to Geo. Tamblin, of Kansas City, at \$355.

Their consignment of 40 head brought \$6,885, an average of \$172.12. Twenty bulls averaged \$133 and 20 heifers averaged \$211.25.

The buyers of Steele Bros.' heifers were: K. E. Armour, Kansas City; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; H. A. Naber, Wallula, Kans.; J. Z. Hartzler, East Lynne, Mo.; Geo. Tamblin, Kansas City; J. C. Taylor, Burlington, Kans.; E. A. Savage, Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Geo. J. Evans, Raymore, Mo.; Henry Ackley, Wellsville, Kans.; A. E. Metzker, Lone Star, Kans.

The purchasers of bulls were: J. Hickman, Deeth, Nev.; P. W. Hicks, Lavelock, Mo.; Geo. F. Derby, Lawrence, Kans.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; K. B. Armour, Kansas City; E. A. Mallory, Hampton, Iowa; Gilmore Bros., Lawrence, Kans.; Geo. Tamblin, Kansas City; L. Wolf, Kansas City; L. H. Lukehart, Tarkio, Mo.

MILLER & BALCH'S HEREFORDS.

This offering included quite a number of aged cows dehorned. The young stock were in poor condition and 31 head made an average of only \$111.61, 27 females averaged \$107.77, and 4 bulls averaged \$137.50.

The purchasers of the Miller & Balch females were: H. Mullin, Merriam, Kans.; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City; Ben Whitling, Beverly, Mo.; J. H. Renick, Leeds, Mo.; Fred P. Evans, Raymore, Mo.; J. C. Taylor, Burlington, Kans.; W. Sloan, Wellsville, Kans.; H. H. Snyder, Virginia, Neb.; Wm. Winter, Humphrey, Mo.; J. E. Rake, Lawrence, Kans.; J. A. Wilkerson, Kearney, Mo.; Thos. Carmichael, Odessa, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; E. B. Henlin, Camp Branch, Mo.; Fred P. Evans, Raymore, Mo.; and R. P. Simmonds, Wellsville, Kans.

The bull buyers were: L. Wolf, C. A. Stannard, R. P. Simmonds, R. T. Thornton, T. F. B. Sotham, and L. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.

E. CORKINS' HEREFORDS.

Mr. E. Corkins, of Bethany, Mo., had a consignment of 26 head which averaged \$223.08, including 7 bulls and 28 females. His bull offering included the great prize

winner, Lomax 89993, which was sold at \$1,000 to J. A. Smith, of Bethany, Mo. Lomax was shown at the Kansas City exhibition last fall and won third prize in his class, standing next to Columbus 17th that sold in the sales the same week at \$5,050, to Frank Rockefeller. Two of the judges were in doubt as to the position of these two bulls, and the referee was called, who decided in favor of Columbus. At Chicago Lomax was given fifth place in his class. He was shown also at various state fairs and was always a prize winner. He was calved October 26, 1898, bred by Scott & March, of Belton, sired by Hesiod 29th, and out of Laurel 8th 78455. Nineteen females averaged \$212.89. Seven bulls averaged \$250.71.

The purchasers of E. Corkins' females were: Fred P. Evans, Raymore, Mo.; G. E. Darwin, Virginia, Mo.; Roy Landis, White Cloud, Kans.; Jos. Lavelock, Stitt, Mo.; Geo. Tamblin, Kansas City; B. F. Whiting, Beverly, Mo.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; J. A. Smith, Bethany, Mo.; Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans.; R. C. Wilson, Belton, Mo.

The bull buyers were: J. A. Smith, Bethany, Mo.; Douglass Slater, Pattonsburg, Mo.; and T. F. B. Sotham, B. F. Sylvester, Geo. Tamblin, L. M. Todd, Geo. Campbell, and L. Wolf.

A Trio of Good Hog Sales.

The L's Tecumseh bred sow sale held by A. J. Lytle, the veteran Poland-China breeder, at the fair grounds, Oskaloosa, Iowa, on February 5, was in all ways a successful one; and while no sensational prices prevailed, nor the average reach the figures of the T. R. Wilson sale at Morning Sun, Iowa, a few days previous, a good healthy average was reached—\$45 on 35 head sold.

Mr. Lytle thinks very well of Chief Ideal and well he might. He is from a litter of nine raised, four boars and five sows. He was Mr. Lytle's choice of his boars and his three brothers are all heading herds in Illinois. Chief Ideal's dam is by Ideal Sunshine and 2d dam by Chief Tecumseh 2d, so that no one can say it is a top-heavy pedigree.

The sows in pig to L's Tecumseh number about two dozen. L's Tecumseh 2d439 was a winner at the Columbian Exposition, and the Iowa and Nebraska state fairs in 1893. His sons have been prominent winners from Ohio to Nebraska in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1900. The blood has bred on, as even to the seventh generation there have been prize winners. Mr. Lytle's sale consisted of sows sired by L's Tecumseh and bred to Chief Perfection 2d and his son, Chief Ideal. They are by Chief Perfection 2d, M's Black Chief, Guy Wilkes 2d, U. S. Chief, U. S. I Know, Lookout, Best on Earth, etc.

The offering was quite evenly divided between the states of Iowa and Illinois, Wisconsin securing No. 2 at \$100, which went to H. L. Sweet of Oshkosh, Kansas was there as usual, and got No. 46½, another daughter of L's Tecumseh, which went to Frank Hoover, of Columbus, at the same price, \$100. These two topped the sale.

The next day, February 6, Mr. E. H. Ware held his sale at Douglass, Ill. This sale was a corker, and made us think the "boom times" were coming back to the hog family. Fifty-four head sold for \$4,800.50, an average of \$88.90. Four young boars sold for \$524, averaging \$131 each. Two of these, Nos. 15 and 61, were brothers, sired by I Am Perfection and out of Missouri's White Face, No. 14 being Improver over which quite a scramble took place, he finally being knocked off to Thos. Boyd, Chenoa, Ill. However, Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill., was the real buyer, at \$260. No. 61, Keep On, Improver's litter brother, was, by many, considered fully equal, if not a superior, pig, but the bidding did not run quite so high, he being finally sold to James Blair, Lexington, Ill., for \$189. The prophecy of the writer is that these two young boars will be heard from with a mighty sound in the future. But say it was the sows that the breeders came to buy, judging by the avidity with which they bid on No. 2, Lady U. S. Perfection, sired by Chief Perfection, and out of Lady U. S. 2d, bred by B. L. Gossick, Fairfield, Iowa. There were many who wanted her, but A. L. Ambrose, Lexington, Ill., had the "longest pole," and hence "knocked the persimmon," securing this plum at \$560, breaking the record on sows for several years past. Winn & Maston, of Kansas City, Mo., also had a limit of the same figure on her, but Ambrose reaching it first, secured the prize. No. 2½, a sister to No. 2, went to Winn & Maston at \$155. These people also had a limit on No. 1, Darkness, by Welch's Black U. S., and out of Roxana, by many of the breeders present considered the equal of No. 2, but finally secured her for \$370. Watkins & Broadaway, Centerville, Ohio, secured No. 10, Queen U. S., by King U. S., dam Cora Look, for \$155. No. 20, Miss Best on Earth, by Best on Earth, out of Osborne's Choice, a Perfection-Wilkes sow, and bred to I Am Perfection, went to E. L. Sweet, Oshkosh, Wis., for \$167.50, and No. 4, U. S. Chief's Best, by U. S. Chief, out of Lady U. S., bred to I Am Perfection, went to J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo., at \$150. No. 38, Grace Hendrick, by King U. S., dam Looks O. K., also went to Watkins & Broadaway at \$113. No. 62, went to D. J. Huffman, Little York, Ohio, for \$102.50. These are all that sold for \$100 or more, though several others nearly reached that point.

Mr. Ware has owned all of the great Perfection boars that are the most noted of any family of hogs in existence. Beginning, Mr. Ware paid \$2,000 for Chief Perfection, but he, failing to breed as well as guaranteed, was returned and Mr. Ware then purchased his sons, King Perfection, I Am No. 2, Chief Perfection 2d, and I Am Perfection. He sold King Perfection first, to Mr. Woodbury, for \$250. Mr. Ware then put I Am No. 2 in his sale August, 1899, and he sold for \$300. The next move was to show I Am Perfection at Springfield in the hottest show ever on the grounds, where he won first in class and sweepstakes over all. Mr. Ware last winter sold his one-half interest in Chief Perfection 2d to B. L. Gossick, Fairfield, Iowa, for \$1,000, and last August he sold one-half interest in I Am Perfection to Mr. Loveless for \$1,000. Mr. Ware also sold Simply Perfection, a son of I Am Perfection, at 9 months old, to Shellenberger & Cox, Camden, Ohio, for \$325. Every one of the purchases has been profitable to the men who bought them. Mr. Woodbury selling one-half interest in King Perfection for \$750 and Mr. W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill., paying \$500 for one-half interest in I Am

The Improved United States Separator

Continues to Excel the DeLaval in Wisconsin the same as it Does in Other States.

NORTH FREEDOM, Wis., Jan. 21st, 1901.

A few weeks ago I decided to purchase a cream separator for use upon my farm. I had heard both the United States and the DeLaval machines highly recommended, so I decided to try both before buying.

Friday, Jan. 18th, all hands were present, the DeLaval Local Agents and also the State Agent, while the U. S. man was alone and a stranger in the crowd.

The DeLaval Agents had laid considerable stress upon the fact that their machines could do much better work than the U. S., and especially when skimming cold milk at a temperature of 68 degrees, or when running at low speed; so we decided to test the machines on these points, as well as on milk at normal temperature. The following is the result of these tests:

Separator.	Actual capacity. pounds.	Speed.	Normal Temperature.			Regular Speed.		
			Temper-ature. degrees.	Cream Test. per cent.	Skim milk Test.	Temper-ature. degrees.	Cream Test. per cent.	Skim milk Test.
U. S. No. 5	450	50	80	36	.025	80	36	.025
Alpha No. 2	405	45	85	27	.04	85	27	.04
Test No. 2. Normal Temperature. Low Speed.								
U. S. No. 5	450	42	88	36	.04	88	36	.04
Alpha No. 2	405	38	86	27	.05	86	27	.05
Test No. 3. Cold Milk. Regular Speed.								
U. S. No. 5	450	50	68	30	.05	68	30	.05
Alpha No. 2	405	45	68	22½	.05	68	22½	.05

The machines used were both \$125.00 machines, therefore the results speak for themselves. The U. S. with all the conditions against it, running a much larger capacity and much heavier cream, and in the first test with the milk 5 degrees colder than the Baby, proved superior in every test.

A great victory for the U. S., especially so as the test was run according to the wishes of the DeLaval representative.

J. T. DONAGHEY.

Prospective buyers can draw but one conclusion from the above, namely:

The Best Separator on the Market in every sense of the word is

The Improved United States Cream Separator

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

198.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

No. 2. Mr. Ware says Improver by I Am Perfection and out of Missouri White Face is the best boar he ever bred.

The next day, February 7, the writer went to Onelida, Ill., where the great Frasier's U. S. and E. L's Perfection brood sow sale was to be held by the gentlemanly and courteous E. L. Jimison. Mr. Jimison is a druggist, but he is a thorough hog man as well, as one could plainly see from the quality of the stock offered in the sale.

Prices did not range so high as at the Ware sale the day previous, but was, within a few cents, as good as the Lytle sale on the 5th, as 49 head brought Mr. Jimison the neat sum of \$2,199, making the average \$44.88. The top of this sale was No. 3, U. S. Medium, by Acme Chief, dam, Medium U. S. 3d, which went to J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo., for \$130. The next highest price paid was for No. 5, Chief's Lady, by Chief Perfection 2d, dam Lady U. S. 3d, going to H. L. Sweet, Oshkosh, Wis., for \$102.50. W. J. McKibben, of Garden Prairie, Ill., secured No. 2, Best of 1900, a young sow by Chief Perfection 2d, out of Quality Girl, a granddaughter of Black Chief, paying for same an even \$100. This young boar, Advance Perfection, by I Am No. 2, out of Grace Tecumseh, went to J. W. Bowman, Onelida, Ill., for the paltry sum of \$36. This was, in the judgment of the writer, the greatest snap of the sale. The offering was an extra bunch of sows, and a young herd headed called Advance Perfection that is considered about the best male pig I Am No. 2 ever sired. Advance Perfection's dam is a choice sow by Chief Tecumseh 2d and went into the sale bred to Frasier's U. S. Best of 1900, was bred to Frasier's U. S., as was also Gem's Perfection and the sows by Kenyon Wilkes, Black Chief's Rival, Chief Perfection and Zenith Chief and one of the gilts out of Lady U. S. 3d. The other Lady U. S. 3d gilt was bred to Frasier's Best. The gilts out of Beauty's Climax and Lady U. S. 2d and sired by Perfect I Know, Frasier's U. S. and Ideal Perfection were all bred to L's Perfection. Beauty's Climax is the dam of Foster's Chief Perfection and Proud Perfection. Oviatt Brother's show boar and prize winner at Springfield, Ill., 1900. Lady U. S. 3d is the dam of Chief Perfection 2d, I Am Perfection and their brothers.

There were many bargains in all three sales, some animals, a little outside of the most fashionable lines of breeding, going for much less than their real value. Every one was after Perfection's and when anything else was put up, their pocketbooks seemed to close with a snap. Taken all in all, however, the sales were very successful ones.

Stock Gossip.

At the ninth annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. J. B. Davis of Fairview, Kans., was elected president of the Association for 1901.

The committee appointed by the various breeders' associations to confer with the management of the International Live Stock Exposition are called together to meet in Chicago February 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Transit House, Union Stock Yards, to transact such details as may come before them.

For a score of years Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Kans., has never wavered or lost faith in the breeding of strictly first-class Percheron horses and is now receiving his reward by having splendid horses of his own breeding for sale. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Catalogues are now out for that very attractive offering of 72 Poland-China swine in the second annual sale of Ziegler Bros., at McCune, Kans., on Wednesday, February 27, 1901. The offering consists

mainly of bred sows and a number of April boars. Send at once for this handsome illustrated catalogue of high class Poland-Chinas.

Manwaring Bros., Berkshire breeders, Lawrence, Kans., say: "The flood of inquiries still continues and we are sorry we can not fill the orders which so many of Kansas Farmer readers wish to place with us. Our prize winning sow, Ridgeview Pearl, presented us with 9 fine pigs, January 26. Our stock still keeps in good condition and we hope to have enough pigs to supply the trade next fall."

Poland-China breeders scored a great success in Illinois last week, when the great hog, Chief Perfection 2d, scored another great victory when T. R. Wilson's sale averaged \$133.60 on 38 sows bred to him. The top of the sale was \$252.50, paid by W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill., for Look Over Style, by Henry Schmertman's great sire and Illinois state fair winner, Look Over Price.

The public sale of Percheron horses at Corning, Iowa, on February 8, by L. A. Humbert & Son, was made during a severe storm and 31 head averaged \$366. Twenty-three mares averaged \$335.65 and 8 stallions averaged \$453.12. The highest price paid was \$1,75 paid for the stallion, Imp. Louis 21777 (42916). He was purchased by a nephew of Mr. Humbert, Sr., Jas. Humbert, of Benington, Iowa. The mares old enough were bred some to Imp. Lucigen and some to Imp. Sully.

Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, have the following to say to those interested: "Our herd is in excellent condition and we have on hand the best lot of fall gilts and males it has ever been our pleasure to produce, and in order to make room for early February and March farrows, we have concluded to greatly reduce the price of our July and August stuff for the next thirty days. Those in need will do well to look us up and get first choice at a bargain."

Attention is called to the big bargains in high class top bred Berkshire swine to be sold at public auction at the new Kansas City Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, February 16, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the management of the American Berkshire Association. One hundred Berkshires will be contributed by 12 of the leading breeders of Berkshires—men who have made the breed famous. Every animal will be a creditable specimen of the breed. Do not fail to attend this sale or send a mail bid.

One of the attractions of the Armour-Funkhouser Hereford sale at Kansas City February 19 and 20, is Wm. Humphrey's consignment of 16 head from the Rivers de Hereford Cattle Co., ten of the celebrated Shadelands, which herd they have just acquired. They also put in several Acrobat and Admira. youngsters. The Captain assures us that these selections have been of the very highest order, and includes the imported cow, Coquette 2d. He is by the celebrated Orlando, and was one of Mr. Armour's second importation.

Mr. Funkhouser has 20 Herefords in the Kansas City sale, February 19 and 20, and they are in every sense a worthy string of cattle, and come from some of the best breeders in the country. The last sale took a great deal of Mr. Funkhouser's own

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nerve and Nerve and Liver Pills and was permanently cured."—Gust. Egan, Jackson, Mich.

breeding. Lots 7, 8, and 9 are by Shade-land Dean, who is also the sire of Bonnie S. 4th, one of the best things in the offering. Lots 3, 4, and 11 are bred by N. W. Leonard, of Fayette, Mo., and the bulls, lots 82 and 95, from Weston Stamp. One animal consigned by Ryan Bros., of Leavenworth, Kans., lot 87, Breastplate Lad, a 4-year-old herd bull, by Kansas Lad. The dam of Lady Breastplate is at the head of H. C. Clark's herd at Craig, Neb. Breastplate Lad was picked out, as a yearling, by the late Matthew Ryan, as his choice of that year's breeding.

Breastplate Lad, lot 87, owned by Ryan Bros., of Leavenworth, Kans., by Mr. Armour's Old Kansas Lad, and out of Lady Breastplate, who has several heads of herds to her credit, will be included in the Armour-Funkhouser Hereford sale at Kansas City, February 19 and 20, 1901. Also another young bull that deserves special notice is Lot 88, Sir Henry, by Kansas Lad Jr. Kansas Lad Jr. is at the head of George P. Henry's herd, and it will be remembered that Mr. Henry paid \$1,000 for this bull, just before his death. Kansas Lad Jr. is said to have developed into one of the best herd bulls in the country. The dam of Sir Henry comes from one of the head cows in Mr. Armour's herd, Mohammed Maid 6th. Throughout it is a very strong combination of Grove, Wilson, and Katoga blood. Sir Henry will be a 2-year-old at sale time, and is in fine condition to go at the head of a herd.

On February 5, at the time of the annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, there was held at Maryville, Mo., a splendid sale of Poland-Chinas by W. T. Garrett & Son, and a closing out sale of the herd of Alex. Osborn. Two boars sold averaged \$48.50, and 39 bred sows averaged \$38. The auctioneers in charge were Col. T. C. Callahan of Omaha, Neb., and Col. J. West Jones of Davenport, Iowa. The complete list of purchasers were: T. J. Wites, Maryville, Mo.; Alex. John Bedford, Iowa; J. B. Robertson, Maryville, Mo.; A. R. Sturs, Maryville, Mo.; F. R. Ramsey, Maryville, Mo.; V. O. Hunt, Ravenswood, Mo.; W. T. Garrett & Son, and F. H. Rowley, Maryville, Mo.; J. P. Wilson, Bethany, Mo.; Kirkpatrick & Son, Walcott, Kans.; J. R. Barnhart, Gilmore City, Mo.; G. Codd, Hopkins, Mo.; W. B. Haylett, Barnard, Mo.; and E. B. Gill, A. Leet and C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

The next public sale of pedigreed Short-horn cattle to be held at Kansas City will be that of B. B. & H. T. Groom of Pan Handle, Texas. The offering will consist of 58 head of cows and heifers, belonging to the best of Bates bred families. An examination of their pedigrees, as found in the sale catalogue, shows them to be the immediate descendants of Kentucky bred sires and dams. They were bred near Pan Handle, Texas, at an altitude of 3,400 feet above the sea level, and handled as they have been, guarantee a sure hardness and future usefulness. They are all reds in color except one, and that a red roan. Not fattened as for the beef market, but in that strong out-door condition that insures the best of results as breeding animals. But one objection, if objection it may be called, and that is that the cattle are branded. This objection, however, is one purely of fancy and in no way affects their breeding qualities, but gives prospective buyers that want well bred Bates Shorthorn cattle, regardless of a brand, an opportunity to buy at prices much lower than were they not so marked, the cattle being bred right, right in color, and positively hardy. Any one wishing to breed better beef cattle using only ordinary farm care, should make it a point to attend this sale and secure just what he wants at a reasonable price. Consult the announcement elsewhere in this issue, and keep in mind the date, Thursday, February 21, 1901. W. P. BRUSH.

One of the best lots of young bulls that was ever collected for one range is now to be seen at the Weavergrace Farm of T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo. They consist of 50 head, which Mr. Sotham purchased for Mr. Bartlett Richards, Chadron, Neb. It goes without saying that these bulls are all pure bred and registered Herefords. Included in the lot are 5 head bought for Mr. Richards from the Weavergrace herd at its nineteenth annual auction Kansas City, January 22, 4 of which are by Corrector, and 1 by the \$5,000 Sir Bredwell, from a prize winning daughter of Corrector. Two of the young bulls are Hesiod 72d, and Hesiod 73d, bred by Mr. Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsmouth, Mo., and got by his celebrated Hesiod 2d, for which he refused \$5,000. Prince Hal, another good one, is by Grove Briton, one of the best sons of Ancient Briton, and was bought at Mr. K. B. Armour's December sale. St. Elmo 14th, one of Mr. Kinsell's show herd, was bought with others at the Kansas City Hereford show and sale. The herds of Messrs. T. C. Ponting and G. R. Middleworth, of Illinois, were drawn upon, as were also the herds of Egger Hereford Cattle Co., and Geo. W. Dennis, of Missouri. Mr. A. F. McCarty, of Humboldt, Kans., contributes 2 head, and 3 topers were secured from Mr. Jno. G. Imboden, the veteran expert judge, of Decatur, Ill. Mr. Richards insists that Mr. Sotham winter these bulls under his own management, and to this end a suitable barn was constructed at Weavergrace where they are housed and fed at night, but during the day they occupy a 40-acre blue grass pasture. These bulls will be delivered at the South Omaha stock yards, May 1, and will be shipped direct to Mr. Richards' ranch in the sand hills of northwest Nebraska.

In the Armour-Funkhouser sale at Kansas City, February 19 and 20, Mr. Armour is unusually strong in bulls of the Armour breeding. The three outstanding ones are probably Armour Sultan—out of Arnel, a three-quarter sister to Dale, and by C. max 4th, who was champion as a yearling, and for whom Mr. Armour paid \$1,025; Armour Echo, the only St. Louis bull offered for sale, and out of Starna'd, one of the old Culbertson cows, of remarkable quality, and whose get has been universally good; and Armour Wilton, by Beau Brummel, Jr., and out of Wiltona Grove, the dam of Young Kansas Lad. The bulls as a whole are universally smooth and full of promise. There are four imported bulls. Probably the best is lot 81, Veracity. He will be a 2-year-old in April. He has great scale and excellent general qualities. In females perhaps the outstanding cow is Saint Cupid, by St. Louis, and out of Ar-

mour Naidad 1st. Her dam was bought by Mr. Sotham, at Mr. Armour's first sale for \$550, and was then carrying a calf which Mr. Sotham sold at his recent sale (Armour's) for \$800. Saint Cupid is very much on the order of Saint Justina, who sold to C. B. Smith, of Fayette, Mo., for \$1,000 in the October combination sale. She is of unusual scale and smoothness. Cows in the sale not Mr. Armour's breeding, which will probably attract attention are Bonnie S. 4th, lot 29, and her daughter, Bonnie Hesiod, lot 28, Idalia 3d, a cow of Mr. Cross' breeding, by Wild Tom, is a massive specimen and among the best of American types. In the imported division the four outstanding cows are Mydia, lot 55, by Fairfax. Fairfax has sired some of the most successful things that Mr. Armour has ever brought over. Purissima, lot 53, Snowflake, lot 60, by Argon. Argon will be remembered as a sire, on his side, of Mr. Wm. Humphrey's great bull, Admiral. Fairy Ring, lot 51, by Depositor. The entire twelve imported cows are an even lot, and it will be very difficult to choose between them. They are among the best of Mr. Armour's importation last year.

It begins to look as though the "big four" Hereford sale at Kansas City, on February 26, 27 and 28, was going to be a sensational as well as a reputation making offering of the year, if quality and choice selections of tops from over 2,000 cattle are to cut any figure. Last week something was said of the Stannard's Sunny Slope and Scott & March's consignments and now after seeing the Gudge & Simpson consignment, the marvelous pace continues. Evidently these breeders have unlimited confidence that buyers of foundation stock are numerous. The Gudge & Simpson bulls are wonderfully uniform and have straight backs, deep, wide Anxiety 4th quarters on strong "pegs" with very short, broad heads describes the lot of 17 bulls now in their barns. One who lays claim to some distinction aside from sheer merit is Shakespeare, a full brother to the champion Hereford heifer in the Kansas City sale last October. This was the \$950 Sophronisba, purchased by Prof. C. F. Curtis for the Iowa Agricultural College. Arcade is another with noted relatives. He is by Lamplighter, dam a North Pole cow. Arcade is half brother to Andrew one of Gudge & Simpson's present herd bulls, which sired their first prize junior heifer at the Chicago show. His stall companion, Simoan, possesses a head and horn so perfect that it makes him a favorite at first sight. A great herd bull by Beau Brummel's Semper Vires out of a North Pole cow. His loose hide, well covered with rich, curly hair on a body that pleases is set with a typical Beau Brummel head. Of females there are 27 of distinctly superior character. All are young with their usefulness ahead of them. Many of them are just ready to drop first calves. They are bred to Gudge & Simpson's chief herd bulls, such as Militant, Beau Brummel, Lamplighter, and Andrew. With one single exception they all have the tapering, low-drooping horn that has been one of the trade marks of this herd for many years. A fitting companion and one that stood second only to the undereated Mischief Maker at Chicago is Cleopatra. She is more than a half sister to Mischief Maker, as she is also sired by Militant and her dam is a Don Carlos cow. Cleopatra, like Mischief Maker, has six crosses of Anxiety 4th in her veins. Not only did she stand second to Mischief Maker, but she was one of the winning herd and also one of four that won first as the get of bull. Another show heifer is Beau Brummel's daughter, Bright Lucy, in calf to the champion Dandy Rex. Cleopatra and some others in this sale shown as calves in 1899, are shown in the illustration of this issue. For catalogue, address Gudge & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

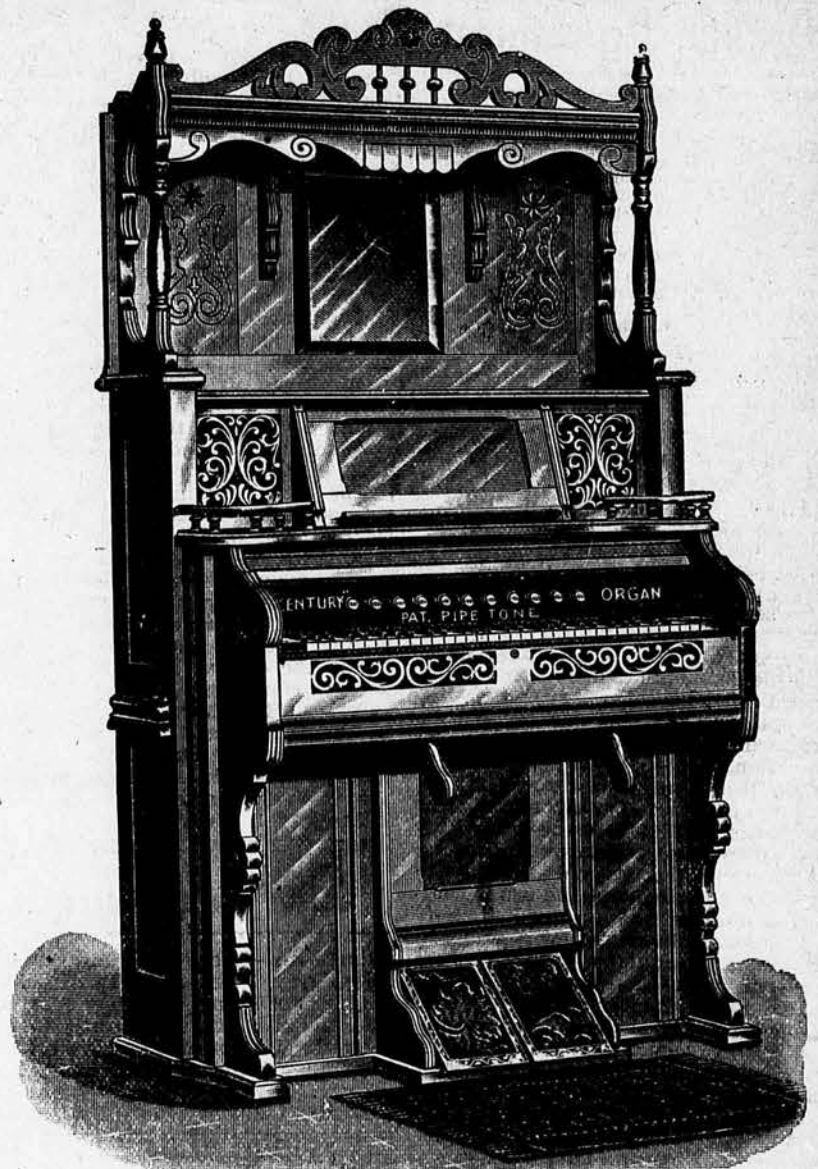
J. B. Armstrong & Sons report their first considerable shipment of 45 bushels of Early Yellow Rose seed corn on Friday of last week from their big seed corn emporium at Shenandoah, Iowa. Write for catalogue and samples. See advertisement.

The handsome new catalogue of J. J. H. Gregory & Sons, the long-established seed firm, of Marblehead, Mass., is ready for distribution. There are many novelties described and illustrated in this book, as well as all the standard grains, vegetables and flowers. A paragraph on page one tells one reason why buyers of Gregory seeds can feel sure of what they are getting. In plain language the firm of Gregory & Sons warrant their seeds in three ways, making everything absolutely sure but the crop, which must depend not only on good seed but on soil, fertilizer, weather and cultivation. All the Gregory seeds are carefully tested by nearly two thousand tests every season and thousands of dollars' worth of seeds are thrown away, all of it more or less good, but not up to the standard for honest seed. This catalogue can be had free by writing for it, and should be read by everyone who plants seeds.

It was a happy thought years ago that suggested the name "Successful" to the Des Moines Incubator Company for their Standard machine, a name fully deserved by its record. With commendable enterprise necessary additions have been made to their factory from time to time, and to further facilitate the handling of their immense business, they have now added a



large storage warehouse, which we illustrate herewith. It is located directly upon railroad tracks, so that carload shipments can be made with ease and promptness. If the illustration were larger, it would be seen that one of the cars in the above cut



ORGAN MANUFACTURED BY THE CENTURY MFG. CO., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

is loaded for O. Rolland, Montreal, agent for the Des Moines Incubators in Canada. The other car is a partial shipment to F. Lassetter & Company, Sydney, Australia, who are handling the Des Moines machines in large quantities this season. This is only one instance of the large foreign trade the Des Moines people have built up and which has necessitated their printing catalogues in five foreign languages. We believe that they are the only incubator manufacturers who have had to do this. Space will not permit any extended description of their machines, but their large and constantly increasing business is the best endorsement they could have. The "Successful" is their leading machine, but the "Eclipse" and "Crescent" hatches are thoroughly dependable and are most excellent value at the price asked. Careful readers may remember very remarkable hatches made by the Des Moines Company at several large poultry shows last year, incubation being started at Des Moines and timed to bring out the hatches during the exhibits. While being incubated the machines, with their precious contents, were shipped almost 1,500 miles by express, were several times transferred in open wagons, and all without diminishing the high percentage of chicks hatched, for which the Des Moines machines are famous. No other explanation of these remarkable facts can be given other than the great care taken in the building of these incubators and the correct and scientific principles upon which they are made. Readers of this paper who contemplate purchasing an incubator will certainly serve their interests by sending for the company's new catalogue. Please refer to their ad. elsewhere in this paper and note the conditions under which the book is sent. It cost the company a great deal of money to compile it, and it should on that account find a permanent place in every poultry breeder's library. Address Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, and kindly mention this paper.

Gregory Seeds are Safe.

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Low Round Trip Rates to Certain Points in Texas.

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The Century Manufacturing Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., are said to be the largest manufacturers of pianos, organs and sewing machines in the United States. Their regular advertisement appears in this paper. An illustration, also, of their patent pipe tone organ appears on this page. They sell their pianos, organs and sewing machines direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the consumer from \$100 to \$200 on the purchase price of an upright piano, from \$40 to \$80 on the purchase price of a parlor organ, and from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a sewing machine. They sell for cash, or on the monthly installment plan, and they would be pleased to extend credit to all the readers of the Kansas Farmer. Their catalogue is free for the asking, and we would suggest that our subscribers write to the Century Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill., for their free catalogue, and in doing so, please be sure to mention the fact that the advertisement was seen in the Kansas Farmer.

The Prussian Remedies.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Prussian Remedy Company, of St. Paul, Minn., that enterprising, reliable firm which has built up a large business in stock foods, poultry foods, and other preparations for live stock and poultry throughout the country. The secret of the great success enjoyed by this firm is derived from the high merit of their products, and from the fact that it has been a money-maker for the thousands that have used them. The Prussian Stock Food Company's preparations not only promote a rapid growth and development of all kinds of live stock they are fed to, but in addition they enhance the health and vigor of the animals. It will pay stockmen and poultrymen to make a trial of the goods of the Prussian Remedy Company.

Miss Gould as a Giver.

Among those women who have come into recent note by careful management of great wealth, is Miss Helen Miller Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, and sister-in-law of the extravagant Count de Castellane. Miss Gould's work for the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish War is still fresh in the memory. Much that is unfamiliar regarding her gifts and her methods of giving is told by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton in the March Delinicator. Miss Gould is one who dislikes notoriety and, therefore, one whose gifts often go unrecorded.

The Restored Mt. Vernon.

Those who are interested in Colonial Furnishings will find a valuable article in the March issue of The Delinicator, describing "Housefurnishing at Mt. Vernon." Owing to the splendid work done by The Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, the appearance of George Washington's home has been remarkably restored and retained. There is, however, nothing merely fanciful in the description of Mt. Vernon as it was.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grange Department.

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

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

National Grange.

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

Kansas State Grange.

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

At the last meeting of the Kansas State Grange, held at Manhattan, Dec. 11-13, 1900, Mr. E. B. Cowgill, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, proposed to the grange to open a grange department in his paper, free of expense to the grange, provided the grange would designate some one to edit the same. The offer was accepted and the master of the grange was directed to take charge of the department without fear of punishment or hope of reward, with the understanding that he was not expected to furnish all the original matter for publication.

Compulsory gratuitous work is not generally expected to accomplish the best results, but I will to the best of my ability obey the mandates emanating from proper authority, and endeavor to extend the knowledge of the origin, purposes, principles and accomplishments of our order, and request every subordinate grange to appoint some one to correspond with this department, giving any news of interest and sending any papers read before the grange which deserve a more general consideration. I especially ask all officers and delegates of the state grange to feel that they are in honor bound to sustain and carry out the objects of the grange in this new departure. This work is entirely new to me and I shall need the assistance of every patron who is able to lend a helping hand or ready pen.

E. W. WESTGATE.

ORIGIN OF THE GRANGE.

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood, and became a farmer in that section of the country.

In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in January, 1866, Mr. Kelley was commissioned by Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, to visit the Southern States, lately in hostility to the Government, for the purpose of obtaining statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the South, and report the same to the Department at Washington.

It was while traveling in the South in obedience to these instructions, that the thought of a secret society of agriculturists, for the protection and advancement of their interests, and as an element to restore kindly feeling among the people, first occurred to Mr. Kelley.

The idea of giving women full membership in the proposed order originated with Miss Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he imparted his views of the new association on his return from the South. In the full formation of the order, six other men were directly associated with Mr. Kelley, namely, William Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, who next to Mr. Kelley did most in originating the order, and Rev. A. B. Grosh, of the same Department, William M. Ireland, of the Post-office Department, Rev. John Trimble, and J. R. Thompson, of the Treasury Department, and F. M. McDowell, a pomologist of Wayne, N. Y., all of whom, with one exception, were born upon a farm.

These seven men were the founders of the order, and for nearly two years they labored with great energy, and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until with the assistance of friends who became interested in the plan, they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment, and beauty of diction.

Having formed a constitution to govern the order to which this ritual was adapted, these men met on the fourth day of December, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master, J. R. Thompson, lecturer, William M. Ireland, treasurer, and O. H. Kelley, secretary. The re-

maining offices for obvious reasons were left vacant.

The first subordinate grange was organized in Washington, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The first dispensation for a grange was granted at Harrisburgh, Pa., the 4th day of April, 1868, but the first regular subordinate grange to which a charter was issued was organized at Fredonia, N. Y., the 16th day of April, 1868.

The first state grange, that of Minnesota, was organized the 22d day of February, 1869. The new order made slow progress up to 1872, only 257 granges having been organized in the entire country. During the year 1872, 1,105 were organized and the order had an existence in twenty-two states.

The first meeting of the National Grange, as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1873, with six of the founders of the order and seventeen delegates present, representing eleven states; six of the delegates were masters of state grange, and the remainder were deputies in the order. In addition to these, four women were present, viz.: Miss Carrie A. Hall, Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Mrs. D. W. Adams, and Mrs. J. C. Abbott. The total number of granges organized previous to this meeting was 1,362. Nearly 30,000 charters have been issued to January 1, 1900.

The Veterinarian.

Laminitis.—I have a grade Percheron horse, gray, 5 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,250 pounds, that has been lame in front for about three months. At first it did not amount to much, as it only affected him at times and that very slightly. I was not able to locate the lameness, as sometimes it seemed to be in one leg or foot and sometimes in both. He is gradually getting worse and now he can hardly go on the road at all. Sometimes he goes along pretty well but if he happens to stub his toe, it hurts him so he can hardly go. It seems to hurt him all through his front parts. After resting a few minutes, he seems to feel better. He does not show any lameness while walking. I can't find any soreness or inflammation anywhere. I had him examined by a veterinary surgeon but he could not locate the cause or place of trouble, said he thought it must be in the coffin joint. A few days ago while bathing his legs, I thought I would pick off the "scab" (I don't know what other name to call it) that always forms among the hairs on the back of the fetlock joint, but I found no scab there and it did not look as if there had been one there. I can feel a small button-like lump just under the skin, where this scab should be, but it is all haired over and perfectly smooth. What I mean by scab, is the growth resembling the scab on the inside of the hind legs just below the hock joint. His hind legs have them on fetlocks. Would the fact that the waste matter of the joints could not be thrown off through these scabs, cause any lameness, and if so what could be done to relieve him? The horse is in good health and hair and flesh. I have never given him any treatment.

Girard, Kans. ALBERT CUTHBERTSON.
Answer.—Poultice the fore feet with flaxseed-meal, three pounds, and bran 2 pounds. Make into a mush and put into sacks about half the size of a wheat sack and set his feet in. Keep on for two days and one night and through the day time, keep them as hot as possible by placing one foot at a time into half a bucket of hot water with the poultices on. Then clip off the hair around the top of the hoof and apply the following, and repeat the poulticing and blister in ten days: Cantharides pulverized, one-half ounce; hog's lard, 1½ ounces. Have the feet well dressed and leveled up and shod in a few days after blistering.

Paralysis.—I have a pig about 4 months old, which drags its hind legs. I conjecture that it is kidney worm. The pig is running at large and is a sow in the very thriftiest condition possible.

Gypsum, Kans. F. W. MUENCH.
Answer.—Give the following: Fowler's solution, 8 ounces; nux vomica tincture, 1½ ounces. Give a tablespoonful twice a day with two tablespoonfuls of milk.

Tuberculosis.—I lost the best milch cow that I had a few days ago. I had no idea what was ailing her. After cutting her open, we found a greyish mass inclosed in the womb and also in a sac, where the left kidney ought to have been. Spots similar in consistency

PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES ON FREE TRIAL!!!

ELEGANT CENTURY UPRIGHT PIANO, \$125. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial.
ELEGANT PARLOR ORGANS, \$25 UP. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial.
ELEGANT CENTURY SEWING MACHINES, BALL-BEARING, \$13. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial. CASH OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.



We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.



BE SURE AND MENTION THIS PAPER.



WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO., East St. Louis, Ill.

were on the stomach. I thought it was a case of cancer or tumor. Will you please give your idea? F. W. MUENCH, Gypsum, Kans.

Answer.—Your cow probably had tuberculosis, as the post mortem lesions you have described resemble that more than cancer or tumor, for they seldom extend over so much of the different organs in the abdominal cavity.

Health for 10c. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness, and constipation. All druggists.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, W. Wheeling, Ohio.

If I Were Needing a Buggy,

a spring wagon, or surrey, or a harness or saddle, I would do what thousands of other wise folks are doing—send to Hubbell & Waterhouse Co., 325 No. Main St., St. Louis, Mo., for their large 1901 illustrated catalogue, just issued, and make my selection. I would do this with two objects in view; first, the great saving in price in buying direct from the makers, eliminating agents' traveling men's and dealers' profits, and making the prices about half the usual amount; second, the assurance that I was getting highest quality and latest styles—handsome, durable goods, sold under a strong guarantee.

The catalogue costs only an inquiry by postal card, and is leading authority in its lines. Compare its prices with local dealers' quotations and you will be surprised at the saving to you.

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YOUNG'S STANDARD SEEDS

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I Am Fishing....

For orders for Western Grown Evergreen Trees that are acclimated in Kansas, from 1 to 5 feet in height; price, 10 to 30 cents each. Send for price list.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathens, Kansas.



EVERGREENS

Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Priced at \$10 to \$100 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted.

D. Hill, Specialist, Dundee, Ill.



EVERGREENS

PINE, SPRUCE, CEDAR, Etc. Thousands of them for ornamental purposes. Wind-breaks, and Hedges. Write for wholesale price list to B. F. OXLEY, Morrill, Kansas.



MELON AND PUMPKIN BUG DESTROYER.

Cheap, economical, never fails, by practical farmer 30 years experience. Drop card today; saves thousands times cost. Box 492, Mattoon, Ills.

TWO FOR ONE!

To begin the new century with a rush and to enable everybody to take the

"OLD RELIABLE"

Kansas Farmer,

we make the following liberal offer, good for a short time only:

The regular price of this paper is one dollar a year and it's worth it. No single subscription will be taken for less, but anyone sending one dollar either for a renewal or for a new subscription will be entitled to a credit for one year on his own subscription and in addition may send the paper to a friend or neighbor not now a subscriber absolutely free for one year; or ask your neighbor for 50 cents, put in 50 cents yourself and get the two subscriptions for the dollar.

What more useful or acceptable present could you make? And you would at the same time encourage scientific farming and stock raising by helping to build up a strong western farm newspaper.

ADDRESS THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,452; calves, 234. The market was active and steady to strong. Representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
29.....1404	\$5.25	10.....1404	\$5.25
50.....1292	4.90	21 s&h.....1154	4.95
58.....1334	4.95	19.....1300	4.80
41.....1160	4.45	51.....1185	4.45

WESTERN STEERS.

58 L.S.....1269	4.90	59 L.S.....1220	4.80
58.....1217	4.80	60.....1196	4.67½
1.....980	3.75		

SOUTHWEST STEERS.

22.....1010	4.25	10.....1113	4.05
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TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

28.....1070	4.45	29.....1114	4.45
29.....1090	4.45	49.....1082	4.45
42.....1070	4.10	44.....1125	4.45
61.....767	3.60	24.....930	4.00

IOWA STEERS.

32.....921	4.25	3.....510	3.00
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MINNESOTA STEERS.

25.....908	4.10		
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WESTERN COWS.

25.....792	3.80		
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TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

2.....1155	3.05	22.....755	2.95
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NATIVE HEIFERS.

11 s&h.....846	4.45	14 s&h.....801	4.40
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NATIVE COWS.

1.....1090	4.20	2.....1085	3.50
1.....1370	3.60	4.....805	3.05
1.....1320	3.50	9.....764	3.00
3.....1026	3.00	2.....1000	2.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.

2.....1085	4.40		
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NATIVE STOCKERS.

2.....565	4.50	97.....672	4.85
58.....645	4.40	12.....798	4.40
34.....765	4.40	3.....645	3.50
34.....574	4.25	17.....614	4.10

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

1.....830	3.35	39.....483	3.32½
26.....625	3.00	8.....564	3.40
3.....620	3.35	4.....535	3.00

Hogs—Receipts, none. The market was 5 to 10 cents higher, closing firm. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
50.....314	\$5.45	33.....272	\$5.45	61.....301	\$5.42½
62.....278	5.42½	70.....223	5.42½	84.....243	5.42½
75.....264	5.37½	82.....239	5.37½	66.....186	5.35
74.....248	5.35	5.....346	5.85	13.....249	5.35
87.....143	5.00	48.....151	4.85	99.....74	4.50
41.....84	4.75	3.....300	4.70	6.....90	4.00

Sheep—Receipts, 2,908. The market was active and strong. Representative sales:

1,000 Coll. l.	70 \$5.00	593 W. lms.	70 \$5.00
100 bck lms.	142 4.60	236 Col. e.	94 4.00
217 Mon. e.	103 3.70	322 N. M. e.	81 3.40
25 W. e.	80 2.75	224 W. e.	79 2.75

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Good to prime steers, \$5.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.50; Texas fed steers, \$4.00@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000. Mixed and butchers, \$5.30@5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.40@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Good to choice wethers, \$3.90@4.40; western sheep, \$3.90@4.40; native lambs, \$4.50@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000. Native steers, \$3.50@5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.60; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.45@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Packers, \$5.30@5.40; butchers, \$5.40@5.47½.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Native muttons, \$3.75@4.50; lambs, \$4.50@5.60.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900. Native beef steers, \$4.00@5.35; western steers, \$3.75@4.50; Texas steers, \$3.00@3.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,900. Heavy, \$5.30@5.35; bulk of sales, \$5.30@5.32½.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,200. Common and stock sheep, \$3.70@3.85; lambs, \$4.50@5.10.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:

Hard—No. 2, 68@63½c; No. 3, 67@67½c. Soft—No. 2, 71½@72½c; No. 3, 69@70c. Mixed Corn—No. 2, 36½c; No. 3, 36c. White Corn—No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 35½@36½c.

Mixed Oats—No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 26c. White Oats—No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 48c. Flaxseed—\$1.54.

Prairie Hay—\$5.00@9.50; timothy, \$6.00@11.00; alfalfa, \$7.00@10.00; clover, \$7.00@9.00; straw, \$4.50@5.00.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 76@76½c; No. 3, 72@74½c; No. 2 hard winter, 71½@73½c; No. 3, 70@72c; No. 1 northern spring, 73½@75½c; No. 2, 73½@75½c; No. 3, 66@73c. Corn—No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37½@38c. Oats—No. 2, 25½@25½c; No. 3, 25@25½c.

Futures: Wheat—February, 73c; March, 73½c; May, 75½@75½c. Corn—February, 38c; March, 38½c; May, 39½c. Oats—February, 24½c; May, 25@25½c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 72½c; track, 74@75c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37½c; track, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; track, 26½@26½c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Eggs—Fresh, 16½c doz.

Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 20c; firsts, 17c; dairy, fancy, 16c; packing stock, 10½c; northern cheese, 12½c; Kansas and Missouri, 11½c.

Poultry—Hens, live, 6½c; roosters, 15@17½c each; spring chickens, 7½c; ducks, young, 6½c; geese, 10½c.

hens, 6½c; young toms, 6c; pigeons, 75c doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Game—Wild ducks, Mallard, redheads and canvasbacks, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$1.75@2.25; rabbits, 30c; squirrels, 50c.

Potatoes—Home grown, 35@45c; Colorado, 85@90c; northern, 45@50c; sweets, 25@35c bu.

Apples—Fancy, \$2.00@3.00 per barrel. Cranberries, \$3.00@8.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, California, \$2.25 crate. Navy beans, \$2.25@2.30. Cabbage, northern, \$1.50@1.75 per cwt. Onions, \$1.25@1.50 per bu. Cucumbers, \$1.50@2.25 per doz. Egg plant, Florida, \$2.00@2.50 per doz. Hubbard squash, \$1.00@1.50 per cwt. Celery, 30@55c doz. Cauliflower, Texas, \$3.00@4.00.

THE McINTOSH & PETERS

Live Stock Commission Co

EXCHANGE BLDG., KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

They give any bank in Kansas City or Topeka for reference. Furnish market reports to feeders and shippers gratis, and will be glad to furnish any desired information at any time covering their market or its prospects.

Special Want Column

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

SPECIAL—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—For sale. Some fine bulls ready for service, and younger ones; also cows and heifers by the ear-load or singly. Best strains, low prices—come and see, or write J. Q. Cowee, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three registered Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age; all reds, good individuals, prices right. Mrs. C. E. Anderson, 301 South Fourth St., Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For other cattle, the registered Shorthorn bull, Laplander 134949. D. H. Forbes, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four Red Polled bulls, and a few choice heifers, from 8 to 12 months old; 15 head of registered cattle in herd. The oldest herd in Kansas. No better anywhere. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FULL BLOOD, non-recorded Hereford Bulls at steep prices; coming yearlings, perfectly marked and good individuals, at \$40 and \$45 per head. Guaranteed as represented. Write at once. A. F. McCarty, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR SALE—25 high grade Hereford cows with calf. 20 high-grade Hereford heifer calves. Herd bull Hero 68565, 5 registered Hereford bull calves sired by Tom Red 68517, and one Spanish Jack five years old. James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE—One extra good Cruickshank Short-horn bull. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered and high-grade Hereford bulls, 8 to 18 months old. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—75 high grade Hereford bull calves, age 7 to 12 months, extra fine; 23 head registered Hereford bull calves, 8 months old; 15 head registered Hereford heifer calves, 8 months old; 12 high grade Hereford bulls, 18 months old; 13 high grade Shorthorn bulls, 18 months old; 50 high grade Hereford heifers, 7-8 to 15-16 bred; 10 registered Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 18 months old; 6 registered Shorthorn heifers, 2 years old, bred; 4 Shorthorn heifer calves, registered, 7 to 8 months old; 10 high grade Shorthorn bull calves. Prices reasonable. This stock is all high grade and registered animals from the best families. Louis Hothan, proprietor, Carbondale, Kans.

BULL FOR SALE—I offer for sale King of the Roses, a 4-year-old Shorthorn bull, deep red, fine breeder. Bred by E. W. Glick, sired by Winsome Duke 11th, whose portrait appeared December 13 in the Iowa Homestead. King is head breeder and bred in the blue. C. W. Sample, Kingman, Kans.

TWO SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn bull calves sired by Glendower, and out of pure Bates cows. Also a fine lot of B. P. Rocks, both sexes; some nice show birds. I have won more prizes on B. P. Rocks than any other breeder in central Kansas. F. W. Ross, Alden, Rice County, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS—Quality best, prices low. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five registered Holstein bulls, also high grade Shropshire rams and ram lambs. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Fine cattle or sheep ranch, 1,640 acres, large spring, three-fourths mile of creek, 240 acres under cultivation, 85 acres of wheat, looks fine. Good house, barn, wind-mill, fenced all new, 3 large dams, 1 large reservoir, 6 feet to water in center of pasture, some good alfalfa ground. \$5 per acre if sold by March 15, 1901. For map and description, address C. W. P., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

CHEAP WHEAT LAND FOR SALE—I can sell you good wheat and corn land for from \$5 to \$12 per acre. Write me. W. E. Clark, Sawyer, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fine ranch of 880 acres on prong of Marmaton river, Bourbon County, Kansas. Four hundred acres in fine cultivation, balance prairie grass, perennial water. Good barns, scales, cribs, and timber shelter. Large frame farm house, lately new. Two and one-half miles from railroad depot of Hiattville. Reason of sale, sudden total blindness of owner. Value \$25 per acre, one-half cash, one-half in 10 years at 5 per cent semi-annual interest. Address E. F. Ware, trustee, Topeka, Kans.

STOCK FARM WANTED—I want for a customer a stock farm of from 400 to 600 acres. Must have fair buildings, fences, and not over 5 miles to railroad station, and not more than 100 miles from Topeka, south or southwest preferred. These parties have about \$5,000 in good residence property in Topeka to trade for a stock farm that suits. Will send full description on application. Address, John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Topeka, Kans.

Do you want a Piano? Bargain—guaranteed. E. A. Hebbard, 6488 Washington Avenue, Chicago.

HORSES AND MULES.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—Seven Mammoth jacks for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, Kans.

REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions and mares. Coach, and trotting-bred stallions for sale. F. H. Schreppel, Ellinwood, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For other stock, or real estate. One registered Belgian stallion, sure foal getter, first-class breeder, second to no draft horse in the state; also one 4-year-old English thoroughbred mare, sorrel, 16½ hands high, nicely broken. J. J. Redman, Mound Valley, Kans.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION—For sale cheap. B. P. R., and B. L. H. cockerels for sale \$1 each. H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two French Draft stallions, 2 and 3 years old, recorded. For particulars, address A. I. Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

FOR SALE—An 8-year-old French Draft stallion, 1,800 pounds, \$300. A 3-year-old black jack, \$200. A 2-year-old trotting-bred stallion, \$150. Good individuals, well bred and sound. Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—for good horses or cattle, the best Percheron stallion in the state, weighs 2100, too heavy for this locality. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two Mammoth jacks, and two Mammoth jennets. W. C. Ward, Linwood, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Percheron stallion Beldemeer No. 14927. Black with small star, 10 years old, weight 1850, sired by old Brilliant 1271 (756) (winner of World's Fair). Beldemeer is sound; weighs 1850 pounds, is a fine breeder, a good individual and a great shod horse. Also 2 standard bred stallions. An imported French Coach stallion and Jack. Do not write, but if you want to buy come and see them soon at my barn, 213 West Fifth Avenue, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards, V. S.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE, and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

SHADYBROOK STOCK FARM—100 Poland-China pigs for sale. Popular and useful strains of blood at low prices. Address H. W. Cheney, Station A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight Poland-China boars old enough for service. H. W. Cheney, Station A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Poland-Chinas—an extra good boar, March farrow, a herd header for some one, fancy breeding; also a fine lot of fall pigs, both sexes, sired by Kanwaka Chief 23 80. If you want more sale, with finish, buy one of these pigs. Address W. B. Van Horn, Lone Star, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few very choice Poland-China and Berkshire gilts, bred. Also four young boars. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—220 one-half and three-fourths bred Shropshire ewes, 1, 2, and 3 years old, unbred and in good condition. Cleland & Benedict, Olpe, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A \$6,000.00 STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE in good railroad town in western Kansas. Will take one-half in good cattle; balance cash. Up to date goods, and O. K. Box 55, Coolidge, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—Absolutely pure and fresh. Lots of one bushel to car-load. Get our prices and samples. O'Laughlin & Webber, Lakin, Kans.

FOR SALE—Cultivated horse radish roots, 1 year old. Mrs. S. C. Wheeler, Zenda, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—for sale by the grower, R. T. Jenkins, Kinsley, Kans.

SWEET POTATOES—Furnished to sprout on shares; no experience required; directions for sprouting free with order. Varieties: Golden Queen (early market potato), Red Bermuda, Vineless, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—Attention Farmers: While dealers are getting a corner, preparatory to asking you 15 to 20 cents per pound, take time by the forelock and buy direct from a grower. Write for samples and prices, stating quantity wanted. E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kans.

CHOICE SEED CORN—Early and late. Circular and sample free. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

WANTED—Cane and Kaffir corn in car lots. Send samples and quote prices. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have two No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales which we wish to close out cheap. Call on P. W. Griggs & Co., 203 West Sixth Street, Topeka.

FALL OR WINTER BARLEY—Seed for sale. I have a very fine quality of this grain for seedling, and it should be tested in Kansas. Price \$1 per bushel on cars at Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas. Address Jerome Boren, Leoti, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English bluegrass, and other grass seeds. If any to offer please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—Every breeder in Kansas to become a member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Send membership fee of \$1.00 to H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans., and you will receive the breeders' Annual Report for 1899.

BLOSSOM HOUSE—Opposite Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo., is the best place for the money, for meals, or clean and comfortable lodging, when in Kansas City. We always stop at the Blossom and get our money's worth.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE



Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money (\$1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high and can wear baby's clothes. Doll has an indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address: NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 328 New Haven, Conn.

THE STRAY LIST.

Week Ending January 31.

Graham County—R. S. Garnett, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by Albert Heisel, in Solomon Tp. (P. O. Morland), Jan. 19, 1901, two bay mares, 4 feet 6 inches high, white stripe in forehead of each, one with two white hind feet, one with one white hind foot; valued at \$40.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by H. F. Messersmith, in Fawn Creek Tp., Nov. 29, 1900, one mare mule, black, about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, tip of one ear split; valued at \$20.

Week Ending February 7.

Brown County, J. D. Weltmer, Clerk. Cow—Taken up by S. A. Flickinger, in Hamlin Township, one red cow (white on belly), dehorned, 7 years old; valued at \$27.50.

Jackson County, J. W. Atwater, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Mulanax, in Cedar Township, December 10, 1900, one red steer, some white on belly, age 2 years, no marks or brands; appraised value \$32.

Morris County, A. W. Loomis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Michael J. Miller, in Four Mile Tp. (P. O. Council Grove), January 21, 1901, one mare, 10½ hands high, black, scar as in by wire on right hind leg, shod on front feet; valued at \$30.

Week Ending February 14.

Saline County, G. J. Duncan, Clerk. GELDING—Taken up by E. Washburn, Spring Creek Tp., one heavy bay gelding about 16 hands high with small white spot in forehead.

Also, one light sorrel gelding about 14 hands high, blind in left eye, with spear brand on left shoulder.

Neosho County, B. W. Garvin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by S. Hurst, in Erie Tp. (P. O. Erie), January 8, 1901, one dark bay or brown mare, white star in forehead, slit in right ear, shod in front, black legs, mane and tail. When taken up had saddle and bridle on. Valued at about \$35.

AUCTION SALE OF BATES BRED SHORTHORNS!

WE WILL SELL NEW SALE PAVILION, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
AT THE..... FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

Fifty-eight head of highly bred Bates Cattle, all females, of the following families: Wild Eyes, Kirklevington, Barrington, Lady Liverpool, Hilpin, Roan Duchess, Craggs, Waterloo, Rose of Sharon, Foggathorpe, and London Duchess. Beautiful colors, fine individuals, strong constitutions.

For Catalogues, address Col. R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer, 210 Sheldley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Armour-Funkhouser Sale of Superior American and Imported Hereford Cattle will be held at the New Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19 and 20, 1901.

B. B. AND H. T. GROOM,
MANAGERS.



FREE

5000 RAZORS GIVEN AWAY!

Special offer, 5000 handsome imported Sheffield steel razors absolutely FREE, only one to each person. Sheffield Razors are known the world over as the best made, selling as high as \$10.00 each. To introduce into every home our shaving soap, which beautifies the skin, removes pimples, blotches & all facial eruptions, leaving skin soft & smooth as a baby's, delicately perfumed after a shave, we give above razors ABSOLUTELY FREE. Send at once for a sample package of soap & we will send one same day your order is received, securely packed, prepaid. Razors highly finished, with handles artistically worked in gold. WHY WE DO THIS: Instead of spending thousands advertising in magazines we advertise by sending the goods for you to try, knowing you will appreciate the present & show them. Address E. PUTNAM & CO., Mfg. Agents, New York City, Station D.

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION!

OSCEOLA, CLARKE CO., IOWA, MARCH 11 and 12, 1901



The Clarke County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their Annual Sale of Shorthorn Cattle on above dates, at which time 112 head will be sold from 9 different herds of the Association, which will be a closing-out of the Mordica Hill Herd, and also the entire Kelsner Herd, lately purchased by Oooley & Son, and contributed to this sale. Sale will be held in new Sale Pavilion, recently erected. Come everybody. All visitors from a distance entertained free at hotels.



PURE PERCHERONS

The Richest Bred Herd in America,

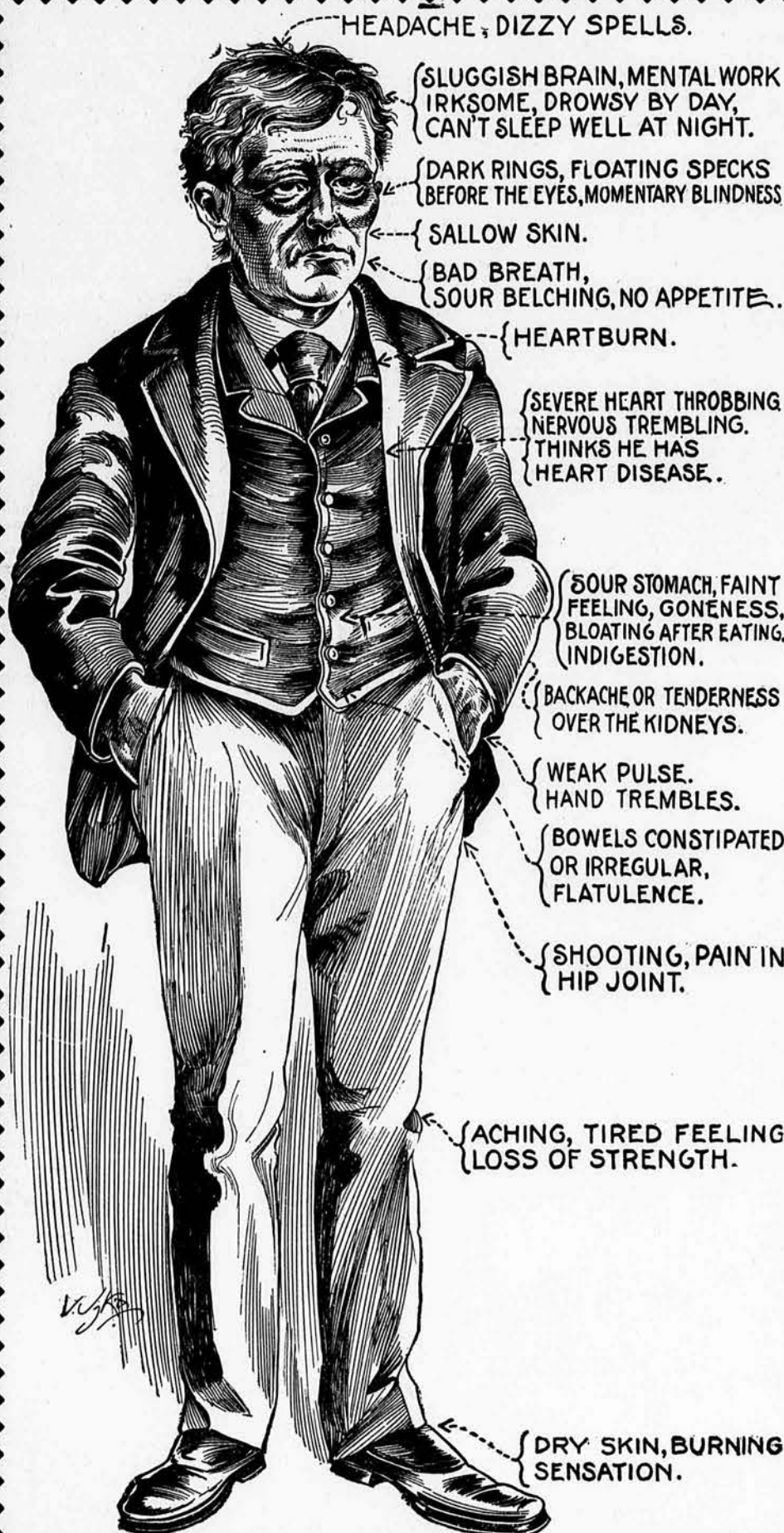
—AND THE—

Oldest Breeding Establishment in the West

A limited number of choice young stallions for sale (including the herd stallion, Favorite).

Correspondence Solicited. Inspection Invited.

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD KANS.



HEADACHE, DIZZY SPELLS.

{ SLUGGISH BRAIN, MENTAL WORK
IRKSOME, DROWSY BY DAY,
CAN'T SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT.

{ DARK RINGS, FLOATING SPECKS
BEFORE THE EYES, MOMENTARY BLINDNESS

{ SALLOW SKIN.

{ BAD BREATH,
SOUR BELCHING, NO APPETITE.

{ HEARTBURN.

{ SEVERE HEART THROBBING
NERVOUS TREMBLING.
THINKS HE HAS
HEART DISEASE.

{ SOUR STOMACH, FAINT
FEELING, GONENESS,
BLOATING AFTER EATING,
INDIGESTION.

{ BACKACHE OR TENDERNESS
OVER THE KIDNEYS.

{ WEAK PULSE.
HAND TREMBLES.

{ BOWELS CONSTIPATED
OR IRREGULAR,
FLATULENCE.

{ SHOOTING, PAIN IN
HIP JOINT.

{ ACHING, TIRED FEELING
LOSS OF STRENGTH.

{ DRY SKIN, BURNING
SENSATION.

THIS MAN....

Is a victim of his own neglect. Bad digestion was the starting point. He ignored the warnings sent up by an overloaded and suffering stomach, hence the disorder spread until it has seriously impaired the entire digestive apparatus, involving the kidneys and liver. The bowels were early affected, at first the movements were irregular but constipation set in and the bowel channels, through continued distention, lost the peristaltic (wave-like) motion established by nature to promote regularity, so that it is now seldom and with difficulty they will operate at all.

It does not require a medical education to understand what must be the result of this condition if allowed to continue. With the constant increase of poisons in the system arising from badly digested food fermenting in the stomach and clogging of the natural channels for getting rid of such impurities, it is inevitable that a collapse will follow unless steps are taken to check the progress of the mischief. A glance at the once strong and robust frame of this victim will convince the most unscientific mind of the crushing destructiveness of such disorders.

MARK THAT HAGGARD FACE,
THAT EXPRESSION OF DESPONDENCY,
THOSE SUNKEN CHEEKS,
LUSTERLESS EYES,
THE TIRED, "NO ACCOUNT" AIR OF THE ENTIRE
BODY.

A person in this state of health finds work a burden, his strength and energy are gone, can't eat with relish, he is weak, cross, nervous and mentally dull—verily, a useless disagreeable person. The worst feature about it is the danger from exposure to any malignant disease. Germs floating in the air are carried into the lungs and thence into the circulatory system where they find conditions admirably suited to their growth. Pneumonia, Consumption, Bright's Disease, Cholera, Typhoid or Yellow Fever, Malaria, Small Pox—any of these diseases would find in him an easy victim, because his system is weakened by lack of proper nourishment and overloaded with impurities which poison his very life-blood.

To ward off a fatal ending, or at best a long spell of sickness and misery, prompt action is necessary. The poisons in the system must be gotten rid of, and that quickly. The kidneys and bowels must be strengthened so that they may gather up and expel the impurities which are paralyzing the system, the heart and liver must be stimulated and the blood thoroughly purified. What more effective remedy in this condition can be found than the justly celebrated

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is the RIGHT medicine for such purpose, pre-eminently a system cleanser and regulator. It combines all the properties of a kidney tonic, stomach, liver and blood purifier, in addition to its admirable influence in strengthening and regulating the bowels. This grand remedy BEGINS RIGHT by opening the excretory organs—the bladder and bowels, thereby getting rid of the accumulated impurities which have caused all the trouble. After this has been accomplished the healing and restorative element in PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will continue the good work. It will gently urge the vital organs to a better and more complete performance of their duties, give them strength and tone and promote harmony of action throughout the body. When the system has been cleared of obstructions, and the kidneys resume fully their office of purifying the blood, the general condition takes a favorable turn. Appetite and digestion are improved, the eyes are brighter, the strength returns, the hollow cheeks fill out, the complexion loses that sallow, muddy cast, giving place to a clear skin and ruddy glow. These are the signals of returning health, and they bring that thrill and joy of living and interest in life's duties that only those in perfect health enjoy.

Prickly Ash Bitters is valuable as a preventive. If taken occasionally it keeps the system in order, maintains strength and energy, and should any indiscretion of diet cause disturbance in the digestion, it quickly corrects the trouble without diminishing the energy in the least. In short, Prickly Ash Bitters is the Right Remedy in any disorder or disease of the vital organs from simple biliousness to Bright's Disease.