

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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Address all orders:
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

For the convenience of the people in making small remittances Congress ought to pass the post check currency bill without delay.

There are numerous inquiries for early yellow soy-beans and other seeds for planting. Those who have seeds for sale should patronize the "For Sale" columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

At this writing everybody in Kansas is wishing for rain, and the weather bureau is saying that showers are probable. Preparations for a big crop of corn are well advanced and large areas have been planted. Early planting is the best assurance of a good crop which is under the control of the farmer.

The present season is adding emphasis to former estimates of the superiority of alfalfa. The long roots reach into the moist subsoil and maintain vigorous growth under conditions which render short hay crops from other grasses probable. When rains come the alfalfa will be in position to use moisture and fertility from the top soil to make other crops. Happy is the alfalfa farmer.

CALLED TO ANOTHER FIELD.

The loss of Professor Cottrell from the Kansas State Agricultural College is another of a long line of events by which our college has been prevented from making advancement commensurate with the opportunities before it. Let a member of the faculty distinguish himself for efficient work and a more remunerative place is certain to be offered him. Better rates of remuneration are not the only surtles needed against these losses. Uncertainty of tenure is

an intolerable spectre to a capable man who desires to devote his energies to doing efficiently the work of such a position. Professor Cottrell goes to his new position leaving a salary of \$2,000 and house rent to receive \$3,000, a house, and family supplies from the farm. His new position is one in which his tenure will depend solely upon his work. He will not be hampered by any small-sized arrogance above him. The young farmers of Kansas are entitled to just such energy, enthusiasm, and efficiency at the head of the farm department of the college as has been lost to Kansas and is soon to be transferred to Missouri. The men available for the position, at the salary, with the uncertainty of tenure and some other undesirable conditions, are not generally of the Cottrell calibre, at least they have not become known for such calibre. The regents have before them a difficult task. It is to be hoped that in the near future Kansas will make this position a desirable one for men of first-class abilities and will not permit herself to be robbed of their services when they shall have been proved.

That Professor Cottrell will make a success of the large enterprise committed to his care there is no doubt. The great cooperative movement to which he goes is to be congratulated on securing his services.

A PROVED PROPOSITION.

The enterprise of the people of western Kansas in producing abounding prosperity amid conditions upon which the tenderfoot looks with awe is little realized by people who have never lived in the short-grass country. Jealous, too, are the western Kansans of the reputation they have earned. Recently there appeared in the KANSAS FARMER a contribution in which the contributor quoted from that picturesque writer, William Allen White, a comparison unfavorable to the western third of the State. With characteristic promptness the Dighton Commercial Club passed resolutions covering the case. That a little seasoning—i. e. salt and pepper—was put into the resolutions is not surprising when it is remembered that William Allen White scarcely ever fails to avail of the poet's license to put into his romancing a liberal portion of cayenne, with sometimes a sprinkling of Indian turnip.

The KANSAS FARMER is an admirer of western Kansas. Its possibilities and the way to turn them into money were pointed out in these columns some twenty years ago. The largest piece of dirt owned by the editor is in western Kansas, and, better still, it is paying property. The Dighton Commercial Club and all other citizens of Lane County, will please accept this invitation to attend the demonstration, soon to be made on the editor's farm in Barton County, of man's ability to harness the abundant sunshine and make it pump water from the abundant underflow of western Kansas. Western Kansas is great and is destined to be still greater.

PROFESSOR COTTRELL'S NEW WORK.

H. M. Cottrell, professor of agriculture at the State Agricultural College, has resigned and has accepted the position of manager on Mr. Walter Vrooman's farm at Trenton, Mo. He will remain at the college until June 30 to write bulletins giving the results of experiments and investigations not yet published. Professor Cottrell expects to publish five bulletins on the following subjects: "Quality in Beef," "Baby Beef," "Fattening Steers Without

Hogs," "Spontaneous Combustion of Alfalfa," and "Growing Alfalfa in Kansas."

Mr. Vrooman's farm consists of 2,000 acres, 1,500 acres of rich river-bottom, and 500 acres of fine upland. The work on the farm will consist of feeding beef cattle and hogs on a large scale, breeding and raising farm seeds—especially corn, sanitary dairying on a large scale, the production of broilers, capons, and eggs and the raising of fruits and vegetables for city markets and for canning.

Mr. Vrooman is at the head of the Western Cooperative Association, of Kansas City. This association already controls thirty stores in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Trenton, and other cities, and plans to organize stores on the cooperative plan in every city in the United States. The association has already secured an enormous capital and is constantly increasing its capital in large amounts through the cooperative system. John Doggett, the great merchant of Kansas City, is director of the mercantile branch of the association. The association has canning and wooden ware factories, and is installing a plant to manufacture the grocery and drug supplies needed for the stores. As the stores are organized it is planned to operate a system of farms across the United States, the farms to supply the farm products needed by the association stores. Professor Cottrell will have charge of these farms.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Farmers generally do not fully realize the scope and extent of the Farmers' National Congress, otherwise they would take a much deeper interest in it. The topics discussed are more particularly those of a National or International character, quite different from what is generally on the programs at farmers' institutes. The following is a copy of the program for the 1902 meeting:

"Inter-oceanic canal."
"National irrigation."
"Reciprocity—how may it affect agricultural interests?"
"Effect of present insular possessions on the agriculture of the United States."
"Preservation of forest- and fruit-trees and reforestation."
"Injurious insects, insect pests and fungi."
"What part of a man's farm does he sell when he sells the crop?"
"Postal reforms particularly affecting the farmer."
"Mutual relations of Northern and Southern farmers."
"Dairy interests of the United States as related to the markets of the world."
"Farm products others than dairy products in the markets of the world."
"The labor problem from the farmer's standpoint."
"How can we best build up our merchant marine?"

The Farmers' National Congress is made up of delegates and associate delegates appointed by the governors of the several States. Every governor appoints as many delegates as the State has representatives in both houses of Congress, and as many associate delegates as he chooses.

The meeting will be held at Macon, Ga., October 7-10, and the people of that city will give a hearty welcome to all who attend. The Southeastern Passenger Association has granted a rate of one fare for round trip; and there is a fair indication that the other associations will make better than an excursion rate.

The men who will be invited to take part in the program will be the choicest that can be selected, and each one will be an acknowledged leader in his line. Is it not about time the farmers took a practical hand in helping to solve

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the problems that pertain to their own affairs?

John M. Stahl, 4328 Langley Ave., Chicago, is secretary, and will gladly answer any correspondence for the Congress.

BLOCK OF TWO.

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

Agricultural Matters.

The Campbell Method of Soil-culture.
PROF. H. M. COTTRELL, IN THE INDUSTRIAL-IST.

The Campbell method of soil-culture is the practical application made by H. W. Campbell, of well-known principles of conservation of moisture. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked and immediately after each crop is removed, Mr. Campbell pulverizes the top four inches of soil as finely as possible with a disk harrow. This finely fitted surface soil is turned down into the bottom of a furrow six or seven inches deep. In summer the disking is done the same day the crop is removed, if possible. The land is plowed as soon as convenient after disking. The plow is followed with an implement called the subsurface packer, which consists of a series of wheels mounted on a shaft. The wheels are about thirty inches in diameter and are placed six inches apart on the shaft. The rims of the wheels are sharp so that they press and cut into the ground, and a six-foot machine is weighted to nearly a ton. The land is packed the same day it is plowed, and when practicable each half-day's plowing is packed as soon as it is plowed.

The packer leaves the soil firm at the bottom of the furrow and loose at the top. The firming of the bottom soil makes a good connection with the subsoil and puts the soil in such condition that the water in the subsoil is brought up by capillary action to the soil in which the roots grow. The loose surface soil, as left by the packer, forms a dust mulch that prevents the evaporation of the moisture from the surface. Throughout the season after every rain the ground is harrowed in order to maintain the mulch.

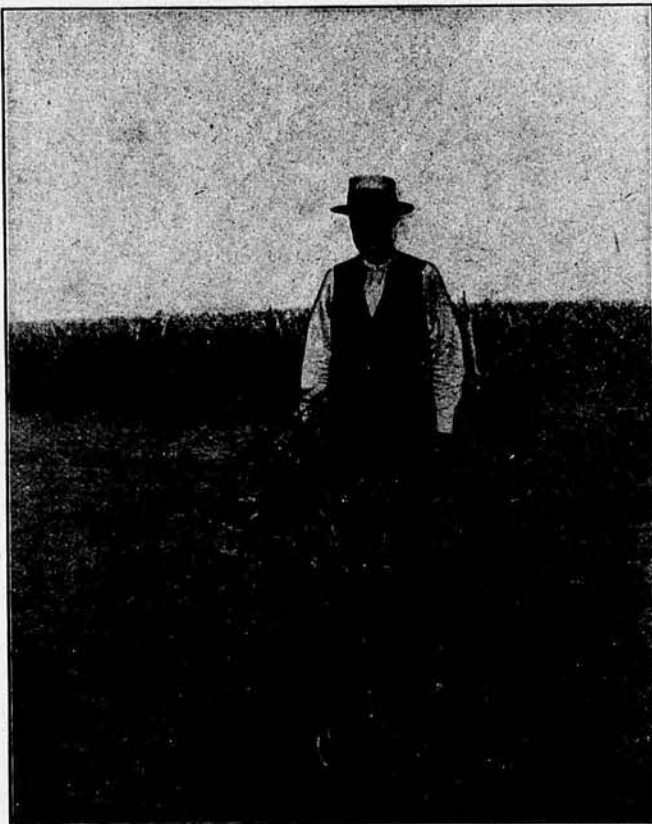
Mr. Campbell insists that four conditions must exist to secure a good crop: good depth of plowing to increase the moisture reservoir; a thoroughly fined and compact subsurface to form a seed bed; a constant soil-mulch to prevent the evaporation of moisture, undisturbed roots. During the growing season he cultivates every four to ten days, with all crops, insisting on shallow cultivation—cultivation so shallow that the roots will not be disturbed.

For the past two years Mr. Campbell has been using his system on the Pomeroy model farm, at Hill City, Graham

about the poorest subsoil that we have for withstanding drouth, and in a dry time crops will die out quicker on this kind of soil than almost any other. The business men of Hill City said that for six years previously there had been total failure of crops on this farm.

The first thing which attracted attention on inspecting the fields in 1901 under the Campbell method was the perfect stand. A number of fields in the

trouble with Kafir-corn in the western half of the State has been that it does not develop fast enough to mature before frost. That raised by Mr. Campbell was much more advanced than any other in the neighborhood treated by ordinary methods and promised to mature. Wheat was in the stack at the time of the visit. The old wheat ground was covered with a thick growth of volunteer wheat, with no bare places, show-



Peach-tree, four months from setting, cultivated by Campbell method.

neighborhood were inspected, and in every case, except Mr. Campbell's, there was an unusually poor stand of Kafir-corn. There was frequently five to six feet between stalks, and sometimes several rods would be vacant. The stand of corn was also very poor at Hill City, except in fields under the Campbell system. An auger four and a half feet in length was taken and several borings made to test the depth of moisture. With one boring dry dirt was found at a depth of four feet in fields under

ing the effect of the Campbell system to produce a good stand. Mr. Campbell's corn was not a failure. He secured a perfect stand, a good growth of stalks, and an estimated yield of corn of ten to twenty bushels per acre. Corn in neighboring fields was only one-third to two-thirds as tall as that grown by the Campbell method, the stand was poor, and the yield from nothing to five bushels per acre. Mr. Campbell raised better corn than his neighbors, but his corn was not a profitable crop.



Peach-tree, sixteen months from setting, cultivated by Campbell method.

County, Kans. The writer of this article visited this farm in 1900 and 1901. At the first visit Mr. Campbell had his work just starting. The farmers and business men of Hill City had no faith in the new methods and frankly said that the farm selected was one of the most unpromising in the county. It is high upland, drained in every direction, with thin soil and magnesla subsoil coming within twelve to eighteen inches of the surface. Magnesla subsoil is

the Campbell system. With all other borings the dirt was moist down to the full depth the auger would go—four and a half feet. In an adjoining field that had apparently received good ordinary cultivation dry earth was found at from twelve to eighteen inches from the surface.

Kafir-corn cultivated by the Campbell method was from eight to twelve inches higher than that in neighboring fields, and was heading. The chief

For three years we have advised farmers in the western third of the State not to raise corn. In many years corn can not be raised in that section of the State with the best of irrigation. A good growth of stalks can be secured with a sufficient supply of moisture, as Mr. Campbell secured last year, but a few days of hot winds at the time of tasseling kills the pollen and destroys all possibility of grain, although afterwards the stalks may be

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it does not I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you. I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address D. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wis.

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

vigorous and stay green for weeks. Kafir-corn is not so affected by hot winds and will take the place of corn in raising and fattening steers, hogs, and sheep, and in feeding horses, dairy cattle, and young stock. Even as far east as Manhattan, for the past twelve years Kafir-corn has averaged yearly sufficient grain for four hundred eighty-seven pounds of pork per acre per year. Mr. Campbell's work indicates that he can make Kafir-corn a sure crop, even in as unfavorable a season as the past,



Elm-tree, one year after setting, cultivated by Campbell method.

and if he can, the farmers of the western half of Kansas can fatten their own steers and hogs instead of shipping them east as feeders and stockers.

The growth of trees under the Campbell system has been remarkable. In 1900, when I visited Hill City, a large number of shade-trees had been set around the court-house at the same time that Mr. Campbell planted shade-trees on the Pomeroy farm. Several of the business men told me that the court-

house trees had been kept well watered through the summer. The trees on the Pomeroy farm had no water, but had been thoroughly cultivated by the Campbell system. The court-house trees were spindling and sickly, and many of them will die within a year. The trees grown by the Campbell method are stocky, with thick trunks, and are growing vigorously. An orchard on high upland, about a mile from the Pomeroy farm, is being cultivated by the Campbell method and the trees are as thrifty as any in eastern Kansas. A number of shade-trees receiving the Campbell method of cultivation growing in a yard

moisture. Mr. Campbell has used his methods on the Pomeroy farm but two seasons, and in this time has shown marked results. No experienced man expects to get land in the best condition short of five years, and yet he has secured good results in seventeen months on unusually unfavorable soil. We have tested his methods on the college farm, as far as our greater rainfall will permit, for six years. This work has convinced us that Mr. Campbell has solved the problem of holding the moisture in the soil until the plant can use it, and Professor King has demonstrated that twelve inches of water used by the plant



Corn in adjoining field, by Campbell method.

Corn, under ordinary cultivation.

In town near the court-house are stocky, with good trunks, and are thrifty, in strong contrast with those around the court-house that were watered but not cultivated.

The Kansas Experiment Station has been testing for several years the Campbell system of subsurface packing, and the results obtained on the college farm indicate that this method should be practiced in dry times on every farm in the State. A field adjoining the college farm had been in corn for thirty years or more until all the vegetable matter was burned out of the soil and it drifted badly with every high wind. One spring this field was plowed and harrowed in the usual way. A high wind came and the air was filled with soil all the way from this field to the main streets of Manhattan, a mile and a half away. The next year this field was plowed, the team stopped at 11 a. m. and packed with a subsurface packer the ground that had been plowed during the forenoon. At night the team stopped in time to pack what had been plowed in the afternoon. Just after the work of plowing the field was finished a wind blew at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour all one day, and no dust could be seen blowing from the field—the subsurface packing prevented it.

In the last four years we have never failed to get a stand of any kind of grass, alfalfa, clover, millet, or wheat, where the ground has been packed, while if dry we have failed with all these crops where the packer has not been used.

A farmer in Russell County puts in two to three hundred acres of wheat each year and has made it a rule to pack the ground as fast as plowed. All his neighbors insisted that this was a waste of time, and finally this farmer decided that as all his neighbors agreed they must be right, and he stopped the packing, finishing up the rest of his land by plowing and harrowing in the usual way. The land that was not packed yielded thirteen bushels of wheat per acre; the land that was packed yielded thirty-three to forty bushels per acre.

The use of the subsurface packer is a great help in keeping land from blowing; it makes a good seed bed and is one of the best methods of conserving

will develop maximum yields of any of our farm crops.

With the hot winds, corn can not be made a sure crop in western Kansas by either irrigation or by the Campbell system. From the study of the Campbell system on the college farm and on the Pomeroy farm we believe that by its use a sufficient amount of moisture can be maintained in western Kansas in the soil to secure crops regularly of wheat, Kafir-corn, sorghum, cow-peas, soybeans, and alfalfa, and feeding experiments conducted for thirteen years at this station show that with these crops beef, pork, and milk of as good a quality can be produced at less cost than farther east. When its merits become generally known the Campbell system will be used throughout western Kansas, and when this time comes that section of the State will be one of the greatest feeding sections of the West.

Fall-sown Alfalfa.

T. T. PERRY, GIRARD, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

I sowed alfalfa about September 10 two years ago on an upland clay subsoil which sloped to the north. It came up and grew nicely during the fall, some four inches high. The following spring some freezes in March seemed to hurt it. The stand was not good, so I re-sowed in the spring, but little of it lived. I thought it was killed out by the extremely dry weather last year. I sowed again last fall, but it was not properly put in. It was so very dry following the seeding about September 10, and part of it was a poor stand and part of it fine. This spring I have seeded over again and disked the field.

The few acres I sowed two years ago, I disked last fall and this spring it is much thicker. I sowed seed on it and disked it a few days ago and believe I will get a good stand this time. My alfalfa is about six inches high now. If the ground was damp enough to sprout the seed I would prefer to sow in August. The ground should be plowed deep and thoroughly harrowed and then rolled so as to pack it and harrowed once after the seed is sown. I think twenty pounds is better than fifteen pounds to the acre, which I had sown heretofore.

The theory has been all through eastern Kansas that alfalfa would not penetrate our clay subsoil, and this deterred men from sowing alfalfa up to

two years ago. Along the streams on made soil there is no question about it succeeding. Some men in our country last year raised from five to eight tons per acre, regardless of the hot and dry weather. I am satisfied alfalfa will penetrate the clay to a depth of five to eight feet, and no dry weather will effect it, as it is supposed to draw half its sustenance from the air. That we can grow from three to six tons per acre on an upland clay subsoil is my prediction.

The difficulty in sowing alfalfa in the spring is the rank growth of weeds which smother out the tender alfalfa. After raising a wheat or oat crop, then plow and sow to alfalfa; there is then no loss of crop. A good many farmers in Crawford County sowed small fields this spring, and in the fall thousands of acres will be sown.

I think that we farmers should sow the cow-pea; the dry weather does not affect it. Cow-peas, like alfalfa, draw largely from the atmosphere. My alfalfa and cow-peas and a patch of rape were the only green growth on my farm last year. Rape is a desirable crop for hogs, sheep, and cattle. It is wonderful how much green feed a small patch of rape will produce. I raised about five tons to the acre of dry cow-pea feed and shall never any more sow timothy or red clover. The alfalfa and cow-peas will take the place of all other tame grasses.

S. H. LENHART, HOPE, DICKINSON COUNTY.

Last spring I had a piece of land, about fifteen acres, that I wanted to sow to alfalfa and I concluded to try fall-sowing, but having no experience in fall-sowing I sowed five acres in the spring. The rest I put in Kafir-corn for fodder. But the chinch-bugs from the wheat-fields, by which the alfalfa was nearly surrounded took the Kafir-corn, leaving the ground in good shape to plow, which I did about the last of July and first of August. The ground being very dry, as we had had but little rain since early in spring, I harrowed it four times through the month of August. I took care to have the teeth of the harrow set slanting so as to pack the ground well below, yet leaving it loose and fine on the surface, which I consider of great importance. On the night of August 31 we had a rain which soaked down into this ground about three inches. The next morning I started my drill, sowed twenty-five pounds to the acre with a disk press drill, which is another very essential point to success, and ran it just deep enough to cover the seed and no more. But not having enough seed I could not finish sowing—about half an acre being left. The night of September 1 we had a good soaking rain and the sun did not come out hot enough to bake the ground. The alfalfa was up nicely by September 4. It took it just three days to come up.

In about a week I sowed the rest. You will now note that the first sowing was nice plump graded seed for which I paid \$6.50 per bushel. The last was rather light and not so plump, for which I paid only \$5. The last sowing did not come up as good as the first, but enough came

up to make a stand, conditions being favorable.

Now we have had what we call a dry fall, winter, and spring. Up to the present time we have had enough cold weather to freeze out nearly all soft wheat and badly damage Russian winter wheat, and while my spring-sown alfalfa and first fall-sown froze some, enough is left for a good stand and is coming out nicely, and my last sowing is perfectly dead.

The conclusion I have come to is: First, a good seed-bed is necessary, which means plow at least thirty days before sowing. Second, we should harrow the ground thoroughly so as to make it solid below and a fine surface mulch on top. Third, the best and cleanest seed you can get should be secured. Fourth, we should sow shallow with a disk press drill.

Alfalfa that was sown in my neighborhood is about all frozen out and is looked rather larger and more promising than mine. It was sown the same time as my first sowing, or a day after, and the only difference that I can see in the manner of sowing is I had a disk press drill to sow mine with while they did not, and my ground was plowed earlier.

The conclusion of the whole matter is just this, that the right kind of alfalfa-seed put in right with enough moisture to start it well, will stand almost any kind of weather. Now while this is my experience some one else's may be quite different, but I think this holds good for Dickinson County, Kansas.

SUBSCRIBER, HEBER, CLOUD COUNTY.

In my neighborhood there were five fields sown to alfalfa last fall—two lots on wheat land, two on corn land, and one on millet land—and all are dead.

I sowed sixteen acres on wheat land that I treated as follows: I raked the ground to clear it of scattered wheat. Ten acres were plowed with a riding plow, two and one-half inches deep, and six acres were plowed five inches deep with a walking plow, then harrowed. Four times the land was well pulverized and packed; then I started a boy harrowing north and south with a ten-foot lever harrow, whom I followed sowing the seed the width of the harrow and putting on fifteen pounds of seed to the acre.

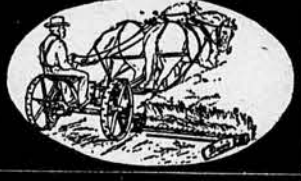
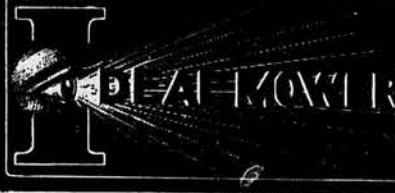
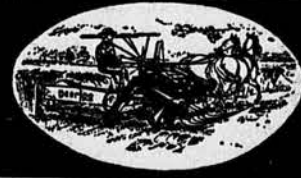
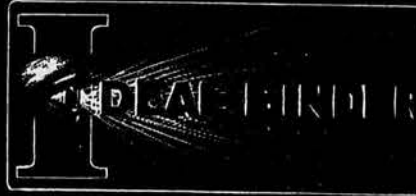
When the seeding was thus completed we tilted the harrow to give the teeth the proper slant to cover the seed well; then I started the boy harrowing east and west.

When the seeding was complete we got a good rain which caused the seed to sprout, and we secured a splendid

YOU CAN ALWAYS SEE AN EASY HARVEST WHEN DEERING "I"s ARE USED. USE DEERING "IDEALS."

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Heaves in Horses.
Warranted.
SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

stand. The plants grow to be from three to five inches tall. On December 15 I noticed that they began to die and at this writing they are all dead. All the alfalfa that was sown in this township is dead.

The seeding of my alfalfa was done September 10 to 15. I believe the best time to sow is in the spring, for all that sown last spring are good meadows. For fall-sowing I would not recommend to sow later than August 5, and not then if conditions are adverse as the cost of seeding is too great to take chances.

A. J. UTTIS, INDEPENDENCE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Here is the way I got a stand of alfalfa on river-bottom land by fall-seeding:

1. The land was in wheat last year.
2. The land was plowed July 15, with a Hapgood disk plow.
3. The land was harrowed every ten days or two weeks until the time of sowing. You can not do too much work on the seed-bed for fall-sowing of alfalfa.
4. The date of sowing was September 15. I would have sown September 1, but it was too dry and hot.
5. I sowed the seed broadcast by hand and covered with a light harrowing.
6. The amount of seed used was twenty pounds to the acre.
7. The plants made a growth of four to six inches last fall.
8. It was not pastured at all the first year. I do not think it best to pasture the second year.
9. The plants went through the win-

Boys, Stick to the Farm.

O. G. HARMON, WHITE CITY, MORRIS COUNTY.

I wish to say a few words of advice to the young men who are contemplating leaving the farm to seek their fortune in the city.

If the columns of "Position wanted" be an index to truth then even in the present prosperous times there are many experts in all lines seeking employment. I am willing to concede that the young man from the country, strong in mind and body, has advantages over his city cousin who has never been thrown on his own physical and mental resources. We read in glaring headlines of those who gain rich laurels, but we never hear of the great majority who remain mere day-laborers to the end. I can testify from personal observation that it requires more than ability and perseverance to climb high on the ladder of fame—a friend to help.

I am acquainted with many young men who have left the farm for city life and I have never seen the name of but one in print in any paper, and his literary talent would have given him success on some uninhabited island. I have been in over twenty counties of Kansas and in nearly all of our leading towns; I have taught in three counties, and been a day-laborer in both city and country; I have been in ten times as many homes as the average man and know of a truth that there is more intelligence, more luxuries, and more happiness per capita in the country than in the city.

True, during the busy seasons of planting and reaping the farm boy has

Horticulture.

Ben Davis and What it Stands For.

F. A. WAUGH, BEFORE THE MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, MARCH 28, 1902.

It is hardly necessary that I should introduce Ben Davis to this audience. He is already well-known to most of you. I have no doubt but that many of you already regard him as a friend. Personally, he is to me more than a friend. He was, in fact, my school-fellow. Every day at noon-time, when I opened the little tin dinner-pail, I found Ben Davis smiling up at me. He nearly always came to dinner with me, and though he usually fared the worse for it he was there on hand the next day, as bright and ruddy as ever.

KNEW HIM IN KANSAS.

I ought to say that my school days were spent in Kansas—that sunny southwest land which is known everywhere as the home and peculiar province of Ben Davis. It might not be surprising, therefore, if I were somewhat prejudiced in favor of my old school-fellow. At any rate, I shall not accuse him needlessly. What I want to do is simply to tell you a few things about him which you already know, and then to enter on the larger and much more important question of what he stands for.

Ben Davis is regarded as a Westerner, belonging especially to the central Mississippi States, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas; but we all know that Ben Davis is cosmopolitan. His range is almost

A Quart Baby.

Now and again there is an item in the newspapers concerning the birth of a puny baby so small that a quart cup holds it comfortably. If the article told all the facts it would probably tell also of a mother who in weakness and misery had looked forward to the baby's advent with shrinking and fear.

To have fine, healthy children the mother must be healthy, and it is the

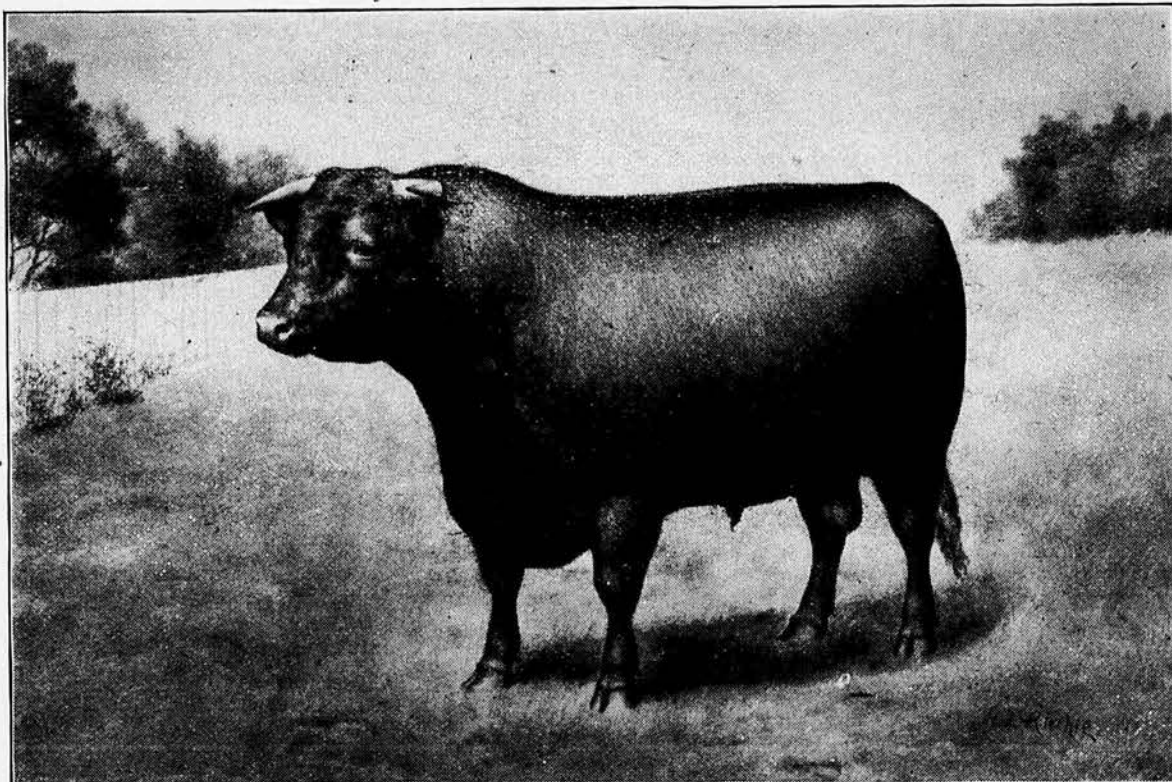


common testimony of mothers that the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription not only promotes the mother's health but also gives her strength to give her child.

"Favorite Prescription" accomplishes these results by tranquilizing the nerves, promoting a healthy appetite, and giving refreshing sleep. It increases physical vigor and gives great muscular elasticity, so that the baby's advent is practically painless. It is the best of tonics for nursing mothers.

"I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Northumberland County, Va. "Before my third little boy was born I took six bottles. He is the finest child and has been from birth, and I suffered very much less than I ever did before. I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use the 'Favorite Prescription.'"

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



The Shorthorn bull Gloster 137957, for two years at the head of C. S. Nevius' Glenwood herd at Chiles, Kans., and the sire of many of his best heifers. See Stock Gossip column.

ter all right and at this writing there is a perfect mat six to ten inches high, so thick that you can not see the ground.

I expect to cut three or four crops of the best feed in the world from it this summer.

H. CHATLET, NEWTON, HARVEY COUNTY.

About July 5, last year, I had about one-fourth of an acre plowed and let it stand until August 9, at which time we had a big rain, which made the clods soft enough to be harrowed. Then on August 12 I had a man sow it to alfalfa broadcast by hand. He afterwards harrowed it again till it was smooth. On the next day we had a good rain and the alfalfa began to show up, and it made a good stand by frost, when it was cut. To-day it is a very fine stand.

Following are the answers to the questions you asked:

1. The land, before it was plowed, produced a crop of blue-grass, weeds, and sand-burs.
2. The land was plowed July 4, 5, or 6.
3. It was plowed deep and let stand for about five weeks.
4. The seed was sown August 12.
5. It was sown broadcast by hand and covered with a common harrow.
6. I used ten pounds for the one-fourth acre, but it was, and is now, too thick.
7. The plants appeared about a week after the seed was planted, after two rains, and grew about eight inches last fall.
9. It is now a good stand except where cottonwood roots are thick.

hard work, but he does not put in as many hours of toil in a year as the city laborer. The average city wages are \$1.50 per day, and the man with a family who saves even 10 cents a year is a phenomenal economist.

The chances are ten to one that the boy who seeks his fortune in the city will never own a house to live in. But grant that he is fortunate enough to pay for a home. What then! Will that house and lot support him when he is old?

Boys, stick to the old farm a while longer. (It is a poor excuse of a man who can not rent a farm if he be unable to buy). Rent a farm, buy half a dozen cows, and ten dozen hens; the hens will keep you in groceries the year round; if you be near a creamery the cows will bring you \$200 a year. You can soon buy a farm, and when you are old the rent of it will bring you a comfortable living. The day is not far distant when we will count the man "lucky" who owns a home.

A Question as to Making Alfalfa Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask, through the KANSAS FARMER, if any one has had experience in cutting alfalfa after the due is off and letting it just wilt well, then raking it and putting it in the mow? Some farmers put up clover in this way with good results. Would it be the same with alfalfa? My alfalfa has made good hog pasture since March 15. It grows finely on the bottom-land in Linn County.

FRANK ZIMMERMAN, Centerville, Linn County.

as wide as the total range of apple-culture. Within the last six months I have eaten specimens from the State of Washington, from Kansas, Oklahoma, New York, Canada, and all the way to Nova Scotia, and to Prince Edward Island. Moreover, Ben Davis is being somewhat largely planted on the other side of the world, in New Zealand and Australia; and in every large European nursery one can find it and the Baldwin growing side by side as representatives of the American apple industry.

In spite of Ben Davis's cosmopolitan character it has been repeatedly asserted that he was not especially at home outside the neighborhood of his origin. I have often heard it said, and I think it likely I have said it myself, that Ben Davis would not succeed so well in this northwestern country as he does in the Southwest, and that it is, therefore, manifestly bad policy for us to encourage him. If it is indeed true that Ben Davis does not do so well here we would simply be putting ourselves at a disadvantage in competing with men who grow the supposedly better fruit on cheaper soil and at much less expense. This view of the case has appealed to me very strongly until within quite recent times. During the last few months I have met a good deal of evidence which has shaken this belief profoundly.

At a fruit exhibit in Ontario, Canada, this winter, where I had the honor of acting as judge, I was called upon to pass upon some samples of Ben Davis just taken out of sixteen-months storage. They were as fine and firm as any fruit

I ever saw. When the boxes were opened less than 2 per cent of the fruit had to be discarded from the exhibition table. That is, 98 per cent was not only saleable, but was up to exhibition standard. Moreover, the color of the fruit was equal to any I ever saw in Missouri. Still later in the winter I was again judge on a fruit exhibit at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, where Ben Davis was again strongly in evidence. Once more I found the fruit remarkable for soundness, firmness, smoothness, and color. The specimens which took first prize were grown in Prince Edward Island, which is about as far to the northwest as the apple business can be carried in this country. There were no exhibitions from Labrador, nor Greenland, but I have no doubt but that if word had been sent in time some specimens could have been secured, and they certainly would have been Ben Davis, too. The Prince Edward Island specimens were as large and well colored as those shown from Illinois and Missouri at the Pan-American Exposition. Here on the exhibition-tables to-day you will find a number of samples of Ben Davis, all of them good, and many of them extra good, from the standpoint of the commercial dealer. They are not extra large, but the dealer does not prefer large apples. He likes smooth, uniform, sound, late-keeping fruit, and these specimens here before me fulfill those requirements to the very letter.

WHAT ABOUT QUALITY?

You will notice that I have thus far said nothing about the matter of quality. I am often told that we can not grow Ben Davis of so good quality in the East as we can in the West. I think this notion is wrong also. Whether it is or not makes no difference, because quality cuts no figure in the sale of Ben Davis. When a buyer has no more discrimination than to buy Ben Davis, he knows nothing about quality. Ben Davis is sold on its looks, not on its flavor. Quality does not count.

The statement is often made that the present tendency toward planting Ben Davis is merely a temporary fad. They say that the popularity of Ben Davis will very soon wane. People will find out about its bad qualities and will refuse to buy it. With regard to this matter of Ben Davis' popularity I wish to submit a few figures that were secured through an extended statistical inquiry made throughout the New England States. The figures which are here-with given show the percentages of certain popular varieties both in the old bearing orchards and in the young orchards, which have not yet borne. By noticing whether the young orchards

show a greater or less proportion of the given varieties, one may judge whether that variety is increasing or decreasing in popularity.

The Baldwin apple, for example, has been a prime favorite in the New England States, and especially in Massachusetts, but its vogue seems to be giving way somewhat before the merits of other varieties. The following figures show the percentage of Baldwin trees in the orchards reported. The first column gives the percentage of bearing trees, which are Baldwins, and the second column shows in percentages the proportion of Baldwins among trees too young to bear.

BALDWIN.

	Bearing.	Young.
Vermont.....	5	10
New Hampshire.....	63	58
Maine.....	51	34
Massachusetts.....	66	48
Connecticut.....	61	79
Rhode Island.....	47	64

The percentage of Baldwins is notably reduced in Massachusetts, which has been the principal New England producer of this variety. In Vermont the proportion of Baldwins is greater among newly planted trees than in old orchards, but this has little significance, since Baldwin has never been a leading variety in Vermont.

Rhode Island Greening, another New England favorite, does not make the showing which might be expected. The figures are as follows:

GREENING.

	Bearing.	Young.
Vermont.....	18	4
New Hampshire.....	2	3
Maine.....	5	1
Massachusetts.....	4	1
Connecticut.....	4	0
Rhode Island.....	13	0

It will be seen that Rhode Island Greening has been practically ignored in the planting of young orchards, even in Rhode Island.

The figures for Northern Spy are as follows:

NORTHERN SPY.

	Bearing.	Young.
Vermont.....	7	9
New Hampshire.....	1	7
Maine.....	5	0
Massachusetts.....	1	0
Connecticut.....	3	0
Rhode Island.....	2	0

These figures show that Northern Spy is holding its own, or perhaps gaining a little, in northern New England; but that it has been discarded in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

When compared with these three standard New England varieties, the figures for Ben Davis are particularly instructive. They follow:

BEN DAVIS.

	Bearing.	Young.
Vermont.....	10	48
New Hampshire.....	1	1
Maine.....	5	25
Massachusetts.....	0	13
Connecticut.....	5	3
Rhode Island.....	6	15

In other words, Ben Davis outnumbers all the varieties previously named in the recent orchard-plantings of nearly every State. In Maine and Vermont the drift toward Ben Davis is especially pronounced; while even in Massachusetts, it is rapidly gaining on Baldwin.

WHAT DOES HE STAND FOR?

So much for Ben Davis. Now let us examine more closely what he stands for. It is perfectly plain, of course, that all the discussion which has been going on in the horticultural papers and in the various spirited arguments which take place in the various horticultural meetings are not drawn out by the merits or the demerits of the Ben Davis alone. There is something back of him. He is simply the fellow who stands up in front and takes all the knocks.

The fact is, Ben Davis stands for an entire class. He stands, first, for a certain group of apples, such as Stark, Gano, and Beach, and others. All these apples the remarkable for many things, but none of them is prized for quality. There are many other fruits which are successful market sorts, but which are at the same time of inferior flavor and not really satisfactory to the fastidious horticultural palate.

The question is thus a question of quality. In fact, the whole argument in which Ben Davis figures so prominently is the argument of quality; and the simple question is whether or not it is ever advisable to grow a vigorous, thrifty fruit which is short in this one point of quality. That is the plain, simple issue. It is, in fact, the sharpest and most critical issue ever discussed in the horticultural forum. It is a question of fundamental importance and of wide-reaching application. We need not be surprised, therefore, that it comes up for warm discussion in every horticultural meeting; and we can well give our time to-day to the consideration of this broad, general, fundamental, serious, and far-reaching question for which the Ben Davis apple stands.

A QUESTION OF MARKETS.

When we propose a solution for this question we shall find it best to lay aside for a short time the merits of Ben Davis itself, and to proceed to a consideration of certain other factors, which greatly influence our conclusions. The first important matter to which I would direct your attention is this: There are two fundamentally different markets in America or in Europe to which we send our fruits. The one is the general, open, wholesale, or indirect market in which the grower sells through a commission-man or to a travelling buyer, and in which under no circumstances does he come into direct contract with the consumer. The other is the private, retail, direct market in which the grower turns over his fruit more or less immediately, into the hands of the consumer. It is sometimes difficult to keep these two markets separate—sometimes a little hard for a man to see whether he is carrying on his business in the one or in the other. Yet the two are fundamentally and entirely distinct, and the differences between them, even when not easily observable, are of the first importance. In the wholesale market fruit is handled somewhat roughly in large packages and in comparatively large quantities. It is stored for long periods in warehouses; it is opened on the docks; sold in the market places; hawked about on the push-carts by the Italians, and in general treated as a commodity of common commerce. In the direct market the grower carries his fruit fresh and clean from the tree or from his own storage-house into the hands of the buyer and holds himself personally responsible for the quality and condition of the fruit until it is delivered. The differences between these conditions can not be easily overestimated.

A PRIVATE CUSTOMER.

Now it is not difficult to see that in the direct or personal market Ben Davis is placed at a disadvantage. If a man has a private customer whom he is anxious to please and to whom he wants to sell apples again next year, he certainly will not be so unwise as to give that customer Ben Davis this year. The man who cares for quality is not going to buy Ben Davis but once.

On the other hand, in the wholesale market, Ben Davis takes the lead, as

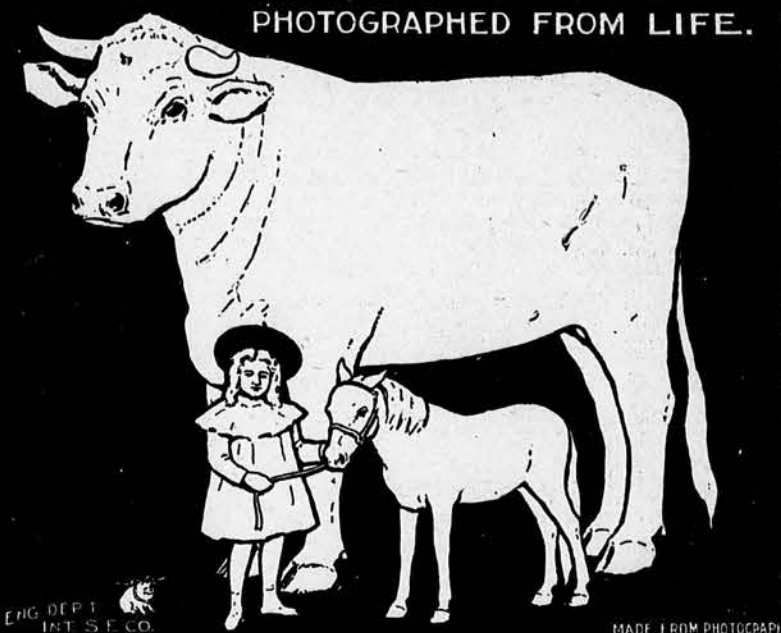
everybody already knows. It will stand any amount of storage and misuse and still come up smiling and sound at the end of the journey just as good as ever. These statements are matters of common knowledge.

The question then, of whether it is best to plant Ben Davis or not is seen to be very largely a question as to whether a man expects to sell his apples off the trees to some stray buyer, or perhaps ship them to some commission-man, or whether he expects to sell them in his own town, or in Boston, or in New York, to his own private customers. It is a question of market and not of variety.

We must all remember, furthermore, that the question as to whether it is best to grow a certain variety or not is always influenced very much by the soil, climate, and other circumstances in which it is to be grown. And also equally as much by the character of the man who is to grow it. In fact, these three things which I have mentioned are of greater importance—any one of them is of greater importance—than the merits of the variety itself. The market, the general circumstances, and the apple-grower are three factors all of which are to be considered before we come at all to the question of what varieties are best to plant. It is no doubt a serious matter for a man to make up his mind when he is setting out a new orchard, whether he shall plant Baldwin, Spy, Spitzenburg, Greening, or Ben Davis, but that question can not be taken up until these others have been settled. It is all very well to treat this thoughtfully, but it is all wrong to emphasize it over these other matters, all of which are of greater importance and all of which must precede it in order of consideration.

In conclusion, I wish to say most emphatically, that I hope none of you will go away from here and say that I recommended Ben Davis. On the other hand, I should not want you to say that I have spoken against Ben Davis. I have tried not to do either one. They say it is a very difficult thing to straddle a question gracefully; and perhaps I have not done it in this case, yet I own that that is precisely what I tried to do. My real and original intention was to take both sides of the question. It has two sides and both sides are right. It is all right to plant Ben Davis if that variety

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE.



This engraving was made from a photograph taken at the Minnesota State Fair, and is an exact reproduction. It shows our 3-year-old Shorthorn Steer, and the horse held by the little girl was five years old at that time. It was supposed to be the smallest horse known. This steer weighed 3100 lbs. at 3 years of age and was over 6 feet tall.

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Dr. B. H. DeHuy, Denver.

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Respectfully yours,
JOHN J. COOPER, Manager.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.
May 7 and 8, 1902—Collin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.
May 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotnam management.)
November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

The Sale of Clover-Blossom Shorthorns at Chicago.

Me. Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., has reason to feel in a comfortable frame of mind over the results of his sale of Clover-Blossom Shorthorns at Dexter Park on April 14. His young show herd of ten animals, which has been winning prizes right and left for the past two years, sold at an average of \$953, the three bulls averaging \$1,273.33, and the seven females, \$814.28.

The top was paid for the 2-year-old bull Nonpareil of Clover Blossom 153672, at \$1,710. He was the champion junior bull in the 1900 shows as a calf, and the champion junior bull as a yearling in 1901. George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., were the buyers. The yearling Nonpareil Hero 170-793, also a first-prize winner, sold next to the top at \$1,610 to Hans Hadenfeldt, of Storm Lake, Iowa. The 3-year-old imported cow, Collynie Wimple, topped the females at \$1,105, and also went to Messrs. Harding & Son. Queen of Beauty, the yearling show heifer, sold at \$1,000 to E. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Ind. Nonpareil of Clover Blossom at \$1,710 is said to be the highest priced Rose of Sharon animal of recent years.

One of the snaps of the sale was secured for \$225 by H. C. Duncan, of Osborn, Mo., in the 6-year-old imported cow Sittytton Victoria 2d, sired by Prince William 132577, and out of Sittytton Victoria (vol. 39, p. 345). She is due to calve in thirty days to Grand Victor. Mr. Duncan once owned Grand Victor and sold him some eight or ten years ago to Mr. Bothwell.

The attendance was large and included most of the prominent breeders east of the Missouri River. Col. F. M. Woods opened the sale and then divided the selling with Col. R. E. Edmonson. The assistants in the ring were Cols. Jas. W. Sparks, Carey M. Jones, and Harry W. Graham.

The sales in detail were as follows:

COWS.

Imp. Sittytton Victoria 2d, 6 years, sire Prince William 132577, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., \$225.

Imp. Collynie Victoria, 3 years, sire Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573, T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., \$575.

Sweet Lavender, 12 months, sire Grand Victor 115572, T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa, \$800.

Imp. Collynie Wimple, 3 years, sire Nonpareil Victor, Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., \$1,105.

Queen of Honor, 27 months, sire Grand Victor, J. A. Kilgore, Sterling, Ill., \$900.

Wilhelmina, 15 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, \$745.

Amelia Victoria, 2 year, sire Grand Victor, Branstetter Bros., Mt. Carmel, Mo., \$700.

Coleen, 3 years, sire Red Cup 121750, E. S. Kelly, Sulphur Springs, Ohio, \$600.

Coquette, 2 years, sire Grand Victor, Branstetter Bros., \$500.

Violette, 2 years, sire Winsome Duke 11th, C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa, \$506.

Grand Nerissa (and calf), 4 years, sire Grand Victor, J. F. Stevenson, Hancock, Iowa, \$485.

Grand Beauty, 5 years old, sire Grand Victor, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., \$330.

Kirklevington Beauty, 4 years, sire Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 123062, H. J. Marsters, Rosebud, Oregon, \$200.

Dew Drop, 15 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, C. C. Bigler & Son, \$395.

Imp. Grace 25 months, sire Proud Victor 175792, Robert Spencer, Monticello, Ind., \$615.

Breeders Dream, 15 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, A. Gilchrist, Hope, Ind., \$600.

Victoria Sharon 4th (and calf), 5 years, sire Grand Victor, H. P. Bates, Orient, Iowa, \$355.

Victoria Sharon 5th, 5 years, sire Grand Victor, Benson & Anderson, Sherry, Wis., \$240.

Victor Sharon 14th, 3 years, sire Grand Victor, H. J. Marsters, \$210.

Victoria Sharon 21st, 19 months, sire Grand Victor, H. F. Palmer, Detroit, Mich., \$200.

Victoria Sharon 22d, 19 months, sire Grand Victor, Robert Spencer, \$295.

Queen of Beauty, 17 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., \$1,000.

Starlight, 11 months, sire Winsome Duke 11th, W. R. Slaughter, Salisbury, Mo., \$175.

Kirklevington Bloom (and calf), 2 years, sire Nonpareil Victor, W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., \$805.

Wild Eyes Victoria 2d, 3 years, sire Grand Victor, Robert Spencer, \$320.

Wild Scottish Rose, 13 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, H. J. Marsters, \$300.

Waterloo Duchess of Bunkerhill, 6 years, sire Peculated Wild Eyes 109348, Branstetter Bros., \$400.

Grand Waterloo, 5 years, sire Grand Victor, J. W. McDearmott, Kahoka, Mo., \$200.

Geismonda, 2 years, sire Nonpareil Victor, W. R. Slaughter, \$555.

Lucy V. (and calf), 6 years, sire Grand Victor, J. W. McDearmott, \$305.

Lucinda 2d, 16 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, H. J. Marsters, \$200.

Grand Rose 4th (and calf), 5 years, sire Grand Victor, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., \$390.

Grand Rose 8th (and calf), 5 years, sire Grand Victor, W. R. Slaughter, \$380.

Grand Rose 11th (and calf), 4 years, sire Grand Victor, R. C. Alkire, Brookston, Ind., \$280.

Grand Rose 20th, 3 years, sire Grand Victor, H. J. Marsters, \$220.

Victoria Bracelet 3d, 20 months, sire Grand Victor, Benson & Anderson, \$165.

BULLS.

Christopher 180377, 9 months, sire Grand Lavender 153671, Branstetter Bros., \$225.

Columbus 180378, 10 months, sire Grand

Victor, H. J. Marsters, \$400.
Grand Violet Victor 169182, 14 months, sire Grand Victor, W. R. Slaughter, \$500.
Nonpareil Hero 70793, 20 months, sire Nonpareil Hero, Hans Hadenfeldt, Storm Lake, Iowa, \$1,610.
Victor Nero 2d, 10 months, sire Grand Victor, Stewartson Bros., Shelbyville, Ill., \$295.
Nonpareil Bruce, 11 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, H. F. Palmer, Detroit, Mich., \$185.
Nonpareil of Clover Blossom 153672, 2 years, sire Nonpareil Victor, Geo. Harding & Son, \$1,710.
Wild Scottish Crown 180380, 11 months, sire Nonpareil Victor, J. W. McDearmott, \$230.
36 females brought \$16,825.00
Average 467.36
8 bulls brought 5,065.00
Average 633.12
44 head brought 21,890.00
General average 497.50

A Noted Aberdeen-Angus Importation.

Recently there was secured by Messrs. Goodwine and Fleming, of West Lebanon, Ind., among a lot of fifty Aberdeen-Angus cattle imported from Scotland, the most famous bull in the world of the Angus breed, being none other than the great Bion, the former noted stock bull of Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch. Unlike many other show-bulls that are successful in the show-ring but leave no progeny to perpetuate the fame this Bion bull is a remarkable and prolific breeder, as well as a great prize-winner. His get has sold for more money than that of any other Angus bull in Scotland or America. At the Escher sale last spring in Chicago, a young cow, Krivina by Bion topped the sale at \$1,700. Eschador, a yearling bull by Bion, sold at public sale in Scotland, something more than a year ago, for 360 guineas, or about \$1,800, and Bion's bull calves for 1899 sold at public sale in Scotland for an average of \$560 each. He was the highest priced bull ever sold at public auction in Scotland until the



IMPORTED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, "BION."

record was taken, and is now held, by one of his sons.

Another bull of substance and quality in this herd is Eolide, a Ballindalloch-bred Erica, champion over all breeds at the Strathpey Farmers' Club show 1900, and is of the same line of breeding as Elate, the first-prize bull at the Royal Show at Cardiff, 1901, also of the same line of breeding as the King's bull bought at the Perth Show last spring at the highest price of the sale. The third bull of the lot is Moncliff Clansman, a well-bred young Pride bull of the bluest blood.

Among the females are six heifers by Delamere, the bull that now heads the herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant at Ballindalloch. One of these heifers is a full sister to Ben Vrackie, the winning bull in his class at Royal Northern 1900 and Highland Show 1901. Delamere is not only a successful show-bull, but a good breeder. His sons, Ben Vrackie and Ben Gloe, were first and second at the Highland Show 1901. Three of the heifers are Morlich Queen Mothers, the line that produced Jim of Morlich, the second prize winner in the aged-bull class at Highland Show for 1901, and Gay Lad and Lucia Estel, the two highest priced animals of the breed ever sold in America until recently. A similar account might be given of every animal in the herd.

The importation of this herd was not for speculative purposes, but for the breeding uses by the owners, Messrs. W. H. Goodwine, F. C. Fleming, and C. E. Fisher, who have chosen only animals that show proper and desirable pedigrees with individual merit. Mr. W. H. Goodwine, of West Lebanon, Ind., spent over two months in Scotland, making the selection, which was only completed after a careful inspection of about every prominent herd in Scotland.

Swine Prizes at the American Royal.

Swine breeders are rapidly arranging the details and premium lists for their participation in the American Royal next fall. A meeting of the executive committee of the American Berkshire Association and representatives of various Poland-China associations held in this city accomplished considerable important work. The amount of money available for common premiums was \$2,000, half of which was given by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, and \$500 by the Berkshire Association, and \$500 by the Poland-China breeders. It was decided not to ask for special premiums until the outcome of the crop season is demonstrated, but it is probable that as much as \$2,000 will be raised for special premiums.

THE LIST OF PRIZES

The classification and distribution of the regular prize money as made follows:
Boar, 2 years old or over; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.

Boar, 18 months and under 24 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Boar, 12 months and under 18 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Boar, 6 months and under 12 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Boar, under 6 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Sow, 2 years or over; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Sow, 18 months and under 24 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Sow, 12 months and under 18 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Sow, 6 months and under 12 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Sow, under 6 months; five prizes of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$8, and \$5.
Champion boar, over 12 months, \$25.
Champion boar, under 12 months, \$25.
Champion sow, over 12 months, \$25.
Champion sow, under 12 months, \$25.
Boar and three sows, over 12 months; five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.
Boar and three sows, under 12 months; five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.
Boar and four of his get, any age; five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.
Sow and four of her produce, under 6 months; five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.

The special prize money will be classified at another meeting to be held in June or the first part of July.

DISEASED ANIMALS BARRED.

The breeders decided that hogs entered for the exhibition must be absolutely sound. Not only must they have no disease at the time, but it must be proven that they have not been exposed to disease. In order to enforce this ruling, a Government inspector and several especially appointed persons will be detailed to examine every hog that comes into the tents. Those that are afflicted or show any symptom of disease will be barred.

The two breeds will be sold and shown alternately on the four days that are to be consumed by this exhibit. Entries will close October 6. All future arrangements for the show will be in the hands of H.

M. Kirkpatrick and Frank Winn, of the Poland-Chinas, and Colonel C. F. Mills, C. A. Stannard, and N. H. Gentry, of the Berkshires.

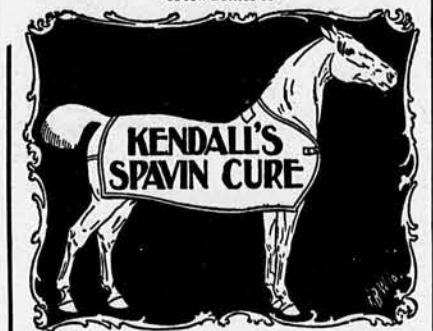
The Cameron Hereford Sale.

The sale of ninety registered Herefords by Colin Cameron, of Lochiel, Ariz., which is announced to take place at Kansas City May 7 and 8, is the last Hereford sale to be held at that place this spring. It is the third lot of San Rafael Herefords that have been sold at Kansas City, and while there are many breeders and farmers who are familiar with the type of cattle these sales offer, there are many a constantly increasing number of young breeders—to whom a sale of this kind offers special inducements, that may not have a proper conception of just what kind of Herefords they may expect. The fact that they are range-raised and branded might cause the uninformed to think they were undesirable, but the experience of the buyers at Mr. Cameron's two last sales in May, 1900, and in April, 1901, has been just the opposite. It is very doubtful if there has ever been cattle sold in any sales that have been a greater source of profit to their purchasers, and we will call attention to two instances, not because they are exceptional, but rather for the reason that this sale offers cattle with which to do likewise.

In Mr. Cameron's 1900 sale, of which the average selling price was about \$140, a young cow with her first calf, a bull, at foot was purchased by a Missouri breeder. This bull calf was sold in the recent sale at Kansas City for \$250, or about \$100 above the average, and practically every other animal in the sale was bred and raised in the corn-belt. And this Missouri breeder still has the dam and two of her calves dropped since she became his property. In Mr. Cameron's 1901 sale a number of young bulls were included which sold at an average price of \$75. An Iowa breeder bought fourteen and resold them last February in poor condition at an average price of about \$130. There are, doubtless, many other instances where even larger profits have been the portion of the purchasers of these San Rafael Herefords. There is a reason for this. Every animal included in Mr. Cameron's sales are healthy, vigorous and have constitutions that can be developed only by their life on the range. They have the blood, descending through the very best strains, of the foundation stock that has made the Hereford breed worthy of the high esteem in which it is held. But it seems that buyers must have everything in plain sight before they will pay long prices, and as a result cows in Mr. Cameron's sales possessing every quality that makes up the "sale-toppers" at Kansas City and Chicago, with the single exception of scale, can be purchased in his sales at from \$100 to \$200, and the calves of these cows, under conditions prevalent in the corn-belt, develop the

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Sound Horses Only.
Lame horses sell at less than half their actual value and are neither desirable for use or sale. The Remedy is easy. A few bottles of



will work a permanent cure for Spavin, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It cures thousands of cases annually. Such endorsements as the one following are a guarantee of merit.

BONE SPAVIN CURED.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., Gentlemen:—Enclosed find twenty-five cents for your "Doctor at Home," treating of the diseases of man and horse. I am by profession a horse trainer, and have used your Spavin Cure several times with success; it will do all you claim for it if it is used according to directions. I remember one case in particular, a horse nearly eight years old was afflicted with a Bone Spavin larger than a pigeon's egg; I used a little over two bottles of your noted Cure, it is eighteen months since and the Spavin has not appeared yet, and from all indications will not. I remain, J. CLIFFORD HIGHT.

Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

same scale and quality as calves from cows whose ancestors have never been outside the more favored region. Catalogues are now out and may be had by writing to C. R. Thomas, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Public Sales of Berkshires.

The breeders of Berkshires are rapidly becoming convinced that the public sale is the best agency for disposing of surplus stock to the best advantage for both seller and buyer. All who have had experience in the conduct of well-advertised public sales of Berkshires have repeatedly demonstrated the fact that Berkshires of quality, worthy of a breeding animal, if properly fitted and of seasonable age for the time of year the sale is held, will sell for all they are worth.

Each succeeding public sale held stimulates the general desire of breeders who can raise good Berkshires to cooperate with other breeders in the holding of fall and February sales.

The following dates for public sales of Berkshires, to be held in 1902, have been reported to the office:

Aug. 6, 1902—A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.

August 8, 1902—Combination sale, Kansas City, Mo.

August 27, 1902—Combination State Fair sale, Des Moines, Iowa.

September 17, 1902—Combination State Fair sale, Indianapolis, Ind.; Manager Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.

September 22, 1902—Combination State Fair sale, Louisville, Ky.; Manager, J. Lewis Letterie, Harrods Creek, Ky.

October 1, 1902—Combination State Fair sale, at Springfield, Ill.

October 22 and 23, 1902—Combination Hog Show sale, Kansas City, Mo.

October 28, 1902—Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.

October 30, 1902—Combination sale, Indianapolis, Ind.; manager, Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.

November 6, 1902—Combination sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; manager, C. H. C. Anderson, Carlinville, Ill.

November 11, 1902—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb.; manager, W. A. Apperson, Tecumseh, Neb.

December 3, 1902—Combination sale, Chicago, Ill.; manager, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

February, 1903.—J. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill.

For further information address the gentlemen named above or the clerk of the above sales, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Parks' Cloverlea Farm Sale.

On the 16th inst. Mr. W. O. Parks held his second annual farm sale at Cloverlea Farm, located near Atchison, Kans., and despite the rainy day there was a fair attendance and the stock quickly disposed of at fair figures. The stock offered for sale was in thin condition and was mainly grades, and while the prices realized were not as much as was expected, still on the whole, it may be considered a very successful sale. Mr. Parks in disposing of his grade stuff is making room for his pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, of which he already has a splendid herd. The auctioneers for the day were Colonels Harshberger and Sparks, and the general result of the day's sale is as follows:

Five horses sold for \$297, an average of \$59.40; nine hogs sold for \$106.50, an average of \$11.83; five milk cows sold for \$145.50, an average of \$29.10; two Shorthorn bulls sold for \$128, an average of \$64; one Hereford bull sold for \$90, an average of \$90; two Aberdeen-Angus bulls sold for \$297.50, an average of \$148.75; twenty-four grade Angus bulls sold for \$804, an average of \$33.50; eighty grade Shorthorn cows sold for \$2,620, an average of \$32.75; twenty native heifers sold for \$348.75, an average of \$17.44; twenty grade Angus sold for \$600, an average of \$30; twenty-five black natives sold for \$550, an average of \$22; fifteen grade Angus steers sold for \$450, an average of \$30; twenty-six native steers sold for \$503.50, an average of \$19.37.

Among the purchasers were the following: C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kans.; T. M. White, Willis, Kans.; C. E. Whitaker, Troy, Kans.; E. Thorne, Farmington, Kans.; J. F. Underwood, R. F. D. No. 2, Atchison, Kans.; Ed. Nation, Warsaw, Mo.; M. J. Fitzpatrick, Potter, Kans.; Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans.; John M. Price, Atchison, Kans.; R. D. Lenman, Atchison, Kans.; H. C. King, Atchison, Kans.; A. E. Cromwell, Atchison, Kans.; Chas. Christian, Atchison, Kans.; and Sheffield Ingalls and W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, Kans. The last two bought horses.

The Augustus Sale of Shorthorns.

Owing to the small crowd of buyers in attendance, the large consignment of young bulls offered the lateness of the season, and the fact that the animals were not up to regulation condition for a Kansas City sale, the Shorthorn offering of Geo. H. Augustus, of Paris, Ill., on April 15, was not remarkable for the high prices received. The females were all sold, but the low prices prevailing for the bulls did not seem to warrant a continuation of the sale, and after the disposal of forty-seven head of both sexes, the sale was stopped in favor of private barter. The forty-seven head brought \$4,480, an average of \$95.32. Of these thirty-eight were cows and heifers, which brought \$3,655, or an average of \$93.55. The nine bulls sold for \$825, averaging \$91.66.

The top of the cows in the sale was Roan Beauty, by Orange Chief 120385, out of Sally Bentley, by 3d Green Hill Knight 92663, tracing back to Imp. Dulcibella, who brought \$210, and was bought by H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans. Three of the bulls brought \$125 each, the highest price brought for bulls. Those who made purchases at this sale were as follows: T. E. Grider, Merwin, Mo.; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans.; Wm. Storey, Leavenworth, Ind. T. H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans.; F. G. Bates, Bates City, Mo.; C. A. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.; C. W. Garhart, Salisbury, Mo.; T. S. Paris, Jefferson, Okla.; Z. T. Milburn, Kearney, Mo.; S. E. Worral, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Jackson, Edgerton, Kans.; John Payne, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. G. Wheeler, Nortonville, Kans.; John Goepfert, Perry, Kans.; Wm. Herr, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure-bred Cattle Sales.

In 1901 there were 1,207 head of pure-bred cattle sold in Chicago, at an average price of \$408.77 per head. The sales for 1902 up to date aggregate \$47 head at an average of \$342.84. This decrease in average is attributed to the large number of cheaper animals sold and to the Red Polled sale, in which the average price was more than 50 per cent less than the average of either of the other beef breeds.

Last year the Shorthorns averaged \$640.14; Herefords, \$289.60; Angus, \$308.69; Galaways, \$285. For this year the following will show the number of each breed and the average price paid: Two hundred and ninety-five Shorthorns brought \$109,140; average \$369.96; 225 Angus brought \$81,796; average \$363.53; 269 Herefords brought \$88,549; average \$329.18; 58 Red Polled brought \$10,905; average \$188; 847 head brought \$290,390; average \$342.84. Since January 1 there have been five public sales of Shorthorns, four of Herefords, three of Angus, and one of Red Polled cattle, this being the first time the Red Polled were ever sold at auction in Chicago. On January 7 the record price for a Hereford bull at auction was paid for Perfection. Dale, his sire, sold privately for \$10,000. On February 5 the record-breaking prices for Angus were paid when the heifer Blackcap Judy went under the hammer at \$6,300 and the bull Prince Ito at \$9,100.

The Peoria Shorthorn Sale.

The Shorthorn sale at Peoria, Ill., was attended by a good crowd though the prices were not very high. The averages by consignments are as follows:

A. J. RYDEN'S SUMMARY.
Eleven females brought \$4,390; average \$399.09.

IRA COTTINGHAM'S SUMMARY.
Thirty-one females brought \$4,610; average \$148.34; ten bulls brought \$1,480; average \$148; forty-one animals brought \$6,090; average \$148.20.

A. M. JAYNES' SUMMARY.
Twelve females brought \$1,730; average \$144.17; seven bulls brought \$950; average \$135.71; nineteen animals brought \$2,680; average \$141.

W. H. PAUL'S SUMMARY.
Five females brought \$655; average \$135; one bull brought \$45; six animals brought \$700; average \$116.66.

J. E. HILL'S SUMMARY.
Two females brought \$225; average \$112.50. Ira Cottingham of Eden, Ill., who managed the sale, will manage another combination offering at Peoria on May 21.

Shorthorns at South Omaha.

The Shorthorn bull sale at the pavilion at South Omaha last week was attended by a fair number of farmers and ranchmen. The bidding was not very fast, owing, doubtless, to the number of bulls to be offered, many believing that they would be able to buy at their own prices. A few of the good ones found ready responses and went at fair prices. There were, however, plenty of opportunity to get good bulls at from \$75 to \$85. The older bulls went begging for bids, several going at beef prices, and were bought for this purpose. Several of these were extra good individuals and were guaranteed as good breeders. The average price was satisfactory to the sellers. Thin bulls invariably sell at low figures.

The number and averages are as follows:
58 bulls brought \$5,900; averaged.....\$101.72
7 cows brought 435; averaged..... 62.14
85 head brought 6,335; averaged.....\$ 97.46

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 last 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, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Horses Higher.

Good horses are selling higher than they have for a long time, which completely upsets the predictions made a few years ago by the calamity-howlers who said that the advent of bicycles, trolley cars and automobiles would put the horse on the shelf. The fact is, good horses are meet-

ing with a remarkable demand and are selling higher than before these new-fangled things became fashionable. One important feature has been the remarkable inquiry on account of the British-Boer war. Thousands of horses have been sent abroad during the last two years, and as the war is still in progress the demand is yet good. The demand has been exceptionally good on domestic account and good horses are relatively scarce. The high prices have caused a sharp decline in the usual foreign demand.

Gossip About Stock.

Among the rising breeders of Herefords in the Middle West Mr. T. C. Sawyer, of Lexington, Mo., now attracts considerable attention. His herd is numbered among the good ones of the Middle West.

The noted Hereford bull, Wild Tom, owned by C. A. Stannard, and noted as one of the greatest sires of the day, is dead. It is said that the late C. S. Cross, when owner of the Sunny Slope herd, refused \$20,000 for Wild Tom.

The Quality Herd of Herefords, owned by Mr. W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo., is what its name implies. The herd-bulls are Grove Briton and Hesiod 56th. The herd is not a large one, but is big in all the attributes that constitute great Herefords.

More horses are lost each year by colic than all other diseases combined. Would it not be well to keep a remedy right off the farm ready for use at any minute? The Security Colic Cure food company warrant Security Colic Cure to cure or money refunded. See their advertisement in another column.

Charles Butler, the well-known breeder of Angus cattle at Frankfort, Kans., had eighteen head of Daddies on the market on April 11, which averaged 1,329 pounds, and sold to the packers for \$7.15, topping the market and being the highest since June of 1882. They were long yearlings and twos, and had been fed five months, making a gain of 460 pounds each during this time. They were fed on corn and oil-meal.

There is another "New Richmond in the Field" in the line of live stock auctioneers, who desires to hang up his sign in the Kansas Farmer as one of the successful Kansas auctioneers, Col. John Daum, Nortonville, Kans., who has been enjoying a splendid patronage in Kansas and Missouri, but desires to extend his line of business to pure-bred stock sales. Therefore he is now ready to book dates with breeders who are now contemplating holding public sales.

Col. G. M. Casey, through his manager, E. B. Mitchell, has purchased from J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind., the great Shorthorn bull, Choice Goods and the noted show females, Ruberta and heifer calf, Cicely and heifer calf, Clarissa, and Lad's Goldie at a very long price. The bull is said to have brought in excess of \$12,000, while the females brought equally long prices. The figures at which the transaction was made are private, but it is the greatest transaction in this country since the palmy days of the 70's.

E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, of Wellsville, Kans., write us that they have recently received a fine 2-year-old Shropshire ram, sired by the famous Imp. Mainspring (424) 116676, and out of a Nave ewe, purchased at the Jones Shropshire sale at Indianapolis, Ind. Mainspring was a great show sheep in the hands of Geo. Allen, his importer, and is now at the head of the choice flock of Brown Bros., Scottsville, N. Y. This ram will succeed Look Me Over at the head of Clover Nook flock, which is made up principally of grand-daughters of the noted rams Imp. Proud Salopian and Lord Hamburg, which will make a combination of the finest bred Shropshires in the West.

The McGavock combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Chicago, gave the following general averages: Thirty-six bulls, \$6,055, average \$168.19; fifty-one females, \$10,170, average \$199.43; eighty-seven animals, \$16,225, average \$186.60. Jilt 10th 29971 brought the highest price for cows and of the sale, the price paid by George Shawyer, of Lewistown, Ill., being \$600. The highest price for bulls was \$350, paid for Jubal 41588, bought by E. E. Gwinn, of Oakland, Ill. The sale was under the management of W. C. McGavock, and the auctioneers were Col. F. M. Woods, Carey M. Jones, J. W. Sparks, and Silas Igo. Prices ruled at a good average, nothing going at sensational figures, but the whole sale denoting a good, healthy condition in the Angus cattle business.

Capt. O. E. Morse, of Mound City, has long been known as a breeder of Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, and upon his beautiful residence farm adjacent to the city he has some good things of both breeds. Owing to the fact that his boys have all grown up and entered the business world for themselves, Captain Morse does not maintain as large a herd as formerly, but he has never lost his interest in breeding nor his love for the Shorthorns. Aside from live stock matters it is a real pleasure to visit at the Morse farm, where one meets the true brand of Kansas hospitality. Captain Morse now has the American Royal prize-winning bull, Orange Lad 171599, at the head of his herd, and expects great things of him.

Messrs. W. T. & H. R. Clay, of Plainsburg, Mo., announced combination sale of their finely-bred Cruickshank Shorthorns on May 14, at the Kansas City pavilion. Mr. W. T. Clay, who makes of this a dispersion sale for his entire herd, is an old breeder of large experience, who has gathered about him a herd of great quality and evenness. He will offer his entire herd, consisting of forty-one cows 3 to 8 years old, some with calves at foot, six bred 2-year-old heifers; twelve heifers 7 to 12 months old; and sixteen bulls 12 to 24 months old. Mr. H. R. Clay consigns twenty head. The entire offering consists of Butterfines, Secrets, Orange Blossoms, March Violets, Ladybys, and Rose of Sharons, largely bred to his great Cruickshank herd-bull, Courtier 2d, which is said to be one of the best Cruickshank bulls now living. A recent visit to these herds showed a quality, finish, and breeding that

is at once satisfactory to the eye and touch, as well as complimentary to the breeding skill of the brothers Clay. It is to be regretted that W. T. Clay has decided to abandon the breeder's art because of pressure of other duties, but his loss to the Shorthorn fraternity will result in a spread of his fine herd among other breeders, who could not otherwise secure it.

The Montana Stock Growers' Association, which just closed its sessions at Miles City, passed a number of resolutions, among them being the Chicago Live Stock Exchange proposition extending time limit of cattle on cars from twenty-eight to forty hours. The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the National Live Stock Association, the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, and practically every important live stock body in the land has endorsed this proposition, and it is high time that Congress was giving heed to these demands of practical cattlemen.

We call attention to the advertisement in this week's Kansas Farmer on page 461 to the dispersion sale of James C. Stone, Leavenworth, Kans. Having recently sold his farm and having to give possession on May 1, 1902, he is compelled to make a dispersion and clearing sale of all of his personal property, including the herd of Shorthorn cattle. The Fairholme herd of Shorthorn cattle owned by Mr. Stone is one of the oldest and best herds in the State. For many years annual public sales were held, but during recent years the herd has been reduced and the cream of the breeding still retained. It will be a great opportunity for buyers for the reason that none but the best herd-bulls have been used in the stock during the last quarter of a century. Remember the sale will be held at the farm three miles south of Leavenworth on Monday, April 28.

Prospective buyers of high-class bulls will be interested in the new advertisement of the Valley Grove Shorthorns owned by T. P. Babst & Sons, Auburn (R. F. D.), Shawnee County, Kansas. They have on hand a car-load of registered bulls, 12 to 20 months old, several of which are pure Scotch and suitable for herd-headers. These bulls are sired by the famous Valley Grove herd-bulls, Lord Mayor 112727 and Knight Valentine 157068, both famous Scotch bulls. The young bulls are offered in lots to suit purchasers and at reduced prices, if sold within the next thirty days. In addition to being the get of famous sires they are out of dams which are splendid individuals and whose breeding shows from two to five Scotch top crosses. This is an extraordinary lot of bulls from a noted herd and is as rare an opportunity as will be offered for buyers at private sale in the near future. See advertisement on page 478.

Mr. H. W. McAfee, proprietor of Prospect Farm of Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle and owner of one of the largest stock barns in Kansas, located on West Sixth Street near Topeka, informs us that he has several very satisfactory sales recently. Among the Shorthorn cattle sold we notice Vanquish 121425, a straight Cruickshank, and Rosa Red 2d, both sold to Mr. Cahan, Kingfisher, Okla. Mr. W. S. Hydes of North Dakota, bought the Cruickshank Rob 172894 by Vanquish out of Marian, who is now 11 months old. Alena, with four Cruickshank tops went to the same party. The Clydesdale stallion, Col. Matthews 9560, now in his third year, and a registered Clydesdale mare were both sold to A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kans. Mr. McAfee thinks this stallion was as fine a horse as was ever raised in the State. Mr. McAfee still has six extra good young bulls of his solid red Cruickshank and Cruickshank top breeding for sale.

We had the pleasure, not long since, of visiting the Meadow Brook Farm of 1,180 acres, near Yates Center, Kans., and inspecting Mr. R. H. Conger's herd of fine Shorthorn cattle. This herd is made up largely of St. Valentine blood gotten by St. Valentine 12th, one of the best sons of old St. Valentine, and is now headed by Lavender's Best 151639. This gives a blood combination which characterizes itself by excellent size, style, and finish, and very thick flesh. Mr. Conger is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know and who has a satisfaction to himself and customers, and a credit to the Shorthorn breeders. As will be noticed in his advertisement on page 475, he still has a number of both bulls and heifers of his fine type and breeding for sale, and we can say from a personal inspection that they are bargains at the prices asked. It will pay any prospective purchaser to visit this herd or write Mr. Conger for pedigrees and prices.

We call attention to the advertisement of C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kans., which appears this week. He advertises high grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle from one of the highest graded herds in the United States—a herd that has itself, or through its progeny produced more market-topping steers than any herd in the United States. He is now offering for ready sale fifty high grade Aberdeen-Angus bulls, coming year old, also fifty yearling heifers. These bulls and heifers are practically full-bloods, being thirty-one-thirty-seconds pure and are the get of such registered herd-bulls as Hummel 22993, Ebbitt 31509, Heather Lad of Estill 2d 17440, and others of similar breeding. It will be remembered that only recently Mr. Butler sold a car-load of Angus steers in Kansas City at an average of 1,329 pounds for \$7.15, topping the market for the highest since June 1882. They were yearlings and 2-year-olds. They had been fed 175 days and during the last 105 days gained 119 pounds each. This is the class of cattle that are produced from the stock offered by Mr. Butler. He will be pleased to have a call or correspondence from any of our readers interested in the purchase of this class of stock. See advertisement on page 478.

This week we print a picture of the great Shorthorn herd-bull Gloster 137952, which did such excellent service in the Glenwood herd of C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., and helped to make it famous. Gloster was sired by Luther Adams' Royal Gloster 117199 by Imp. Duval Crown 97149 and out of that wonderful cow Queen Glams by Bonnie Scott out of Rosemary 4th whose dam raised seventeen calves and then went to the butcher as a fat cow. Gloster's second dam was Scottish Queen by the

A NERVOUS WRECK

A Wisconsin Young Man Cured of St. Vitus' Dance and Partial Paralysis.

William J. Williams, of No. 550 Milford Road, Watertown, Wis., was cured of St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after eight different doctors and specialists had given him up as incurable. He said to a reporter:

"I suffered for eight years with St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. My right side was entirely paralyzed. I could not walk without dragging that foot and after going a short distance I was all tired out. After a while I lost the entire use of my right arm. I had no appetite, could not sleep well and was not much good to myself or anybody else. I believe my condition was caused by overstudy, and worry over a severe illness of my mother. For nearly four years I was under treatment by physicians and specialists, eight in all, but they did not help me and finally I was given up as incurable.

"Thinking the healthy air of the country in which I was born, Wales, would be of benefit to me, my mother took me there but I did not seem to improve. Finally, however, before we returned to this country, a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My disease was stubborn but after I had taken this wonderful remedy for six weeks I found I was getting better. I continued the use of the pills and now am entirely well. I have recommended them to many people and can not praise them too highly."

If Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can effect a cure in so severe a case as that above it is reasonably certain that they will do as much for lesser nervous troubles. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Be sure and get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

show-bull Valiant Champion 110477 who won first and sweepstakes at the Blue-grass Exposition, Creston, Iowa, and was junior champion over all beef breeds at the Iowa State Fair in the same year. Gloster's third dam was Scottish Flora by Imp. Scotchman and out of Imp. Flora 17th, bred by A. Cruickshank. Gloster was always noted for his good disposition, thrift and great breeding qualities. His potency as a sire is such that it is a comparatively easy matter to select his get from a herd (Continued on page 466.)

James C. Stone's Dispersion Sale.

On MONDAY, APRIL 28, I will sell at public auction, everything on the farm, three miles south of Leavenworth, Kans., on Lawrence Road, comprising Household Goods, Farm Machinery and Stock, as follows: Sewing Machines, Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Billiard Table, Churns, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Hat Racks, Stoves, Lawn Benches, Milk Cans, Lard Press, Sausage Grinder, etc.; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheelbarrow Seeder, Scalding Tub, Garden Tools, Corn Sheller and two Grinders, three sets of Wagon and Buggy Harness, Saddles and Bridles; Farm Wagon, Top Buggy, Mowing Machine, two Buck Rakes, etc.

ELEVEN HORSES, from colts to brood mares. TWENTY-SEVEN GRADE YEARLING STEERS and HEIFERS. TEN THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN BULLS. ELEVEN THOROUGHbred YEARLING HEIFERS. TWENTY-FIVE THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN COWS, either with calves at their sides or due to calve in a few weeks. Thirty grown Hogs, fifteen of which are Sows with litters of pigs, and fifteen are Gilts and Barrows, one thoroughbred Poland-China Boar. Two Snetland Ponies. Three Shropshires, pure blood Sheep—one Buck and two Ewes.

Everybody invited to this, my last, public sale, and will try and make the day agreeable. The sale will begin promptly at NINE o'clock, and a lunch will be served at noon.

TERMS.—Six months at 8 per cent on sums of over ten dollars. Address, JAMES C. STONE, Leavenworth, Kans.

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. Bacheller, 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.

Advance Grange Reorganized.

In accordance with previous arrangements made by Bro. A. E. Dickenson, of Indian Creek Grange, and myself, I took the train for a station called Kilmer, on the edge of Shawnee County, on Monday, March 24, where I found Brother Dickenson in waiting with his carriage. By this time it was dark, so we started for Indian Creek Grange, a distance of about five miles. On our arrival there it was about 8.30 o'clock and we found a good size audience in waiting as the meeting had been advertised as a public one.

Brother Cecil, the worthy master, called the audience to order and made a few very appropriate remarks, and then called upon me to explain the objects and purposes of the order, which I did to the best of my ability and I hope it may redound to the good of the order at that place. This grange had not been meeting for several months, but I hope from my visit with them and the zeal manifested by some there that night, that the grange may be revived and commence with the spring-time to build up and add more to its number. At the close and after a general handshake I accompanied Brother Dickenson to his elegant home seven miles distant, and the next day held a public meeting at Seal schoolhouse, in Shawnee County, near the Jackson and Jefferson County line. After the meeting we called for joiners and received the applications of fifteen. Another meeting was arranged for on Wednesday evening, and ten more names were added. I then reorganized old Advance Grange with twenty-five new members, and as a starter elected their officers and installed them.

We found several very earnest workers and the most arduous of all was Bro. A. E. Dickenson, who fixed the dates and did much to make these meetings a success. After they get their new supplies we promised to go back and give them the secret work and get them started. This was my first work after a very severe sick spell of several weeks.

A. P. REARDON,
Lecturer Kansas State Grange.

Formation of Character the Highest Object of the Grange.

Character is the strongly marked, distinctive qualities of a person, impressed either by nature or habit. In all characters there are the qualities which distinguish them either for good or bad, or the one possessed of character, the other lacking in character.

Fortunate is the child who inherits distinctive qualities for good; he enters life with the foundation for his building (character) already laid. Unfortunate indeed is the child whose inheritance is not of those qualities upon which he may build for good. He has his own foundation to lay. Before this can be done he must clear away or overcome his inheritance that he may build a solid foundation.

Character-building is a life work that engages us all; commencing with childhood, ending only with life, or in some cases in the feebleness of old age. This work must commence in the home, and there nourished and cultivated all through life, assisted by society and the influence of the world about us. Good society stands next to the home in the

formation of good character; the two go hand in hand. Without the influence of good society the work of the home is made many times more difficult.

The importance of making the best possible use of the period of childhood, as the impressions then made are the most lasting, leads me to ask the question, Do we, as a Grange, as a society whose influence is for good, lend that influence and assistance to the home at as early a period in this life work as we should?

My subject is the formation of character as an object of the Grange. In declaring our purposes to the world the first specific object named that we should endeavor to accomplish is, "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves." We might change this to read "to develop a better and higher standard of character among ourselves," and express the same meaning practically.

This is an educational problem, one in which the training of the mind is not the principal object sought, but the ones that instill into our hopes, our aims, our desires, those habits by which we are known, that are fixed and rooted deep into our very nature and being, forming what we truly are ourselves, the distinctive qualities we have chosen to build our life record upon.

The formation of good character is the foundation work upon which all other education must rest to accomplish the good that it should accomplish. The student that does not possess those habits and qualities that form a good character, is not the successful student in school or through life. If we attain success in any line we never cease to wear the title of student. The agricultural student finds his school for training in the Grange, which ever holds before his mind the beauty and harmony of the wondrous works of nature that surround him in his daily walks of life.

The Grange teaches him that moral and mental worth rank above worldly wealth and honors. It teaches him true loyalty to his country and to be faithful in the discharge of those inalienable rights and duties that belong to every American citizen, raising him above the petty prejudices of partisanship that he may seek the greater good of all.

All the lessons that the Grange endeavors to impress upon the minds of its members are of the highest type; to the thoughtful member new lessons and added beauty are seen in them, however often they may be read. The depth of thought and beautiful portrayal before the mind by simple illustration of the uses of the most common implements of labor apply forcibly in the formation of character to the one seeking to improve his habits of life. What member ever heard the Grange regularly closed without being admonished to be a quiet, peaceful citizen, and to keep himself or herself unspotted from the world?

Is formation of character the highest object of the Grange? All the objects of the Grange are worth our best efforts to obtain, yet what would any or all others be to us if we do not possess good character. We would not, we could not enjoy the teachings of the order, we would have no appreciation of the good there is in them. To my mind the formation of character is the highest object of the Grange, the foundation upon which all others must rest.

J. L. MENDENHALL.

Granges Organized.

Herewith is a statement of new granges organized and granges reorganized from October 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, both inclusive:

California	1	New Hampshire..	5
Colorado	4	New York	13
Illinois	1	Ohio	10
Indiana	5	Oregon	12
Iowa	2	Pennsylvania ..	3
Kansas	12	South Carolina..	2
Maine	4	Vermont	4
Maryland	4	Washington	9
Michigan	46	Total	144
Minnesota	2		

Granges reorganized in same period..... 44
New granges organized from October 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901..... 106
Granges reorganized from October 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901..... 31

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange.

Senators by Direct Vote.

We think we have reason for encouragement in the matter of election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people when its opponents are reduced to such arguments as were given by the honorable Senator from New York when he cited the inequality of the votes in the different States as a reason against the change. That the inequality exists can not be denied, that it will continue to exist is evident, for the time will never come when the smaller States, like Nevada and Delaware will consent to give up their right to equal representation in the United States Sen-

POOR ECONOMY.

Saving Time and Losing Health.

The man who ate his breakfast over night to save time in the morning was not a whit more foolish than is the man who eats his lunch at his desk while he works "to save time," or because he's in a hurry. Nature won't be hurried. If you try to hurry her or overdrive her she balks. Eat regularly and reasonably, and she provides the juices necessary for digestion. Try to work and eat at the same time and she refuses to provide the needed juices for digestion, without which the food which should sustain life becomes an injury to the health it should promote.

Even the people who take time to go to lunch carry their business with them, as a rule, and are satisfied to shovel into the stomach in ten minutes food which requires two or three hours for digestion.



The consequence is indigestion, stomach "trouble," loss of vital force and general debility, and the American people becoming a nation of "dyspeptics."

A NATIONAL PERIL.

If it be true (and it is) that no man is stronger than his stomach, dyspepsia, the national disease, is a national danger. Unchecked and uncured it manages the strength of a nation which is made up of units, a large percentage of whom are dyspeptics and therefore weak.

Fortunately the dyspeptic does not need to remain a dyspeptic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other forms of stomach trouble perfectly and permanently. It enables the building up of the body in the only way possible, by the assimilation of nutrition derived from perfectly digested food.

"I was taken sick two years ago," writes Rev. W. H. Patterson, of White Cloud, Ala.; "with what the doctors thought was gastric trouble, indigestion or nervous dyspepsia, also consumption and inactive liver. I was in a dreadful condition. Tried several different doctors, with but little result. Finally, about a year ago, I wrote you, stating my condition. You replied, diagnosing my case, and recommending Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' I bought two bottles and it seemed to do very little good, if any, but I got two more of each, as at first, and after taking could see but little improvement, so I stopped until about Christmas time. I had gotten so feeble that I was almost past traveling about; had got down to one hundred and fourteen pounds. I wrote again and you advised me to still continue; so I went and bought six bottles and got the 'Pellets' and began anew, following directions. When I had taken about five bottles I felt very much better and was greatly improved, and weighed one hundred and thirty-eight pounds. I will say that Dr. Pierce's medicines are a God-send to poor suffering humanity, and I advise any and all chronic sufferers to give them a fair trial and they will be satisfied."

THE QUICK WAY TO BE CURED

of stomach "trouble" is to begin at once the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine cures forty-nine out of fifty people who try it faithfully and fairly. There is only one chance in fifty that it won't completely cure you. There is no chance in the world that it will not benefit you. "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps, and almost always cures. But it needs perseverance to overcome conditions which have taken years to produce. The case of Rev. W. H. Patterson given above is a good illustration of the need of persistence. The first bottle or two didn't help him, the medicine even made him feel worse and he stopped its use just at the critical time. Despair drove him back to it, and he bought half a dozen bottles of the "Discovery"—enough for a fair trial—and he was cured. It's a wise thing to buy enough medicine at the start to insure its persistent use. But where there is one person who uses two or three bottles of "Golden Medical Discovery" without appreciable benefit there are a hundred who write, "I felt better after the first few doses of the medicine and continued to improve until I was completely cured."

"I had been sick for two years with indigestion and nervous debility, and had taken medicine from my family doctor for a long time without much benefit," writes Mrs. W. H. Peebles, of Lucknow, S. Car. "Was induced by my husband to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter. You advised me to take 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Favorite Prescription,' which I did, and, to my great surprise, after taking six bottles I was cured. My husband has not paid one cent in doctor's bills for me since. I took the medicine nearly two years ago."

GENERAL DEBILITY

is a very common and natural result of dyspepsia or stomach "trouble." When the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are diseased, the food eaten is not assimilated, as a result the body loses nutrition and this loss of nutrition is marked in the wasting of flesh and loss of strength.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the strength is restored by the only means known to nature—by the nutrition derived from food. The whole body feels and shows the change. The lost flesh is regained, the lost strength recovered, and there is new vitality and vigor.

Sick men or women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free, and so obtain the opinion of a specialist of long experience and great success in the treatment and cure of disease. This offer of free consultation by letter is specially urged upon the attention of those suffering from chronic forms of disease, and who have failed to find a cure by the use of other means. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't be deceived into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine can show.

THE BEST MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send thirty-one 1-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Massachusetts SEEDS

We are headquarters for those Garden Seeds for which our State is famous:

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Our Flower Seeds and Sweet Peas you know about. Our Illustrated Seed Catalogues are Free—you want one.

M. B. FAXON,
FLOWER SEED SPECIALIST,
31 State Street, Boston, Mass.

ate, and they can never be compelled to relinquish their right under the Constitution.

Will the honorable Senator tell us why it would be so much worse for less than ten thousand votes to elect a United States Senator in Nevada than for those same votes to elect a legislature which should elect a Senator? Neither votes nor population are considered in determining the number of United States Senators to which a State is entitled.



The Home Circle.

OLD TIMBERLINE BILL.

Oh! he was a fearless and gifted old liar!
He never was known to get next to the truth;
He feared not the biblical portion of fire
The Sunday-schools taught in the days of his youth.
To outlie old Satan he ever was trying;
His tongue in his waking hours never was still,
He lied just alone for the pleasure of lying,
That truthless old reprobate, Timberline Bill.

He traveled in storms when the hallstones were falling
As big as the pumpkins they raise in the States,
His battles with blizzards were something appalling,
And always he'd give us the days and the dates.
He'd gone for six weeks at a time without eating,
With snowballs his hungering stomach he'd fill;
A sharp tongue would use half a year in repeating
The index to lies told by Timberline Bill.

While trying to beat his own record at lying,
One morning he paused and seemed gasping for breath;
Eyes fluttered like wings of a butterfly flying!
His face grew as black as the shadow of death!
We pounded his back, in the short ribs we poked him,
Then on the floor laid him all limpy and still!
The lie was too big for his throat, and had choked him,
And that was the last of old Timberline Bill.

—Denver Post.

The Way Out.

EDWIN TAYLOR, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

We farmers have missed somewhat in the past because we have not assembled ourselves together more. People in other lines of life set a better example; they keep something going on all the time. Preachers have the ministers alliance every week; lawyers have frequent bar meetings; the doctors often get together to talk shop, while the teachers, and the merchants, and the plumbers, and the brakemen rub up against each other and exchange ideas every once in a while. Such rubbing together and exchange of thought is a great help to the members of any calling. Henry George considered "association in equality" as one of the prime agencies in human development. And we farmers have cut ourselves off, in the past, from many good times together and much mutual assistance because we have flocked, each by himself, over much.

But when the lawyers have their banquets and speech-making they do not expect recipes from each other to win lawsuits with; and now we are met I don't expect any patent-right methods to be exploited for making a sure thing out of crops—raising or selling produce at profit. The preachers and physicians in their meetings discuss methods of procedure, to be sure, but mostly on lines of general application; and the province of a farmers' institute, I take it, is to indicate a direction rather than to point out a path. There is said to be no royal road to learning and, so far as I know, there is no royal road to success in farming.

In my boyhood, up in Michigan where the winters are long and the soil less generous than ours and prosperity more difficult to attain, I used to marvel at the rate of progress that was made by a few of our farmers in comparison to that made by the majority. There was our neighbor, James Colvin, for instance. He began life working by the month; saved his wages, married, bought a farm on time, and in twenty years was a rich man. Another was Ed. Bryan, who lived on a rented farm when I first began to take note of things. He died, while still a young man, the owner of the best farm around. All this time most of our Michigan farmers were just holding their own with very little to spare.

The same differences are observable here in Kansas. In Leavenworth County they may not be so noticeable, but in other parts of the State you will find here and there a farmer who is going ahead like a yacht under sail, while others, starting from the same stake, and with the same original advantages, make the speed of a scow becalmed or stuck in the mud. These disparities of accomplishment, whenever they occur, are always interesting to me, and in discussing my subject, "The Way Out," I use the topic merely as a vehicle for bringing in some of the surface features in the equalities to which I refer; and I have in mind as my particular auditor, on this occasion, the average farmer, the man who has not been conspicuously successful, and who, while he may not regard himself as being "in the

hole" exactly, still recognizes that the room for improvement is the largest room he has.

THE MISTAKE OF SOME.

The average farmer then, I have come to believe, considers his calling to be a sort of Hobson's choice, while his family look upon country living as a thing to be endured until it can be cured. And the first point I want to make is that the farmer who does not appreciate having a farm, both as a business proposition and as a good place to live, is making a mistake. And the hanker he has on him for what he imagines is going on in the city, viz: something easy in the way of work, and "out of sight" in the way of society, is based on an entire misconception of facts. I have lived a good deal in the city myself, and I assure my farmer friend that if he regards farming as "slow" he will find everything open to men of his capital and experience in the city also slow.

If he engages in business in town let him watch or the big fish will swallow him. City business is cannibalistic. There is a steady stream of little merchants, little manufacturers, little enterprises, little newspapers going into the ravenous maws of the big concerns and making the meat on which they feed. Should our friend go to the city and "accept a position," as the rural chronicle may put it, let him be sure that the job will last him and that some strike, or merger, or depression may not take his living away and leave him presently with a pair of willing hands without a place to take hold. In my mind there is something wrong with the man who, being in possession of his piece of land where he is his own boss, where food and raiment if plain are sure, where he has without quest or uncertainty that salt and solice of life, an abundance of work. Who, having this independence, would willingly put it at hazard, risking a decline from this high estate to become a mere cog in the great industrial machine, his very name perhaps shriveling away at last to a brass tag bearing a number. It is true that some people in town handle more money than some farmers, but it costs more to live by a sidewalk than in the country. It is true that there is more company in town than in the country, but that does not mean, necessarily, that you will have more friends there. Where people are the thickest they are also sometimes farthest apart. With the rural free delivery bringing you the morning paper, just like city folks, and the telephone with which you can buy and sell by wire and borrow and lend and gossip and send for the doctor, the word isolation, so long the pastoral bug-bear, is crossed out of the farmer's dictionary.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

But it is when you come to the small folks, the boys and girls, that the farm has the city worsted. Put what measure you like on them, compare them as to their waist measure, or chest measure, their chubby hands, or their round, red cheeks, or their appetites, or their energy, and the city children are not in it with our country children. It would break up a bank to supply paint enough to give the city girls the color, the health-tints that our farm daughters carry in their faces, and it would break up two banks to provide watchmen enough to keep the city boys in as good company nights, as their country brothers keep, because, if there were no other reason, where it is half a mile to the nearest neighbors there is no place so handy to go to as to go home. If I seem to dwell unduly on matters like these it is because I am fully convinced that the average farmer does not get out of his farm any large percentage of its potential results, either as a business or as a dwelling-place.

I have read in a book that an immense amount of effort is being all the time wasted by people who are trying to put square pegs in round holes. Has it never occurred to you that we farmers are doing our full part of that? Charles Dickens makes this strong re-

mark that "unsuitability of mind and purpose" is the greatest obstacle to a happy marriage. I have often wondered whether unsuitability is not also one of the greatest obstacles to successful farming. Is it not true that the size of what the farmer bites off is often entirely unsuited to his capacity of mastication? Do we not often find him turning up good sod to raise poor crops? Does he not often keep live stock about him that is eating its head off? Look how he will haul his unsuitable stuff over the roads until it is all worn out, and notice him chuck his irrelevant and unrelated irons into the fire when he must know that some of them will have to burn, and tell me where there is a more conspicuous instance or the non-adaptation of ends to means than he too often presents. I lay down the proposition that there is no farm in Leavenworth County so poor but that it is fairly well adapted to something; and there is no farm in the county so good that it is adapted to everything. Let us begin our work of improvement by adjusting our farming to our farms, considering those farms both as to their soil, lay of the land, and location.

Over in Wyandotte County we have red clay hills that wash into gullies and ridges as soon as they are plowed, that never yet made a paying crop, and which are and always will be good grasslands. Why men should insist on cultivating soils so plainly unsuited to cultivation has occasioned me much wonderment, the more so because the very fields which make reluctant returns of corn are the home of clover and bluegrass—those raw materials out of which to make pork, and milk, and baby beef, and young horses. What is the use of rubbing Nature against the grain? Does she not always resent it?

Some of our people over in Wyandotte County have a sort of distemper that impels them to get out on the road and haul something. They take to Kansas City every year thousands of loads of stuff that does not pay cartage. They haul hay and corn that should be packed in butter-firkins or pig skins; they ride around at a loss on loads of stuff that would pay out all right if the load was only a full one. They call it going to market; in too many cases that is but another name for going to the dogs. Up in Michigan there used to be a precious woman, needed at home, who took the old mare and the Democrat wagon every morning and hauled some three or four cans of milk about five miles up hill and down to the creamery, where they paid her from 15 to 18 cents a pound butter-fat, making her load of milk worth \$2.50 to \$3—milk that in time, and hauling, and labor, and feed, and pasture, and nuisance, and interruption of farm work, and woman-suffering had cost \$5 at least. I lay down this proposition that it does not pay to haul cheap stuff a long ways even if you have lots of it; and it does not pay to haul it a short ways unless you have lots of it. Too many of our farmers do not have lots of anything, who have a little of enough things, if they were only condensed, to make lots of something.

MISSAPPLIED ADAGES.

The promise in the Scriptures runs "To them that are faithful in a few things." There are two maxims that I frequently hear among farmers, which I consider to be essentially vicious. One is: "Make every edge cut that will cut." The other is: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket," which by their interpretation is made to mean, put your eggs in a good many baskets. The result of trying to cut with many edges is ordinarily to really cut with none, but to mangle all around. The system of putting eggs in many baskets is, with people of average ability, and extent of business, inseparable from neglect, breakage and general loss. I am aware that I am getting upon controverted ground, and in order to make sure of being clearly understood, let me follow the example of the lawyers and illustrate with an hypothetical case.

We will take an average farmer, give him a quarter section of just moderately good land, pretty rolling, located an average distance from a railroad station—say five or six miles. We will give him the usual outfit of farm buildings, ill-contrived and insufficient. We will say that his crop has been wheat, corn, oats, apples, potatoes, small fruit, milk, calves, hogs, hens—an incubator in the kitchen and a separator in the woodshed. Given such a man so situated and a little hard up withal, the question is, What shall we do to make his business more profitable and put more heart into his life?

SIMPLIFICATION AND UNIFICATION.

My answer is given in a word: Let him simplify and unify his farming. Whenever he has an uphill pull with his farming let him



unhitch. Let him make out a programme, if not on paper, at least in his mind, that will keep him busy the whole year if he desires continuous work, but which will not call for two or three kinds of performance at the same time. It is as important that collisions be avoided in farming as on railroads. One winter I was down in Florida and found a lead-pencil man buying red cedar logs to use in his pencil factory. He had a log-yard as big as a county sawmill and he was getting logs in from swamps and shipping them by the boat-load. I was very much impressed by the large amount of timber that was going into those markers, and I said to myself, who uses all those pencils? The conclusion I came to was that we farmers were not getting our share. We do not figure enough. I would have this hypothetical farmer of ours get a long, sharp pencil and begin to figure. I would have him take up each particular item and figure out whether or not that paid him, and those things that did not pay I would have him strike off the list. Perhaps some one is ready to suggest that after he got through he would not have anything left. I suspect that myself. I am satisfied that if a large percentage of our farmers were to charge up their farming with every hour of labor that goes into it done by themselves, their useful wives, their boys and big girls, and their hired men, the farming would come out in debt. That is what I want changed, and what I believe can be changed.

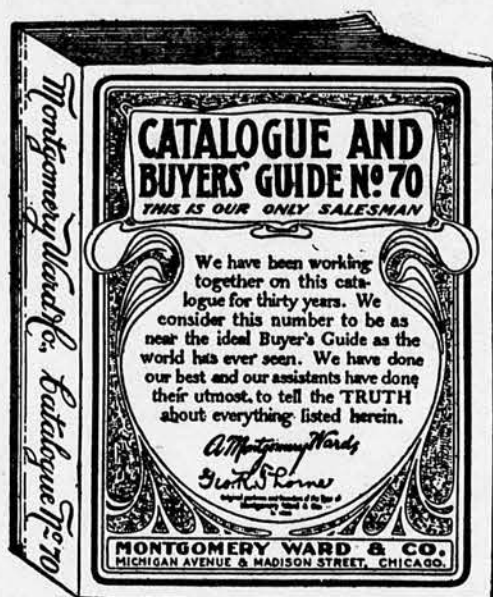
To effect that change, one of the steps will be to establish a regular, recurring, harmonious procedure in place of the hap-hazard, discordant procedure. By harmonious procedure I mean one confined to things for which the farm and the man are adapted. When it comes to deciding upon such a procedure the man needs wisdom only as he needs it on one other occasion; viz, when he is choosing a wife. Temptations will come to such a man, as they come to us all, and in his case will very likely take the shape of suggestions that he "go into" something on the side, like running a threshing-machine, or that he emulate Wellhouse in apples or Gusler in dairying or Hale in peaches or Luther Kindred in potatoes. Let him say to the tempter, "Get the behind me, Satan!" Those things are all right for Wellhouse, Gusler, Hale, and Kindred, but for the average farmer they are dead wrong, because for one thing, he can not swing that kind of axe. I am not decrying special farming, as it is called, for everybody. There are people who thrive at it, but in my estimation, it is too big a gamble for the average farmer of whom we were talking, to indulge in. In choosing for that individual let us avoid both extremes, the indiscriminate mixed farming on the one hand and the single idea in farming on the other, and take instead of either a systematic, restricted route to be adopted with forethought and clung to with tenacity.

LABOR COUNTS.

Routine is the great economizer of labor. It lies at the basis of success of the modern factory system and of the bonanza farming. Just when it shall have application is for the individual to decide, but it contributes to achievement as the wedge or screw contributes to power, and that farmer is wise who avails himself of it to the fullest practicable extent. One of the advantages which arrays itself on the farmer who does a few things largely instead of a little of many things, is the great mathematical principle that whereas effect, expenditure, or force are employed in arithmetical proportion, the output increases in geometrical proportion. As a mathematical proposition, this statement is not entirely true, but it is near enough true to be enormously important. The idea may be illustrated by the fencing of a farm. It takes a mile of fence to enclose a square forty acres of land, but twice as much fence will enclose four times as big a farm, and four times as much fence will enclose a section, sixteen times as much land as one mile of fence will go around. The ladies know that if they are going to have potatoes

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for dinner it does not make so much difference whether they boil enough for four or eight. What costs in boiling potatoes is building the fire and going to the spring for water and going down cellar to get the potatoes, which is just as big a job for a small company as for a big one.

So in farming, a small sized issue demands the same care, the same equipment, the same solicitude, a beginning and an end, just as though it were twice as large. The golden rule of the progressive farmer is to reduce his issues to the lowest terms and have nothing at all except where he can have a great deal. I count this the agricultural emancipation. Our hypothetical farmer, after his emancipation, will be able for the first time in his life, to give to the remnant of things he still concerns himself with all the labor and care they need.

INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.

Then, for the first time in his life, he will be able to "granny" things. Did you ever notice how everything grows that you granny? Arthur Sharp had a runt pig one year that he would not knock in the head, but he was so sure it would die that he gave it to Mary Ann. She put it by the stove and fed it from a spoon and soon had it running around. She kept on grannying that pig till the next fall, by which time he had entirely outgrown the other hogs, he was so much larger and finer than his mates that he looked like an imported hog. Extra attention and extra care made that pig, and they will work just as well on a hundred pigs as on one. If any one expects to follow Brother Otis' example in raising skim-milk calves let him take this pointer from one who has gone over the ground thoroughly: Success with skim-milk calves depends more on the grannying they get than any other one thing. Exactly what does grannying mean? It is a verb transitive and means paying attention to details, looking after the little things. "Little things are little things," said the Latin adage, "but to be faithful in the little things is something great."

A thousand times when I have seen a farmer's face furrowed with hard work and clouded with failure, I have

wished I could say to him: "Brother brother, do not work so hard with your hands; do more work with your head."

Colonel Colt, the inventor of the revolver, is said to have remarked that he put all men on an equality. Whenever a man wore a revolving pistol in his belt border supremacy no longer turned on strength but dexterity instead—on the quickness of the draw instead of the weight of the fist.

There is some such virtue in this agricultural emancipation; it puts the small farmer on an equality with the big farmer as to the percentage of his profits if it does not on the extent of his profits. The limited line of tools he now requires will not be beyond his reach, his labor face will be equal to the demand upon it, and he will now be able, through books, and papers, and observation, and year after year of experience, to become master of what he undertakes. He is a big man in the neighborhood who has a dozen cows that make say \$30 apiece. The best cabbage-grower in my neighborhood commonly raises his cabbage on rented ground. Last year it would have paid for the land it was raised on at \$100 per acre. That is the kind of farming that has some satisfaction in it. The touch of King Midas was fabled to turn to gold everything that it rested upon. Did you ever notice that that everything that some farmers touch seems to thrive—turn to gold in an indirect fashion? There is no secret necromancy about it; they are careful to touch no more things than they can cover and then they keep their hand going early and often. Perfection is the thing and it is just as attainable on a small canvas as on a big one, and on a small farm as on a big one. The premium doesn't run to the man who has a hundred acres of land, but to the man who raises a hundred bushels of corn to the acre.

Edgar Hollister's bosom swelled with pride, I am sure, when he showed me his five-acre field of onions of the prize-taking variety where the stand was so perfect and the bulbs so large that they actually crowded each other in the row. They were estimated to yield 1,300 bushels to the acre.

Charlie Comfort worked for me about a dozen years ago. He married a Michigan girl who preferred her own State

to Kansas, so he went back there and worked in a furniture factory till the dust nearly killed him, then he got hold of a little money from a relative and bought a worn-out sand-bank of a farm, mostly on time, and went to farming. I don't intend to tell the story of his subsequent career further than to say that he followed the plan I have suggested and confined himself to a few things such as were suited to a poverty-stricken sandy soil.

One was cows—a few good ones; another was strawberries that his cultivation, cow-manure, and warm exposure made the talk of his market town; another was chickens. Partly to stop that hauling and partly to have the skim-milk for his hens, he made his cream into butter with his own hands. That butter was a work of art and it sold at a premium over creamery butter. But his hens probably make him more than either his berries or butter. Last year he sold rather more than \$2 worth of eggs a day for every day in the year, Sundays included, and the broilers sold paid for everything not raised on the farm that the chickens ate. Charlie Comfort is a small farmer, does much of his work himself, but in three things, strawberries, butter, and eggs he stands at the head of his class. He may never be rich, but he will be contented, and his self-approval is reinforced by half a township.

MAKE THINGS PAY.

That was a capital definition of the Kansas man who defined hell as being eternally hard-up and the first step in the agricultural "way out" is to get things on a paying basis; the second step is to get an era of good feeling in the family. Many a farmer is losing largely because he doesn't take his wife into his confidence—consult with her, advise with her, plan with her. Horsemen, you know, commonly put their best horse on the off side, and David Harum shrewdly observes to John Lennox that if himself and his wife were to be driven double his wife would have to be hitched on the off side.

There are a good many farmers who have that kind of wives, wives whose counsel we can not afford to ignore, counsel which the wives have a right to have considered because they are equal

partners in the business with ourselves. Many a farmer's family is but half cemented together because the boys and girls are treated as aliens and chore-people instead of members in full standing of one household. A pang goes through me when I hear a farmer's son in speaking of the affairs connected with the farm, refer to them as belonging to "the old man." If the boy's heart was right he would say "ours." It is your loss as well as his that he does not say "ours," my farmer friend, for it shows that he is apart from you instead of you.

That we are all aiming at is happiness, and the amount of enjoyment which goes with a good garden, and a few flowers, and a dooryard nicely sodded is greater than people would dream of who never tried it. In Leavenworth County likely it is not so, but in Wyandotte we have too many farms where the only search made for the beautiful is the everlasting dig for the beautiful dollar, where the poor wife's efforts every spring to liven her life with a flower-bed or two are undone for her by the snouts of the abominable hogs.

CONTINUE TO HOPE.

Finally, my farmer friend, in going through the narrows inseparable from chance, even though they lead to emancipation don't lose hope, don't give up. The Scripture makes a sharp preference for love over both hope and faith. Likely the distinction is just, especially on a farm where from being out of the crowd and a trifle lonesome at times the people are thrown back on themselves, and where without love life would be simply one long stretch of cheerless existence. But as important as love is, hope and faith are also great features in farming. Given a well-grounded agricultural hope, that is, one that rests on suitability, on well-matured plans, and on intelligent action, then the ultimate results may be trusted with a faith as unflinching as the water-fowl has when she spreads her wings in the quest of the unknown shores.

"I've found this out," says Farmer John, "That happiness is not bought nor sold, And clutches in a life of waste and hurry, In nights of pleasure and days of worry; And wealth isn't all in gold, Mortgage, and stocks, and ten per cent; But in simple ways and sweet content, Few wants, few hopes, and noble ends, Some land to till, and a few good friends."

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

ENGLAND'S GREETING TO AMERICA—1898.

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western Sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
"Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a
people proud and free.

"And it says to them, 'Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long!
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth
last, and be stronger than death is
strong.'"

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan;
Let us speak with each other, face to face,
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other as
none but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, thistle, and rose,
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with
these,
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and
wherever the war wind blows.

A message to bond and thrall to wake,
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and
quake
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong young land
and we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March
gale,
"We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with a worn-out
tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth
last, and be stronger than death is
strong."

—Alfred Austin.

A Son of the Soil.

XII.

JOHN'S MOTHER.

To understand John's perplexity we
must read the letter which caused it.

Dear Johnnie:—
Me and the girls has been planning a
good bit sence we got your letter about
not coming home this summer and it
seems like as ef we could not get along
without seeing you, so the girls says
why couldn't I go down to Shilling and
see you. I told them your pa wouldn't
no more think of me going away than
he would think of buying a piano, but
May she up and told your pa I was go-
ing to go down and see you before I got
up spunk enough to ask him. I don't
know what she said or how he took it.
He was way out in the south field when
she done it. Your pa thinks consider-
able of May. She's getting real purty
and kind of taking. I've got consider-
able egg money saved up. Eggs was
scarce this year and our hens done pur-
ty well and May says her and Jane and
Mattie will do the work so your pa ain't
no call to object. I guess mebbe she
can manage but I'm afraid it will be
dreadful hard on her. We've been that
flustered sence. The girls are going to
try to fix up my clothes so my boy
won't be ashamed of his ma. It's been
twenty-three year sence I was on the
steam cars. That was when we was
first married and your pa and me went
over to Franktown for our wedding
tower. I expect I'll be scairt when I
first get off the train so you'd better be
there at the depot so that I won't get
lost. From your
MA.

John had not realized how very
homesick he was until he read his
mother's letter. The thought of seeing
her and showing her the wonders of the
city and making her acquainted per-
sonally with the persons and the scenes
he had written her about, filled him with
delight, which, however, was decidedly
tempered with anxiety.

His perplexity was to find a suitable
abiding-place for her during her stay.
He had began to see some of the paths
of her narrow existence and he resolved
she should get all the pleasure possible
out of this outing.

He knew that she would expect to
stay with him at Dr. Brown's but the
more John thought of it, the more dis-
tasteful that plan seemed to him. Be-
neath all his good-humor and his sturdy
independence was a sensitive, proud
spirit, which could not endure the
thought of bringing his mother to this
house where she would be neglected and
overlooked—where she must eat with
the servants or be coldly ignored at the
table with the family.

John felt it no humiliation that he
should be relegated to the back-ground,
should be ordered to do certain things,
should eat in the kitchen and sleep in
a little room at the top of the house,
for these were a part of his business
as chore-boy and the scant luxuries he
enjoyed were all that he paid for. But
he felt vaguely that to his gentle, sen-
sitive mother these things would be hu-

milating and bewildering. The hotels
were too far away and also too ex-
pensive for his or his mother's slender
resources. It is no wonder, therefore,
that his meditations on his mother's vis-
it were troubled and anxious.

Strangely enough the solution of this
problem came to him one day while
he was slowly and laborously working
out an intricate sentence in Virgil class.
There seemed to be no connection be-
tween the two lines of thought, but im-
mediately after class he went over to
the dormitories and arranged for room
and board there, which had the advan-
tage of being cheap as well as a charm-
ing place, and of easy distance from all
that he wanted to show his mother.

She came two weeks before com-
mencement, his tall, weary-looking,
plainly-dressed mother. He met her at
the train. He was so happy to see her
that he could have cried—nine months
is a long time when one is away from
home. He had so much to say to her
that he could say nothing. He was so
strangely subdued that she looked at
him sharply and asked him if he were
not well. That made him grin, his good,
old-time, one-sided grin, and then he was
himself once more. They boarded a
passing car and on the way to the col-
lege he asked about the farm—the pigs,
the horses, the wheat, the alfalfa—and
boy-like, last of all he asked about the
girls and his father.

"Your pa's right well. He says you'll
never come back to the farm, but he
s'posed, seeing you was bound to come
to the city, you might as well be going
to college as anything."

"Pa doesn't understand, ma; that's all.
See that big building, ain't it fine?
That's the new court-house. It's a long
ride from the depot to the college, but
we'll be there directly. How are the
crops doing?"

"Your pa says if nothing unexpected
turns up he'll make fifteen hundred
dollars off his alfalfa! I wouldn't be
s'prised ef he'd help you along a little
ef you'd ask him now."

"Oh, well; if pa had wanted to help
me he had money enough, as far as
that is concerned. But he'd rather buy
another eighty than to waste his money
on his son's education." John spoke
just a trifle bitterly, but seeing the
troubled look on his mother's face, he
said, in a different tone:

"But, anyway, what's the use of getting
help when you're perfectly able to take
care of yourself. Last winter, once or
twice, I thought a small check would
come in mighty handy, but with this
paper-route and working for my board
and that book-store business this sum-
mer—why, I feel like a plutocrat. I'll
have an easy time next winter, com-
pared to this. I'm thinking some of tak-
ing in the Glee Club along with some
other things—we've got a fine teacher
here and you ought to hear some of the
people rave about my voice—yes, they
did, honest! Miss Clark says I'm go-
ing to be one of the singers of Fair-
field."

"John, you'll have to go back home
with me and stay there, or else you're
going to be so conceited nobody can get
along with you." She looked up with a
little smile very much like his own.

"That's right! I do get awful big-
headed when I don't have you to take
me down," said John, cheerfully. "Well,
here's where we get off. There, that's
the college—isn't she a beaut?"

"A what?"
"Isn't she fine? Now, we'll just walk
up here to the dormitories where you're
going to stay, then I'll have to go to my
work. I'll have to study some nights—
we're having exams now—but I'll be up
to-night. You must not get frustrated
before all these new people. I'll intro-
duce you to them—there's Miss Clark,
now. I told her you were coming.—Miss
Clark, I want you to know my mother."

Miss Clark was "very glad indeed to
know Mr. Copley's mother." She had
known before she saw her that she
should like her, "for"—with a smile at
John—"whenever you see a nice boy,
you may be sure he has a good moth-
er."

Mrs. Copley was a little bit overcome,
but she murmured a few words in re-
sponse. John lifted his hat and turned
away, saying that he must hasten, but
that he would be back in the evening.

How John enjoyed that two-week's
visit of his mother's! He showed her
everything, he took her to concerts, he
introduced her to everybody. And when
he noted the deference which her quaint
shy dignity commanded from everyone
he felt that he was perfectly justified in
his opinion that his mother was the
best woman in the world.

And how she enjoyed it! Every one
had a good word to speak about her
boy. What old black Tom told her John
never knew. All she said was, "Johnnie,
you must always be good to that old

black gentleman, for he's very fond of
you."

Dr. Brown did not meet her till near
the end of her visit; in fact, he did
not know she had come, until one day
when he met John swinging along
whistling merrily and stopped him with
the remark: "Well, John, you're quite
a stranger at our house. You're spend-
ing too much time running about after
some girl. I can always tell by the
symptoms when a boy's in love."

"You've hit the nail on the head this
time, doctor," answered John, gravely.
"Say, I'd like you to meet my girl one
of these days. I'm just going up to see
her now. She's at the dormitories."

The doctor looked sharply at John,
who met his eye unblushingly.
"Must be a bad case," Dr. Brown said,
thoughtfully.

"It is! Say, I'll bring her around to
your down-town office some time to-day.
She is going home this evening."

"All right, bring her along!"

John "brought her along," on the way
to the depot to take the train. They
found several people in the doctor's of-
fice, who wished to consult him, and
had to wait some time for their turn.

When at last Dr. Brown turned to
them he took Mrs. Copley's hand cor-
dially.

"I need no introduction to John's
mother," he said, in his hearty way.
"The resemblance is very striking."

"Dr. Brown," said Mrs. Copley, "I felt
like as if I couldn't go home without
getting acquainted with you. You've
been very good to my boy, and his
mother is very grateful."

"Phaw!" said the doctor. "Boy, what
tales you must have told this mother of
yours! There's the telephone—see who
wants me, John, won't you? I'm glad
he's gone for a moment. I don't believe
in flattering boys within their hearing,
but I did want an opportunity to tell
you—"

"Somebody at 680 Main Avenue wants
you at once. Boy fell out of a tree and
broke his arm."

"All right. Be there at once, tell
them."

And with a hasty handshake, the doc-
tor was gone.

John went on down to the depot with
his mother and put her on the train,
feeling that he would be doubly lone-
some now, but rejoicing in the happi-
ness and rejuvenation which this little
trip had given her.

(To be continued.)

QUESTION BOX.

Isthmian Canal treaty.—Please give
several provisions of the late treaty in
regard to the Isthmian Canal.

RAY E. HUNT.

In 1850 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty
was made, which provided, among other
things, that neither the United States
nor Great Britain should ever obtain
exclusive control over any means of com-
munication between the Atlantic and
Pacific oceans. This treaty was made
for the purpose of promoting the enter-
prise to which it has proved a hindrance.
The Hay-Pouncefort treaty, which was
ratified November 16, 1901, was neces-
sary on account of this former treaty.
It is not a complete abrogation of the
Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which some of
the legislators desired that it should be,
but rather an expression of our policy.
It's stipulations require that the "United
States, after it has built the canal, shall
give to all other nations, both in peace
and war, exactly the same rights in the
actual use of the canal that it reserves
for itself." "That the United States shall
never exercise control of it in its own in-
terest."

Public Debt.—How large is the pub-
lic debt of the United States? Has it
increased or decreased in the past five
years? If it has increased, for what
purpose? What is the rate of interest
paid, and when is it due?

J. R. LA MONT.

The matter of the public debt, I find,
is quite complex. Following is the state-
ment of its amount on March 31, 1902:

Interest bearing debt.....	\$ 931,070,700.00
Debt on which interest has	
ceased since maturity.....	1,314,120.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	393,203,800.88

Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount in Treasury.....	\$1,325,588,621.14
	\$22,799,089.00

Aggregate of debt.....	\$2,148,387,710.14
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At present the debt is composed of
five or six items, which are redeemable
at different times, the first in 1904, the
last in 1930. The rates of interest vary,
being 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent.

The history of the debt is very inter-
esting. As you perhaps know, our Na-
tion began its life with a debt of \$75-
000,000, which, by 1812, had been re-

duced to \$45,000,000. The second war
with England, however, increased it to
\$128,000,000, which in twenty years was
practically wiped out. Soon a large sur-
plus accumulated in the Treasury, which
it was considered unwise to allow. A
law was, therefore, enacted by which
all this surplus, with the exception of
\$5,000,000 for a reserve fund, should be
deposited with the different twenty-six
States, the deposits to be made in
four installments, each State pledging
its faith to pay at any time upon
demand of the Secretary of the Treasury.
The withdrawal for this purpose of so
much money from the State banks,
which had been the depositories of the
public funds, was a prime factor in caus-
ing the great panic of 1837, which neces-
sitated the contracting of new loans, a
new public debt from which we are not
yet free. At the outbreak of the Civil
War our indebtedness was about \$60-
000,000; at its close the interest-bearing
debt alone was \$2,300,000,000. In 1892,
the interest-bearing debt had been re-
duced to \$585,000,000. Since then \$262-
000,000 more of bonds have been issued
for carrying on the expenses of the Gov-
ernment, and also \$198,000,000 more for
the Spanish war; all of which has been
reduced year by year, until at present
it amounts to \$931,070,700.

As to the method of reduction of the
debt the law is that "the interest and
1 per cent of the principal are to be
paid each year; besides which, pur-
chases of bonds have been made from
time to time, from a surplus in the
Treasury."

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Jack's Rooster.

Jack went toddling away out to the
barnyard one early morning to tell his
papa that breakfast was ready. As he
was passing through the barn he heard
a funny noise.

"What's dat?" he said, stopping sud-
denly to listen.

"Cluck-cluck."

Now Jack was a very little boy, and
he did not remember very long. So he
did not know just what cluck-cluck
meant, though he had heard it the sum-
mer before.

He crept softly over to the side of
the barn, where the sound came from,
and peeped through a crack.

"Little chickens! 'little chickens!' he
said out loud. Then he ran around quick-
ly to the door that opened into the hen-
house.

"I'm going to pick 'em up and show
'em to mama," he said, and ran boldly
up to them, though the old mother-hen
was ruffling up her feathers and scold-
ing fearfully. She was afraid the big
boy-baby would hurt her little chicken-
babies, so she tried hard to tell him to
stay away and leave them alone. But
when she saw him catch one of her
dear little babies and heard its little
"cheep cheep," she could stand it no
longer. She rushed at Jack with her
bill wide open and her wings flapping.

Then Jack hollered as loudly as he
could and ran as fast as he could. But
he still held the little chicken-baby in
his hand so that the old hen kept peck-
ing his little legs, no matter how fast
he ran. Pretty soon his papa came run-
ning to see what was the matter and he
picked Jack up in his big strong arms
and took him into the house.

When mama saw him, she said, "Oh,
Jackie boy, did you bother the old
hen?"

And Jack put the little chick in
mama's hand. He had squeezed it too
tight, so that it was almost dead. But
mama put it in a nice warm place and
covered it up, and after a while it
opened its eyes and said, "cheep, cheep,"
and Jack was so glad that he laughed.

So mama gave it some soft bread-
crumbs and milk, and then she was go-
ing to take it back to the old mama-hen,
but Jack loved the soft little thing and
did not want it taken back. So mama
said he could have it for his own, and
feed it himself every day; though mama
had to help him until the chicken
learned how to eat all by itself.

You ought to have seen how that
little chicken grew! Before very long
it lost its pretty soft down and became
so homely! Stiff, black feathers began
to grow. Then soon it was covered
with feathers and Jack did not have to
feed it. It fed itself. It dug a nice
soft bed in mama's flower-garden. It
ate the tops of the lettuce off as fast
as they appeared. It scratched up the
radishes. Finally papa said, "We'll have
to sell that young rooster. It is more
trouble than all the others."

So Jack sorrowfully bade it good-bye
and the next day a man came out from
town and took Jack's rooster and five
more chickens. And Jack never saw one
of them again.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 461.)

by the reproduction of his type which they show. Gloster is the sire of many of the very best bulls and heifers ever dropped on Glenwood farm and much of his blood yet remains in the female herd. By the purchase of a lot of Lavender Dorit heifers from D. K. Kellerman & Son, of Mound City, Kans., who are known as the breeders and owners of one of the very best herds of Shorthorn cattle in the entire West, Mr. Nevius has now a herd that meets his high ideal. The herd is now headed by Victor of Wildwood 154026 who is proving himself a worthy successor to Gloster and who is mated to cows that are worthy of the best there is in him. Mr. Nevius has won fame as a Shorthorn breeder, but he is no less skillful as a breeder of Poland-Chinas and he now has a number of splendid young boars and gilts by Glenwood Chief Again, that he will sell very reasonably to make room for his spring litters. They are choice and it will pay to get next to this. If you want quality as well as breeding go to Glenwood Stock Farm, Chiles, Kans. The proprietors have both.

Secretary R. W. Park of the Galloway Association has just accepted, for the association, the generous offer of a silver cup by the Armour Packing Company for the best Galloway bull of any age that may be shown in the American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City in October next. This cup is similar to those formerly given to the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds and the offer is especially prized because it came entirely unsolicited. The Armour Trophy, as the cup is called, has heretofore been considered the handsomest special prize offered at any of the cattle shows of this country and is valued at \$250. The cup is always beautifully engraved and is a thing of beauty of which any breeder might be proud. Secretary Park says the aggregate prize-list for the Galloway division of the Royal will be \$1,200 or better. This sum is for straight association prize money, only. To it is to be added a big string of specials, which will now include the Armour Trophy. The bull that wins the latter will receive in addition to it, the sum of \$100 from the association. Galloway breeders will have something substantial to compete for at this fall's Royal.

All Shorthorn men will be interested in the special offering of young bulls now made by Col. J. F. True & Son, of Perry, Kans., as shown by their advertisement in another column. These three young bulls are all solid reds, of fine quality and of the class which Colonel True showed in Topeka last winter as weighing about 800 pounds at 8 months. The 20 months bull Grayson 2d is a straight-legged, droop-horned, blocky, dark red that should be at the head of some dual-purpose herd because of the great milking abilities of his ancestors on both sides. Mary's 2d Waterloo by Waterloo Duke of Hazlehurst 11th, out of the 1,600-pound Princess Mary 3d by Salamis, is a straight-limbed, heavy-quartered, medium-red bull which weighs 1,400 pounds at 18 months. Gentle Victor by Scotch Golden Victor Jr. is out of one of the best milkers in the herd. He has a model head and carriage and good limbs and quarters. These three bulls are good ones and it will pay to see them. Colonel True also has, in addition to these bulls that are ready for service, about ten calves of 7 to 8 months that are fully up to standard and quality and the heifers are a nice, smooth lot in medium condition of 10 months and older. These are all Scotch-topped or else have the Scotch blood so thoroughly intermingled with the best Bates as to give them a style and finish not to be obtained by the use of either blood alone. See his advertisement in another column.

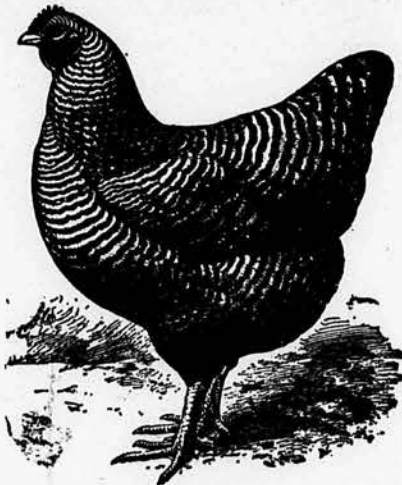
Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., are known as breeders of Shorthorn cattle of the very highest type. They are located in Nebraska's famous Republican valley alfalfa district, and they are thoroughly up to date on good and richly bred cattle and horses. These gentlemen have, as a rule, exploited an annual public sale proposition to good purpose in clearing up their surplus stock. This plan will hold good this year. Their next public sale will perhaps be held in November. However, they have a few choice young Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls now ready for effective service, so they announce the fact in the Kansas Farmer. Our fieldman was at the farm recently and will now give an account of some things he saw while there.

Now at the head of the Andrews Shorthorns is the very excellent young Scotch sire, Bar None 141310 by the great Canadian prize-winner and sire of prize-winners, Abbottsford, dam Bonnie Brae by Prince Abert, 4th dam Imp. Queen of Beauty. Abbottsford and his get were for four years invincible at the great Toronto show. Bar None is a rich dark roan bull of quality and fine character, nicely developed, low to the ground, of clean cut conformation and smooth—a good handler withal, and a most excellent sire of calves showing wonderful development in crops, back, loin, spring of rib and fullness of quarter. As weanlings and yearlings these youngsters are making a good show-yard of the Andrews' breeding establishment. Some fine samples of both Shorthorns and Clydesdales will be seen at Nebraska State fair the coming fall if all goes well. The first calf ever sired by the Andrews herdbull Bar None, it may be remembered, was sold to Colonel Casey of Missouri for \$850. Bar None was a twin with heifer. This heifer won first prize both as calf and as yearling at the Fat Stock show at Guelph. This all goes to show the sort of stuff that is being engrafted upon this herd of royally bred Nebraska Shorthorns. As showing the remarkable vitality, prolificacy, and longevity of these cattle we may mention that there is a considerable string of old breeding matrons now in the herd, and well preserved, ranging in age from a dozen to 18 years; these are cows that are being kept, not because of the good they have done, but because of the good work they are doing right now. Mr. Andrews remarked that they are selling no old cows at all—simply their produce from year to year. Among these good old cows are four daughters of Imp. Scottish Lord. One of these is Dora 3d, a full sister to Dora 6th, first-prize yearling heifer at the World's Fair. Dora 3d was once first-prize heifer at Iowa State fair. She raised a great heifer by Bar None last year and is now safe in calf again to the service of the same sire. We saw the old show-cow Violet by Imp. Scottish Lord, that once made the extreme weight of 2,240 pounds. In her show-form she showed a heart girth of eight feet ten inches. She is to-day safe in calf to Bar None. Buyers of choice young bulls will find some elegant young things to choose from right now. We saw one fine fellow, pure Scotch, and just turned 12 months old, that is a herdbull of the very best sort. We think he is offered at just half his value. He is a typical Scotchman, low-down, wide-out, sappy, a good big fellow and level as a billiard table. One other is just about as good, and 4 months older. Two others are likewise sired by the Scotch bull Bar None, and they are good ones. Write Mr. Andrews at once if you want bargains in capital young Shorthorn bulls. See the advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer.

Best Liniment.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 13th, 1902.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vt., Gentlemen: Will you kindly send me one of your valuable books, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." I have used your spavin cure for several years and find it to be one of the best liniments that could be put up. I am now using it on a fine little trotting horse that has bone spavin and it is doing fine. I am a great horseman and I have cheerfully recommended your medicines to a great many of my brother horsemen, and like myself they all fully endorse it. Yours truly,

WILLIAM JONES, 158 Central Ave.



PRIZE-WINNING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET AS SEEN ON THE IOWA POULTRY COMPANY FARM AT DES MOINES.

This company is now in shape to handle a large egg trade and give their customers great value for their money. Their pure-bred fowls are all on free range, which insures great fertility and vigorous chicks. Mention the Kansas Farmer and send for their illustrated catalogue.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Company, A. L. Sullivan, Manager, have been making some very satisfactory sales of their fine Percheron and Shire stallions of late. And yet they have some of their best horses, both Shires and Percherons, still at their barns and ready to go at a substantial discount in price to customers who are on the ground at an early day. The great stallion Shoreside is among those still at the Lincoln stables. We understand that Mr. Sullivan has been offered very substantial inducement to ship this fine stallion back to England. He is needed here too much to permit of such a thought. This extraordinary Shire stallion should go early into the hands of the man or set of men who can appreciate such a horse. Any neighborhood that should become the home of so great a stallion as this would soon become famous for the character of its horse stock. There is perhaps not another such Shire stallion for sale in the United States to-day. And still there is another mighty good Shire stallion for sale right here under the same roof. He is surely a great horse, and offered worth the money. Some good fleshy, well-seasoned, black and gray young Percheron stallions are still here for buy-

ers. There is in fact no better place this side of the water to-day to go to buy horses that are right at prices that are right. Do not delay if you need a first-class stallion. Go and see Sullivan's well-seasoned horses at the Lincoln stables, opposite the State University Farm. One of the last horses to leave the stables went to Kansas, and there are others ready to go and give a good account of themselves. See the advertisement.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa, report a tremendous sale of seed-corn during the present season, over 20,000 bushels having been sold in Texas, for which they report splendid results. Prof. Shamel of Illinois College of Agriculture writes the firm as follows: "The Imperial White corn which we received from you has been tested and has shown a sufficiently strong vitality in power of germination (60 per cent) to warrant its use as seed."

We call especial attention this week to the first of a series of talks given in our advertising columns on the general subject of the care of the human eyes by Mr. Chas. Bennett, of 730 Kansas Ave., Topeka. Dr. Bennett is a graduate of two different optical colleges and has been engaged in practice in Topeka since 1879. As the human eye is one of the most delicate organs in the body he is a wise man who cares for it properly and who keeps himself posted as to the condition of his eyes with his advancing years. These talks by Dr. Bennett will be found to be very interesting to those who would instruct themselves against future necessity as well as to those who have immediate need for the services of an expert optician, such as Dr. Bennett has proved to be. See his first talk on page 466.

There are doubtless some of our readers who will be both surprised and delighted to learn the real, inside facts, in regard to the great Continental Creamery Company, as shown in an interesting interview with Prest. John S. Parks on page 468. Many have supposed, because this is the largest institution of its kind in the world, that it is a "trust" or "combine," whereas the facts are, it is a gigantic cooperative institution which is wholly dependent upon its patrons for its success or failure. This company pays the highest price for butterfat that is paid by any company in the West and its plan of operation is such that the patrons' cash income is in direct proportion to the volume of business done at its station. Read the interview with Mr. Parks and notice the large advertisement of the company on page 468 and get into line and make some money this spring.

The photography of animals is a pursuit requiring infinite patience, considerable skill and a love of nature, and is not to be taken up lightly or in a haphazard manner. Mere knowledge of how to work the camera, develop a plate or make a print may enable the amateur to achieve certain more or less pleasing results with general subjects, such as landscape or portrait; but to take a picture of animals—even domestic pets whose habits are familiar—in such a manner that their habits, their chief points, their coloring, are preserved, requires more care and thought than the average amateur photographer is wont to spend on his hobby. An article on "Animal Photography" which appears in the May Delineter will be of great interest to amateur photographers who are devoting their attention to this line of work. The accompanying pictures have been selected for their variety and their general pictorial as well as technical value.

Joseph J. Kinyoun M. D. Ph. D., late surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service and director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, has assumed the directorship of the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company at Glenolden, Pa. During Dr. Kinyoun's service with the government he enjoyed special advantages in the study of bacteriology and allied subjects, having been sent to Berlin and Paris on several occasions, where he received special instructions under Professors Koch, Roux, Behring, and Pasteur, in the Hygienic Institute, the Institute for Infectious Diseases, of Berlin, and the Institute of Pasteur, Paris. In addition thereto he has on numerous occasions been delegated by the government to International Congresses and to visit the various bacteriological institutes of Europe and Japan for the purpose of acquainting himself with the progress made in serum organotherapy and the investigation of infectious diseases. Dr. Kinyoun is widely and favorably known at home and abroad as a sanitarian and investigator and is uniquely fitted for the task of conducting original research work.

Latter day merchandising has many houses in the mail order business "selling direct to the consumer" and "saving the agent's profits." A very large per cent of these are themselves taking the agent's profits, having themselves received their goods at second and third hands. Among this smaller class, who in truth and in fact manufacture their own goods and sell directly from the factory to the consumer, is the famous old Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company, of Elkhart, Ind. These people handle only goods of their own manufacture, and they have no jobbers, agents, or middlemen. Everything you purchase from them comes directly from their factories. There is no doubt about the agent's commissions being avoided in their case. The mammoth proportions to which their business has grown proves that the people realize that there is a great saving to them in dealing direct with this firm. Every kind of light vehicle and harness is in their line. They publish a large illustrated catalogue which our readers should have. They will be pleased to mail it to any one writing for it.

The first patented invention which indicated the discovery of the plowing action of the disk was recorded in 1897 and is known as the Cravath's patent. However, it has only been within the past six or seven years that a practical and commercially successful disk plow has been placed on the market, and only very recently that disk plows have been sold to any extent outside of Texas and other Southern States, where the soil is so waxy or hard that the mould-board plow will not scour or satisfactorily work therein. Indeed it was the growing necessity for a plow that would successfully work in Texas soil that

spurred inventors to perfect the disk plow. It was later found that the disk plow could be made to do good work in other soils under certain conditions where the mould-board plow would not work. This is especially true of hard ground, and the dry season of 1901, which made thousands of acres in Kansas and other Western States too hard to be stirred by a mould-board plow, stimulated the manufacturers of disk plows to begin a campaign of advertising in a field hitherto unworked, except in an indifferent manner. Extensive advertising among the farmers (by the Hopgood Plow Company) has helped to create the demand, and the result is that jobbers and manufacturers of disk plows are receiving orders from Kansas and the Indian and Oklahoma territories in such volume as they never dreamed of.

Fleming's Spavin Cure.

One forty-five minute treatment of the above cure takes off most of the bad spavins. Splint, ringbone, curb, etc., just as easily cured by the same remedy. These statements are made boldly by eminent chemists, Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, after thousands of cases have been treated and cured by this remedy. There assurance in the efficacy of their Spavin Cure is attested by their agreement to refund the price in case of failure to cure. Have also Poll Evil Cure and cure for Lumpy-jaw. A postal card sent them calling for Catalogue Q will place in your hands full information of this valuable remedy.

Bee Supplies.

The Topeka Bee Supply House is now offering its full line of beekeepers' supplies, including the famous Higginville hives, at the old prices in spite of the very considerable advance in the cost of materials. Beekeeping is an extremely profitable business and may be made to pay and pay well on any farm. Bees bring money to the owner's pocket from what would otherwise be waste material on the farm and here is an opportunity for interested parties to get first-class supplies at the old cheap rates. If you will mention the Kansas Farmer when you write them you will be sure of getting their lowest prices. See their advertisement on page 471.

Lord & Thomas Directory for 1902.

The Pocket Directory of the American Press of 1902 has just made its appearance, and while it continues in its popular handy size for desk pigeon-hole or pocket, is more complete than ever in the features it contains of special interest to all who are interested in advertising. In addition to the names, address, circulation and other details of every publication issued in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Alaska, and the new island possessions of the United States, it further contains special lists of publication by classes, such as agricultural, religious, etc. The entire contents are arranged and classified for ready reference, and the work is bound in morocco with gilt edges and gilt stamped. It has its place on the desk of every business man interested in general advertising. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$2. Lord & Thomas, Newspaper, Magazine, and Outdoor Advertising, Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Summer Prices on Incubators.

The Burr Incubator Company, of Omaha, has announced "summer prices" on their entire line of incubators and brooders. This is one of the means adopted by this enterprising company for advertising their goods. Owing to the wonderful records made by Burr incubators as hatchers the company has learned that wherever one machine is placed other sales are sure to follow, and for that reason Burr incubators and brooders will be sold practically at cost during the remainder of the season. These machines are perfectly made, beautifully finished, have the very latest improvements, and are up-to-date in every way, but they will all be sold out slick and clean to make room for new material and new work during the summer. Any one expecting to buy an incubator any time within the next year should write for the summer discount price list at once, as the terms are so low that any one can afford to buy. These cut prices refer to incubators supplied with the large 5-inch wafer regulators, which the Burr Incubator Company is now using. These wafers are twice the size of those used by other manufacturers, and as a result they are twice as sensitive. They can be adjusted so that they are perfectly reliable and they do away with the question of anxious days and sleepless nights. Farmers or poultry-growers looking for a first-class incubator or brooder should write the Burr Incubator Company for their catalogue and special summer price list.

The Frisco's New Trains.

"Two Tracks to Texas" is the way the great Frisco system announce the completion of their second line to Texas and the Southwest and with the completion of their second line, which has gone forward, piece by piece, during the past two years, they now announce a complete new train service. The "Meteor" and "The World's Fair Special" are two new trains which will have special interest for the travelling public. In these new fast trains the cars are lighted by electricity and, during the summer months, will be cooled by electric fans.

A new system of dining-observation cars has been adopted and placed under the Fred Harvey management which is ample guaranty of good things for the inner man. These cafe-observation cars are so constructed that the forward end is used for a dining-room and the rear for an observation car. As the flyer goes through the Ozark mountains and the Indian Territory, including the Creek and Chickasaw nations, the addition of the observation car will be doubly valued by all.

The Frisco is a great road and is thoroughly up-to-date in everything. On this new flyer one can leave St. Louis at 2:30 p. m. and arrive at Oklahoma City at 7:30 a. m., El Reno 9:15 a. m., Denison 11:05 a. m., and Dallas 2:30 p. m. This is quick time and mighty comfortable withal.

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

(Talk No. 1.)

An Optician

Is one who makes the scientific adjustment of spectacles his special business. He must thoroughly understand the science of physical optics and the measurements and curves of lenses. He must understand as perfectly the workings of the human eye as a watchmaker understands a watch. He must be able with accuracy and precision to measure every defect and to select and adjust lenses which will place his eye in perfect focus. I am devoting especial attention to this science. I have spent time and money in preparing myself for expert work. I take pleasure in fitting difficult and complicated cases. I have over 8,000 customers whose glasses are giving entire satisfaction. My exclusive attention is given to fitting glasses.

Chas. Bennett,
OPTICIAN

730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 22, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Cool weather first part of the week, with frost 15th and 17th, warmer latter part. Good rains fell in the southwestern and the extreme western and northwestern counties; fair rains in the counties from Lyon and Osage to the Territory line, and light showers in the central, northern, and eastern counties. The cool weather has not been conducive to growth. But little, if any, damage was done by the frosts.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition in the southern counties and growing well; it is in good condition in most of the central counties and improving in others; it is in fair condition in most of the northern counties, but is deteriorating in a few. Corn-planting is general; the early-planted is coming up as far north as the Kaw River, and sprouting north of the river. Oats are growing slowly. Flax is doing well. Pastures are fair in the south, but are making slow growth north. Early potatoes are coming up. Apples are giving a fair promise. Cherries are blooming at close of the week in many counties. Chinch-bugs were flying on the 18th and 19th.

Allen County.—Plum-trees in full bloom; peach bloom sparingly; all crops need rain. Anderson.—Good rain south part of county, and lighter toward the north on the 14th; corn-planting general; oats look fine; flax a good stand generally; wheat growing rank; ground in good condition; no peaches, but apples and pears are promising.

Atchison.—Wheat, grass, and all vegetation suffering from winds and drouth; rain needed; ground in good condition for working, but corn being planted slowly, as farmers are taking more pains than usual in preparation for planting.

Bourbon.—Growth of vegetation retarded by cool weather; flax and oats growing slowly; 60 per cent of corn planted; a few stock on pasture; fruit prospect seems good.

Chase.—Corn-planting in progress; condition of wheat improving, but it is in need of rain; spring-sown alfalfa coming up; some stock out on pasture; some prospects for peaches on high land; apples will not bloom as full as last year.

Chautauqua.—Showers first of week afforded plenty of moisture; wheat, oats, and grass have made fine growth; corn growing and early-

plums in fine condition, and promise large crop.

Montgomery.—First part of week too cool for vegetation, but fine growing weather followed; cherry-trees in full bloom; apple-trees leafing. Morris.—Cool, dry week; early gardens looking well; wheat looking good, but needs rain, and is being damaged to some extent by the fly; oats look good, but needs rain; alfalfa growing fairly well; corn-planting being pushed rapidly; fruit-trees showing bloom; fruit, except peaches, promises well; peaches not all killed.

Nemaha.—Vegetation backward, growth being checked by cold nights; ground in fair condition, but rain needed; oats a good stand; wheat not stooling well and too thin; farm work slow.

Pottawatomie.—All crops doing fairly well, considering dry weather; plums in blossom; Riley.—Cool, dry week; vegetation starting slowly; warm rains needed; grass slow; some corn being planted; early potatoes showing above ground.

Shawnee.—Fine week for all farm work; nights cool; corn-planting general; wheat in good condition; oats a good stand; grass starting; some peach buds alive; apples very promising; cherry- and plum-trees in bloom.

Wilson.—Corn nearly all planted; early corn up; pasture getting good.

Woodson.—First part of week wet; wheat and rye looking well; some corn coming up; stock being turned on pasture; plums, cherries, and apricots blooming.

Wyandotte.—Another cold, dry week; wheat and oats growing slowly; potatoes slow coming up; very little corn planted yet; forest-trees very backward; apples-trees ready to bloom.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is growing well in the southern counties, but is not doing so well in the central and northern, except in Phillips, where it is in good condition. Oats are generally in fair condition. Corn-planting is becoming general, though in a few counties it has not begun yet; in the south the corn is coming up with good stand and color. Alfalfa is in good condition in the south; a small per cent was winter killed in the north. Cattle are doing well on pasture in the south, but further north the grass needs rain and warmth. Pears, cherries, plums, and some early apples are blooming. Peaches give good promise in the south, none in the north.

Barber.—Wheat and rye growing rapidly; oats doing well; corn good color, planting progressing; alfalfa never better; peaches and cherries in full bloom; apple blossoms showing color; vegetables, forest-trees leafing; peaches, apricots, and nectarines show good prospects; cattle on grass doing well.

Barton.—Wheat in poor condition; considerable acreage of oats and barley sown, prospects good; corn-planting general; plum- and cherry-

ing; alfalfa doing nicely; oats look well; tomatoes, cabbage, and other tender plants killed by frost of the 16th.

Sedgwick.—Weather cool, but temperature even, and vegetation not very backward; pastures green and stock going out; wheat doing well; pasture for stock scarce.

Smith.—About 20 per cent of wheat plowed up; balance doing fairly well, that on stubble or stalk growing best; rain needed; some corn planted; cut-worms destroying gardens; currants and plums in blossom.

Stafford.—Wheat growing, but is needing rain; oats and barley coming up; corn-planting about finished.

Summer.—Large quantity of alfalfa being sown, and that damaged by winter improving; corn-planting in progress; wheat and oats growing; some apples beginning to show bloom, and some trees green.

Washington.—Some wheat damaged by dry weather, and Russian fly in some; grain and pastures need rain; farmers busy planting corn; alfalfa seed needs rain; potatoes coming up; peach buds mostly killed; trees beginning to leaf, and plums to bloom.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has improved, and in most of the central and southern counties is in very good condition; it is injured some by Russian thistles in some of the northern counties. Oats and barley are doing well. Corn-planting is general. Grass is affording some pasture in a few counties. Peaches are in bloom in the south, but are damaged farther north. Plums are in bloom, and cherries are beginning to blossom. Clark.—The cool, damp weather has been fine for wheat, barley, and oats.

Decatur.—Growth of grass rapid latter part of week; wheat prospect continues good, cool weather being an advantage; corn-planting advancing rapidly.

Ford.—Wheat much improved, showing fine; oats and barley up and looking well; planting corn.

Grant.—Ground in fine condition for farming; grass beginning to grow; stock wintered well. Gray.—Fine rain during week; wheat looks fine; grass growing nicely; alfalfa in good condition; fruit not hurt by frosts; corn-planting progressing; cattle wintered well, considering scarcity of feed.

Greeley.—Moderate rain and snow fore part of the week; grass starting nicely.

Haskell.—Rains of the first part of the week produced an excellent effect on the growing crops, wheat, rye, and oats; planting of corn and Kafir-corn has commenced; prairie-grass starting nicely.

Hodgeman.—Small grain doing reasonably well.

Kearney.—Warm, windy weather; everything growing.

Lane.—Week favorable to wheat; oats, barley, and alfalfa doing well; prairie-grass beginning to afford a little pasture.

Morton.—Grass growing slowly, on account of cold night; not much plowing or planting yet; late wheat coming up and looks all right; later peach blossoms on.

Rawlins.—Vegetation growing rapidly under the warm sun; Russian thistle may crowd out some of the wheat, and worms are doing some damage; otherwise the spring is opening out in good shape.

Ness.—Small grain doing well; corn-planting in progress; grass growing rapidly; too cold for gardens; large acreage of spring crops being put in; plums in bloom; cherries beginning to bloom; peaches damaged.

Norton.—Light rain during the week; corn-planting under full headway; ground in good condition; peaches and apricots nearly all killed; warmer weather and rain needed.

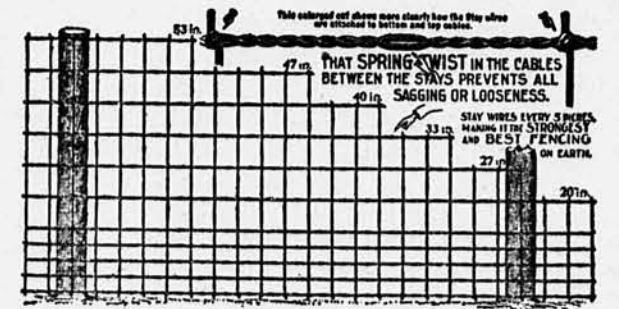
Sherman.—Light rains first of week; grass starting nicely; stock in good condition; wheat doing nicely; farm work behind, owing to late winter; spring very favorable for all crops; fruit promising.

Thomas.—Rain and snow first of week; first few days too cool for growing crops, but latter part of week favorable; corn-planting in full progress; some planting of cane and Kafir; range-grass starting; cut-worms taking gardens; wheat good in northeast portion, but not doing so well in other parts; subsoil dry.

Trego.—Corn being listed, and sod-breaking being pushed with vigor; more rain needed.

Wallace.—Dry, with cool nights; wheat not injured much; the light rain did some good; alfalfa and range-grass making good growth.

Among the wire fence concerns of the country whose products have secured a notable popularity, we take pleasure in referring to our advertising patron, the Illinois Wire Company, of Chicago. Their wire and stock fence a cut of which is here shown, is possessed of features which appeal especially to the farmer. As will be noted, it is made in heights of 20,



27, 33, 40, 47, and 53 inches. The lower cables of the fence are but three inches, the upper ones farther apart. Each cable consists of two wires, and herein is embodied the distinguishing and perhaps the most valuable feature of this fence. These two wires are twisted alternately to the right and left between each two upright stay rods, thus permitting the fence to expand and contract with the heat and cold, and always readjusts itself automatically, thus avoiding sagging, swaying and breaking of strands of wire. Thus is secured an upright, fine-looking fence at all times as an incident to its first, most important claim of utility. The weaving is uniform and tight; the staying wires are crimped at each crossing of a cable, the better to retain it in exact position, and any strain or weight upon it is thereby distributed and resisted by a union of many wires. For these reasons the fence has grown very rapidly into popular favor. The company also manufactures a very attractive and at the same time substantial ornamental wire fence for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. The special right and left expansion and contraction twist is also employed in this to secure permanent erect standing and alignment. Readers of the Kansas Farmer contemplating buying wire fence, either ornamental or for the farm, should correspond with the above company. Their offices are at 1120 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

Indigestion is the direct cause of disease that kills thousands of persons annually. Stop the trouble at the start with a little Prickly Ash Bitters; it strengthens the stomach and aids digestion.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eckis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operation For Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience. Hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physical wreck. My sister residing in Ohio wrote me that she had been cured of womb trouble by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave your Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—Mrs. ECKIS STEVENSON, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.



MRS. ECKIS STEVENSON.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Stock Breeders' Annual for 1902.

To the stock breeder of the West there are few publications of more direct personal interest and value than the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1902, which is just from the press. This book is about ten by seven inches in size and contains the complete proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, together with the Kansas Breeders' Directory, which shows a complete list of breeders' names, arranged in alphabetical order as well as by counties and by breeds. The book is illustrated by a life-like portrait of Pres. E. E. Harrington, of Baker, Kans., and contains in detail the papers read at the meeting, together with a write-up of the sixth annual banquet with which the meeting closed on the evening of January 8. The book contains about eighty pages of valuable reading matter, inclusive of the Breeders' Directory, and reflects credit, not only upon the great organization which made it possible, but also upon the efficient secretary, H. A. Heath. Owing to the size of the publication the cost of mailing will be about 5 cents per copy, and this should be borne in mind by any member or other person who desires to use extra copies. Every member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will receive a copy of the Annual, postage paid, but it is suggested that it would be a wise stroke of policy on the part of each and every one to order a supply of extra copies to be sent to friends and customers from the secretary's office, with the compliments of the member. Such orders should be sent to Secretary H. A. Heath at once before the supply is exhausted.

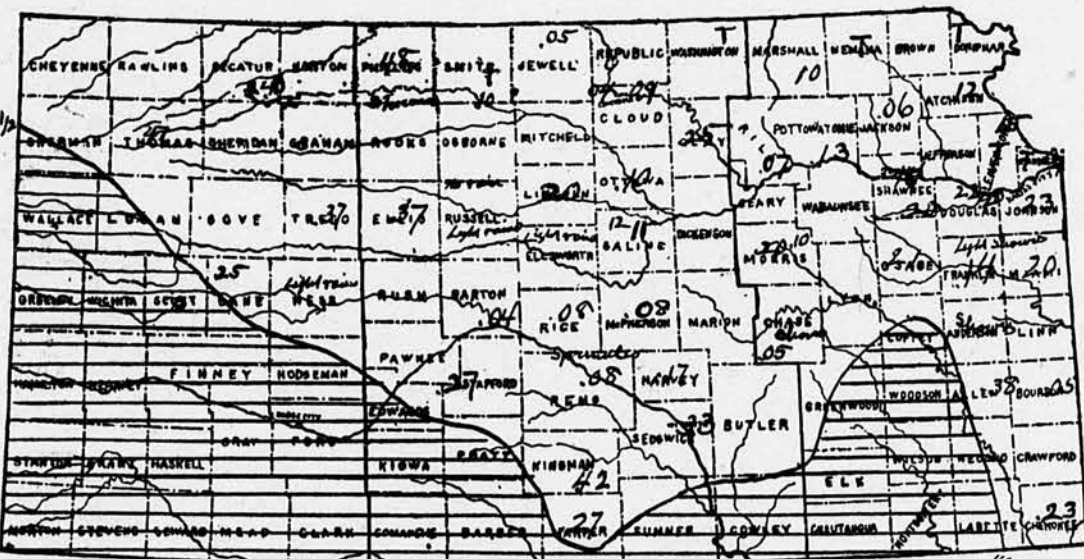
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DR. C. M. COE, 915 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rainfall for Week Ending April 19, 1902.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/2. 1/2 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

planted being cultivated; gardens made, but little progress; pastures and alfalfa doing well; fruit-trees doing nicely.

Cherokee.—Week most too wet for general farm work; grass, wheat, and oats progressing; corn about one-half planted; apples do not promise very well.

Coffey.—Showers the first of the week kept the surface in good condition; wheat continues fine; corn, flax, and all spring crops doing splendidly; grass getting green; trees blooming.

Crawford.—Warm spring weather is pushing vegetation rapidly; wheat has made good progress, and could not be better; corn nearly all planted, some coming up; oats look well; ground in excellent condition.

Doniphan.—Cool and very dry; wheat being damaged; no corn planted yet.

Douglas.—Wheat holds its own, and is growing some; owing to drouth and cold, grass makes no progress.

Elk.—Wheat and oats looking well; corn-planting nearly done, some corn up; spring crops rapidly put in; ground moist and works easily; good growth of vegetation latter part of week; cattle being turned out on grass; potatoes coming up.

Franklin.—Showers beneficial, but soaking rain needed; ground in excellent order for spring work; corn-planting progressing rapidly, much already sprouting; flax a good stand.

Geary.—First three days cool; light showers Wednesday; balance of week warmer and favorable for growth of crops; late-sown wheat doing fine, especially that sown in corn-fields; early-sown wheat deteriorating.

Jackson.—Corn-planting general; early corn sprouting; oats not doing well; pastures slow in starting; wheat going backward; cut-worms taking early gardens.

Jefferson.—Fine week for farm work, but too cool for growing plants; small amount of oats and flax sown, but they look well; wheat in good condition, but needs a good rain; corn-planting well begun, with ground in excellent condition; not much grass; plum- and cherry-trees in bloom.

Johnson.—Too cold and dry, vegetation making slow growth; wheat looking good; flax and clover coming up; old clover badly killed by drouth last year.

Labette.—Wheat and oats looking splendid; corn coming up; flax half week wet, last three days fine for farming.

Leavenworth.—Wheat improved some during past week; neither corn nor potatoes up; nice weather for grain and seeds planted; rain on the 16th moistened the ground considerably, leaving it in good condition to work; gardens mostly made; pasture starting up, and cattle looking fairly well; peach buds all dead; plum-trees in bloom.

Lyon.—Winter wheat doing well; subsoil, except on uplands, wet enough; pastures slow.

Marshall.—Wheat still looking very good, but needing rain; oats up and makes a good showing; being planted; gardens doing well; grass coming slowly; fruit- and forest-trees leafing out; ground in good condition for work, though somewhat dry.

Miami.—A splendid week for corn-planting; excellent weather for wheat, but too cold for oats and grass; peaches killed; cherries and

trees blooming; early apple-trees nearly in bloom; a good, soaking rain is badly needed.

Clay.—Wheat suffering badly for lack of rain; oats growing very slowly; some corn being planted; plum-trees and early apples in blossom. Cloud.—Continued drouth has damaged wheat; with most favorable conditions, harvest time, not over one-third of a crop can be made; corn-planting will begin next week; cherry-trees budding.

Dickinson.—Cool and dry; wheat looking well; large acreage of oats sown; stock thin, feed plenty; hogs and other stock healthy; corn-planting begun; alfalfa partially winter-killed; pastures will be late; no peaches.

Ellsworth.—Light rain Wednesday morning; no improvement in wheat prospect.

Harper.—Wheat has grown some the past week, much complaint about slow growth; oats doing well; corn-planting in progress.

Harvey.—A good rain badly needed; corn mostly planted; oats looking well; wheat not improving; some plowing up wheat; a good prospect for fruit.

Jewell.—Growth of vegetation at a standstill on account of dry weather, with cold nights.

Kingman.—Corn-planting progressing rapidly; wheat and oats looking well; cherry-trees in full bloom; grass in good condition.

Lincoln.—Condition of wheat poor; some corn planted, but ground almost too dry; feed scarce; pastures would be good if there had been winter moisture; plum- and pear-trees in bloom; no peaches.

McPherson.—Rain badly needed; wheat and oats not growing much; trees leafing out; plum-cherry, and apricot-trees in bloom; apples budding; grass making slow growth; gardening delayed.

Marion.—No improvement in condition of wheat; oats rye, and barley look well; corn-planting continues, most of planting done; weather dry.

Ottawa.—Long dry spell damaging wheat prospects, bottom fields looking worst; oats up and looking healthy; pastures starting slowly and feed scarce; plum-trees in bloom.

Phillips.—Wheat doing nicely; corn being planted; alfalfa looks well, but is somewhat backward, prospects good; a good growing week.

Pratt.—Good rains first of week; all farming going forward nicely; corn nearly all planted; garden truck coming up in fine condition; heavy rain in parts of county on the 17th; some hail.

Reno.—Wheat being damaged by lack of rain; corn-listing progressing; soil warming; mocking birds appeared the 15th; cherry-trees in bloom.

Republic.—Weather dry and windy; wheat needing rain; but little planting of corn done yet, on account of dry ground; peach buds killed; cut-worms reported damaging all crops.

Rice.—Wheat needs rain; oats growing nicely; no early cherries or early peaches, but late cherries and pears are in bloom; considerable upland corn planted.

Russell.—Week unfavorable for wheat; corn-planting progressing; grass needs warmer weather; subsoil dry; light rains of but little benefit.

Saline.—Dry week; wheat suffering for rain; grass starting slowly; corn-planting progress-

In the Dairy.

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

Hay-feeding.

The value of roughage to a farmer depends not only upon the kind of plant from which it is made and time and manner of harvesting, curing, and storing, but upon the feeding of it as well. Hay from legumes is more valuable for feeding than that from timothy and prairie-grasses. Any hay is much more palatable as well as digestible when cut early in the blooming period, i. e., before the woody stage is reached. All hay should be handled so as to preserve as many leaves and flowers as possible, as they are the most valuable parts. Curing should proceed with the same object in view—to drive the water from the stem before the leaves become too dry. The higher value of hay stored in shelter will soon pay for the roof which covers it.

After a hay has successfully passed all these stages half of it may be wasted by careless feeding. A cow is something of the same nature as ourselves. She will eat to her capacity (and sometimes beyond a useful capacity), of the best of her menu, rejecting the fairly good which will then be treated by her as cold victuals; whereas, had less been set before her the pocketbook as well as the cow would be better off. To make the most economical use of a hay, then, no more should be given an animal than will be cleaned up, and the method by which this is most nearly accomplished is the best so far as saving the hay is concerned. But the cost of labor necessary to handle the feed in this way must also be considered and the plan adopted which proves the most economical as a whole.

Stall-feeding might at first thought be expected to furnish the least waste. But not so. Owing to individual characteristics or dispositions of various cows, some will leave feed which if in an open rack or manger accessible to all would be eaten provided no more hay was given than the herd required. Stall-feeding requires more labor than any other method unless racks, self-feeding from above, are used. While such racks might produce less waste, the sanitary conditions would be imperfect.

Feeding on the ground as practiced by some is a fairly good method when the ground is dry or frozen. Running to the stack is very wasteful. Open-rack feeding is some less objectionable and may be much improved by use of vertical slats to prevent hay being thrown out to the side. Much hay may be spoiled by inclement weather unless the rack is covered. Economy of the use of self-feeders depends upon the limited amount of hay which stock can reach and the difficulty that some is thrown from the trough.

Open mangers and platforms or pen-racks are probably the most saving of feed. As much as is needed for one meal or one day can be given and any rejected can be easily mixed with the next feed given. In platform racks the hay is piled on a platform above the rack and protected from the cows, being pitched into the rack as needed. In pen racks the hay is stacked in a pen around which is a manger.

As has been suggested, value of both labor and hay must be considered in adopting any method of feeding. The higher the value of the hay generally the more labor may be expended in feeding it. Many dollars may be saved by thoroughly studying the feeding problem.

FRANK E. UHL.

The Demand for Men.

The dairy department of the college is receiving numerous calls for men to take positions in skimming-stations, creameries and other dairy work. Sixty young men took the dairy course during the winter term and of these every one who was capable of holding a good position and wanted one, was immediately taken up by the different creamery companies. The leading creameries are still asking for men. The college is offering excellent opportunities for men who have a liking for this kind of work

to get a training that will put them in good positions.

For the man who has a determination to succeed and the grit and gumption to stick to it, the creamery and dairy business offers good inducements. The demand has even been greater than the supply. There are plenty of men wanting work, but all too few are willing to spend a little money and a few months of time to prepare themselves for it. The time required in preparation necessary to go out and earn a fair salary in skimming-station work is from three to five months, depending on the ability of the man, and his previous experience, and there is not a time in the year when a good man in that line can not get a job. Any young man who reads this and expects to go into this business should apply for a place in the apprentice-course now. One can enter at any time and will be recommended for work as soon as he shows by his work in the school that he is capable of holding a position.

The college creamery receives a good run of milk and expects in a few weeks to have some regular shipping points for cream. The plan of the work contemplates every phase of the business as practiced by the Kansas creameries. It is the endeavor of the authorities to make every line so practical that any man having earned a recommendation will be sought by the creamery companies.

E. H. WEBSTER.

Our Ideas of Excellence.

H. V. NEEDHAM, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Our ideas of excellence are expressed in many terms. We have "A", "X", "XX", "Fine", "Superfine", and "Double Superfine." In butter, we have "Choice", "First", "Gilt Edge", "Extra", and "Fancy." All of these names suggest the height of excellence, but in the market they only stand for degrees of excellence.

The constant daily effort of the thorough butter-maker to obtain a higher grade for his butter brings to mind an evening spent in a Y. M. C. A. meeting a few years since. Business called me to Leavenworth and I found myself obliged to remain over night. To pass away the long hours I went into the reading-room of the Y. M. C. A., and while there made the acquaintance of the secretary and received an invitation to attend a social in their rooms that evening, which I was glad to do.

The early part of the evening was spent in the gymnasium. I well remember the jumping exercise. All the performers formed in single file. Then to the sound of music they started first on a walk, then in a trot, ending in a swift run. Two perpendicular supports with notches a short distance apart, supported a horizontal bar, which was at first raised about three feet from the floor. Each in turn jumped this bar, which was then raised another notch and the jumping was repeated. Every performer made the first few jumps all right, but after that in each succeeding jump some would fail and drop out, until only one or two were able to make the last leap.

This fairly represents the efforts of the butter-maker. In the testing of butter at our associations and conventions, if the standard of excellence were fixed at 75 or 80 per cent, every fellow would take the prize, but as the standard is raised on up toward 100, the top notch, but one man out of five or six hundred is able to reach it.

To know the reason of so many low scores is just what concerns you as well as the butter-maker, and I am here to say that if the persons who supply milk to the creamery will simply do what it is the bounden duty of every honest man to do we can have the score moved up several notches. It is true that we do not rank with the low-down fellows, and that we won a bronze medal at Omaha and a cash reward at a Chicago contest, and have an honorable reputation; but we lacked four notches and a half of getting up even with the lucky fellow at the State Dairy Association at Manhattan, and is it not a little bit humiliating to find that seventeen or eighteen out-jumped us from one to four notches?

Dairying a Safe and Sure Money-making Business.

F. F. FAIRCHILD, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

I think there is no occupation we can engage in that is better adapted to this part of the country than the dairy business. There is nothing we can engage in that is superior or equal to it as a safe and sure money-making business. There is nothing we need in the way of feeds but what we can raise, and we can raise the very best quality.

We can not ask for a better locality than right here for the production of

milk. The climate could not be much better, it is all we can ask for. It is not too warm in the summer or too cold in the winter. We have twelve months in one year of good dairy weather.

It would be impossible to say which are the best months in the year for the dairy business. Some would say that May and June are the best; I would be just as apt to say that January and February are the best. Winter dairying can be made as profitable as in any season of the year if we will so arrange things. We are now milking 150 gallons of milk per day and when grass comes we will get more. By having fresh cows in the fall it gives us nearly a continual flow of milk through the whole year.

The success of the dairy depends on the management, not only in one thing but in everything; as the kind of cows and feed and care given the cows.

To Milk-haulers, Patrons, Milkers, and all Who Have Anything to Do With Milk Sent to the College Creamery.

(CIRCULAR SENT TO THE PATRONS OF THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.)

We aim to put out the very highest standard of dairy products from the college creamery. In order to do this it is necessary that there should be perfect cleanliness in all our operations. We wish to ask all who have anything to do with milk brought here to cooperate with us in bringing about the best results.

We desire to make the following suggestions:

1. The milk-haulers must keep their wagons free from dirt and filth.
2. The cow stables should be kept well cleaned and bedded.
3. The feeding and bedding of the cows ought to be done after milking as the dust contains bacteria that will spoil the milk.
4. The milkers must not get anything in the pail from the cow's udder but milk. To aid in this matter a damp cloth may be used to advantage in wiping the cow's udder before milking.
5. In straining the milk the common strainer is not sufficient to take out the fine particles of dirt. A piece of muslin is a great help in addition to the strainer.
6. After a thorough washing, all pails, pans, strainers, cans, etc., must be scalded with boiling water to destroy the germs.
7. The skim-milk should never be left standing in the cans. It is best to empty the cans, wash, scald and rinse them with cold water.
8. Fresh milk should be cooled before mixing with other milk.

SAVE \$10.-PER COW

EVERY YEAR OF USE.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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"Alpha" and "Baby" styles. Send for Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. 74 CORTLANDT STREET,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

A GREAT GROWTH.

The Continental Creamery Company's Liberal Methods.

The great captains of industry all over the country are rapidly coming to acknowledge the fact that the interests of capital and labor, being so close and dependent, one upon the other, must be conducted on liberal lines rather than in a spirit of competition. Events of recent occurrence show that the great organizations of the future will be built on the idea that the interest of each part is the interest of all and that some portions of the profit should be shared in some way directly or indirectly, by every individual concerned. This sort of religion is being preached by the greatest financiers of the country and of the world and indicates the natural trend of business along a sane and sensible basis.

In Kansas one of the greatest industries has been organized upon these lines. The Continental Creamery Company on January 1 adopted a plan of cooperation with their patrons on a large scale. Their business had been fairly lucrative under the old system, but the new was adopted in recognition of its right and propriety and also with the knowledge that with mutual goodwill engendered by the profit-sharing idea, their business would grow more and more rapidly. The arrangement, however, was a rather hazardous experiment. It has now been in progress about three months and on being asked as to the result, Mr. J. S. Parks, president of the company, said:

Our profit-sharing plan is rapidly proving itself an unqualified success. The more generally it is understood the more popular it becomes. The plan is very simple. The prices we pay for butter-fat are absolutely out of our hands. We have arranged matters so we can not control the price. We base the price every day upon the New York market, paying always 2½ cents less than the quoted price. Then we ask the patron to pay the actual running expenses of the skimming-station. This expense runs from one-half cent to 5 cents per pound, according to the amount of milk received at the station. It takes about the same labor and expense to manufacture

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 237 free. West Chester, Pa.

The Easiest to Operate, the Closest Skimmer, Simplest and most Durable, is the
KNEELAND OMEGA Cream Separator.
We want you to know how good it is before you buy any other kind. Send for our free book, "Good Butter and How to Make It." The Kneeland Omega Creamery Co., 28 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.



What a Creamery Patron Wants.

A creamery patron wants, and is entitled to, fair and honest treatment from the man who handles his milk and cream. This means courteous attention, honest weights, the best price possible, and an honest test. There are concerns which make a specialty of trying to pay a little more per pound of butter-fat than their competitors. This is all right as far as it goes, but watch, and you will find that in nine cases out of ten they test the cream away from the station.

Now Suppose a Case.

Suppose your home Babcock test showed your milk yielded 4 per cent of butter-fat. At 20 cents per pound this would bring you 80 cents per hundred pounds of milk. Suppose your samples were sent away and the report came back showing the test to be 3.6 per cent of butter-fat. Figure a little and you will see that your foreigner could pay you 22 cents per pound and you would still only get 80 cents for your hundred pounds of milk.

Who Makes Your Test?

Is it made in some foreign town, miles distant, where you cannot see it done, and is it made by a man you do not know and never saw? In that case, is it made in your interest or in the interest of the man who buys the fat? Are you not rather going it blind? Or are you having your milk tested in a Babcock machine at a Continental Creamery Company station, where tests are made regularly; where test days are advertised and everybody concerned are welcome to come and see their milk and cream tested by an absolutely sure test, honestly and openly? The Babcock is the only standard milk test. That is why we use it. We use the Babcock solid bottle, every one of which is tested for accuracy. At our stations you know what you are getting. There is no "sight unseen" business about it. Come and see us test.

The Continental Creamery Co.

"The Separator"
Is the title of a paper containing an expert's reasons and opinions on the different kinds of dairy separators. It is well worth reading and no one should buy any cream separator before seeing this. We send it free to any applicant, together with Catalogue No. 115.
Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



20,000 pounds of butter as it does to make 100,000 pounds. If we receive 20,000 pounds of milk per day at a station it takes very little more labor and expense to handle it than if we were receiving 1,000. So the running expense of the station is in the hands of the patron. He gets all the profit gained by the greater quantity of milk received. With every pound of milk received there is a corresponding decrease in the cost per pound for handling and the patron gets all the saving. Under this arrangement it is my expectation that when matters get settled down to an even basis our patrons will be getting regularly only three cents less than the New York market price. The farmers of the West are gradually coming to see that their greatest profit after all is not from their fields direct. The "horse useful," the "beef steer and his sister," the "helpful hen," and other good things of the farms are getting more and more attention, but the "humble cow" is rapidly proving herself the greatest money-maker of them all.

Cooperation is not a new thing in Kansas. Cooperation in the creamery business dates back a decade or so. But the plan

essarily holds only one end of the string, the farmer holds the other. Each is dependent upon the other and it is the fittest thing in the world that the farmers should join hands for mutual benefit. It is the ambition of the company to make the business so profitable that in time the farmers of Kansas may be getting only 2 cents less than the New York market. It can be done and is only a question of the quantity of milk brought to the stations of the Continental Creamery Company.

On account of the operations of our company the farmers of the State are getting more for their butter than ever in the history of Kansas. Great fluctuations in price which were the rule several years ago are known no longer. We are proud of these facts and that we are having a larger growth with the help and cooperation of the farmers of Kansas.

Great interests of every kind are organizing all over the world. The farmers of Kansas will one day appreciate the value of cooperation, not only for profit, but for proper legislation, for markets, for everything they buy or sell. There is more to farming than running a plow.

Miscellany.

Rape as a Forage Crop.

E. S. KIRKPATRICK.

Owing to the drouth last summer the different kind of grasses, especially clover—the best of hog pasture—are badly killed out and many farmers are worried about feed for their hogs as all kinds of grain are high. In planning for summer feed for hogs and sheep the rape plant should not be overlooked. We tried a small amount of it as an experiment in 1897 and since then it has been a regular crop on "Clover Nook Farm." Last year we sowed twenty-five acres, mostly in corn, in July and August, but owing to the dry weather we

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.



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JOHN S. PARKS, PRESIDENT.



W. F. JENSEN, SECRETARY.

has failed more times than it has succeeded. Wherever it has failed the fault has not been with the management, or from lack of support, but from the fact that there was no surety of a profitable outlet for the product. The capital was small, the market variable and the field limited. Cooperation was the prey of other interests and could not defend itself.

Whatever has been lacking to make the cooperative idea a success; whatever was needed to bring the profit-sharing business to a permanent and paying basis, the Continental Creamery Company have supplied. We are able with our larger facilities, grasp of the market and immense avenues of outlet, to dispose of every pound of our product at a good price, while if we were smaller or broken up into little companies, we could do little or nothing.

We have been accused of being an octopus and of attempting to control the market. I want to say that it is impossible to form a creamery trust in Kansas unless every farmer in the State should join it. A concern such as we have organized nec-

The Mocking-bird.

List to that bird! His song—what poet pens it? Brigand of birds, he's stolen every note! Prince, though, of thieves—hark! how the rascal spends it! Pours the whole forest from one tiny throat! —Ednah Proctor Hayes.

"This old world we're livin' in is mighty hard to beat; You get a thorn with every rose, but aint the roses sweet." If you have been living on Grumbler corner, Move over on Thanksgiving street. —Pointers.

Purify the blood and put the system in order for summer work by using at this time a short course of Prickly Ash Bitters; it is the greatest blood purifier on earth.

only got a stand on about half of it. This afforded good rich pasture for the hogs and sheep until late in winter.

For quickness and immensity of growth rape is without a rival, growing on very rich and well prepared soils from ten to fifteen inches in six weeks and it its full growth from three to three and one-half feet high.

Stock may be turned in the field when it has reached the height of ten to twelve inches. However, one should always use caution and limit sheep and cattle to an hour or less of grazing for the first few days, to prevent bloating. We do not recommend it for cattle as we do for sheep and hogs. Stock should be kept off the ground when it is soft, as the plants will be injured by being tramped into the mud.

For early summer grazing rape should be sown on rich, well-prepared ground about April or May, and for fall feeding it may be sown from June to August. Sow from four to six pounds of seed broadcast per acre, or two to two and one-half pounds in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart, if desired for cultivation. The latter will raise much more feed and the stock will walk between the rows, to some extent, and will damage the crop much less by tramping.

Rape sowed in the corn-fields at last cultivation makes a paradise for lambs before corn harvest, and after the corn is picked it makes a fine place for finishing off the spring pigs for market.

In 1898 we marketed fifty Christmas lambs just from the rape patch with less than a bushel of corn per head, lambs that topped the Kansas City market 20 cents above anything sold for ninety days previous or thirty days after that time. The following year we finished off a lot of hogs on a rape field that made a fine growth.

To use the crop to the best advantage for sheep there should be some pasture in connection with it, and for fattening purposes a small amount of grain. For breeding ewes rape makes an excellent soiling crop.

By making a piece of ground very rich it is possible to get, during a favorable season, three good crops of rape from the same ground. In this way as much as thirty to forty tons of rich green feed have been attained from an acre of ground. Unlike sorghum and other strong-growing crops which exhaust the soil, rape tends to enrich it with a considerable amount of nitrogen not possessed by these other plants.

Sheep are exceedingly fond of this plant and take hold of it when first turned on it, while with hogs it may take a few days before they realize that

it is good to eat, but when they once start to eat it they consume it with great relish. For either brood sows or fattening hogs rape is of great benefit, on account of its succulent nature, and keeps them in excellent thrift so they may make the best use of the other foods that they may receive.

From my observation of any experience with rape since its introduction into the United States I consider it a great acquisition to American agriculture. The progress of rape culture in this country is one of the marvels of latter day husbandry. Seven years ago the plant was little known and less understood. Last year millions of acres were devoted to its culture and other millions will be added to its broad green domain the present year. All progressive English and Canadian shepherds cultivate it and the perfection of their flocks attest its great value. They cultivate it mainly for sheep, but progressive American farmers are turning it to a broader use. To say that rape is revolutionizing the sheep industry in this country is putting the case none too strong, and I believe the time is near when the same will be said of it with regard to the hog industry.

We would urge farmers not having suitable clover pasture for their brood-sows and young pigs to sow a small piece of rape at successive periods during the summer months. These may be pastured off in turn. When the plant is eaten off and the hogs removed the rape immediately starts to grow again from the root and will usually be ready to feed off again in from four to six weeks under favorable conditions of soil and season. In the manner given the pigs may be supplied a succulent feed throughout the growing season. Be very careful in purchasing your seed and use nothing but imported seed of the Dwarf Essex variety. Then put your ground in perfect condition. Do not sow or plant it among the clods or among the weeds and expect a success of it, but give it proper treatment and you will profit by it.

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The Poultry Yard.

Forcing Egg-production.

A lady from Indiana writes and asks if I am not overforcing my hens when I make them produce eggs in winter. My answer to her will tell how I manage my affairs in the poultry business. In the first place all of the Mediterranean class of fowls are bred for egg-production naturally, and the way to make them profitable is to make them lay as many eggs as possible. I never keep hens that are more than 2 years old unless they merit it. I hatch my young chickens from the yarded stock alone and I keep them growing right from the start—force them along just as fast as I possibly can. No little stunted stock for me.

When they are fully matured I select my breeding-stock in the fall. We then kill and ship all undesirable and unprofitable appearing stock to market (unprofitable for eggs I mean). After selecting our breeding-stock, those outside are forced to their utmost to produce eggs for the winter market, and the egg-forcing is kept up until they are about 2 years old, then they are dressed for market and a new set of pullets and yearlings is ready to take their place.

This forcing for egg-production is where the profit comes in. Our breeding-stock is kept yarded and fed principally on corn with apple-peelings, celery-tops, cabbage, etc., as green food. This kind of feed is used until about time to use eggs for hatching. Then to give vitality and good hatches we feed more largely of nitrogenous foods and as much of a variety as possible until the hatching season is over. We feed a bran mash made by cooking potato-peelings, thin with buttermilk and thicken with bran to a stiff mush or doughy mass—never feed it sloppy. Give them plenty of clover leaves and tops, with oyster-shell, grit, water, and moderate exercise and you need not fear a poor hatch.

Many ask me where I get so much clover. My supply is very easily and cheaply gotten as the principal feed raised on the farm is clover, and when thrown from the mow to the feed-room floor, bushels of clover leaves, heads and small bits are shattered off. This is too fine to feed stock in open racks and I am very glad of it too, for it gives me such a good chance to gather a basketful to feed our hens, and while the late long severe cold spell lasted several bushels of these shatterings found their way to the hens. They will eat the heads and leaves in the winter as eagerly as green grass in summer. I used to try these shatterings for nest litter because it made a fine soft nest, but the hens would scratch it all out and eat a good deal of it up. I now use straw only for nest material.

Now that I am on the subject of nests let me say a few words to the beginner. The old ones will (or ought to) know better. Keep the nests clean and have plenty of them. Don't have them fastened permanently, on account of lice. The very best nest we have found in a small store box about twelve or fourteen inches square and six or eight inches deep. If these boxes get lousy, we carry them out, burn the nest material and dip the box for a moment into a large kettle of boiling water. Use new nest mater-

ial, thoroughly scald the house and dust the hens with a good louse-killer and the hens will not hunt for new nests.

If you do not use incubators give your hens good roomy nests to spread themselves in when you set them. A little bit of a round nest will give you broken eggs and at hatching time trampled chicks. At hatching time especially have the nest depression very shallow—just deep enough that the eggs can not roll out. Have the nests in a dark place if possible and your hens will be better contented. They will sit better and remain quieter on the nest.—Mrs. S. W. Burlingame, in National Stockman and Farmer.

The Beginning.

Well begun—half done. Since at this season just following as it does the winter shows, the preceding spring-time when all nature and animal life thinks of reproduction, many inexperienced recruits are added to the ranks of poultry-keepers. We trust a few words of counsel will not come amiss.

1. Select your plant with proper regard for sunlight, protection from wind, convenience in feeding, drainage, facilities for selling the surplus and buying needed supplies.

2. Build long, narrow, plain shed-roof houses with about two-thirds of its front open or openable to the south, though with perfectly tight north side and ends.

3. Raise the floor from four to eight inches with rock, gravel, or dirt and drain the eaves—the amount necessary depending on character of the soil and lay of the land.

4. Let your yards be long and narrow, 15 by 50 feet fits the house and constitution of the birds very well. By all means see to it that some provision is made for green stuff and shade.

5. Select one practical and popular breed, then stick to it. Running off after false gods never brought the poultryman or other man any great success.

6. Remember there is actually greater difference in the desirable qualities of individuals in the same flock or those of two men raising the same variety than between several distinct breeds.

7. Provide an ample supply of various feed-stuffs so there can be a change often. No notable successes in any sort of stock-keeping have ever resulted from parsimonious feeding. A full feed-bin must be the slogan of the poultryman's campaign.

8. Whilst there are no occult sciences or very difficult things to learn, even when the artificial system of chicken-rearing is in use, hence no good reason why they should not tend the fowls satisfactorily—still it has been our experience that fowls turned over entirely to the tender mercies of the ordinary farm-hand come to an untimely end.

9. Allow me to assure every present and prospective poultry-keeper that, however much fortuitous circumstances may facilitate his progress, success with fowls is not a matter of luck, but rather the patient, faithful, persistent application of correct principles with judgment and forethought.

Roosevelt's Declamation.

In a recent number of the Wisconsin Journal of Education appeared the following little story of President Roosevelt's school days:

While Roosevelt was at school it came his turn to "speak a piece." He was one of the best declaimers in the school. His elocution was greatly admired by the scholars, and it was equally a source of satisfaction to his teacher. On this particular Friday afternoon a number of the town people had come in to witness the exercises and everybody was expected to do his best. Young Roosevelt had selected for his declamation and carefully committed to memory the well known "Marco Bozaris." He went to the platform, made a stately bow and commenced:

"At midnight in his guarded tent The Turk was dreaming of the hour When Greece her knee—"

and there he stuck. He had forgotten the lines. But he started again at the beginning—

"At midnight in his guarded tent The Turk was dreaming of the hour When Greece her knee—"

but he could get no further. He coughed, wiped his lips with his handkerchief and blushed painfully.

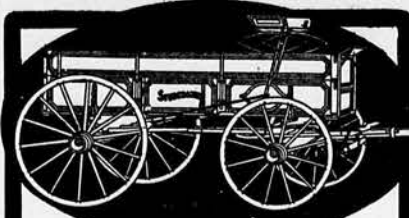
"When Greece her knee—"

he repeated, and again in despair, "When Greece her knee—"

but it was hopeless, and he looked over toward his teacher for sympathy.

"Grease her knee again, Theodore," suggested the teacher, with a wink, "and maybe she'll go."

At that the whole school burst into laughter, and the future president of the United States fled mortified from the stage.



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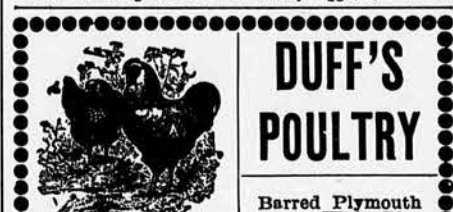
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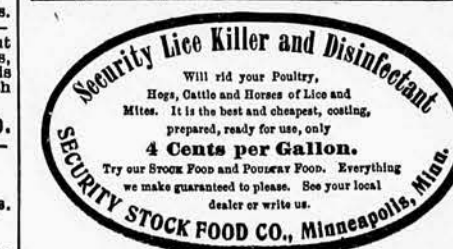
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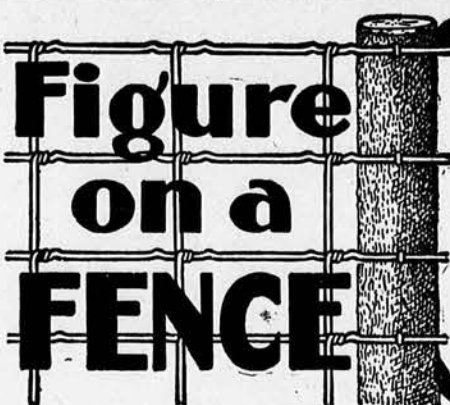
FROM "KANSAS WHEAT-GROWING," SECRETARY F. D. COBURN'S MARCH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE KANSAS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Hard wheat, of which Kansas' hard "Turkey" (Russian) winter wheat is an excellent type, now stands for the world's white-loaf bread, or "light bread;" while soft wheat as definitely represents the total of crackers (English "biscuits"), cake, pastry, and the hot "soda biscuits" so common in the Southern United States. To bakers, millers, and wholesale dealers the distinction between the two flours is clear, and their respective uses well defined. To the housewife, who buys of retail grocers, and in localities remote from bakeries, custom largely dictates as to methods of cookery, and home products are not readily supplanted. For this reason, there is still a demand, small and decreasing, wherever soft wheat is grown, for the native flour, even for bread-making. Also, graham flour (which should consist of the whole grain ground to a moderate fineness) is consumed in small quantities in the Northern States, and is better made from soft wheat. Since hard wheat has become much more abundant, it has forced its way into competition with the soft-wheat flours, even for domestic bread-making, and thus, by means of a blend, the proportion of hard to soft is being systematically increased. The result is that hard-wheat flour is everywhere, or soon will be, the standard material for bread, and soft-wheat flour for the more delicate oven products.

From the baker's point of view, hard-wheat flour, not too finely reduced, is better for bread, because it contains a larger percentage of gluten. This is the compound that makes the grain dark, hard, and almost translucent under its bran, as compared with the plump, lighter-colored berry of the soft wheat, which is richer in starch. When crushed, the flinty gluten is reduced to angular particles, which make the finest hard-wheat flour more harsh and gritty to the touch than the velvety soft-wheat product, in which the smooth starch grains predominate. Gluten absorbs water readily and in considerable quantity, increasing its weight and at the same time swelling to several times its dry bulk; when wet, it becomes elastic, and tenacious, capable of holding air that is kneaded into it, or gases produced by growing yeast, and of being thereby made porous or "light" to an almost indefinite degree. Thus, the weight of the dough (and baker's bread is sold according to its weight in the dough) and the bulk of the loaf both depend upon the quantity and quality of the gluten. A barrel of good hard-wheat flour will make several pound loaves more than an equal weight of soft-wheat flour; hence the advantage to the baker when the market values of the two are equal.

For the consumer there is a difference even more important. Gluten is the nitrogenous or tissue-building part of the grain, supplying to the body the same important elements that are contained in lean meat and the casein of milk. Since starchy foods are proportionately more abundant and cheaper than nitrogenous, and since wheat is cheaper than lean meat, bread that contains much gluten of good quality is economical food, at the same time that it is more nutritious and more easily digestible. Bread depends for its flavor upon the gluten and oil of the flour, and to these two compounds owes the desirable "nutty" character which is always more prominent in hard-wheat bread. Soft-wheat flour is whiter and in a certain popular estimation makes a more attractive loaf; but, in foods, nutritive value, flavor and digestibility deserve first consideration. On the other hand, the tenacity of gluten, so desirable for the loaf bread, becomes unattractive "toughness" in pastry and cake; porosity in the former being rendered unnecessary by "shortening," and in the latter secured with greater delicacy by the beaten albumen of eggs.

Pie and cake, in one form or another, so common in the daily diet of America, as are their equivalents in that of Europe, are so usually products of the soft-wheat flour that the latter is quite generally designated in the markets as "pastry" flour. The common cracker, with its innumerable variations, such as biscuits, wafers, etc., makes its way to almost every table in the land, and is in steady demand as a staple throughout the year. The proper color and texture, or crispness, for goods so thinly rolled and thoroughly baked, are said to be produced only with soft-wheat flour; consequently we find the great cracker factories in or near the soft-wheat regions, upon which they depend for supply. By extended reduction and bolting, hard-wheat flours may be made to re-



Count the cost of repairs on an ordinary wire fence. Count on a long life-time of wear out of the

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Figure the cost of trying fence experiments and you will see the sense of buying the fence that fences. It is Cheap and Best. Every rod guaranteed. Every user satisfied. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to

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semble the soft in color and feel, but composition determines a definite use for each, and in such proportion as the world's taste demands.



How About Your Heart

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

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

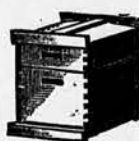
Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., whose genial face appears above, says: "Excessive use of tobacco seriously affected my heart. I suffered severe pains about the heart, and in the left shoulder and side; while the palpitation would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon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

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Has More Humps Than the "Campbell."

175 Have needed them this spring, already.



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Account National Convention, Federation of Women's Clubs.

On sale April 22 to 27.

Tickets good for return until June 25.

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Between St. Louis and Kansas City and

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

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

Café Observation Cars,

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



Brain Markets.

Conducted by James Butler, Secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association.

"The human race is divided into two classes,—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and say, why wasn't it done the other way."—
Oliver W. Holmes.

The Grain Trust Opens Fire on the Secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Association.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Through the kindness of a possible friend, I have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Southwestern Grain Journal, with my attention especially called to two articles therein. Said articles attempt a vindication of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, but are devoted mainly to belittling and misrepresenting the Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Live Stock Association.

It is asserted that the present farmers' movement is working no permanent injury to the legitimate grain trade. We hope this is true, for the farmers have not sought the injury of anything legitimate. We shall endeavor to protect ourselves, but we will be unwilling to go farther, and this letter would not have been written had the offence ended with the first assault.

But Vol. 1, No. 2, reaches us with marked articles on the same line of innuendo as before. In fact, such badgering and belittling are seldom seen in a publication offered for circulation. The author seems to hold the dear farmer in holy veneration. The bird of prey will not allow another to approach what he considers his legitimate feast. A parasite will cling to his host as fervently as a mother to her child. With what grace does he use the term "legitimate." Listen! "The legitimate dealer has either been forced to see others take what rightfully belonged to him or handle the grain and invest his money and his time without receiving just returns therefor." He asserts that the farmers' grain rightfully belongs to the dealer, who may take what he considers just returns. A vague idea. Until recently "just returns" might mean 3, 5, or 7 cents, or just what the legitimate dealers could squeeze out of the deal. Now, it means 1 or 2 cents, sometimes less. Why, bless you, the "legitimate dealer" is now handling grain, at points where farmers' organizations exist, for no just returns whatever. He is paying more for the stuff at those points than he gets for it at the mills. We have proof of this. Is this because of his love for the farmer? No. He seeks to crush out the farmers' movement, both State and local, after which he will proceed to take his "just returns" and vengeance also.

His sympathy for the farmer who supports a drone is pathetic. Why, the farmer has supported drones since Christ drove the money-changers from the temple. Does the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association support no drones? Is their secretary a farmer? Ha! Ha! Is not their hive a solid squad of drones? Echo answers, "Squad of drones." That is why the farmers' movement began. We propose to dispense with a part of the drones. We believe that we are the only legitimate dealers. That we have an inherent right to handle our own grain and live stock or to employ whomsoever we choose to act for us. Now brother of the Grain Dealers' Association, when we think you are the best man we will employ you. Your apparent sympathy for the farmer is fully understood.

Then you seem to hold the scoop-shovel man in equal contempt with our drone. Did you ever hear the farmers complain of the scoop-shovel man? Do you not abhor any man who would divide your profits? Do you not love him who would play into your hand? You allude to the refining and fraternal influence of cooperation and admit that it is worthy of emulation by the farmer. Your bone of contention is our drone.

Now brother, we will pit our drone against yours. (Both are farmers you know.) You lament the efforts of our drone to induce the farmers to "dig up," when your drone claims that the farmers dig up more freely than the legitimate dealers. What is the matter with your drone? I see you keep very little in your vaults yet you resolve to put your drone under bonds. We followed business principles, and put all our officers under bonds at the start. Everything is serene. You speak of our drone organizing the farmers. Why, bless you, there were many farmers' grain companies doing a successful business before we had heard of our drone. He simply taught these to act together. The force of this united action is an object-lesson the farmers will not soon forget. Our movement is here to stay. We shall revise it as circumstances suggest, but its principles are founded upon a rock and your drone will never prevail against them.

C. W. PECKHAM.

Haven, Reno County.

Do You Want to Help Fix the Price on Your Own Products?

Do you want to see the cooperative movement a success? Do you want to see the farmers control their own business? Do you want to help fix the price on your own products? If so, lend your cause a helping hand. Write me and let me know that you are with us. You may be greatly interested, but how are we to know where you stand unless you tell us. You should help us what you can in a financial way. You should at least write us a letter and express your approval of the work we are doing if you indorse it.

The grain dealers pay in the way of a donation to support their organization more than three times as much annually

Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

as the farmers have so far invested in our association. They do not attempt to conduct any business. They know the power of an organization and the benefit derived from the same and they pay for it, and in turn, make you pay it back to them in the way of margins for handling your grain. They are organized and simply pay for maintaining their organization.

You have a greater work to perform for you are just developing your organization, all the time extending the same into new territory. The grain dealers are few and easily reached. The farmers are numerous and difficult to get together. The expense of maintaining an organization of 300 grain dealers is a small matter compared to an organization of 30,000 farmers.

So far the farmers of this State have paid less than \$3,000 in establishing and maintaining their organization. This is a paltry sum for a work of such magnitude. The grain dealers have expended more than three times this amount during the last year to maintain and hold together a few hundred people who are already organized. The only hope of the grain dealers is that farmers will not stand by their organization, will not support it, and that the grain dealers may be able to create suspicion and get them to wrangling and thereby destroy unity of action on the part of farmers.

Think this matter over for yourself, brother farmer. Think of the money the dealers are expending, and for what purpose? Simply for the sole purpose of maintaining extortionate margins for handling your grain. Are you going to submit to extortion; are you not going to help your own cause? If so, write us a letter and express your sentiments if nothing more. Every farmer can help us if he will. If you think this is a worthy cause, then help it along. If you do not do your part, how can you hope for its success? Little drops of water make great oceans. Do not stop at thinking but act. Have you never assisted in this work or written us a line of encouragement? If not sit right down at once and write us your views, letting us know in what way you will help your own cause. Do not further neglect your duty.

THE MARKETS.

Last Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., April 21, 1902. Throughout the week prices of wheat have been firm and closed from 1 to 3c higher than they did a week ago. The dry weather has been the greatest factor in making prices. The April rainfall has been deficient in fully two-thirds of the winter-wheat territory, and another week of dry weather will arouse anxiety in every winter-wheat State. Strange as this may seem the same conditions prevail also in parts of South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota, and with the possible exception of the extreme northern part of the spring-wheat belt, dry weather is also retarding the growth of spring wheat and oats. It is true there have been predictions of showers and showers have been frequent, but they have been so light that only small benefits have resulted, and unless we have frequent and copious rains forthwith very much higher prices may be expected. But, up to this time speculators have not been inoculated with the dry-weather scare. So far as Kansas is concerned not more than one-half of a wheat crop is indicated at this writing. The deterioration is rapidly extending north and northeastward into Nebraska and Missouri. True, wheat is now about 4 or 6c above the low price reached several weeks ago, but there was no warrant for the low price made at that time. It was only the result of manipulation, while the present advance is a reaction on legitimate grounds.

The world has been taught to believe that that the crop of 1901 the largest in American history, larger by 150,000,000 of bushels than any previous crop produced in this country. With this view in mind speculators have for three or four months past looked for a large increase in receipts of wheat from first hands, and especially were large primary receipts expected this spring. But the expectation of large receipts have not been realized, and the remarkable thing is, that primary receipts keep growing less instead of larger and are really less than they have been for years at this time of the year, notwithstanding our alleged large crop. Receipts of wheat, in fact, are so small that it is an easy matter to realize from 2 to 4c more per bushel on cash wheat than the future options are bringing.

Of course, the manipulators still contend that there is plenty of wheat in sight to go around, that Europe will not buy our wheat at present prices, that crop prospects in Europe are all that could be desired, and that exporters are indifferent; but the fact remains that wheat is still leaving our shores. Exports were considerable over four millions of bushels last week, while receipts of wheat were only 1,401 cars at all the great primary markets, which is approximately much less than two million bushels or considerable less than one-half of our exports. At this ratio the visible supply will soon decrease to very modest proportions.

The reduction in the visible supply last week was 2,370,000 bushels and the total supply is now down to 44,245,000 bushels. Under all the above conditions the writer can not see how prices can be kept down to the present level, unless manipulators so thoroughly control the situation that there is but one side to it. But those fellows get fooled once in a while, and they may have overshoot the mark this time.

Corn and oats, too, are influenced some by the dry weather. While there is not the slightest danger or anxiety regarding the coming corn crop at this time, there is an element of doubt regarding the oat crop; it is altogether too dry for the development of the growing oats throughout the Central States. Of course abundant rains in the near future may remedy this and give us an average crop. There is also no doubt that the most valuable crop of the country, the hay crop, is already cut short beyond repair. It is calmed the crop of tame grasses for hay is made or unmade in April and that a large hay crop is never produced following a dry April. It is this condition that keeps the price of corn up, because the demand for it on account of late grass remains unabated.

Nearly one-half of the corn shipments or primary receipts from the Central or corn States finds a ready market in the Southwest through the gateway of Kansas City, and still the stock of corn in Kansas City is less than 150,000 bushels at this time. The visible supply of corn was

reduced 324,000 bushels last week and is now 7,326,000 bushels.

Markets closed easier with quotations as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 82½c to 83c; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 76½c to 77½c; No. 2 corn, 62½c to 63c; No. 2 oats, 43½c to 44c; No. 2 white oats, 45½c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 82c; No. 2 hard wheat, 74 to 75c; No. 3 hard wheat, 73 to 74c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 2 white corn, 67 to 67½c; No. 2 oats, 45½c to 46c.

Topeka.—No. 2 corn, 66 to 67c; No. 2 hard wheat, 75 to 75½c.

F. W. FRASIUS.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Kansas City, April 21, 1902. Good corn-fed beefs continued to advance the first two days of the past week, but on Wednesday and Thursday a reaction set in and prices broke 10 to 15c, closing about the same as the previous week. On Tuesday John Barth, of Ulrich, Mo., marketed a bunch of 1,465 pound steers at \$7.15, the top for the entire seven days. Values stood a good \$1 to \$1.50 higher than for the same week a year ago, as is shown by the following comparison:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
1902.....	\$6.75	\$7.15	\$7.10	\$6.80	\$6.80
1901.....	5.45	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.65

Cattle receipts were around 20,000 head, a shortage of 4,000 from the preceding week. Scarcity of fat stock in territory contiguous to Kansas City and the contention between the yard company and the salesmen were responsible for the small supply that arrived. Fat cows and yearling steers and heifers were in the best demand, the latter selling from \$6 to \$6.75. There is no immediate prospect of light-weight beefs declining to any extent. The continued drought in northern Kansas had a depressing effect upon the stocker and feeder business towards the close of the week, and by Friday the movement had become sluggish and unsatisfactory. General rains should have the effect of causing a good advance in stock cattle.

How receipts were right at 36,000 head, an increase of 7,000 from the previous week, but a decrease of 50 per cent from a year ago. A larger proportion of good hogs arrived during the week than has been coming of late. The market was bullish from start to finish, and closed 15 to 25c higher for the week, and 25 to 35c higher for the month. Top was \$7.37½, which exceeded last fall's best values and was the highest since 1893. Richard Jones, of Osage City, Kans., was the lucky man to receive the top price. The continued advance in hogs has enthused dealers who prophesied \$8 hogs by June, but the general impression prevails that the high prices paid during the week will bring in liberal supplies this week and cause a reaction, although not a serious one.

Local packers literally scrambled for muttons during the week. Combined receipts of lambs and sheep were light, but the proportion of the former among the arrivals was excessive, and they changed but little during the seven-day period. Muttons advanced 15 to 25c, however. Almost a record mark was established when a bunch of Kansas ewes weighing 167 pounds and strictly good, brought \$6 straight. Fall-shorn Texans sold for \$5.50. Unless the movement of the latter class of sheep proves larger than is generally expected, the outlook for lamb and mutton prices will be bright.

Horses and mules sold well all week. There was a general paucity of arrivals in the horse department, and values looked stronger on that account. A pair of prime 4-year-old brown drafters sold for \$415, going to a brewery. Mules were slower than horses, but sold all right for the season. Shippers would do well not to figure on receiving too high prices for their big mules.

The trouble between the stock yards company and the commissionmen at this point, over the issuance of a "delivery of stock" order by the former that the dealers thought too binding in effect, was amicably settled on Tuesday. Each side made concessions to secure peace. The order went into effect, but it was much modified. Under the new system, the commissionmen give the buyer an order to take the cattle from the pens, but not before he has paid for them. The stock yards company requires buyers to deposit a sum for the guarantee of payments for stock. It is claimed that the new system will work to the advantage of all but the speculators. They claim that they are still unprotected.

H. A. POWELL.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., April 22, 1902. The quotation committee announces butter 27c.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Do the farm work with good brood mares.

Never breed an animal that has developed a bad disposition.

It is often the case that careless hands spoil the disposition of a good horse or ruin his future usefulness by carelessness or neglect.

See that the fences are all right before turning out the stock.

Quick growth and early maturity are items with beef cattle.

Manure will not waste as much fertility in the fields as in the barn-lot.

The grape is one kind of fruit that will largely take care of itself.

In all pruning the farther the plane of the cut is from the horizontal the better.

A poor farm may be much better by farming it with teams that are able to farm it in the best manner.

Suckling colts should always be halter-broken and tame enough so that you could lay your hands on them at any time.

When the cultivation can commence before the ground gets packed or the weeds get a good start, the harrow can nearly always be used to good advantage.

tage. It will fine the surface and kill the weeds out more thoroughly than any other implement.

In replanting, a tree or plant should be placed in as near its former position as possible.

Give the work teams plenty of time to eat their meals, especially at noon.

An argument in favor of a variety of feed is found in the fact that no two animals will give the same results from the same ration.

Animals selected for breeding purposes should be fed and cared for in such a way as to induce the most thrifty habits.

All growing stock will thrive better and develop faster if not compelled to carry an excessive load of fat.

In treating a sick animal it is always safe to get the bowels in order first.

For a good hog-pasture the clover plant is above all others, especially for growing and breeding hogs.

One of the main objects in breeding is to maintain size and constitutional development. Breeding from immature animals defeats this.

The farmer who cultivates to enrich the soil of his farm rarely fails to grow good crops and therein lies the profit in farming.

Hasty and careless feeding, when other farm work is pressing, is often the initiatory step in the contracting of disease in farm animals. It is easier to prevent than to cure disease.

The quantity and quality of any product of animals will be effected by individual peculiarities acquired or inherited, by the quantity and quality of feed, and by the care and management.

It is always best to commence the cultivation as soon as possible after the planting is finished. It will be easier to keep the weeds down and the soil in good tilth.

It is a mistake to plant more than can be cultivated thoroughly. Better a small acreage with a good cultivation in a good season than a larger acreage with the work always behind.

Receives an Enormous Mail.

In Topeka, Kans., there is a gentleman who is revolutionizing the practice of medicine. Mr. W. W. Gavitt, who for a number of years has been at the head of one of the largest medical institutions of the West and who has been interested in the banking business for over twenty-five years, has made some most wonderful discoveries during the past year in modern methods for treating and curing chronic diseases, especially kidney, liver, stomach troubles, etc.

He is receiving thousands of letters each week from physicians and prominent citizens in all parts of the world, praising his great discovery. Many letters are also received from the rich and poor alike, where they have heard of the wonderful results having been accomplished with his new methods, and asking for particulars in regard to it.

As a token of respect for the interest they had taken in his discoveries, he sends a small treatment free, as well as giving full particulars in regard to the discoveries.

There is perhaps no gentleman in the State who receives more mail than does Mr. Gavitt.

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to Enlarge Your SALARY? Places are NOW open paying good Salaries. Learn how to get one from the new **Civil Service Manual.** Complete, Vest Pocket Size, 128 pages, indexed. How to prepare for examinations. Requirements, Rules, Questions, etc., for men and women; by PROF. C. M. STEVENS, Ph. D., Postpaid, Cloth 25c, Morocco 50c. Stamps taken. **W. Bonanza for Agents.** F. J. SCHULTE, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the

AMERICAN BANK

at North Topeka, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 28th day of March, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$26,641.04
Loans on real estate.....	1,597.42
Overdrafts.....	89.28
Real estate.....	1,815.11
Furniture and fixtures.....	600.00
Expense account.....	2,300.40
Cash items, other than reserve items.....	1,961.28
Cash and sight exchange, legal reserve.....	31,061.14
Total.....	\$66,170.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$22,600.00
Surplus fund.....	14.27
Interest.....	1,894.32
Exchange.....	262.32
Individual deposits.....	34,183.32
Demand certificates.....	7,116.53
Total.....	\$66,170.67

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss. I, E. D. SMALL, President of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

E. D. SMALL, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of April, 1902.

N. B. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Commission expires on the 3d day of December, 1904.

E. D. SMALL,
D. J. SMALL,
J. D. SMALL,
Directors.

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.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls at \$50 to \$100 per head. Sam'l Mitchell, Woodbine, Dickinson Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—130 choice, native yearling-calf steers. Address Curtis & Bartlett, Spearville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

TWO full-blood Polled Angus bulls, without pedigree, can be bought very cheap at Conrad Kruger's ranch. Address Hays, Kans.

FOR SALE—80 head of high-grade Polled Angus heifers, 2 years old, with 25 head of calves by their sides, and 35 more due to calve soon. Also 6 Hereford bulls for sale. Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thiesler, Chapman, Kans.

RED SHORTHORN BULLS for sale; cheap. Geo. Manville, Dearborn, Mo.

FOR SALE—One registered, 3-year-old Red Polled bull, deep dark red, weight 1,500; not fat, good individual, best of breeding. Price, \$125. Charles Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three pure Cruickshank-Shorthorn bulls. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three registered Hereford bulls; also a few high-grades. Inspection of foundation stock invited. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1½ miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 3 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—One Clyde stallion, 3 years old May 14, weight 1,610 an extra good horse, fine style and action; will sell him right if sold soon. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Missouri-bred jack at a price that will sell him. Also 7 high-grade Shorthorn bulls. C. L. Saylor, Pauline, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion Monthaber 13162 (24057), 12 years old, weight 1,800 pounds; an extra breeder; price \$400. Address G. W. Southwick, Riley, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four big black jacks. Address J. P. Wilson, Wellsville, Mo.

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—9 high-grade Angora goats buck 3 does, and 5 kids. \$50; takes the bunch. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kans.

WANTED—To get pasture for 400 grade Shropshire Sheep, or put them out on shares, or sell them. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

FOR SALE—Plain Merino ewes, 150 head; Merino rams, 45 head; at low figures for quick sale. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

STALLION WANTED—I have a good, 7-room house and two lots located on corner of 11th and Lime St., Topeka, Kans.; convenient to business, shops, Mills, etc. Price \$1,250; mortgage \$700. Will trade equity for Draft stallion. John G. Howard, Morgan, Chase Co., Kans.

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FOR SALE—Kafir-corn for seed. Good, plump, well-matured seed, about 800 bushels. Also about 150 bushels German Millet. Address A. R. Smith, Bradford, Kans.

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J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

The Stray List.

Week Ending April 10.

Franklin County—J. A. Davenport, Clerk. COW—Taken up by H. M. Bainer, in Centropolis tp. February 28, 1902, one dark brown or black cow, about 3 years old, crop off left ear; valued at \$10.

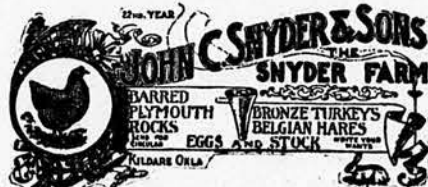
Week Ending April 17.

Russell County—J. B. Himes, (Deputy) Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Gottlieb Swartz, in Big Creek tp., March 7, 1902, one red heifer, 1 year old, white forehead, white on left side; valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. E. Edwards, in Pleasant View tp., (P. O. Opolis), March 31, 1902, one roan mare, about 15 hands high, weight 800 or 900 pounds; valued at \$25.

Week Ending April 24.

Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. R. Ross, in Center tp., March 25, 1902, one bay mare, about 2 years old.



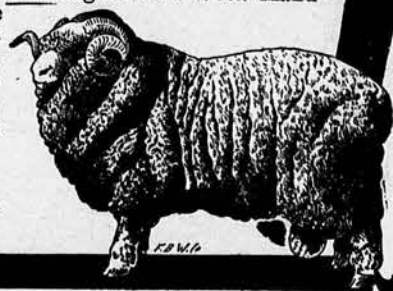
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POLAND-CHINAS

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Poland-China Hogs.Special price for next 20 days on 10 bred gilts, to farrow in April and May; they weigh from 250 to 275 pounds, and most of them are bred to Black Perfection 27132, the best breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs, and 4 boars large enough for service. 100 head in herd. Write for anything you want in Poland-China hogs.
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25 Boars and 25 Glits of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

Attention is called to the Public Sale of Poland-Chinas on March 21, 1902, at Winfield, Kans., by Snyder Bros. and H. E. Lunt.

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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 28608, 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.

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Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style.

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Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL

Crown, 125698, a pure Cruickshank,

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FEMALES are Scotch, both imported

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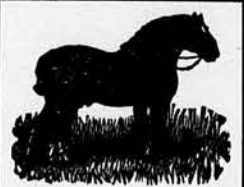
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Stallions of both popular Draft breeds for sale; also two jacks.

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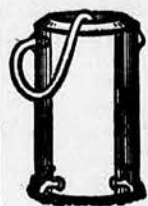
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by planting seed from thoroughbred varieties. We are growers of Field and Farm Seed. Our Specialty is Seed Corn. We devote careful attention to growing the varieties which are the most productive. We grow varieties which are suited for all sections of the corn belt. Our seed

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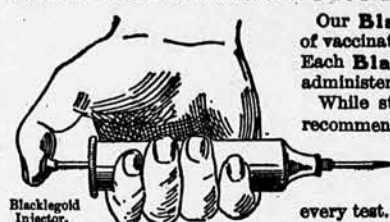
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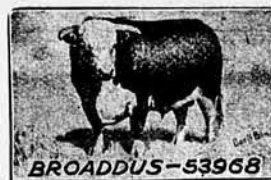
Write for rates to points not given above.

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Third Annual Sale of the



San Rafael Herefords

COLIN CAMERON, Litchfield, Arizona, will sell at Public Auction, in the
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90 HEAD OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS. 78 Cows--Nearly all of them in calf or with calves at foot. 12 Bulls--Strong, lusty fellows ready for immediate use.

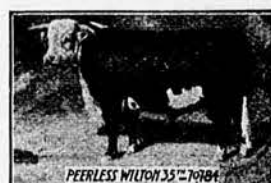


A selected draft from an old established herd of 1,000 head.

The San Rafael Herefords are Arizona range bred, raised on native grasses in fenced pastures, are in perfect health, have strong constitutions, and are in every way a desirable and profitable kind of cattle to handle.

Bulls strong in the best blood of the breed have been used in this herd for 20 years. The opportunity is unequalled for breeders, and especially for beginners, to secure strictly well-bred cattle at their own prices.

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...200 HEAD FOR SALE...

Consisting of 40 good Cows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old Heifers bred, 50 yearling Heifers, and 100 Bulls from 8 months to 3 years old. I will make **VERY LOW** Prices on any of the above cattle. Write me or come and see me before buying.

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BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPAN-
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Three of them, 3 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruickshank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate.

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90 COWS AND HEIFERS, AND 20 BULLS,**

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In young **SHORTHORN BULLS** got by the great Scotch sire Bar None, he by the great Abbottsford; pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.

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YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

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ranging in age from 8 months to 2
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Inspection Invited

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High-Grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle For Sale.

50 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

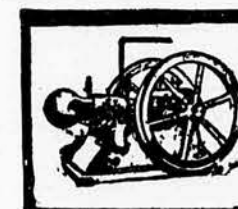
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Sired by the registered bulls: Hummel 23909,
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