

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 15.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY PAGES-\$1.00 A\_YEAR.

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SWINE.

D. TROTT ABILEUR, KAWS., famous Du-

DUROCS.

Registered stock all ages. M. H. ALBERTY, CHEROKEE, KAWS.

Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS contains breeders of the leading strains,
N. B. SAWYER, - - Cherryvale, Kansas,

DURGE-JERSEYS. J. U. HOWE, WIGHTAL KANGAS. Farm 2 miles west of eity on Maple Avenue.

CEDAR SUMMIT POLAND-CHINA SWINE FARM. Only choicest individuals reserved for breeding purposes. J. M. GILBERT, Busby, Elk County, Kansas.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kans. Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs, Jersey cattle, S. L. Wyandotte chickens.

Hggs in season.

RIVERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE Commodors Dewey No. 46187 head of herd, assisted by a grandson of Missouri's Black Chief. Young stock for sale reasonable. All stock recorded free. M. O'BRIEN, Liberty, Kansas.

PARKALE STOCK AND FRUIT FARMS THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

CHAS. A. SCHOLZ, Proprietor, FRANKFORT, KANS DUROC-JERSEY SWINE --- REGISTERED

Some choice July, August and September males at reasonable prices, to make room for spring farrows. NEWTON BROS., WHITING, KAMS.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd headed by I Know Perfection 45263 O., sired by Chief I Know 37167 O. Gilts will be sold bred or epen. Write me, or come and buy for yourself. I will guarantee all stock as represented.

W. E. NICHOLS, Sedgwick, Kans.



D. L. BUTTON, North Topeka, Kans., Breeder of Improved Chester Whites. Stock for sale. Farm two miles northwest of Reform School.

Maple Grove Herd of Registered POLAND-CHINAS HIRAM SMITH, Colwich, Sedgwick Co., Kans.

Headed by the grand boars, Black Chief 43857, Ideal U. B. 48359, and assisted by Perfeet I Am Vol. XXIII, grandson of Perfect I Know 19172, grandam whe great sew, Anderson's Model 45611, mated to a lot of shoise selected sows of the most noted price-winning families. A fine lot of fall pigs ready to ahip. Inspection or correspondence invited.

# PROSPECT PARK HERD

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Perfect We Know, a son of Chief I Know, the sweepstakes boar at the Omaha Exposition, at head of herd.

J. H. TAYLOR, Telephone address Poari, Kans. RHINEHART. KANSAS.

# RIDGEVIEW FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sold out of everything but fall pigs. Place your orders for them now. ... Silver Laced, and White Wyandotte eggs forsale, \$1.50 per 16 MARWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF .....

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA HOGS. We now have for sale 10 Good Young Boars
months old, and 8 Bred Glits—fine, well developed sows, and a choice lot of September,
October, and November 1900 pigs for sale cheap.
Write me for prices on what you want.
M. L. SOMBES M. L. SOMERS. Altoons, Kansas.

R. S. COOK, - - Wichita, Kans., Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE,

The Prise-Winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prises at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prise-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2841, Black Joe 2800, 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-dre extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

### SWINE.

J. D. MARSHALL, Walton, Kansas. For Sale: Thirty-five fine gilts, sired by "Miles Look Me Over (18879) prise-winner in 5 fairs in 1900; also a few fine boars. Call on me or write your wants

FAIRVIEW HEED DURGO-JERSEYS Contains breeders of the leading strains. We have some fine Summer and Fall pigs to sell at moderate prices.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kansas.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAMD-CHINAS has some extra fine spring gilts, some Jannary gilts, and sows 18 months, bred to Sen. I Know, he by Perfect Know; and some nice fall boars by Sen. I Know, and U S. Tec. Address F. P. Magnire, Haven, Henc Co., Kas

CHERRY GROVE FARM DUROCS.

From best prize-winners. One spring boar, also fall and winter pigs for sale. WARE & POCOKE, Station B., St. Joseph, Mo.

MOUND VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Has some show gilts bred to 1. B. Perfection (251728.)
Others bred to Black U. S. Best (21767). Also a fine
lot of fall pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.
W. P. WIMMER & SON, Mound Valley, Kans.

Verdigris Valley Herd POLAND-CHINAS

Large-boned, Prise-winning. We have for sale 80 head of fall pigs—the best grown out lot we ever raised. We ean furnish herds not skin, of any of the fashionable strains. We have several that are good enough to fit for next fall's shows. Prices reasonable. Nothing but good ones shipped on orders.

WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Kansas.

T. A. HUBBARD. Bome, Kans.
Broder of
POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Two hundred head. All ages. 26 boars and 45 sows

Poland-Chinas | Extra Good Fall Boars and Sows...

FANCY STRAINS.

Dietrich & Spaniding, Richmond, Ks

# **Pure Bred Poland-Chinas**

I have 25 choice October pigs that I will sell for \$10 and \$12.50 for the next 80 days, sired by Corwin I Know 1846s, and Hadley U. S. 20186; dams equally as well bred, all good colors. I am also booking orders for choice spring pigs, sired by Logan Onier 2d 24427, and Proud Tecumseh 24656. My hogs have good heads, small, fancy ears. Gome and see them or write.

JNO. BOLLIN, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kans. Express Office, Leavenworth.

# CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Lyoung stock for sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS.—Some fine young stock, 30th Earl of Valley Grove at head of herd, for sale; breeding of the best, in color unexcelled. Address F. O. KINGSLEY. Dover, Shawnee County, Kans.

....ROSEDALE HERD OF HOLSTEINS.....
C. F. STONE, Proprietor. PRABODY...KANSAS.
Home of Empress Josephine 3d, champion cow of the
world. Gerbon's Mechabalide Prince at head of herd.
....Young bulls and heifers for sale....

### D. P. Norton's Shorthorns Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas

Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd bull, Imported British Lion 188693. Young .: Stock .: For .: Sale.

# **===125**=

# **RAVENSWOOD:: SHORTHORNS**

===125=

C. E. LEONARD, - BELLAIR, Mc.

Males and Females For Sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 134755, the champies bull of the Mational Show at Kansas City heads the herd. R. B. and Telephone Station, Funcation Mc.

ED. PATTERSON, Manager

### CATTLE.

Polled Durhams. The largest and best bred herd west of the Mississippi river. Scotch blood a specialty. Bulls for sale. Address...
A. E. BURLEIGH, KNOX CITY, Mo.

ALFALFA MEADOW STOCK RANCH.

1,500 acres. Pure bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-Ohinas, Light Brahmas, and Belgian hares. Stock of all kinds for sale. Pedigreed hares, \$2.

O. B. WHITAKER, Preprietor, Shady Bend, Kans.

aple Leaf Herd of THOROUGHBRED -- SHORTHORM -- CATTLE. AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

JAMES A. WATKINS, Farm is two miles south of Book Island depot.

Norwood Shorthorns. V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kas. Sir Charmin 4th at head of herd. Cruickshank top crosses on best American families. Young stock for

# SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

A few choloely bred young buils—spring yearling; for sale at very reasonable prices; also ? Shropshire and 1 cross bred Shropshire-Ootswold buok. Address JAMES C. STONE, LEAVEWORTH, KARRAS.

### POLLED CATTLE. RED

Largest Herd in America Preprieter, Importer, and Breeder, Oresco, Howard Co., Ia.

BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A RED POLLED BULL.

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

# TWO CRUICKSHANK-TOPPED

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE Both reds; 8 and 9 months old. Also summer and fall farrow POLAND CHINA PIGS—both sexes. Prompt response to enquirers.

O. E. Morse & Sons, Mound City, Kans.

COBURN HERD OF **RED POLLED CATTLE** 

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

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

# ALLENDALE HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

# RECORDED HEREFORD BULLS

FOR SALE.

The get of Marmion 66646 and Anxiety Wilton A-46611, 10 to M months old. These bulls are large, and good individuals, and of the best of breeding. Inspection invited.

FRED COWMAN, Lost Springs, Kans. Breeder (not dealer) of HEREFORD CATTLE.

# CLOVER CLIFF FARM.



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

BLACKSHERE BROS., Himdele, Chase County, Kansas.

### CATTLE.

# ROCKY · HILL · SHORTHORNS

We have for sale 7 Scotch-topped bulls, about 1 year old. Quality and prices right.

J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Kansas.

(Newman is on U. P. R. R., 12 miles east of Topeka.)

Polled Durhams | THIE little ad. will direct you to the largest as well as the best Scotch bred Polled Durham herd of cattle in the United States. EF 150 fine Duroc-Jersey pigs. F. F. FAILOB, NEWRON, IOWA.

### IDLEWILD SHORTHORNS.

The blood of Boan Gauntlet and Champion of England can be had direct through our herd bull, Godoy 118675. His dam, Imp. Golden Thistle (Vol.26) is by Boan Gauntlet; his granddam, Golden lady by Champion of England. Godoy is still active and a sure getter. A few years later you can not get this blood direct. Godoy transmits the old scale and substance produced only by Orulokshank. Thirty-five Cruick-hank females in herd; also Booths and DoubleMarys. Can offer Godoy Calves from these tribes.

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Girard, Crawford Co., Kans.,

-BREEDER OF PERCHERON HORSES,

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE,

representing Josephine, Mechthilde, and Parthenea families. Poland-China hogs. Son of Misseuri's Black Chief at head of herd. B. P. E., and B. L. H. chickens. Eggs in season, always guaranteed as represented.

# Sycamore Springs Stock Farm

# ${ t SHORTHORNS}$

N. M. HILL, Preprietor, La Fontaine, Kans. No Shorthorns for sale at present but will have a few young things in the spring. Personal in-spection of our herd invited. Correspondence solicited.

...SILVER CREEK HERD...

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

GWENDOLINE'S PRINCE 130913 in service, a son of the \$1,100 cow, Gwendoline 5th. Best Scotch, Bates, and American families represented. Also breed high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. Canship on Santa Fe, Frisco, and Missouri Pacific R. R.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

MT. PLBASANT

# HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177. Herd composed of Young Marys and Galateas, Young Bulls for sale. Sired by Phyllis Duke thists.

A. M. ASHCROFT. Atchison, Kan,

R. D. No. 8.

# SUNFLOWER HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Herd bull, Sir Knight 124403. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 22582 S., and Sunflower Black Chief 23603. Representative stock for sale. Address

ANDREW PRINGLE, Harveyville, Waubaunsee Co., Kans.

# PURE BATES SHORTHORNS.



M. W. ANDERSON, Independence, Mo.

Wild Eyes, Craggs, Peach Blossoms, Duchess Craggs, Harts, Barringtons, and Bracelets 16sth Duke of Wildwood 18471 at head of herd. Can sell young females, bred or open.

CATTLE.

H. M. Satzler,

Burlingame, Kansas, .....BREEDER OF.....

HEREFORD CATTLE. BERKSHIRE SWINE, COTSWOLD SHEEP.

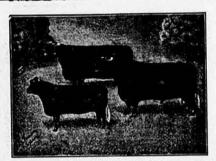
STOCK FOR SALE.

H. R. LITTLE,

HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS., Breeds Only the Best Pure-bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The herd numbers 185, headed by ROYAL GROWN 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharon Lavender 145002. ... For Sale just now 16 Bulls of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves. Farm 1½ miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Paolide, B. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from 8 of the great herds of Ohio.



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

C. F. WOLFE & SON, PROPRIETORS.

Italian • Bees

Full colonies shipped any time during summer and safe arrival guaranteed. It will pay you to try my stock of Italian bees in the Latest Improved Hives. Nothing will double in value quicker.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansa.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE-HEREFORD BULL

Pure bred. Strong in Grove 3d breeding. Very fine. Will be sold at a bargain. Address A. A. BERRY, - - - Clarinda, lowa.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS • THOS. EVANS, Breeder,

HARTFORD, LYON COUNTY, - - - KANSAS SPECIAL OFFERINGS: FOR SALE—Four year-ling bulls, one imported 4-year-old bull, a few young cows and helfers.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON HORSES, AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

GABRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner Co. Kans. For sale 1 young stallion, and 1 mare; also 8 cows, and 1 bull. All registered.

PERCHERON HORSES.

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JAS. W. SPARKS LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Marshall, Mo.
Have been, and am now, booked for the best
sales of high-class stock held in America.
Write me before claiming dates.

P. E. EDMONSON (late of Lexington, Ky.) and the Tattersalls (of Chicago, limited), now located at 308 Sheidley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stud books. Wire before fixing dates.

CAREY M. JONES,

Live Stook Auotioneer Davenport, Iowa.—Have an extended acquaint-ance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming date. Office Hotel Downs.



STOOK AUCTIONEER

Col. J. N. Harshberger.

LAWRENCE, KANS. Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedi-greed stock, also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable, Corre-

Draft Stallions of THE

SHIRE, CLYDE, AND **BREEDS** 

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

Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans



ENGLISH SHIRE, and

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO., Importer DRAFT STALLIONS.

Lincoln, Neb. Three Importations made in 1900.

Lincoln, Neb. Three Importations made in 1900.

All our horses are personally selected by Mr. Watson, who buys only of the best breeders in Europe. Mr. Watson was the World's Fair Judge of Draft Stallions. Our December importation is the 25th shipment made direct from Europe by him.

OUR STABLES are located corner Ninth and R Streets. Our office on the ground floor of the Eurr Block TWELFTH AND O STREETS. We invite inspection. No trouble to SHOW HORSES. Visitors welcome. 



HERD BULLS: BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915

A PEW CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE RANGING FROM & TO 20 MONTHS.

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

SCOTT & MARCH,

HEREFORDS.

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 20th 66304; Imp. RODERIOK 20155; MONITOR 58775, EXPANSION 83668, FRISCOE 98674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 83781. HESIOD 29TH 96340. Twenty-five miles south of Kaneas City en Frisce, Fert Scott & Memphis and K. C., P. & Q. Railroads

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

old for, and am booking sales for leading stock men everywhere. Write me before claiming dates I also have Poland-Ohina swine, Bronze turkeys, B. P. Book, and Light Brahma chickens.

140 birds, and a lot of pigs ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue.



# LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

We have fully decided to offer special inducements for the next twenty or thirty days on our Percheron and Shire Stallions. Some of the largest and

thirty days on our Percheron and Shire Stallions. Some of the largest and grandest individuals that ever crossed the ocean.

Our Percherons are coal blacks. Our Shires are bays and chestnuts. All of them in the best of condition, healthy in every respect and sound as gold dollars. Parties coming to examine our stock and finding we have made any untrue statements, remember, we pay all expenses. Come at once and take advantage of first choice, and cut prices from 15 per cent to 25 per cent and some still more.

Opposite State Farm and Experimental Station. Take University Place or Havelock Street Cars. Inqure for Sullivan's Barns. Telephone 575.



# NEW IMPORTATION

Mt. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Slowa.



Draft Stallions.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, AND CLYDES.

Chelcest cellection of imported Black Percharons west of the Mississippi River. All horses personally selected by a member of the firm with the aid of our own private interpreter, and a first choice from the oldest and leading breeders of France. All fresh, young stock. If you want a Good Stallion we can sait you. Barns are in town. For further information, address KEISER BROS., Keota, Iowa.

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



# AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS.

We imported more prize-winners at Universal Exposition, Paris, and the Government Showset Amiens and Mertagne than ell others combined. Our Percherons won every first prize except one at the Universal Exposition at Paris. We imported more horses from France than any other three firms in America.

We are the only firm buying in Prance without the aid of an interpretor, hence we get the best herses for the least memsy.

More Coach staffions, more ton black Percheron stallions than can be found in the stables of all other importers.

you want the best. McLAUGHLIN BROS., Sixth, and Wesley Aves., Columbus, Ohio.

# orman Horses

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



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

ALSO SHROPSHIRE SHEEP and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. L. M. HARTLEY, Proprietor. PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM. SALEM. 10WA.



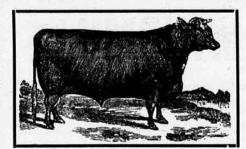


---AND THE---Oldest Breeding Establishment in the West

A limited number of choice young stallions for sale (lacinding the herd stallion, Pavorite 22937).

Correspondence Selicited. Inspection invited.

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEPIELD



# COMBINATION SALE OF

••••••

TO BE HELD AT THE FARM OF A. D. SEARS, 3 1-2 MILES NORTHEAST OF

LEON, IOWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

This offering will be drafts from the herds of A. D. Sears & Bros., Leon, Ia., Geo. W. Wadsworth, Leon, Ia., and W. H. Colter, Decatur, Ia., consisting of

50 HEAD-15 BULLS, AND 35 COWS AND HEIFERS

......Young Marys, Pomonas, Amelias, Western Ladys, and other useful families-Bates, and Scotch tops..... Sale will be held under cover, beginning at 1 P. M. sharp. Catalogues ready about April 10. Address A. D. SEARS, Leon, Iowa. Free conveyance to farm for those from a distance. Free Lunch at Noon.

Col. F. M. WOODS,

Bids may be sent to C. B. TUTTLE, in our care.

\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A. D. SEARS & BROS., GEO. W. WADSWORTH, W. H. COLTER.

GRAND COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE! 110-REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE-110

Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Monday and Tuesday, April 22 and 23, 1901.

When 110 HEAD, 50 of which will be BULLS, and 60 COWS AND HEIFERS, consisting of both SCOTCH and BATES breeding, a MIX-TURE of this blood and a strong infusion of BOOTH blood. Each consignor—June K. King, Gentry Bros., John Morris & Son, W. P. Harned, N. H. Gentry, Arthur Wallace, Fred Cowley, C. E. Leonard, W. R. Nelson and Col. W. A. Harris are all established and reputable breeders which is a sufficient guarantee that the offering will be the equal of any known to the breed. It will be the last opportunity, at least so far announced to take place at Kansas City this spring, to secure one or more high class Shorthorns. The farmer and ranchman will find in the bull offering his one chance to get bulls at his own price. For catalogues address,

Cols. F. M. Woods, Jas. W. Sparks, P L. Harriman, Auctioneers.

JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Mo.

IMPORTED COLLYNIE 135022 bred by Wm. Duthle. IMPORTED BLYTHE VICTOR 140609 bred by W. S. Marr. IMPORTED BAPTON MARQUIS bred by J. Deane Willis. ADMIRAL GODOY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard.

FEMALES are the best ORUICESHANE families topped from the leading importations I and American herds. These added to the long established herd of the "Casey Mixture," of my own breeding, and distinguished for individual merit, constitute a breeding herd to which we are pleased to invite the attention of the public. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address all correspondence to manager.

B. M. WILLIAMS, Manager.

G. M. CASEY, OWNER, SHAWNER MOUND, HENRY COUNTY, MO.



# ...GUDGELL & SIMPSON...

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF ....

One of the oldest and largest herds in America.

ANXIETY 4th blood and type prevail.

BOTH SEXES, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS ALWAYS FOR SMALL

# T. K. TOMSON & SONS,

ELDERLAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS. GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 in service. How would you like a cow in calf to, or a bull sired by, Gallant Knight 124468? His get won 14 prizes at the National Cattle Show held at Kausas City last October. 100 head in herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, COUNTY Kans 50 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Young Stock For Sale, Inspection or Correspondence Invited.



290 HEAD FOR SALE

Consisting of 200 bulls from 8 months to 4 years old, and 90 yearling helfers. I will make very low prices on bulls, as I desire to sell all of them before May 1. Write me or come at once if you want a bargain.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas

# VALLEY GROVE SHORTHORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor 112727, and

Laird of Linwood 127149

Head of the Herd.

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

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

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.

Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

E. THRALL, Eureka, Kans.



LARGEST HERD OF REGISTERED GALLOWAYS IN THE WORLD. Bulls and females, all ages for sale—no grades. Carload lots a specialty. M. R. PLATT, Kansas City, Missouri.
Office at Platt's Barn, 1613 Genesee Street.

THE BILL BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Have on hand for ready sale, 50 young bulls from 6 to 20 months old; also a few good heifers. Address H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

# Agricultural Matters.

Pasture in the Eastern Part of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Pasture in this part of Kansas is getting very this part of Kansas is getting very scarce; prairie has been pastured to death, and tame grass can not be depended upon for pasturing profitably. Clover grows well here, but it is short-lived on account of weeds. Alfalfa is all right, but in this climate with our heavy dews and occasional showers, I have not succeeded in getting much good from it. I think the stock-raisers good from it. I think the stock-raisers will have to resort to the silo. I want to hear through the Kansas Farmer the experience of those who have tried the silo—nothing but experience in Kansas. I want to know, also, what to fill with for different kinds of stock, what kind of material to be used, also foundation for same foundation for same.

A. P. CALDWELL.

# Siberian Millet,

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Siberian millet will do well on any kind of soil that will grow wheat or oats. I grow it for seed and feed. Last year I got 30 bushels of seed and two tons threshed hay per acre, year before last 37 bushels of seed and two tons hay. The hay pays for raising and the seed is gain. It is three to four weeks earlier than German millet. It will make more seed, hence there is more certainty of a crop for our latitude. You ask if it is a good feed for milch cows? It is good for cows if you have some cane hay, straw, or fodder to mix with it. Cattle like it but it acts on the kidneys too strongly if you feed no other roughness. If you have one feed of millet and one feed of some other roughness it is extra good. Cows need a variety. We milk fifteen cows need a variety. We miss intended to cows and stable them nights; give alfalfa and clover at night, and millet and cane hay or oat straw in the day-time. The Siberian millet starts out like wheat, hence 15 pounds per acre is plenty. Sow it broadcast on plowed ground that has been harrowed over and give it another harrowing to cover seed 1' should be covered about one I have lived on this farm

and if it had not been for making butter we would have had to look around for some better financier than I. But if you feed your cow she will stay by you. Through our experience we find that we can grow millet cheaper than any other forage crop. We always bind and thresh it and feed the millet straw to horses and cattle, but always aim to horses and cattle, but always aim to have some other roughness to mix with it.

H. BAUGHMAN.

Waymore, Neb.

# Alfalfa Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -I am a reader of your valuable paper, and have been reading it with more than common interest the last three months. Have noticed the papers read by different members of the state board of agriculture, and also the discussions on various subjects, all of which seemed to me very interesting, and I hope to profit by them. In fact, I can hardly see how a Kansas farmer can get along without the Kansas Farmer in his house. I notice with a good deal of interest your article in the issue of March 14 on "Sowing Alfalfa." The article shows you have been there so to speak, and have had some experience, but I think you, like many others, came to at least one erroneous conclusion. I allude to the tenderness of the plant to frost. You speak of sowing 14 acres the 15th of September which came up very nicely and made a growth of several inches that fall, but there was only one plant left in the spring, the balance having forzen out. Now, we had experience

iences and some of my observations.
On September 23, 1890, I was irrigating a plat of alfalfa (the first I had ever tried) and there were some low places in which the sediment had covered up the alfalfa, when I was irrigating previously with very muddy water, and had killed it out. I had heard that young alfalfa would not stand the winter but there was just enough Yankee in my make-up to want to know that fact myself, so I got some seed and sowed it on the water in those places. It came up nicely and grew that fall to the height of probably four or five inches. I don't remember whether I irrigated that plat again that fall or not, but certainly that alfalfa was there in the spring to begin growing with the other stand, and when I cut it on the 29th of

If You Have Dyspepsia no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., 27, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; ex-paid. If oured, pay \$5.50—if not, it is free.

# FREE BOOK ABOUT WINDMILLS

When you want a Windmill, don't buy the first you see. Learn all you can about them. Read our book.

We have issued a book that tells all about windmills. It begins with the Dutch windmills of 1400, and ends with the Aermotors of 1901. It contains 125 pictures to show you what windmills should do and what they should be. It tells all that invention has done for them. When you read this book you will know all that anyone knows about windmills. You will know the right kind from the wrong kind, and know all the differences. To avoid a mistake, don't buy without reading it. The book is free -- simply write for it.

# **COVERED BY FIFTY-FIVE PATENTS**

When you know all about windmills you will buy none but the Aermotor. That is why we publish this book. We learned what it tells you before we made the first Aermotor. We learned it by making 5000 accurate experiments with 65 kinds of windmills. We have proved to a certainty just what is needed to get the utmost out of a windmill. We have discovered some hundreds of facts that no one else knew, and we have covered our discoveries by 55 patents.

We thus make a windmill that gets power from the slightest breeze. That is why the Aermotor is known as "The wheel that runs when others stand still."

We make a windmill that regulates itself; that calls for no attention, save oiling. In a zephyr or a gale the Aermotor pump maintains the same speed. A simple attachment stops it automatically when tank is full and starts it when the water lowers. And it lasts. Durability is of enormous importance in a wheel that may revolve 200,000 times daily.

# HALF THE WORLD'S TRADE

We came into a field occupied by many great makers of windmills, backed by millions of capital. We came in without money, and in twelve years have captured half the world's windmill trade. Countless thousands of Aermotors now dot every country of the earth. We have done that by simple merit; by making what no one else can make.

We now make so many, and have so much labor-saving machinery that no one can compete with us, even in price.

# WRITE FOR THE BOOK

Our book tells the features that control for us half the world's trade in this line and will win your trade when you know them. And if you buy without knowing them, you will never cease to regret it.

For your own sake we ask you to read what our book tells about windmills, before you select. Write for it now, before you forget it. A postal card will do.

# AERMOTOR CO., 1255 TWELFTH STREET, CHICAGO

We have another book about Power Aermotors for doing all sorts of work—for grinding, for sawing, for cutting feed, shelling corn and running many kinds of machinery. This book is free, too. Also a book about Pumps, Tanks, Substructures, Pipes, Fittings and all sorts of Water Supply Goods. We make 160 Tons of Piping daily. Our plant occupies more than 30 acres. This is considered a pretty good sized farm in New England.

May it was a foot or more high, and by the weather got very cold—away below both grew luxuriantly and being a tenthe first week in July, when I cut again, the zero point. That young alfalfa was derfoot he did hate to cut the alfalfa the first week in July, when I cut again, it was just about as good as that sown in the previous spring. A year or two later my neighbor sowed some in September and irrigated it, and it grew in the fall about as mine had. He had several acres of it then, but in the followforzen out. Now, we had experience along that line and as it has led me to a different conclusion, with your permission I will relate some of my experience was a rather heavy soil. His dried out was a rather heavy soil. His dried out and his alfalfa perished from the drying out. Mine did not dry out, and my alfalfa lived and came through asmiling. May be yours dried out rather than froze out. Again, I had heard it claimed that when alfalfa was very young—only two or three leaves—that even a light freeze would kill it. I even a light freeze would kill it. think that, also, is erroneous, and I'll tell you why. In the spring of '92, the latter part of February and March up to about the 20th the weather was very fine in this part of western Kansas. A neighbor prepared some ground for alfalfa in February and sowed it on the 5th. That alfalfa came up and grew nicely until about the 20th of March when we had a big snow-storm, cover ing the earth six and eight inches deep but about the time it quit snowing the wind arose and blew and drifted the snow all into piles, many of them five or six feet deep. For a day or two it thawed, and melted the snow all off ex-

AERMOTOR

naked and every one that had not tried it supposed it would be killed, but it was not. It came on as fresh as a daisy and made three crops that sea-It couldn't have had more than three or four leaves at the time of the freeze and much of it, I am satisfied, only had two. This shows that conditions as to moisture may have a good deal to do with it.

One other thing I want to say, if it is not taxing your space too much, as it is about the season it should be said. That is about the weeds. I notice my old friend, T. T. Perry, of Girard, has had an experience, and he has told a part of it in a recent issue of the FARM-ER. He says he got his seed of me but he did not tell how I warned him about those weeds that grow so luxuriantly in eastern Kansas. I've a notion to tell the rest. When I sent him the seed I told him to watch out for the weeds and cut them. I may have used the term "clip" instead of "cut," and you know there is about the same difference between clipping and cutting that there is between the terms "a little" and "a leetle." Bro. Perry's alfalfa came up nicely and so did the weeds. They

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY thawed, and melted the snow all off except where it was drifted, after which

derfoot he did hate to cut the alfalfa down with the weeds, so he just "clipped" the weeds, trying to leave the alfalfa, when if he had cut all to-gether and just shaved the ground with his mower it would have been death to the weeds, and the salvation of his V. S. JONES.

Syracuse, Kans.

# Summer Forage Crops.

The question of suitable crops for pasturage during that part of the summer when the usual pasture grasses are insufficient is an important one to the stockman and the dairyman. The Ne-braska experiment station has just published a bulletin giving the details and results of two years' experiments with forage plants for summer feed.

The crops tested were rye, oats, and peas, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Kaffir-corn, and cow-peas, as representing the annuals, also alfalfa and awnless brome-grass. One-fifth acre was planted to each of these crops and the experiments extended through two seasons. The covered was leave a summary of the covered was leave to the seasons. sons. The several results are summarized as follows:

The one-fifth acre planted to the crop gave for an average of the two years (1897 and 1900) twenty-seven and onehalf days' pasturage. At this rate one acre would keep five cows for that length of time. It furnished the earliest

pasturage of any of the annual forage crops, and could have been pastured in the fall. It did not induce as large a flow of milk or production of butter fat as did the mixed grasses pastured at the same time. It furnished, however. excellent pasturage for milcn cows.

OATS AND CANADA WHITE FIELD PEAS.

The one-fifth acre planted to this crop gave for an average of the two years, twenty-one and one-half days' pasturage. The pasturage is not available so early as rye, but lasts a little later, and may be turned onto a little before Indian corn is fit to pasture. It did not affect so favorably the milk or butter fat production as did the mixed grasses, although the difference in 1900 was very slight. These results were about equal to those from rye. It did not furnish so much pasturage as rye, and is a more expensive crop to seed. There is also considerable loss to the crop from trampling. It is probable that this locality is too far south for the best results from the Canada pea.

INDIAN CORN.

The one-fifth acre planted to this crop gave eighteen and one-half days' pasturage as an average for the two years. It was available a little before the oats and peas were entirely pastured off, and was finished about the time millet, sorghum, Kaffir-corn and cow-peas were ready. It did not affect so favorably the milk or butter fat production as did the mixed grasses, but nearly as much as the oats and peas. It could be pastured much later in the summer than was done in this experiment, but is not the equal of sorghum at that season. It may be of value to furnish feed between the periods of rye and sorghum pasturage, but it is not equal to either of these.

GERMAN MILLET.

The one-fifth acre planted to this crop gave eighteen and one-half days' pasturage as an average for the two years. It was available at the same time as sorghum, Kaffir-corn, and cow-peas, and in 1900 as early as Indian corn. It did not have as favorable an effect upon the milk flow or butter fat production as did any of these crops or as did the mixed grasses.

crop gave twenty-five days' pasturage as an average for the two years. It was available at the same time as millet, Kaffir-corn, and cow-peas. It furnished more feed than any of these, and had a little less favorable effect on the milk flow and butter fat production than the Kaffir-corn, somewhat less than the mixed grasses, and very much less than the cow-peas. The greater amount of feed produced would doubtless make it outrank Kaffir-corn as a pasture crop. It makes a very rapid regrowth after being eaten down. Under some conditions it is fatally injurious to stock, and its use for pasturage when injured by drought or frost can not be said to be

WHITE KAFFIR-CORN.

The one-fifth acre planted to this crop gave twenty-days' pasturage as an average for the two years. It did not furnish as much feed as sorghum, but more than millet, both of which admit of pas-turage at the same time. It had a slightly better influence on the produc-tion of milk and butter fat than did sorghum. It is not free from the injurious effects sometimes displayed by the sor-

COW-PEAS.

The one-fifth acre planted to the crop furnished twenty days' pasturage dur-ing 1900. No test was made in 1898 of the amount of feed produced, but the effect upon the milk flow and amount of butter fat produced was noted. In this respect the forage far surpassed all of the other crops except alfalfa, and was even slightly superior to that very val-uable forage plant. Calculating from the average results for the two years, a cow would have produced more milk in twenty days on the cow-peas than she would in twenty-five on the sorghum. In other words, the affilici5rth r taoinn

ALFALFA. (One year test, 1899.)

The amount of pasturage furnished was less than by any of the annual for-age crops, although the effect upon the milk flow and production of butter fat was more favorable than that of any of these crops except cow-peas, and bet-ter than the mixed grasses. Alfalfa has two great disadvantages as a pasture plant. It is very likely to produce bloat in cattle and sheep, and it is easily killed by overpasturing. For these reaplant.

sons the use of alfalfa alone for pasturage is not to be recommended, in spite of its highly nutritious qualities.

BROMUS INERMIS

(One year test, 1899.)

The amount of pasturage furnished was a little more than half as much as that obtained from the alfalfa during the same part of the summer. duced very little less milk and butter fat than did the mixed grasses. It may be considered an excellent pasture grass for dairy stock.

MILLO MAIZE, SOY-BEANS, HAIRY VETCH. (One year test, 1898.)

Millo maize, soy-beans, and sand or hairy vetch were also tested during one year, but were not considered of suffi-cient present value to entitle them to participation in the second year's test which on account of the number of animals and amount of labor required was restricted to certain more or less typical plants.

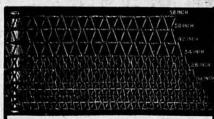
The one year's test indicated that millo maize possessed no marked advantage over Kaffir-corn; that soy-beans produced feed of about the same quality as cow-peas, but a much smaller quanti-ty; that sand or hairy vetch was inferior to cow-peas both as to quality and quantity of feed produced, besides which the price of seed is such as to make its use impracticable at present.

SOILING VS. PASTURING

A comparison of the relative amounts of feed produced by several forage crops when pastured and when soiled indicated that the latter practice secures two to three times as much feed from the same area of land.

Alfalfa in Kentucky.

I have grown it for thirty years. At first I paid 35 cents per pound. It was then imported from Europe. Three years ago I bought it for 8 cents per pound in Cincinnati; 60 pounds to the bushel. I sow 15 to 16 pounds per acre. It will prosper on heavy, well-drained land only. It is just the thing for some limestone hillside. Plow your land well and remove all stones that you can get hold of, as the alfalfa root will grow 6 feet deep. I always sow in oats, using about 1 bushel per acre. Harrow in your oats, then sow



Six styles—18 to 58 inches—best steel wires heavily galvanized. Expansion and contraction provided for. Every rod guaranteed. Sold by local agents. If no agent in your town write to the makers.

American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago or New York.

your alfalfa seed, use either a brush or drag and level down firm. Do this about the middle of April. I always about the middle of April. cut oats when ripe, and six weeks later, in a favorable season, I cut a small crop of hay, and after that I cut no more, for what grows up will serve to protect for winter; it will not do to cut bare for winter, nor will it do to cut more than three times in one season. I have cut four crops before now, but will not do so again. I always cut first time the first week in June, which is generally the heaviest.

The second cutting always comes in the fourth of July week, and the third about the middle of August. The third cutting furnishes the seed. As to quality of hay, if horses or cattle get ac-customed to it they will eat it in preference to any other hay that grows, and in a fair season it will average 3 tons per acre. As to seed, as this clover is not so popular as it should be, there is much old seed offered. Fresh seed is a bright yellow color, while old

seed turns to red.

If alfalfa is properly handled, you will have a stand for twenty years, and for pasturing I would not advise it at all, for continuous grazing will kill it, and if you should put stock on in fall, what gain you get there you lose the next spring, and more too.—Peter Bender, Kenton Co., Ky., in Ohio Farmer.

Free Homes in Oklahoma and how to get them. For particulars, write to J. E. Reninger, Burlingame, Kansas.

# COMBINATION SALE 126 ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

# FINE STOCK PAVILION, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 29-30

HALEY BROS., of Harris, Mo., in order to close a partnership, disperse their entire herd of 50 head, including the noted stock and show bull, Nabob of Lakeside A Novice, son of the celebrated Gay Blackbird; the show cow, Abbess of Estill 4th; Golden Flora, an International Exposition winner; Jennet's Favorite, a state fair winner; Lakeside Ardestie, a sister to Gay Lad, and 15 sons and daughters of the famous Blackbird Hero. This consignment affords an opportunity to secure a state fair show herd and grandly bred Coquettes, Ericas, Prides, Drumin Lucys, Easter Tulloch, Duchesses, and other good sorts.



W. S. KARNAGHAN, of Clarinda, Ia., contributes brothers and sisters in blood to the great prize-winner, Golden Flora, and her dam, and the best bred and most individually superior lot of Drumin Lucys offered since the Estill dispersion.

A. P. GROUT, of Winchester, Ill., sells herd headers from the illustrious Jilt, Blackbird, Pride, Erica, Queen Mother, and Heather Bloom Strains. They are "corkers." S. MELVIN, of Greenfield, III., con-

signs the get of McHenry Blackbird 6th, and McHenry Pride 5th.

W. J. TURPIN, of Carrollton, Mo., sells chiefly from his noted Nosegay family.

JOHN HARVEY, of Bloomfield, Ia., sells the get of his stock bull, Gay Lad 2d, a brother to Gay Lad. TYSON & CO., of Redwood Falls, Minn., consign two grandly bred Pride bulls. J. M. DUFF, of Chestnut, III., sells Ericas, Prides, Westertown Roses, and daughters of the splendid stock

There is not a cull in the entire offering and the average individual excellence is believed to be higher than that of any Angus auction held this season.

COL. F. M. WOODS, COL. J. W. SPARKS, COL. CAREY M. JONES, Auctioneers.

bull, Zaire 7th, and Leoneer.

For Catalogue,

W. C. McGAVOCK, Mgr., Mt. Pulaski, III.

# The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 8-10, 1901—American Berkshire Association Bale at Kansas City.

December 10, 11, and 12, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City.

December 13, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.

The Discussion On Tuberculosis.-Part II.—The Value of the Tuberculin Test.

PROF. THOMAS SHAW, UNIVERSITY OF MIN-NESOTA.

It was stated in the previous paper that, in the judgment of the writer, the attacks that are thus being made on the tuberculin test by the press and by the live stock association are likely to do much harm. They will tend to shake the confidence of people generally in the reliability of the test and also in the accuracy of the same. This I regard as an ill-advised, illogical, and reckless attack on the tuberculin test, and it will tond to stay the progress of and it will tend to stay the progress of this beneficent work more than can well be imagined. There is no saying how many degrees it has already turned backward the sun of live stock progress in the tuberculous sky that hovers over the greatest agricultural live stock industry in all the United States, and that threatens it with more or less of dis-aster. And can it be that the Gazette, the wise, the prudent, and the judicious in nearly everything that appertains to live stock progress, is the leader in this backward movement? Can it be that the Gaeztte, of whom we are all so proud, is doing its very best to derail the engine of tuberculin progress, and to derail the train of bovine healing which it brings? Can it be that the Gazette, with its magnificent record in upbuilding the live stock industries of the United States, is for once playing the part of a destructionist when it ought rather to be acting the part of a constructionist? I am quite sure that even now a devoted constituency will forgive the mistake, if the Gazette quits trying to draw a train of bad logic up a hill too steep even for the powerful engine which is trying to pull it up, and instead aims to formulate some system of using tuberculin that will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

And what is all this opposition about?

# Cures

A New and Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent -Cured many cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.

TRIAL PACKAGE FREE TO ALL



Years Old, Cured of Rheumatism After Suffering 42 Years.

After Suffering 42 Years.

If any reader suffering from rheumatism will write to me I will send them free of cost, a trial package of a simple and tharmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over forty years' standing. This is a grand remedy, and want every afflicted reader to learn by actual test, what marvelous power it has, and therefore will gladly send a sample free, even though thousands of invalids should apply. Distressing cases of rheumatism, among them bed-ridden and crippled persons, were completely cured, of which I mention a few: A lady in Denham, Ind. writes that this remedy cured her, and she then cured fifteen of her neighbors. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman at the age of \$2, who had been a sufferer for forty years. In Seguin, Tex., it cured a case of forty-one years' standing. Hon. Jacob Sexauer of Fountain City, Wis, was cured after suffering for thirty-three years and after having employed seven physicians. Mr. Jas. C. Atchinson, Justice of the Peace of Cape Island, N. S., states that this remedy cured his son who was to be taken to the hospital for an operation. Thousands of similar instances could be mentioned showing that here is a remedy that can be relied upon. Write at once for a trial package, for it is an honest remedy which you can test without costing one penny. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1845 Germania Bidg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Simmering it down to its proper consistency, is it not to enable a few men who are importers and exporters of pure-bred stock to ply their trade with greater convenience? The fact is noteworthy, that the men who have been leaders in this cry against the tuberculin test and the enforcement of the same with animals that are imported are importers or exporters themselves. This fact is very significant. True, the live stock associations have in many instances followed the lead of the men, but have they not followed it on the principle of sheep following a leader to their own undoing? Those agitators have put in the forefront an argument that is scarcely true, that is to say, they have claimed that the tuberculin test is not reliable; and good men that they are, they have unwittingly on their part joined in the propagation of a lie; that is to say, that the tuberculin test is frequently injurious to the cattle to which it is administered. In this agitation they have arrayed themselves against the judgment of the highest veterinary authorities in the land. They have said things against them that were neither kind nor true. Witness the reference of the Gazette to Dr. D. V. Salmon as a theorist. The man under whose able administration pleuro-pneuronic has been stamped out in the Unit. monia has been stamped out in the United States is a theorist. The man whose practical hand put the muzzle on Texas fever is a theorist. Go, think of it, ye fair-minded live stock breeders in all the United States, go think of it in si-lence and alone. The man who gave the death blow to pleuro-pneumonia and thus laid it in the grave beside newborn dairy steer calves that have been knocked in the head, is thus repaid for the magnificent work that he has done. I said it was scarcely true that the

tuberculin test is not reliable. It is reliable in at least 85 to 95 per cent of the instances in which it is applied. This at least is the contention of the best veterinary authorities in the land, and this contention has not been disproved. It is doubtless frequently applied by men who do not undersand their business, but when applied understandingly, it is reliable to the limit named, and usually it will be found reliable in a still larger proportion of instances. Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota Experiment Station found but one instance of mere liability in 71 cases which came under his immediate notice. I admit that it is unfortunate that there are any instances whatever in which animals react when the test is applied and are not found tuberculous, but since there is very small percentage of such instances, is that a sufficient reason for Rheumatism crying out so lustily against the enforcement of the test in the case of imported animals? I admit that it is an argument against the hasty slaughter of valuable animals that have re-acted in a herd and whose external appearance betrays no indications that would arouse suspicions as to the presence of

the disease. Because cattle may re-act once and not again, should not tend to throw any discredit on the accuracy of a test unless it is absolutely certain that the test in both instances has been properly made. The Gazette, in the issue of February 20, cites an instance in which 32 Short-horns were purchased and tested. Two months later they were tested again by a different veterinarian, who re-ported that all of them were healthy. What does that prove? Does it establish anything as to the unreliability of the test in the face of such an experience as that cited above, in which the test was reliable in 70 cases out of 71? Such a result should rather shake our faith in the reliability of frail humanity than in the reliability of the tuberculin test. It would be conceivable that, in a considerable number of animals tested, there might be a rare instance in which a second reaction would not follow where a suspicion had been aroused of the presence of the disease by the first test, but it is scarcely inconceivable that many animals which reacted in one instance would fail to do so in the next, and within so short a time.

That the tuberculin test, when properly applied, is injurious to the health of live stock, to use the phraseology of a certain Scotch verdict, has not been proven. Those who claim that it is so injurious, have not proved their con-tention. They are now asked to bring their evidence. Heretofore they have not done so. When they furnish evidence in support of this untenable contention, it will be time enough to bring the counter evidence. True, it has been claimed that certain cows in calf were tested and aborted, but it is equally true that untested cows frequently abort. If it were true that the tuberculin test, properly administered, does even in some instances injure the health of an-

I believe that it does not so injure cattle. The large experience in testing animals at our station is entirely opposed to the idea that the tuberculin test injures cattle. The time was when the opponents of vaccination cried out against the innovation. But these men did so in their ignorance. That hap-pened many years ago. We do not won-der that men arrayed themselves against progress in those darker days. were far more excusable than those who, even unwittingly, arrayed them-selves against progress in the midst of the blaze of light that characterizes the dawn of the new century.

Raising and Feeding the Colt.

W. W. FRASER, EMERSON, MAN., IN NOR'-WEST FARMER.

Since the demand for horses of a superior quality has been demonstrated, as it has been for the past few years, we naturally ask ourselves, what is the best method of producing such a horse? While the feed is an absolute necessity, yet we must have the quality of animal in our "youngster" if we would succeed in placing on the market the animal which will command the best price. To procure this, great care must be exercised in selecting our colt, and we must give strict attention to his ancestry in order to be at all assured of success. the colt it not well born or well bred, it is the owner's fault and loss. Our experience has brought us to the un-questionable conclusion that it is worse than time and money thrown away unless we have a good animal as a founda-tion on which to build. Just here let me say that this is where many make their greatest mistake in their endeavor to produce horses either for their own use or for the market, i. e., in not going to the necessary expenditure in procuring the proper foundation upon which to build. I trust I shall not be misunderstood when I say that I regret very much to find that a large percentage of our farmers are prepared to breed to anything in the form of a "horse," rather than pay a reasonable fee for the use of a good "horse." Now, why this? Every one will admit the inferior colt, from his first demands on his owner till the time he is fit for the market, requires just as much care as the best; and if it is possible to dispose of him at all, he is worth only about one-third as much as the latter. Yet we find that a large percentage of the horses raised to-day, with all our boasted importations and outlay, go on the market as inferior, or, to say the least of it, only fair stuff, and are thus forced to compete with the production forced to compete with the production of the "range," where they are raised by the score. It would be much better never to produce such horses on the farm, because they can be purchased off the ranges cheaper than a farmer can possibly raise them. Unless we can produce a superior animal to that of the range (and this we certainly can do), we might better go out of the bus-

# TREATMENT.

Having once produced a good "foal," we can imagine the enthusiasm one feels in giving him the best of treat-ment, and especially so when others of his kind already commanded good fig-ures at early maturity. With this en-couragement his owner enjoys the development which is apparent in the animal and bends his every effort to make the best of his subject. After the foal on his feet care should be taken to keep his bowels in proper condition. This being done, and his dam fed on good wholesome rations, he will thrive. If found necessary to work the dam, the foal should be left in a box stall where he can not get out or injure himself. When the mother is brought in, let her stand twenty minutes rather than let him partake of the milk while she is in an over-heated condition.

OATS, THE KING FEED FOR THE HORSE.

As soon as possible teach him to par take of oats, or oatmeal, with a slight mixture of bran. If the dam is on luxuriant pasture oats alone are preferable. He will soon learn to enjoy this in the dam's absence, and become more con-tented on this account, because his youthful hunger is at least somewhat appeased during the absence of his dam. Having learned to enjoy his feed in this way prepares him for the ordeal of weaning. When that time comes we increase the percentage of bran, supplementing it with carrots, or green succulent food such as green corn in the stalk, or new mown hay.

# THE HOT SUN.

Right here let me refer to the danger of allowing young foals to be exposed to the hot sun while in the field with their dams. This frequently affects the foal seriously and often fatally. We imals, I would be foremost in opposing make it a practice to take them in dur- future of the horse. One of the main

# Heart Pains

are Nature's warning notes of approaching danger from a diseased heart. If you would avoid debilitating diseases, or even sudden death from this hidden trouble pay heed to the early warnings. Strengthen the heart's muscles, quiet its nervous irritation and regulate its action with that greatest of all heart remedies, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"My heart beat so hard that it shook the bed, and the pain was so sharp and severe that I could hardly breathe. I used four bot-tles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and the palpitation and pain were gone." Mrs. C. Black, Charleston, S. C.

# Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

controls the heart action, accelerates the circulation and builds up the entire system. Sold by druggists on a guarantee.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ing the day, turning them out again after the sun begins to wane. VARY THE FEED.

Along with the above ration we find that an occasional meal of boiled feed, such as barley, with sufficient bran stir-red in to make it absorb all moisture, red in to make it absorb all moisture, is a good night ration. We always seek to have the hay we feed our colts free from must or dust. If this can be done and abundance of exercise given the colt, he will develop the best of lung power, and without this you have not a first-class horse. a first-class horse.

# THE BOX STALL.

In no case should colts be kept standing tied on a stable ...oor. A box stall is always preferable. From one to four may be kept profitably in one stall, if large enough, but they never should be experienced to like in their overcrowded or forced to lie in their own filth. A good litter of straw for bedding is very essential to the health of any animal, and especially so with a young growing one. They grow a great deal while reclining, and I think the colt is exceptionally given to this, consequently great care should be given to his bed. His outdoor exercise during the winter months should not be stinted, the more the better, in my opinion, as long as the weather is at all suitable. He will stand lots of cold as long as it is dry overhead. To let him get to a grass plot where he can engage himself in pawing away the snow, is an excellent thing, and will do him good during the day time.

Instead of feeding the oats whole, we prefer to run them through a roller crusher and feed them this way. We consider it preferable for either colts or calves. A piece of rock salt should always be kept in the grain box. Should the colt show signs of becoming dry in the hair, which is frequently caused by what is commonly known as "pin worms," we simply give a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine a few times in grain and bran rations. An occasional feed of boiled flax mixed with bran is almost indispensable. This any farmer can have at his hand at any time and at comparatively little expense. Oil cake is all right, but adds to the cost materially, when flax can be grown by any farmer.

What we should seek to resort to is the foods within our reach, and we have abundant facility for growing everything required for the production and the development of a superior horse. It is not at all necessary to resort to any of the patent preparations which are on the market. summer and winter lay the foundation of the frame and determine largely the things in feeding is, give plenty of good food judiciously. The proper develop-ment of the colt and the plans of the feeder can not otherwise be secured.

### Up-to-Date Stable.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The proper housing of domestic animals as receiving careful, systematic consideration as never before. Investigations are being backed up with careful, practical exper-iments in stable construction by men who are thoroughly conversant with the subject. Especial pains are being taken by Mr. F. A. Converse to demonstrate at the Pan-American Exposition this important feature of modern dairying. A well constructed up-to-date stable is a valuable and indispensable acquisition to dairymen who wish to conduct a profitable business. Mr. Converse will illustrate by a practical, working stable on the grounds, how it can be built at a reasonable cost.

The location should be airy and sunny but not exposed to the cold winds of winter. Thorough drainage should be the first consideration in building. location that can not be easily drained should never be selected for a stable. The floor should in all cases be made of cement and the better and more thorough the foundation is constructed, the cheaper it will be in the end. Under no consideration can a stable be built properly with storage room overhead. It may be connected with the barn and silo at one end, but to be right it is important that the construction be entirely separate.

The foundation wall should not extend above the floor. From the floor level, the stable walls should be built with a dead air space, as this is the most satisfactory non-conductor of heat and cold. Starting from the top of the foundation wall, a sill is embedded in fresh cement mortar. This should be 6 inches square, halved and pinned at the corners in the usual manner. Studding 2 by 6 inches by 8 feet, 3 feet apart, are toenailed into the sill, upon the upper ends of which is spiked a 2 by 6 inch

Building paper snould be used inside and outside of the studding, thus inside and outside of the studding. This paper may be protected with cheap or expensive boarding at the option of the builder. If the paper is carefully put on, it will provide the necessary air space without respect to the quality of lumber used. The roof should be steep, as anything less than 1-inch pitch is too sort-lived if covered with shingles. The size of rafters will depend on the size of the building, though, generally speaking, 2 by 4 inches, placed 2 feet apart, for a rafter up to 12 feet in length, is strong enough for one-third pitch or steeper.

Make ample provision for large windows, especially on the south side. Admit sunshine if possible into every corner of the stable. To secure proper warmth and ventilation, a ceiling must be provided 8¼ feet above the floor. As a stable should, in no case, provide for storage overhead, this ceiling may also be very light. Two by 6-inch joists will be heavy enough for almost any stable no matter what the size may be, because it can be supported from the stall and manger partitions at different places.

It should be remembered that dust is one of our worst enemies, as when moistened with the breath of animals, it constitutes an ideal breeding element for microbes. For this reason, all walls, partitions, manger and stall rails should be smooth. Leave no ledges and have no beading on the lumber used for ceiling or otherwise about the stable. The ceiling should be covered with paper on top, as the boarding will prevent the paper from sagging between the joists. Care must be taken to make good joints where the ceiling paper joins the wall paper.

The loft should be provided with optrap door that is well fitted. for the purpose of rendering the stable cool in summer and warm in winter. With fly screens, dark blinds, and double doors and windows properly fitted, we now have a room which may be shut up practically air tight, and would be a very unhealthy place for animals unless provided with a good sys-

tem of ventilation. The Kink system is advocated by Mr. Converse and will be illustrated by him at the exposition with a thorough, full-sized working model in operation, assisted by drawings and explanations carefully given to all interested visitors. This system works on scientific principles that are well known, almost automatic in practice, and when rightly proportioned to the size of the stable, give good satisfaction.

The value of fresh air has never been brought forcefully to the attention of

small dairymen because the ordinary, loose-jointed frame building admits plenty of it. In building warmer stables an attempt was made to furnish sufficient air by allowing a liberal amount of cubic feet per head of stock. Ideas were so liberal in this respect that many stables were built so large and with such high ceilings that in practice they were found to be cold, damp, and unhealthy. Warmer build-ings have shut out fresh air and opened the way to disease. As the most ex-pensive animals were naturally housed in expensive stables, the impression got abroad that thoroughbred stock con-tracted disease more readily than com-mon hardy scrubs. An intelligent, sys-tematic effort is now being made to demonstrate the reason why it is not only possible but profitable to construct a comparatively cheap stable that is warm in winter, cool in summer, and sanitary at all seasons. The Pan-American Exposition stables will show the principles that have been applied.

HERBERT SHEARER Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

# A Tribute to the Cow.

At the opening of the great Wornall-Robbins' Shorthorn sale held at Kansas City on March 5, 1901, Col. Woods, the auctioneer, paid the following beautiful tribute to the cow:

"Grand and noble brute; of all God's animal gifts to man, she is the greatest. To her we owe the most. into all the different ramifications and channels of our commerce into which she enters, and note the result should she be blotted out. A Sunday stillness would then pervade the great stock yard industries of our large cities and grass would grow in the streets. Seventy-five per cent of the great freight trains that plow the continent from ocean to ocean would side track, for there would be nothing for them to do Fully 50 per cent of the laborers of America would draw no pay on Satur-day night and our tables would be bare of the greatest luxuries with which they are loaded. The great western plains that she has made to blossom. financially, like the rose, would revert to the Indian, from whence they came, and millions of prosperous homes would be destroyed.

"None other like the cow; there is not a thing from nose to tail but what is utilized for the use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair; her hair keeps the plaster on our walls; her skin is on all our feet and our horses' backs: her hoofs are made into glue; her tail makes soup; she gives our milk, our cream, our cheese and our butter, and her flesh is the great meat of all na-tions. Her blood is used to make our sugar white, and her bones when ground make the greatest fertilizer, and even her paunch, she herself has put through the first chemical process for the manufacture of the best white board paper and it has been discovered that that paper is the most lasting material for the manufacture of false teeth. No other animal works for man both day and night; by day she gathers the food and when we are asleep at night, she brings it back to re-chew and manufacture into all the things of which I speak. She has gone with the man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun; it was her sons that broke the first sod in the set-tler's clearing; it was her sons that drew the prairie chooner for the sturdy pioneers, as inch by inch they fought to prove that 'westward the star of empire takes its way,' and the old cow grazed along behind, and when the day's march was done she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was, perchance to become the future ruler of his coun-

"Who says that what we are we do not owe to man's best friend, the cow Treat her kindly, gently, for without her words fail me to describe."

# The Young Colt.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Horse breeders, and especially farmers who have a few mares bred, have more or less trouble with their young colts, and many fine colts are lost by constipation

that with a little care could be saved.

Colts are foaled and, to all appearances, are all right—and are so in many cases—but in two or three days they begin to act sleepy, and will lie around and not nurse, or will gradually stop nursing. Many will have all indications of colic and some die with every indi-cation of colic. Others appear to grad-

# Feeding Compound Live Stock



It is essential for the well-being of all animals that they receive a suitable addition to the ration, not only to restore them if out of condition, but to keep them in the most profitable state of health. This is obtained by Lincoln Feeding Compound which is a great improvement upon and desirable substitute for so-called "Stock Foods." Write for literature regarding this cheap and economical preparation.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Branch Office: 622 Wnitney Building, Kansas City, Mo.

cleaned out, and will thus save many colts and a greta deal of suffering. Having had twenty-five years' experience in handling young colts, I have seen many die, when a little care would have saved them. T. H. TERRY.

Bavaria, Kans.

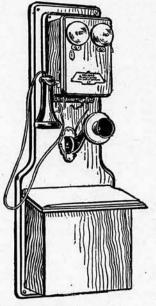
An occasional dose of Prickly Ash Bitters keeps the system healthy, wards off disease and maintains strength and energy.

### Farm Telephones.

Farm Telephones.

In times past, the farmer has often been deprived of many of those "finishing touches" which go to make life easy for the city dweller. Reference is particularly made to those modern conveniences like electric lights, water pressure, telephones, etc. The rural mall delivery is a step in the right direction, and the most important one; a step further comes the telephone. The Kansas Farmer, in common with most of its readers perhaps, has regarded the telephone as one of those "trust controlled devices held from the majority of people by the iron grip of a monopoly bent upon the extortion of what it deemed proper tribute, before it relinquished any part of its control. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable congratulation to learn that the right of the telephone trust is being vigorously and successfully contended by a number of independent concerns. When it is understood that only a few years ago. with some 2,500 patents already issued, covering the telephone area, (the better ones owned by the American Bell Telephone Company) the independent manufacturers commenced their fight for better conditions, the fact that there are to-day nearly 2,000,000 independent telephones in actual use, shows that the progress of the independent telephone movement is a shining example of what true American grit, perseverance, and ingenuity can accomplish. The equipment built by the independent makers has proven every whit as good as, and in some cases better than, the "trust controlled" product. There are doubtless many readers of the Kansas Farmer who have availed themselves or the opportunity thus afforded to enjoy the many advantages of a telehone service.

The only wonder is that there are any farmers to-day who do not own a telephone and thus bring within their reach the markets, the comforts and the pleasures which now lie just outside their circle. There are several manufacturers who make and sell a first-class, thoroughly reliable telephone for \$15-sell it outright—no lease, no rent, no "string" to it—



cation of colic. Others appear to gradually waste away and soon die; others will, on the second or fourth day, be taken with the scours, and if treated soon enough will, perhaps, get well. Now all this can be saved if as soon as the colt is foaled the owner will see that it is given a good injection of soap and water until the colt is thoroughly around, getting into his clothes, hitching up and catching the hurried dashes off on a long and tedious ride for the much-needed help; but how different it one has a telephone—a ring and a "hello" and one is talking to the doctor. It is easy that it is given a good injection of soap and water until the colt is thoroughly

Or perhaps some busy harvest day there is a break-down, some part of the machine breaks, ordinarily it means a whole day lost. If the farmer has a telephone, it only means the time it takes to call up the store and have the repairs started post haste by some obliging neighbor who happens to be in town. How many farmers there are who drive to town and find it is ripe time to sell their stock, the market is at the top and if it were only possible to have the stock there then, it would mean a clear profit of several hundred dollars. To go back home and get the stock into town again is a physical impossibility for that day, and to-morrow's market may mean a drop and a consequent loss, but with a telephone, how easy—just a call and there are the prices hot from the great market centers. The farmer can act at once and reap the benefit of his own enterprise and good judgment. With a telephone in the house, the long winter evenings lose much of their dullness and the social life of the neighborhood is brought closer. Really the wonder of it is that any farmer can find an excuse for not owning his own telephone.





# DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG REMEDY

Is Guaranteed to prevent and arrest disease, stop cough, expel worms. Increase appetite and growth,

Send \$1.25 for trial package, postage paid. Cans \$12.50 and \$6.50; packages \$2.50. State number, age, condition, food of hogs. Special advice free. 25 years experience. ''Hogology'' pamphlet and testimonials free. JOS. HAAS, V. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

# NIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of

EED Five Cents Per nog Per Ivan.
A postal gets particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address

MOORE CHEMICAL CO., 1503 Geneses Street, - - Kansas City, Me

# PROTECTED The verdict of thousands of stockmen who use Vesey's Star PICS Anti-Cholera. It not only pretects—it cures cholera hogs. It makes them grow and fatten; it causes early maturity. Sold under an absolute guaranty. You can deposit money in bank pending results. Call on or address ANTI-OHOLESA CO., 263 F Exchange Bldg., Kansas City Stock Yards





# PIGS BORN .... CHOLERA PROOF.

# **RIDGWAY'S**

# **New Scientific Discoveries**

IMMUNIZE PIGS BEFORE BIRTH through the mother's blood.
IMMUNIZE PIGS AFTER BIRTH through the mother's milk.
IMMUNIZE OLDER HOGS by a different process CURES SICK HOGS by flushing and cleaning the

bowels and entire system. BAS BEEN TESTED on over 20,000 hogs the past PASSESSES TESTED ON OVER EACH TOP THE PASSES HAVE AT MY OWN EXPENSE shipped into various states and exposed in cholers hundreds of my own pigs for weeks and months without harm and will continue to ship and expose on same terms.

HAVE AT MY OWN EXPENSE hip and expose on same terms.

HAVE SOLD TO OVER 2,500 of the best farmers and breeders in the United States.

DISCOVERED five years ago, was tested four years before offering to sell it.

LETTERS PATENT pending on all the above processes.

ALL INFRINGERS and their customers will be held responsible for damages.
BHWARH! of Logansport or other infringing com-

panies.
AGENTS WANTED, WRITE the originator and rightful owner. ful owner, BOBERT RIDGWAY, Amboy, Indiana

ZENOLEUM Kills Lice, Ticks, Mites, Fleas, on all kinds of animals and poultry.
Internally is drives out worms. Cures all cuts, wonds, sore Non-poleonous. Enformed by leading veterinarians. "Veterina veter" free. Zenner Disinfectant Co., 40 Bates 8k., Detroit,

### Shorthorn Average \$738.12.

The "all Scotch" sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Chicago April 5, proved to be a very successful event as no expense was spared on the part of the prominent and popular breeders consigning animals to the sale. While no "official" invitation was extended to the fraternity in the Kansas City territory through the recognized medium, the Kansas Farmer, however two weather breeders took part in the play and M. A. Low, of Topeka, Kans., purchased from the Forbes & Son consignment the imported 3-year-old cow, Amylea 2d, for \$650. Her dam sold for \$550; both were imported in 1898. This purchase was one of the great bargains of the sale. Colonel Wilson, of Kansas City, purchased Sunlight 4th, a g. d. of imported Mephistopheles, for \$405. This purchase is a Sittyton heifer-the family that produced Scottish Archer.

The animals consigned to this great sale came from the well-known herd of C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; C. C. Norton, Corning, Iowa; and S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.

The Drovers' Journal says that while many of the prominent Shorthorn men of the country were at the ringside they were not, as a rule, bidders. A statement made early in the season by a widely circulated live stock paper to the effect that the contributors to this sale intended to "go gunning after a big average" undoubtedly had a ten dency to keep away many who would otherwise have been bidders at the sale, and also the act that none of the contributors to the sale have been buy ers at other sales of late no doubt af-fected the attendance as the average cattle breeder, like everybody else, be lieves in reciprocity. The top price of the sale was \$2,100, at which figure the veteran Shorthorn breeder, Frank Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., secured the cow, Victoria of Hill Farm 6th, calved Jan. 24, 1898, and sired by Imp. Lavender Lad 119937. She was consigned by C. B. Dustin & Son, and had a heifer calf at foot by Imp. Merry Hampton. George E. Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, who was one of the most liberal bidders at the sale, paid \$1,300 for the cow Sweet Charity 5th, consigned by C. C. Norton. He also paid \$1,205 for Victoria of Village Park 4th, consigned by J. F. Prather, and \$1,160 for Imp. Mistletoe Flower, consigned by I. M. Forbes & Son. F. W. Ayres, of Athens, Ill., secured Golden Venus, with heifer calf at foot, consigned by J. F. Prather, for \$1,300, and paid \$1,000 for Imp. Rosemary 201st, consigned by J. F. Prather. The top for bulls was \$1,650, at which figure Alexander Bruce. of Aberdeen, Scotland, secured J. F. Prather's Imp. Fearless Archer 132062. The bull will be sent to Buenos Ayres, South America, to be placed on the extensive ranch belonging to the Nelsons, of England. C. A. Saunders, of Manilla, Iowa, secured C. B. Dustin & Son's Merry Marshai for \$1,205, and George E. Harding & Son, of Wauke-sha, Wis., paid \$1,025 for C. C. Nor-

ton's Golden Victor 138972.
Col. F. M. Woods occupied the auc tioneer's stand in his usual excellent manner, and was ably assisted in the ring by Colonels Carey M. Jones, H. W. Barclay, John Hartough and Merriman.

C. B. DUSTIN & SON'S AVERAGE.

Four females brought \$4,875; average \$1,219. One bull brought \$1,205; average \$1,205. Five animals brought \$6,080; average \$1,216.

C. C. NORTON'S AVERAGE.

Seven females brought \$4,475; average \$639.28; three bulls brought \$2,365; erage \$788.33. Ten animals brought \$6,830; average \$683.

S. E. PRATHER & SON'S AVERAGE.

Five females brought \$3,015; average \$603. Two bulls brought \$925; average \$462.50. Seven animals brought \$3,940; average \$562.88.

J. F. PRATHER'S AVERAGE.

Six females brought \$4,725; average \$77.50. Three bulls brought \$2,300; average \$766.66. Nine animals brought \$7,025; average \$780.53.

I. M. FORBES & SON'S AVERAGE.

Thirty-seven females brought \$26, 290; average \$710.54. Nine bulls brought \$6,775; average \$752.99. Forty-six animals brought \$33,065; average

\$13,355; average \$753.05. Seventy-seven head brought \$56,935; average

The Colin Cameron Range Hereford Sale.

The Colin Cameron Range Hereford Sale.

The two days' sale of range Herefords from the San Rafael ranch of Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona, under the management of T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicotne, Mo., beld at Kansas City, Mo., April 2 and 3, can be summed up in a general way as a success, taking everything into consideration. While the average disappointed the admirers of the breed by reason of low averages, the better class of animals, including the cows with calves, brought prices that would not disgrace a sale of native cattle. Many of the offerings, and especially the bulls, were little more than calves, and none were in sale ring condition. A gratifying fact to the breeders as well as to the Kansas Cityans in general, was that the attendance of buyers was a representative one, extending from Iowa to Texas. K. B. Armour, George Tuggle, F. G. Robinson, and John Gosling were all liberal buyers. Many of the buyers, however, were strangers to the Kansas City sales pavilion. Very few animals, comparatively, went to the more widely known breeders. The highest price paid was \$300, by John Hutson of Canyon City, Texas, for Pinstay 7574, and heifer calf sired by Woods 69437, who was afterward sold in the sale for \$135. Woods is six years old, and went to W. B. Anssey, Messina, Iowa. The top price on bulls was \$400, paid by Wm. Bommer, Harietta, Kans., for Eduardo 11322i, by Excel 48870, out of Rosanita 70590. Mr. Bommer also bought the second highest priced cow, Amanda 2d and helfer calf for \$275. Bright-spot \$5555 was also knocked off to him at \$230. The third highest priced cow, Amanda 2d and helfer calf for \$276. Bright-spot \$5555 was also knocked off to him at \$230. The third highest priced cow, Amanda 2d and helfer calf for \$276. Bright-spot \$5555 was also knocked off to him at \$230. The third highest priced cow, Amanda 2d and helfer calf for \$276. Bright-spot \$5555 was also knocked off to him at \$230. The third highest priced cow, Among the other buyers were: K. B. Armour, Kansas City, C. E. Whittlesey, Bedfo

L. Sullivan, Waverly, Kans.; Neal A. Pickett, Guelph, Kans.; D. A. Merry, Kingsley, Iowa; H. M. Crane, Braymer, Mo.

A surprising quality of these bred and range raised cattle is their comparative gentleness. Reared and kept in pastures all their lives, without ever seeing a stall or halter, they were brought into the sale ring with but little preparation. A few weeks ago the sale cattle were brought as far east as Newton, Kans., where for the first time they saw a mouthful of grain. Here a few attempts were made to halter and lead them, and their indifference to the excitement and noise of the auction ring speaks eloquently for the blue blood in their veins. Only one or two old cows showed any evidence of fear, and for the most part the entire offering took their brief sale ring experience as a matter of course. Hand-bred and stall-raised animals from the Missouri and Kansas herds are often wilder in the sale ring than were these Arizona pure-breds.

Kansas City papers characterized the cattle as "antelopes," and took extra pains to tell of the mad rushes of one or two animals. They also attributed the low prices partly to this fact. The low prices, if an fioli.50 average could be called low, resulted from the large number of calves offered. About one-third of those sold were bulls and heifers under a year old, many of them being May and June calves. The older animals were small for their age, it must be admitted, but it is a recognized fact among the breedersthat these range raised cattle respond very quickly to a grain, alfalfa, and blue-grass feed. This class of stock will show a far greater development in the next six months than the pative Kansas or M ssouri animal, if placed on the same feed.

Mr. Cameron has ample reasons for congratulation on the magnificent lot of cattle he has brought from that far off country. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Iowa buyers showed their appreciation in their lively bidding and apparent anxiety to secure some of the cattle.

The following is a general summary of the sale

# Public Sale of Angora Goats.

Public Sale of Angora Goats.

The Angora goat sale, held at Kansas City, Mo., on March 27, as per announcement in this paper, was a very successful one. The attendance was good, representative breeders being present from all parts of the country. The stock sold was mostly from New Mexico herds, Mr. W. T. McIntire, secretary of the Angora Record Association, managed the sale, and here we wish to state that much of the interest taken in the Angora industry in the middle West is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. McIntire. Col. R. E. Edmondson cried the sale and the prices realized were highly satisfactory to the sellers. Part of the 1,700 offering were grades, which accounts for the range in prices, which are given below, with names and addresses of purchasers:

50 does, Dr. Krebs, Eureka Springs, Ark, at \$10.50.

10 does, Louis Goshong, Eureka Springs,

at \$10.50.

10 does, Louis Goshong, Eureka Springs,
Ark., at \$10.50.

15 does, D. D. Spencer, Kickapoo, Kans.,
at \$8.50.

50 does, Foreman Bros., Versailles, Mo.,

t \$12, 50 does, Dr. J. R. Standley, Plattville, Iowa, at \$10. 20 does, R. N. Bodine, Paris, Mo., at \$13. 1 buck, J. M. Stewart, Lewiston, Ill., at \$25.

six animals brought \$33,065; average \$718.80.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Fifty-nine cows brought \$43,380; average \$735.25. Eighteen bulls brought

\$25. 4 does, J. R. Standley, at \$10.50. 59 does, J. R. Standley, at \$8.75. 52 does, V. Marmaduke, Versailles, Mo., at \$12. 52 doe kids, J. R. Standley, at \$5.50. 50 doe kids, J. M. Stewart. at \$6.

doe kids, W. E. Hawes, Carthage, at \$7.75.
doe kids, Geo. B. Campbell, Little c. Mo., at \$6.75.
he sale of grades was as follows.
d does, Foreman Bros., at \$5.50.
does, J. M. Stewart, at \$5.
does, John Cowgill, Youngstown, Ill.,
\$4.75.

50 does, John Cowgill, Toungstown, at \$4.75.
81 does, J. R. Anderson, Evansonville,
Mo., at \$4.10.
50 does, J. M. Stewart, at \$4.75.
81 kids, J. M. Stewart, at \$4.
25 does, D. D. Spencer, at \$4.60.
100 does, F. D. Leach, Kinderhook, Ill.,
at \$4.50.
100 does, J. M. Stewart, at \$4.50.
106 does, J. M. Stewart, at \$4.50.
106 does, J. M. Stewart, at \$4.50.
200 wethers, John Cowgill, at \$3.25.
92 wethers, J. R. Standley, at \$3.15.

### Stock Gossip.

The Rainey miller sale of Poland-China swine, held at Champaign, Ill., on March 28, made an average of \$40.80 for 58 head.

The Ira Cottingham sale of Shorthorns, held at Peoria, March 27, resulted in an average of \$234 for 40 head, 15 bulls averaging \$119.30, and 25 females, \$302.60.

The History of Hereford Cattle, written by the late T. L. Miller, is being prepared for the printers by Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo. It will doubtless be a highly interesting volume.

Geo. S. Redhead of Des Moines, Iowa, and John Hooker of New London, Ohio, will be contributors to the combination Hereford sale at Chicago, Ill., May 21 and 22. Mr. Hooker will consign his entre show herd except the herd bull, Mark Hanna.

One of the attractions, and perhaps the greatest, in the H. D. Fuller sale of Shorthorns at Sutherland, Iowa, on April 17, will be the cow, Duchess of Greenview, which is one of the best daughters of the imported Scotch bull, True Briton, a sire that made an indelible mark for good in this country. this country.

A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Mo., breeder of Polled Durham cattle, reports splendid trade and fine inquiry. Among recent purchasers of bulls are F. G. McKinney, Great Bend, Kams.; J. M. Gann, Poplarville, Miss.; A. G. Phillips, New Madr.d. Mo., and Dr. O. G. Simpson, Dodge City, Kans., was at the farm looking for a herd header.

S. A. Converse, Cresco, Iowa, breeder of Red Polled cattle, writes the Kansas Farmer as follows: "Will sell a few more young things and then will be ready to drop out until the beginning of winter, unless a few snow animals should be wanted, in which case I shall, at all times, be ready to offer something to purchasers."

M. W. Anderson, breeder of choice Shorthorn cattle, has 3 very fine buil calves for sale, about 16 months old; their dams are Bates bred, their sire Cruickshank. Ali 3 are deep reds in color, and will weigh between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds each, and will make excellent heads for choice herds. Write him for full description. Address, Independence, Mo.

Mr. J. N. Wood, formerly an Illinois breeder of Polled Durhams, of considerable prominence, and now of Ottawa, Kans., has purchased a fine farm near the latter place and is making ready to receive his pure-bred herd which he will bring west soon. Kansas extends the hand of greeting and goodfellowship, and welcomes him to her fair fields.

Mr. John Sparks, Reno, Nevada, the extensive ranchman and breeder of Hereford cattle, has sold to Alfred Harrell, Visalia, Cal., 20,000 head of range cattle, with his half interest in 33,000 acres of land and a lease on 700,000 acres more. Mr. Sparks, we are informed, receives \$500,000 in cash and 12,000 acres of land in the Texas cotton belt in exchange for the property transferred.

A. M. Ashcraft & Son, of Atchison, Kansas, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, make a change in their advertisement this week. They report splendid inquiry for buils Among recent sales, one to S. B. Hyde, of Beloit, Kans., and another to T. H. Arnold, of Troy, Kans. They have several yet for sale, sired by Acomb Duke 18th 142147, that have splendid beef qualities as well as stock.

J. M. Turley, Stotesbury, Mo., reports that his crop of spring pigs up to the time of writing, numbered 52 fine, sprightly little Poland-Chinas, from some of the best sires and dams in the country. The only "kick we have coming" against Mr. Turley is, that he don't advertise his good stuff in this paper, and let us help him sell them at good round prices. We trust that he will "become converted" soon, and "mend his ways."

We call special attention to the advertisement of the Black Diamond Stock Farm of J. R. Higgins, of Keswick, Keckuk County, Iowa. Mr. Higgins was the winner of the Kansas Farmer special premium at the International Live Stock Exposition, held at Chicago last December, for the best Galloway bull. This is evidence that the class of stock which he advertises is of the sort for open competition with the world. Look up his card in this issue and write him for what you want.

E. S. Donahey, Newton, Iowa, says that at his next public sale, to be held October 3, he will offer the best lot of Shorthorns ever sold. He reports his cattle as doing well, and also the sale of 10 head of fine heifers to go to Page County, Iowa, to Otte Bros., as a foundation herd. The writer was at his March sale and saw his cattle then on hand, since which time he has been buying many of the best things at the spring sales, and he is of the opinion that Mr. Donahey has not greatly overstated the case.

Mr. T. W. Whiting, proprietor of the Sylvan Stock Ranch, at Kelso, Kans., has purchased from Messrs. F. C. Wolf & Son of Ottawa, Kans., the Crulckshank bull, Allscotch. Messrs. Wolf sell this bull to make a place for their imported bull, prince Lovely, bought by the junior Wolf at the last sale of Mr. Duthle, Collyne, Scotland, and which is said to be one of the best and finest bred young bulls im-

# **PROCLAMATION** TO WEAK MEN

Charity, the Noblest Impulse of Ms Exemplified by a Well Known Missourian.

# SENT FREE TO MEN.

W. S. Harter, an honored and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., makes a statement and an over-gener-ous offer that comes in the shape of a proclamation of health to all afflicted with lost vitality and its kin-



dred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, nightly emissions so draining that his constitution was weakened to such a degree that it was impossible for him to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies and to specialists, but could not regain his vitaitly or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy for his affliction; he did so and in one month' time was entirely cured, his constitution rejuvinated and his vitality regained. To-day he is a man in every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great, that he says he intends making his life's labor that of putting this remedy in the hands of all those afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter being a very consolentious man, thought perhaps the remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully benedical as it did in his. For this reason he gave 50 sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced as was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of this death-dealing disease, Lost Manhood and its kindred silments, absolutely free the means which directed him to health and contentment. At Nevada, Mo., there is located State Asylum Ne. 3, in which there are at upon good authority he is informed that about 75 per cent of these unfortunates lost their minds through this disease and the awful drainage brought upon them through nightly emissions. With this awful picture ever before him, he believes it is his duty to humanity to save those now upon a brink of destruction, which is much worse than death. Any reader sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, sending his name and address to Mr. W

# A HERD OF HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

J. M. Foster & Co., of Topeka, Kans., have concluded to offer at private sale their entire herd, consisting of the herd bull, True Briton, imported by C. S. Cross in 1898, calved February 27, 1893, bred by Tudge, Leinthal Ludiow, England, sire Rupert tracing to Longhorn and the Grove, Lord Wilton and Horace, dam British Lass, a full sister to Ancient Briton, and grandam of Lord Wilton.

COWS.

Countess 56402, calved '93, sire Hero 46011, dam Countess King 36830.

Virgle 61307, calved '94, sire Hero 46011, dam Violet 15th 22365.

Cora 51520, calved '91, sire Count King, dam Countess King 3d 36830.

Columbia 56432, calved '93, sire Lincoln 46504, dam Catherine 41387.

Myrtle B. 51538, calved '91, sire Count King, dam Myrtle A 28748.

Myrtle C. 56422, calved September, '93, sire Hero, dam Myrtle A. 28748.

Era 26501, calved January '91, sire Count King, dam Elegance 23485.

Viola 46510, calved May '91, sire Count King, dam Elegance 23485.

Vera 76403, calved April '96, sire Jayson 55235, dam Virgle 61307.

Corinna 76402, calved September '97, sire Jayson, dam Cora 51520.

Myrtle A. 28748, calved July '86, s're Dronin 12169, a g. d. of Grove 3d, dam Myrtle 5th 7539, a splendid producer.

Countess King 3d 36830, calved February '89, sire Santiago 15469 (a Horatio-Horace bull), dam Countess King 22378. cows.

HEIFERS.

HEIFERS.

Martha, calved February 21, 1900, by True Briton, out of Mona, bred by F. R. & Son, Vol. 17 or 18.

Virginia 96805, calved March '99, by True Briton, dam Virgie.

Myrtle Briton 105134, calved August '99, sire True Briton, dam Myrtle B.

Cora Briton 105130, calved September '99, True Briton out of Cora.

Cordelia 105131, caved December 26, '99, True Briton out of Countess King 3d.

Countess Briton 105132, True Briton out of Countess.

Virginia 2d 114414, calved June 5, 1900, True Briton out of Virgie.

BULLS.

BULLS.

Mason 105133, calved December 19, '99, True Briton out of Myrtle A. Foster, calved June 17, Vol. 23, sire True Briton, dam Myrtle B. Valdez, Vol. 23, calved July 2, sire True Briton, dam Viola.

ported last year. Mr. Whiting is in the cattle business quite extensively, handling not only Shorthorn cattle, but Angus and Herefords as well. Mr. Whiting marketed 76 car-loads of cattle of his own feeding the past fall and winter.

The farm department of the Kansas Experiment Station has decided to utilize its fields for the next few years solely in tests of legumes and grasses, and work has already been begun to effect the necessary changes with that end in view. The action of the last session of Congress, and also of the state legislature, in placing the Fort Hayes reservation at the disposal of the agricultural college, the normal school, and the state university for educational and experimental purposes, will give the experiment station most excellent facilities for making these tests in the so-called arid regions of the western part of the state.

Attention is again called to the sale of Shorthorns at Leon, Iowa, on Aprl 25, from the herds of A. D. Sears & Bros., Leon, Iowa; Geo. W. Wadsworth, Leon, Iowa, and W. H. Colter, Decatur, Iowa. In our issue of March 21 we gave a general description of the several consignments, and there is no need of much more being said, except to impress on the minds of our readers the desirability of attending this sale, or at least sending in bids on what is wanted. The catalogue is now ready, and tells the whole story. If you have not yet received one, it can be had by addressing A. D. Sears, Leon Iowa. See their ad on page 347 for further particulars.

S. A. Spriggs, of Westphalia, Anderson County, Kans., is the fortunate owner of some of the finest bred horses and jacks in eastern Kansas. He has just returned from Wayne, Ill., where he purchased of Durham, Fletcher & Coleman, of Oaklawn Farm, an imported black Percheion stallion. This animal is 5 years old, 16½ hands high, and weight an even ton. He is a typical drafter and one of the finest of his breed. Mr. Spriggs also has in his stables other fine stallions, one of which is a Shire horse and of same weight as the Percheron, and is a renowned breeder. Since his public sale in March, Mr. Spriggs has sold one of his thousand pound jacks for \$900, and has been offered to sell this famous jack, as he is considered of more value in Mr. Spriggs' stables.

That true merit is not always unappresent

That true merit is not always unappreciated is evidenced by the following, in regard to Mr. W. C. McGavock, at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., in last week's Breeders' Gazette, and we feel sure that these words of commendation are both timely and well deserved. The Gazette says: "Mr. McGavock has grown into one of the most successful public sale managers that the trade has developed in this country. He has been a close student of Aberdeen-Angus history and breeding, and probably possesses a more extended personal knowledge of the famous animals produced in the breed the past few years than any other man. He is a hard and systematic worker, always exhausting every line that can be utilized to promote the success of the undertaking he has in hand, and is ever faithful to the interests of his principals. He is well equipped to preparecatalogues, and understands well the art of advertising. It has, therefore, come about that he has been entrusted with the management of most of the prominent sales of the breed in recent years, and has established an enviable record for the intelligent and successful conduct of such affairs. He has good material with which to work at the next Kansas City sale (April 29 and 30), and will make the most of it."

(April 29 and 30), and will make the most of it."

We learn from good authority that Mr. F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind., the former owner of the champion Hereford bull, Dale, has just bought the famous 4-year-old Hereford bull, Protector 9:60, for shipment to America, at the long price of twelve hundred pounds sterling, or 36,000, American money. We are indebted to the Breeders' Gazette for the following description and history: "Protector was bred by Mr. Allan Hughes of Wintercott, and has been a great winner at the English shows. In 1898 he was first as a yearling at the Royal, besides winning several other honors at local shows. He was then sold to his late owner, Sir Joseph Pulley, of Lower Eaton, Herefordshire, As 2-year-old he was apain brought out, winning first at the Shropshire show at Shrewsbury, second at the Bath and West of England, first and champion at the Royal counties show at Winchester, first and champion at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire show at Leominster, besides first at the Royal at York. At the latter exhibition the bull was seen by the writer hereof, and there can be no question as to his right to the honors assigned him. He is a rich-fieshed, deep-hodied bull, compactly built, exceptionally broad-ribbed, and very low in the twist and flanks in short, a capital stamp of the best feeding type of the breed. And he certainly has his excellence by that best of all titles, inheritance. He is a son of the famous Albion (15027) out of Newton Plum by the mighty Rudolph (6660). It will be remembered that Albion won several championships for Mr. Hughes, besides siring a large number of prize-winning bulls and helfers. Protector's own sister. Wintercott Plum, was first at the Royal at Maddstone, and another own brother, Wintercott, now heads the good herd of Henry Haywood, at Blackmere." We congratulate the Hereford Difference of the predict of the reader interested in high class reg-

The reader interested in high class registered Shorthorn cattle will find on consulting the public sale announcement found elsewhere in this issue, that ten representative breeders will make consignments to this sale to be held at Kansas City, April 22 and 23. Among them is June K. King, of Marshall, Mo., who has been engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle since 1876. He has always paid top prices for herd bulls, ranging from \$500 prices for herd bulls, ranging from \$500 prices for herd bulls, ranging from \$600 prices for her

bulls and 21 females. The draft will include two herd bulls, Kirklevington Duke of Wood Dale 12169, and Duke of Lawndale 4th 137625. The first is a straight Bates whose sire, Ardrie Duke of Hazelhurst 117846, was bred by Bigler, of Iowa. Among the younger bulls averaging about 15 months, are 4 Scotch-topped and 3 straight Bates. Twelve of the females are daughters of Kirklevington Duke of Mod Dale, and all show under the desirable and Two yearling heifers are by Scottish King 138249, also the sire of 4 of the bulls. Six of the females are daughters of the 10th Duke of Hillsdele 11664, a herd bull that cost \$1,600. The entire King offering is above the average usually found scattered over the country, and it will be a pleasant surprise to prospective buyers not acquainted with the Peabody herds as bred and owned by Mr. King. W. P. Harned, of Bunceton, Mo. who with his father before him have had well-bred Shorthorns on the farm since ISS, and whose her nem me argest collection of straightCruickshank cows of any herd in Missouri. Mr. Harned will consign 16 head, 11 bulls and 5 females word any herd in Missouri. Mr. Harned will consign 16 head, 11 bulls and 5 females word any herd in Missouri. Mr. Harned will consign 16 head, 11 bulls and 5 females and the sound of Goodness, 17th. This bull is in all probability, nearest the type of the old bull. Duke of Richmond, of any bull that has gone into a public sale ring in recent years. Another of the 11 bulls is the 11 probability, nearest the type of the old bull. Duke of Richmond, of any bull that has gone into a public sale ring in recent years. Another of the 11 bulls is the 1910 pound Combination, calved June 28 1899 street of the 10 public sale ring in recent years. Another of the 11 bulls is the 1910 pound Combination calved June 28 1899 street with the public sale ring in recent years. Such as a such as a

# Transfers of Pedigreed Stock.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Sow, by Black Bess 55462, W. H. Rhodes, rampa, Kans., to Will Stegeman, Tampa, Sow, by Daisy Dean 55463, W. H. Rhodes o Will Stegeman.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Miss Logan 18404, E. B. Watson, Newton, Iowa, to Ware & Pocoke, Cherry Grove Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.
Two gilts, Ware & Pocoke, St. Joseph, Mo., to William Kirkpatrick, St. Joseph, Mo. HEREFORD CATTLE.

W. L. Bass, of El Dorado, Kans., sold the following stock to Robert Hancock, Canute, O. T.: Bulls, Sir Clinton 120810, Lot 120813, Josiah 120812, St. Jacob 120816, Jeff 120810, Butler 120809, Barry 120220, Jonas 120222, Joe Jefferson 120811.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Trinket, yearling heifer, by D. P. Nor-on, Dunlap, Kans., to J. K. Peterman, Trinket, yearling heliter, by D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans., to J. K. Peterman, Lyon County, Kans.
British Prince, bull calf, D. P. Norton to J. K. Peterman.
Farmer, bull calf, D. P. Norton to Geo. Muller, Sedgwick County, Kans.
British Duke, bull calf, D. P. Norton to C. I. Hooker, Republic County, Kans.
Red Ruby and America, helfer calves, D. P. Norton to J. W. Short, Texas, Granger, bull calf, D. P. Norton to J. F. Boyd, Texas.
British Matron, D. P. Norton to Dr. Collier, Texas. British Matron, D. P. Norton to J. Cot-lier, Texas.

Moniter, bull calf, D. P. Norton to J. W.
Cottingham, Cowley County, Kans.
Enquirer, D. P. Norton to Frank Nor-ton, Morris County, Kans.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Dillon 4342, herd bull, by John G. Hase, Clyde, Kans., to J. B. Campbell, Concor-dia, Kans.

# The Best of Twenty-Seven.

An extensive and exhaustive series of experiments were conducted by the Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Collins, the object being to ascertain beyond any question of doubt the most effecting preparation for the treatment of scab on sheep under practically all conditions. There were 27 different kinds of sheep dips used!

# CURED BY-A MIGHTY POWER

The Secret of the Soul, Combined With Magnetic Medicines, the Mightiest Power Known, Cures So-Called Incurable Diseases.

# **DIAGNOSIS, FULL INSTRUCTIONS** AND A GRAND BOOK

# FREE

The phenomenal cures made by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the eminent scientist of Battle Creek, Mich., have astonished physicians and scientists throughout the world, for in a marvelous manner he DISPELS ALL DISEASES and gives permanent health, vigor, and strength to all who desire it. His work is indeed biessed and wonderful. His power comes from the fact that he has discovered the secret of the soul, which he terms PSYCHIC; this he combines with magnetic medicines secret of the soul, which he terms PSYCHIC; this he combines with magnetic medicines prepared in his own laboratory, making the strongest healing combination known to the world. This wonderful man has so perfected his method that it now reaches all classes of people, for it ANNIHALATES SPACE and cures patients at a distance in the privacy of their own homes without the knowledge of anyone. If you are in any way sick and will write to Dr. J. M. Peebles, telling him your leading symptoms, he will through his psychic power diagnose your case and send you full instructions free of any charge; no matter what your disease or how despondent you may feel, there is hope for you. Hundreds of women who suffer the many irregularities common to their sex, have been cured through Dr. Peebles' method after they had been told their cases were inourable. The same can be said of men who were dobilitated from early indiscretions. Indigestion, stomach troubles, catarrh, weaknesses of all kinds, and in fact all diseases succumb to this wonderful man's method of healing. Remember, it makes no difference how hopeless your case may seem, or how many have pronounced it incurable, Dr. Peebles can help you, and it COSTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to receive his diagnosis and instructions. He also sends you FREE OF ANY CHARGE, his grand book which will be of invaluable service to you. You also receive a long list of testimonials proving beyond a doubt that his method is revolutioning the art of healing the sick and despondent. Address Dr. J. M. Peebles, Dept. 156, Battle Creek, Mich. REMEMBER, it costs you nothing.



# DESPAIR NOT, THERE IS STILL HOPE FOR YOU!

Dr. J. M. PEEBLES WILL TEACH THE PSYCHIC SCIENCE by mail which you are taught Psychic and Magnetic Healing, also Occult Powers, which will give you success in life. Full Information regarding lessons and literature on this Grand Science, will be sent FREE to all addressing DR. J. M. PEEBLES, Department 156, Battle Creek, Mich

in making this experiment. They were all occorded equal opportunities for show ing their good qualities and curative agen cles. It was found that Zenoleum, the welknown and widely used disinfectant, germacide, insecticide, vermicide, and parasiticide, gave the best results in every particular. This matter was made the subject of a special report and was issued under the auspices of the general government and is known as Bulletin No. 38. This will not create any wonder in the minds of those of our readers who have used Zenoleum on their own flocks and herds, but it may interest those who do not happen to know of its value by actual experience. It would be well for every owner of livestock among our readers to write the manufacturers of Zenoleum, the Zenner Disinfectant Co., No. 61 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich., for a free copy of their "Veterinary Adviser," and other matter and become better acquainted with the merits-of this preparation and its many uses. In speaking of Zenoleum, as we have above, it must not be inferred that it is good for scab alone. It is equally efficient for dipping for ticks, etc., on sheep, and for lice, mites, fleas, etc., on sheep, and for lice, on the best hog breeders use it regularly for preventing the ravages of swine plague and hog cholera. We do know that most of those with something which is new to you, as this may be, is to buy a sample gallon and test it for yourself. Write the Zenner people for prices.

# Blackleg Vaccine.

The cheapest and handiest form of single treatment vaccine is that furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, and consists of a special cord or string impregnated with the vaccine. It is always ready for use and requires no outfit or set of instruments to apply it. There is no time cr money lost in mixing, filtering, graduating the dose, and injecting. Each dose is separate and therefore there is no waste. Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine Cord is therefore by far the most popular form of vaccine, and its success is evidenced by the large and constantly increasing demand for it. The cord method dates from 1897; but it is rapidly displacing the old single treatment vaccine in the powder form with the troublesome mixing, filtering and injecting. However, the Pasteur "Double" Vaccine still holds its own as the best for pure-bred and valuable stock which should receive the double treatment in order to secure a higher degree of protection against blackleg. Stock-raisers are solely indebted to the Pasteur Vaccine Company for the introduction of blackleg vaccination into this country, and the popularity of live stock vaccination and the resulting benefits can be noted from the fact that, in addition to its head office in Chicago, the Pasteur Company also has branch offices in New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth, and San Francisco. The vaccines furnished by the Very man

who discovered blackleg vaccine in 1884, and who has been making it ever since. There is, therefore, no question of any experiment with Pasteur vaccine, either on the part of the manufacturers or the users. Write us for further information. Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, Ill.

# Build Your Own Fences,

Build Your Own Fences.

The day of ordering ready made fences for farms is over. Many farmers, poultry raisers, and others who use large quantities of wire fence, are now building them with a Steel King Fence Machine. Many others will do the same when they find what a remarkably fine fence they can secure at a trifling cost with this wonderful machine. It is so simple that any big boy can build 60 to 75 rods a day with it. The machine pays for itself in less than two days of fence building. After that it is a big money maker, especially if the farmer cares to build fences for his neighbors. This method of fence making should be investigated by every one who has a fence or who needs a fence. The Kokomo Fence Machine Co., of 74 North St., Kokomo, Ind., will supply information to those interested.

# MT. PLEASANT HERD OF SHORTHOR**NS**.

Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177. Herd composed of Young Marys, Galateas, and Sansparells. Young bulls for sale.

R. D. No. 3. A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kans Inquire at Ashcraft & Sage Livery Barn, Main Street.

# BLACK DIAMOND ....STOCK FARM

Has for sale a few choice Galloway bulls, stred by a World's Fair winner. Also, a few English Fox Terrior pups of finest quality. For Sale or Trade — A 15-acre, suburban property in Des Moines, Iowa. Information promptly furnished by the owner, J. R. Higgins, J. R. Higgins, Reswick, Keokuk County, lows.



# **Q** WHY BUY

an old-style,out-of-date Hay Carrier, when you can get the latest Improved Louden,

worth twice the money?
Let us send Catalogue of everything in Hay Tools, and circular
of Door Hangers—Best on Earth
—also, How to Build Hay Barns,

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. Div.D, Fairfield, lows.

# The Bome Circle.

### THE PIPERS OF THE POOLS.

Pipers of the chilly pools
Pipe the April in;
Summon all the singing hosts,
All the wilding kin.

Through the cool and teeming damp Of the twilight air Call till all the April children Answer everywhere.

From your cold and fluting throats Pipe the world awake, Pipe the mold to move again, Pipe the sod to break.

Pipe the mating song of earth, And the fecund fire— Love and laughter, pang and dream, Desire, desire, desire.

Then a wonder shall apear,
Miracle of time:
Up through root and germ and sapwood
Life shall climb and climb.

Then the hiding things shall hear you And the sleeping stir, And the far-off troops of exile Gather to confer.

Then the rain shall kiss the bud And the sun the bee— Tul they all, the painted children, Wing by flower get free;

And amid the shining grass Ephemera arise, And the windflowers in the hollow Open starry eyes;

And delight comes in to whisper—
"Soon, soon, soon,
Earth shall be but one wild blossom
Breathing to the moon."
Charles G. D. Roberts, in April "New"
Lippincott.

### Written for Kansas Farmer. Ways of Cooking Asparagus.

Asparagus is already to be found in the market, though a little high in price. It will soon be plentiful, however, and in the reach of all. When cooking asparagus the work to be done in to soften the cellular tissue by the is to soften the cellular tissue by the action of hot water. It should be cooking at boiling temperature for twenty minutes, or until the pieces will mash readily when pressed with a fork. Not so much time is required if the asparagus is cut in short pieces as for soup.

### ASPARAGUS SOUP.

Cut asparagus into half inch lengths and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Make a white sauce from 1 tablespoonful butter and 1 tablespoonful flour by adding 1 cup hot milk gradually while cooking. When the asparagus is tender stir in the white sauce. Cook for a few moments together adding desired seasoning. serve hot with toasted bread or crisp crackers.

# ASPARAGUS CREAM.

Cut tender asparagus stalks into short lengths and boil in salted water until very tender. Pour off water, add 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 cup cream and bring to the boiling point. Have beaten the yolk of one egg. Stir this in and set on a cooler part of the stove for three minutes. Serve while hot in side dishes.

# ASPARAGUS ON TOAST.

Select even sized stalks of aspara-gus and tie together two dozen in a linen or muslin band so that they may be easily lifted from the kettle when done. Place in boiling salted water and cook fifteen to twenty minutes. depending on the size of the stalks. Make a sauce from 1 cup of the liquid in which the asparagus has been cooked, by adding it to 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful flour and a little salt. Lay the stalks of asparagus on nicely toasted bread, pour over the sauce and serve at once.

# ASPARAGUS SALAD.

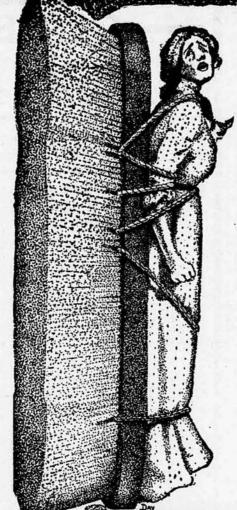
Cut asparagus into inch lengths and cook until tender in boiling salted water to cover. Drain and allow to get perfectly cold. Cover with mayonnaise or French dressing, or boiled dressing may be used if preferred. Asparagus salad makes a pleasant change in the diet and can be made with little trouble. When boiling asparagus for one of the other dishes a small amount may be saved out for salad.

MARY WAUGH SMITH.

# Exposed.

There is a very bright little girl in Detroit whose mother is now trying to teach her that she can use her tongue with both truth and diplomacy. This is a difficult task, as the child does a great deal of reasoning for herself and has the straightforward logic of an unprejudiced mind. A certain incident

The father had a high-salaried position in a leading factory. The institution was absorbed by a trust and the father thrown out of employment. In the heat of his wrath he repeatedly declared that all trust and monopoly mag-



Bound hand and foot to household drudgery, scrubbing and rubbing day in and day out, doing your cleaning in the hard, old-fashioned way-woman, why do you do it? Break away and use

# GO LD DUST Washing Powder

This famous cleanser has proven the emancipation of thousands of other women-why not yours? Let Gold Dust do more of the work, you do more of the play. For greatest economy buy our large package.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY St. Louis New York Boston Philadelphia

the little daughter implicitly believed him. He happens to be one of those rare men whom it is very difficult to replace, and he was offered his former position. But, being shrewd and know-ing his own worth, he was not to be

had except for some stock in addition

to his salary.
So he became part of a trust, but did not understand why the little daughter looked at him so doubtingly and was more conservative in the bestowal of her caresses. One evening there was company at the house and the host became involved in a heated political debate with a peppery guest. The former made a statement which the latter flatly denied.

"Why, my dear man," laughed the ost, "you don't mean to call me a host, liar?"

"No, he don't," declared the little one, as she sprang in front of the visitor and glared at him with flaming eyes, "and I won't have it. My papa is a robber and a thief, but he is no

Explanation as above was soon secured from the child, and the hilarity following the expose was the joy of the evening.—Free Press.

# Came Down to a Nickel.

A very small pile of coal lay on the sidewalk in front of a house on A street, southeast. A correspondingly small son of Ham was sauntering along and, seeing it, scented a job. He rang

the doorbell.
"Am dat you-all's coal?" he asked the lady who appeared at the door. "Yes."

"Want it toted in?"

"Yes."

"Kain't I do de job?"

"Why, you're pretty small and then you might charge too much. You might

ask more than I can pay."
"How much is yo got?" small man of business. "Kin yo raise a dollah?"

"Oh, my goodness, no."
"Seventy-five cents?"

"No, run along and don't bother me," and she started to close the door. "Mebbe yo'll gib 50 cents?"
"No, no; run along."

"I reckons yo'all ain't got er qua' tah?"
"No."

"Ner a dime?"

"No, not even a dime," replied the

woman, beginning to laugh.
"Well, how much is yo' got?" questioned Ham, showing his ivories. "I sut-nly does wanter git de job."

"I've just got a nickel."
"Well, I'm jus' lookin' fer nickel
jobs," and he straightway began.—
Washington Star.

A kidney remedy that can be depended on will be found in Prickly Ash nates were robbers and thieves, and Bitters. It heals and strengthens.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

A very convenient article in house-A very convenient article in house-keeping, especially if there is a stair-way to keep clean, is a "counter brush" made of fine bristles. These brushes vary in cost, depending on the size of the brush and the quality of the bristles. If one wishes to be economical it is better to buy a smaller brush rather than a larger one with poor bristles. It is convenient for dusting and especially so for cleaning out corners where a broom will not touch the dirt. A stairway can be kept much more neat for the same labor if such a brush is used.

We are fortunate to be able to get pictures at the low rate for which realy excellent ones can be obtained in these days. Frames and matting and glass, unfortunately, are not so low in price and we are likely to go without pictures for this reason. The Perry Pictures, Brown's Pictures, and many other excellent series of reproductions of famous paintings are now to be had for a few cents each. When mounted neatly they are pretty enough for the bed rooms, if not for other parts of the house. Poster board con be purchased for 15 cents a sheet in any desired shade. One sheet will make mounts for six "Perry" or "Brown" pictures in the 6 by 9 size. Be very careful in mounting to have the edges of the pic-ture parallel to the sides of the mat. The mat does not need to be the same depth all the way around, however. very pretty effect is obtained when the picture is put close to the top of the card, allowing a wide strip of matting at the bottom.

It is a good time of the year to make some new covers for the sofa pillows. Warm weather will soon be here and light weight covers for the pillows. even if light color is not wished, will make them more comfortable to use. There are hundreds of ways of making pretty pillow covers and these are to be found described or illustrated in every magazine and paper. Nine out of every ten are made to look at, not to use. Have the summer pillows cov-ered with washable covers, no matter if the callers do not gush the usual amount over them. The most homelike homes are those in which nothing is too good to be used.

MARY WAUGH SMITH.

# What They Left Him.

Bloomer (to ragged urchin)—Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?
Urchin—Oh, yes, sir!
Bloomer—And what did they leave you, my little mna?
Urchin—And what did they leave

Urchin-An orphan, sir.-Tid-Bits.

# A Question of Sense.

Bachelor-When a youth some one told me that no man had sense enough

to get married until he was 30. I

Benedict-And what happened after

you reached the age of 30?

Bachelor—Then I had too much sense to get married.—Chicago Daily

# Another Hold-Up.

"Poor Bronson!"

"What's the matter with him?" "He was the victim of a hold-up last

night, so he tells me."
"You don't say so! How did it hap-

"Oh, the baby had eaten something that didn't agree with it. He had to hold it up for three hours at a stretch."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

# **FARMERS**

Can make money the year around by selling Estey Organs at such times as they are not busy with their regular work. For full particulars write to THE ESTEY COMPANY, 916 Olive St., St Louis, Mo.



A Very Bad Combine

A Very Bad Sprain

A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

<del>•••••••••</del>

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MBS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILLD REN while TEETHING, with PHEFEOT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILLD, SOFT-RNS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURRE WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DLERHERA. Seld by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and sak for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take see General Country of the world. Twenty-Two sents a bottle.

# The young folks.

APRIL WEATHER.

Soon, ah, soon the April weather With the sunshine at the door, And the mellow melting rainwind Sweeping from the South conce more;

Soon the rosy maples budding And the willows putting forth Misty crimson and soft yellow In the valleys of the North;

Soon the hazy purple distance, Where the cabined heart takes wing, Eager for the old migration In the magic of the spring;

Soon, ah, soon the budding windflowers Through the forest white and frail And the odorous wild cherry Gleaming in her ghostly veil;

Soon about the waking uplands The hepaticas in blue— Children of the first warm sunlight In the sober Quaker hue—

All our shining little sisters Of the forest and the field, Lifting up their quiet faces With the secret half revealed;

Soon across the folding twilight Of the round earth hushed to hear, The first robin at his vespers Calling far, serene and clear. -Extract from Bliss Carman's poem in the Saturday Evening Post.

### Mexico's Real Rulers.

The farmer has more influence in Mexico than he has in any other large country in the world. Practically all the rich Mexicans are farmers. In the west of the United States the large farmers are called ranchmen. In Mexico they are called hacendados. The term ranchero, from which the American word ranchman is derived, is also used here; but, instead of being applied to a man who has a large tract of land under his control, it is used to designate a person who has but a moderate amount.

PARCELED OUT THE LAND.

When the Aztec empire fell, in 1520, the whole of Mexico was gradually parceled out among the followers of Cor-tez and among the Aztec chiefs who had made themselves zealous in the cause of the Spaniards. In those days when might was right, naturally the strong succeeded in wresting from the weak their property; and the ambition of men in those days was to have a great amount of land, just as the ambition in the United States to-day is to amass millions as the representative of power. So in the century following the conquest the followers of the first conqueror and their descendants suc-ceeded in getting possession of very large estates, many of which have been handed down to their descendants of to-day almost unbroken. The farmers were the feudal lords of Mexico; and each had his following. It was no uncommon thing for one of these feudal lords to rise against the government. and the history of the country is marked with these uprisings. Under the Spaniards they generally came to nothing; but in the years following the revolution there were many uprisings, several of which were successful.

LIKE ENGLAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Although the feudal system has been done away with by law, and the slave has been freed, yet the lower classes in the country still look up to their masters with almost the same degree of respect which was shown by the lower to the upper classes in feudal England of two centuries or more ago. There-fore, the influence of the farmer is the most powerful of all influences in Mexico to-day. And the old idea still prevails among the upper classes in Mexico that every gentleman should be a landowner; and most of them are. the great and old families living in the capital practically all are heavy land-owners. Until lately they have been willing to leave law, medicine, the pulpit, and the professions generally to the middle classes. The ruler who wished to have a strong hand on his power always made haste to get the rich landowners upon his side. Even to-day it is computed that about 700 families have four-fifths of the land of the republic in their hands. It can readily, therefore, be understood, that the state-ment that the farmers are the ruling power in Mexico is no idle boast.

THE TABLE-LANDS.

The central part of Mexico all the way from the United States border to the south of the country is a series of great table-lands ranging in height from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half above sea-level. As at the time of the conquest this elevated part of the country was the most densely populated and most highly civilized, and as the tropical forests did not exist at that elevation to interfere with the ac- that comes through that one gate. But

tions of the Spanish armies, this part of the country was first conquered; and as the Spaniards could more easily live in the climate of the uplands, which very much resembles that of Spain, the largest estates were naturally laid out there. In the hot country and the dense tropical forests, the Indians were left for some time to themselves, and the tendency to make feudal estates there was never so strong. Even to-day there are to be found in the hot country hundreds of Indians living on little holdings which they claim they have inherited directly in line from their ancestors who lived before the conquest. Of course many of these ti-tles are disputed; but the Indians are allowed to live on in undisputed possession, unless, perchance, a sale is made by the hacendado who claims to own the land.

THE LARGE HACIENDAS.

But on the table-lands there are many very large haciendas. There is one which stretches for about a hundred miles along the National railway, and the massive stone boundary fence can be seen for nearly three hours as the train speeds along the level valley lands. Sometimes it approaches closely to the track, at others it retreats until it is almost lost in the distance: again it climbs the high neighboring hills until it looks like a faint, white line against the black background. There is an old story that once a Mexican gentleman was in Spain during the eighteenth century, and a pompous Spanish noble was boasting of his possessions. The Mexican stood it for a while; then he said: "In our country people do not boast of a little garden patch. There it is understood that every gentleman has plenty of land, in fact, generally more than he knows well what to do with. Most of us would not be able to give an inventory of our possessions in that respect. Why, my farm is as long as Spain itself. On one end I grow pineapples and oranges, and on the other the snow rests all the year round."

This statement was no exaggeration The hacienda in question ran straight up from the coast lands to the top of one of the great snow-capped mountains (Popocatepetl).

TEMPERATE CLIMATE.

As the uplands of Mexico are tem-perate in climate, the products grown upon them are distinctively different from those to be found in either the from those to be found in either the lower slopes of the mountains or the real tropical lands of the coast. And the habits of the people are also distinctively different. The Aztecs, the hardy races of the uplands, had conquered all the other tribes, before the coming of the Spaniards, and brought them under one government. They had their distinctive customs and habits even in those early days; and these are preserved to a great extent to-day.

THE NATIONAL INTOXICANT.

The national drink of the uplands was pulque. There are several legends and stories about the discovery of pulque, which show, in their construction, that they must be very old, and that the drink must have existed among the tribes long before the coming of the Spaniards. But the growth of the maguey plant has been wonderfully increased since the conquest and notably during the nineteenth century. nearly all the haciendas on the uplands grow more or less maguey; and in the vicinity of Mexico City, and especially to the south of it, which is the most favored district of this plant, there are great estates which devote their best energies to the growth of the maguey and the manufacture of pulque. There are at least half a dozen great pulque haciendas, which produce hundreds of barrels a day. Two or three of these have the latest fermenting machinery for the manufacture of pulque, and at least two have attained a national reputation for the excellency of their brands. In this issue of Modern Mexico are given views of the buildings of the Ometusco pulque hacienda, one of the two largest and most perfectly outfitted in the republic. This hacienda has all the latest and most modern machinery the manufacture of the national drink of the uplands of Mexico.

It is an interesting sight to go out to any of the old gates of the City of Mexico in the morning and watch the burros laden with pulque coming into the metropolis. No matter how early you are there, you will find these little animals laden down with monster pig-skins filled with pulque coming into the market; and if you stay there and watch you will find them coming in a continuous stream until midday. You will wonder who drinks all the pulque



if you go to any one of the many other gates you will find just as much pulque coming in through it. Then you will begin to have some idea of the vast amount of pulque drunk in Mexico City alone. There is a pulque shop for every seventy families in the city. Men, women, and children, all drink pulque. The middle, or lower class Mexican, would think that his dinner decidedly lacked something if he did not have pulque. But as this drink is very cheap, a large glass costing about one cent gold, he can afford to have it, poor as he is.

Hundreds of legends, songs, and stories cluster around the maguey plant and its product; but of late several of the city dailies have cast poetry and sentiment to the winds and are making a bitter crusade against the sale of pulque to the lower classes. This cruis directed more particularly against allowing the pulque to be drunk in the pulque shops. It has been claimed that at least seventy-five per cent of the crime among the lower classes in Mexico City is caused pulque. Should the present agitation succeed in closing the pulque shops, it would undoubtedly lead to a great falling off in tre pulque trade, in which there are millions of dollars bound up in the valley of Mexico alone, and a consequent reduction in the city tax receipts; for pulque contributes largely to the income of the city.—John Hubest Cornyn, in Modern Mexico.

### Took Him by Storm.

There is one Detroit man who looks with awe upon his son-in-law and writes him for advice once or twice a week-This son-in-law came out of the West, a strapping six-footer, full of vim, business from head to foot and with the breezy confidence of a man who has fought his way to the front on the frontier. He fell in love with the girl who is now his wife, while she was traveling with friends, courted her on a gallop and won her. "But, dear," she warned him, "papa

is something terrible. When you call on him to ask for me he is liable to shout and pound the table, call you an adventurer and lots of worse things, and threaten to throw you out. He's the roughest-growing autocrat in his own house you ever saw."

But the big westerner only smiled and promised to gain the parental consent. He came and encountered much such a reception as predicted, but he was just as smiling, airy, and confident, for he had taken the old gentleman's measure.

"I'm going to be easy on you, father," he started in, and the title like to have given her father apoplexy. "For her given her father apoplexy. "For her sake, understand. You're a terror, all right enough, in your little domestic domain, but 90 per cent of it is bluff. I don't want your money, though it has been hinted to me that somebody should take care of it for you. Your daughter loves me and I love her, and we're going to marry in spite of the fact that your wife and children think you a fire-eater. If you don't have the decency to consent, I'll just naturally bundle her off, anyhow, and the more fits you throw the more people will laugh at you, for I'm all right and all my people out there know it."

He told the anxious girl it was happily settled and hurriedly kissed her. She found the pater in a collapse, and he sent for the y morning to consult about some business.—Free Press.

England's Peasantry.

The agricultural laborers of to-day are certainly better clad, more luxur-iously fed, have far more leisure, are better educated, and are rapidly becoming better housed than their fore-fathers a century ago. And if these are the main constituents of happiness, they are happier.

On the other hand, their grandfathers and great-grandfathers were much more gay and light-hearted than the modern; they enjoyed their lives much more than their descendants do; they had incomparably more laughter, more amusement, more real delight in the la-bor of their hands; there was more love among them and less hate. The agricultural laborer had a bad drunken time between twenty or thirty years ago, and he has been growing out of

that. A village sot is now a very rare bird, as rare as he was a hundred years ago. Then the laborer could not afford a drunken debauch—he had not the wherewithal. His master, the farmer, did drink, and sometimes deeply in the days when he was prospering. And for a few years after the rise of the laborer's wages, some twenty-five years ago, the laborer was the publi-can's friend. But hard drinking has been steadily declining, and the habitual drunkard is looked upon as a coarse brute to be avoided. As to other vices. things are pretty much as they were:

I am afraid rather worse than better. Perhaps the saddest characteristic of the men of the present, as compared with the men of the past, is that the men of the past were certainly more self-dependent—I do not mean indepen-dent, in the sense in which the word is used now—more resourceful, more kindly, courteous, and contented with their lot than their descendants are.

I think I know something about the English peasantry of a century of two gone by. I think I know just a little about the agricultural laborer nowadays. I bear him a genuine love, and feel with him a cordial sympathy, and there is no knowing any men or any class of men whom we do not love and sympathize with. But as to the agricultural laborer of the future, I am sometimes inclined to doubt seriously whether before another century has ended there will be any such thing as an agricultural laborer to know.—Nineteenth Century (London.)

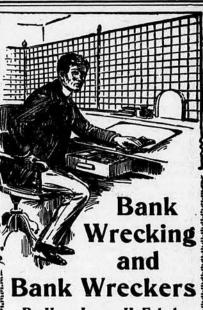
### \$100 Reward, \$100.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the pest.



By Hon. James H. Eckels.

A vivid paper on bank wrecking and bank wreckers—the history of some famous failures—practical business precautions—how toguard against stealing by trusted employees. One in a series of Tales of the Banker, to appear in

# THE SATURDAY EUENING POST

OF PHILADELPHIA A handsomely illustrated weekly magazine. Established 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. Now having a circulation of over 300,000 copies.

Now having a circulation of over 300,000 copies.

On Receipt of Only 25c will be sent a Three Months' (13 weeks) Trial, also two interesting books; "The Making of a Merchant" and "The Young Man and the World." These books contain the best of the famous series of articles which recently appeared in the POST, written by such well-known men as ex-President Cleveland; Senator Beveridge; former Senator John J. Ingalls; Harlow N. Highbotham, of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Robert C. Ogden, of Wanamaker's, and others.

AGENTS are making money with the Post. Write for full particulars. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa

# KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR



### ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (four lines to the inch).

Display advertising, 16 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements
will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting
of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year including a
copy of the Kan as Farmer free.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders—

KANNAS FARMER CO.,

KANSAS FARMER CO., 116 W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

### NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year and no single subscription will be entered for less than this price, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be etered, both for one year for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Alfalfa and timothy mixed in the proportion of two of alfalfa to one of timothy, according to the experience of a Colorado farmer, produce under irrigation the finest pasture and meadow that it is possible to have.

Under our "blocks of two" proposition, many persons become subscribers to the Kansas Farmer through the courtesy of friends and relatives. By noticing the date on the address label, every one can see to what date his subscription is paid.

The president of the American Warehousemen's Association in a recent address stated that the products of the dairy and the hen in the United States for the year 1900 amounted to \$650,000,000, considerably more than double that of any two of the following industries: Pig iron, cotton, coal, wool, wheat.

Since the eariest settlement of Kansas no more favorable spring weather for the wheat has been experienced than that of this season thus far. Abundance of moisture, much of it in the form of snow, cool weather and no severe winds is a fair summary. The only fears now are for the Hessian fly and possible hail-storms. The Kansas wheat-raiser's prospects were never better for a full purse.

A Cleveland manufacturer of "shodestimates that 125,000,000 pounds of this material is used annually in this country. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says this is equiva-lent to 360,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease. The entire wool clip of the United States is estimated at 300,-000,000 pounds. These figures indicate that the people of this country are wearing more "shoddy" than new wool.

The beet-sugar crop of the world for 1900 is estimated at 5,950,000 tons. The cane-sugar crop is estimated at 2,850,-000 tons. Since the inception of the beet-sugar industry it has gained steadily upon the cane-sugar industry. the ten years ending with 1840 only

4.35 per cent of the sugar of the world was supplied by the beet. For the ten years ending with 1850 it was 14.29 per cent; for 1860, 20.43; for 1870, 34.40; for 1880, 43.08; for 1890, 63.70; and for 1900, 67.71. What effect the civilizing of the tropics will have on this percentage can better be told ten years hence than now, but the sugar indus-try in Cuba and the Philippines is experiencing rejuvenation.

# SENIORS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

When the funny man of the funny paper wants to have fun with the cook, he pictures her as a slovenly individual wearing a dirty dark-colored apron over a torn and untidy dress, a black poker in her hand and a streak of mixed soot and grease adorning her features unattractive at the best. This caricature on womanhood is expected to bring forth from the dark and dingy mysteries of her domain the food which shall please the palate and nourish the physical structure of the images of God. The kitchen is pictured as a place whose processes must be concealed but whose results must be satisfactory.

Quite in contrast with these caricatured conditions the kitchen laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College was found to be when, last week, a couple of consumers of kitchen products dropped in upon the senior class in domestic science. A young lady of 17 was presenting a thesis on school lunches. In true scientific fashion the thesis, or lecture, was illustrated by preparing the lunch, before the class, from the raw materials. The young lecturer and her assistants looked very dainty in their white aprons and white sleeve-protectors, and with white bows on their heads. It was very evident to the gentlemen that the college-bred cooks suffered nothing in contrast to their 25 peers, who with note-books in hand took down the principal points of the address. These girls as they appeared at the work of creating a plentiful repast for the entire class, not omitting the two gentlemen visitors, need not have been ashamed to be called to meet the most honored or distinguished guest. When it came to sampling the luncheon there was nothing to criticise.

Of course, men, especially when they have reached the very practical age of silvery hairs, have learned to admire the woman who can prepare a substantial and attractive meal. Any man, whether young or old, admires the ability to produce such a meal and look pretty at the same time. But what shall be said of the young lady who can do all this and at the same time deliver an entertaining address setting forth the science of nutrition and the preparation of food suited both to the caprice and the well-being of people of various ages, habits of life, and conditions of health?

These young ladies are learned in the sciences; they are well read in literature and history; most of them are accomplishd musicians, and they are as proud of their achievements in domestic science, and have as great occasion to be proud of these achievements, as has the graduate in electrical engineering to be proud of what he has

# UNIFICATION OF THE RAILROADS.

A few days ago there was a sudden advance in the market prices of certain railroad shares. Fortunes were acquired by people who bought largely of these shares at the beginning of the rise and sold at the top price. Conjecture had it that the rise was purely speculative, since there had been no change in the earnings or other elements affecting the real value of the property. At this writing no information has been given to the public as to any changes in the business or the relations of the said railroad, so that the sudden advance seems to be an

anomaly.

But the associated press dispatches tell of a new movement in railroad properties, whereby a few great financiers are acquiring the majority of the stocks of several of the greatest railroads in the country. The particular road whose stock experienced the sudden rise is not mentioned among those which have come under the control of the syndicate, but the suggestion that this syndicate will acquire controlling interests in all of the roads of the country may well be remembered in connection with the rise under consideration. When the syndicate shall have acquired 51 per cent of the shares of any road, the flurry in its stocks may be expected to cease.

as a separate property, much as now, except that rate-cutting will be for-bidden. It it also stated that several high-priced officials will be dispensed with, and that economies in several directions will be instituted.

This is one of the practical steps in the unification of the transportation industry. These steps will doubtless be continued progressively until, instead of numerous companies working with more or less discord at the task of carrying people and commodities, there will be a single railroad company in all the land.

The method indicated for this is much like that by which some of the great railroad systems of to-day were brought together. In Kansas, for example, one of the greatest systems was brought together through the acquiring of majorities of the stocks of smaller lines. In some cases the components retained their separate chartered existences for several years. But eventually, through foreclosures and various other legal processes, all be-came one great corporation. In some cases the solidification was contested in the courts by some obstreperous stock holder or bond holder, but eventually the majority had its way.

The shrewd men of success who com pose the syndicate which is now taking over to itself the carrying trade of the continent are wise enough to avoid litigation in most cases. They are able to make it apparent to any objector that his easiest and most profitable course is to fall into line. They may even permit him to gaze upon a vision of "opposition and bankruptcy." They move with deliberation, but the result

seems sure. The question is often raised whether there is any way by which society may prevent such monopoly of the carrying trade. Without stopping to consider whether such prevention is or is not desirable, the Kansas Farmer has no hesitancy in saying that it is not preventable. The age has learned and now realizes the economy of consolida-It is an old maxim of the common law, that commerce has a right to pursue the route of least resistance This just maxim was at first applied to roads and water routes. Its wider application will give society the right to use the least expensive instrumentalities and organizations in effecting the necessary or desirable movements of people and products..

Possibly such reasoning may be denominated only a graceful way of submitting to the inevitable. But that the consolidations will be effected within the next few years and that the steps to consolidation will be sanctioned by the courts need not be doubted. wise course will be pursued by those who represent the interests of the people if they devote their energies to preventing unjust use of the power which accompanies control of so great inter-

The latest treasury report covers a period of eight months, ending with February, 1901. It shows exports val-ued at \$1,015,193,489 and imports valued at \$523,534,877. It appears from these figures that the people of the United States are seling to foreigners almost twice as much as they are buy-ing abroad. We ought to accumulate considerable money in this way. Of the exports nearly 66 per cent is classed as agricultural.

This issue of the Kansas Farmer is sent to a considerable number of stockmen who are not regular subscribers. To such the publishers desire to say that they are preparing to issue a bulletin containing a discussion and tabulated statement of the money values of nearly all feeding stuffs. This bulletin will also contain a classified list of all improved stock-breeders in Kansas. It will be sent free to all who become subscribers to the Kansas FARMER and request a copy of the bul-

The managers state that the Pan American Exposition at Bnffalo will positively open on May 1, notwithstanding some contrary reports. Every important exhibit building has been ready for weeks and some of them for months, and the installation of exhibits is proceeding with increasing rapidity. hibits from all parts of the western hemisphere continue to pour in by the car-load and train-load. One of the late arrivals is the great 12-inch rifle, which will be a part of the government's display of ordnance. The railroads are arranging low rates from different points to the Exposition and the proper accommodation of passengers and han-

think will be as near to perfection as possible. Their system comprehends the checking, carrying and delivery of baggage to its proper addresses by each line direct. The people of Buffa-lo have prepared in the most ample way to entertain million of guests during the Pan-American Exposition this season. They point to their abundant facilities for the accommodation of great crowds with no little pride. The electric car service has been extended for the special purpose of accommodating visitors, many finely appointed ho-tels have been erected having large capacity, apartment houses have, for the time being, been transformed into hotels, restaurants are everywhere in abundance, and reasonable rates are advertised by nearly every one who has entered into the business of caring for the exposition traffic. In response to a call from Mayor Diehl, the householders throughout the city have pre-pared to receive into their homes the visitors from other states and cities.

One of the wise acts of the recent meeting of the board of regents of the agricultural college was to appoint a committee consisting of the president of the board, Captain J. S. McDowell, the vice-president, Hon. F. D. Coburn, Regent E. T. Fairchild, and Prof. H. M. Cottrell to proceed at the earliest prac-ticable date, to visit and inspect not less than four of the recognized leading agricultural colleges or schools in nearby states, for the purpose of investigation of their facilities, systems, and methods, with a view to better qualifying themselves and their associates for the most judicious management and advancement of our own institution; also for the inspection and purchase of blooded live stock for the college as provided for in House Bill No. 235, passed by the recent legislature.

A new line for the shipment of grain from the northern wheat region to foreign countries was opened recently. The grain goes by way of the lakes to Parry Sound on Georgian Bay, where it is transferred through an elevator 1,250,000 bushels capacity into cars on the Canadian Atlantic Railway and carried by way of Ottawa and Hawhes-bury, over the Great Northern of Canada to Quebec, where it is loaded through an elevator into ocean steamers carrying 230,000 bushels each. The depth of water at Quebec is 40 feet so that the capabilities of this route are practically unlimited. The important point as to the new route is that it saves about 800 miles of the distance to the foreign markets as compared with the old route via Buffalo and New York.

### To Investigate Forestry Conditions in Nebraska.

The Division of Forestry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has decided to make a thorough examination, during the coming summer, of tree growth in the state of Nebraska. The object of this examination is to determine if forest production on a large scale is possible in this region. Throughout the greater part of Nebraska there is but a sparce timber growth, while portions of the state are practically treeless. From the results of the proposed investigations the Division of Forestry hopes to devise means for improving and extending the present forest growth, and, in the case of the treeless regions, to formulate a plan of treeplanting whereby the waste lands may be reclaimed. The best methods of tree culture will be considered and a careful study will be made of climate, soil, and the natural enemies of trees in this region.

For several years past the Division of Forestry, through its section of tree-planting, has been investigating the forest growth in several of the middle western states. The agents selected for the work to be done in Nebraska this summer are men who have a practical knowledge of the existing conditions, and are well fitted for the task of making an exhaustive study of the region. The results obtained from this tour of investigation will be of value to several of the neighboring states, for in Kansas, South Dakota, and portions of eastern Colorado and Wyoming, much the same conditions exist.

The valley of the Platte River, from Plattsmouth to Kearney, and the entire western half of the state, will constitute the field of investigation. About May 1, two representatives of the division will begin work at Plattsmouth and go up the river examining and classifying the growth of trees. Es-pecial attention will be paid to the dis-This syndicate declares no intention dling of baggage. The general baggage tribution of species, and to all efforts to of consolidating the several roads, but agents who met in Buffaio recently, intimates that each will be operated have decided upon a plan which they ing experiments the failures as well as the successes will be noted, for it is desirable to obtain all possible informa-

tion on the subject.

It is expected that Kearney will be reached before July 1. At this point the party wil be increased to six mem-bers and will be equipped with a com-plete camp outfit and saddle-horses. The following four months will be spent in work that will practically cover the western half of the state. line of travel will be from Kearney to the western boundary of the state, along the Platte, thence northeast to Crawford, and then in a generally southeasterly direction through the sand-hills, and down the Middle Loup

River to Loup City.

A wide strip of territory can be studied on each side of the route, as the party will be mounted, and particular attention is to be given to the distribution and reproduction of the Yelow Pine. Nebraska is the meeting-ground of the plains and mountain floras, and for this reason much valuable and interesting information is likely to be obtained. Cooperation by the people along the route to be taken by the government party will greatly facilitate

the work. The Division of Forestry has re-ceived sufficient encouragement from work already done in Nebraska to warrant the thorough examination that is to be made this summer. The fact that many tree-growers in the state are already realizing substantial profits from planted timber is noteworthy. A number of men who have had wide experience in dealing with the problem of forestry in Nebraska have written to the Division of Forestry stating that there is no doubt in their minds of the possibility of increasing the present scanty growth of trees, and agreeing that even the sand-hills can be forested. Among those who have expressed such an opinion are ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton; Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska; C. S. Harrison, president of the Nebraska Park and Forest Association; and E. F. Stephens.

The rapid spread of interest in forest-ry will soon bring landowners to realize that timber may be considered as truly an agricultural crop as wheat or corn. With the Division of Forestry investigating the best methods of tree culture and offering its advice and assistance to landowners interested in tree planting, there is reason to believe that in the near future much headway will be made in bringing about a reasonable forest growth on lands now al-

most treeless.

The work outlined by the division, looking to the improvement of Nebras ka forests, should attract general at-tention, considering that throughout this region forest products are in constant demand, commanding high prices and presenting a profitable field for the investment of capital.

# Shawnee Horticulturists.

At the April meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, Mr. Walter Wellhouse discussed the subject of "Cold Storage," from the viewpoint of large experence. His conclusion is as

"Cold storage can be applied to small fruits, berries, or juicy summer fruits for a few days or weeks to carry them over a glut in the market. Pears and apples may be kept for several months. We have carried Ben Davis to the middle of July without loss. Fruit should be underripe and perfectly sound. Home cold storage is practicable, in caves and underground buildings in the Temperature should be kept unvaryingly at a point best adapted to the structure of the fruit. A sudden change of temperature in taking the fruit from cold storage and placing in should not be Sudden changes cause quick chemical changes and hasten decay. The liquidair system will no doubt be found serviceable on the cars in carrying fruit to market."

The resulting discussion brought out the statements that lemons and oranges will not bear a temperature within several degrees of the freezing point without destruction; also that certain temperatures arrest all forms of change in any fruit, and it is necessary to find out what temperature is best adapted to each kind of fruit, in order that it may be kept steadily at

Mr. Wm. H. Barnes, secretary of the state horticultural society, spoke on "Timely Topics for the Garden." He "Timely Topics for the Garden." recommended every house-keeper to prepare a bed of asparagus. Once a bed is started the labor required to keep it up is very little. Lettuce should now be out. The leafy kinds

do well. Plant tomato seed early. A few weeks' difference in early spring makes a vast difference at market time. Plant onion seed at once if not already done. Plant early so as to avoid having the delicate seedings hidden and choked by weeds. It is now time to plant smooth peas; wrinkled or sugar peas are more tender and should be planted later. In preparing cuttings of horseradish roots cut the upper end off square and the lower end slanting. Then when you come to set them out using a dibble, they can be placed in the ground right end up. They will grow if inverted, but they will not do

Reports from various members were made concerning fruit-trees. Mr. Lux reported his peaches in good condition; Mr. Peacock's trees on low ground and southern slope are injured; Japanese plums are also destroyed. Mr. Van Orsdal reported his Albertas killed, even on the high ground. Mr. Marple's are all right so far. J. B. Sims report-ed his trees all right as far as he had

An excellent paper on "The Flower Garden" by Mrs. Kittle J. McCracken will appear soon in full in the Kansas

The next meeting of the society will be at Oak Grange hall, Mission town-ship, May 4. It will be a picnic meeting.

Some Experience in Western Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Western Kansas is experiencing a spell of win-ter, the like of which we haven't had for lo these many years, and consequently stock has suffered considerably and enough has been lost already to stock several good-sized ranges. sufficient shelter and lack of feed were the main causes, as no one was looking for such a blizzard this time of the There was one farmer who, though his sheds were not of the best, yet got his stock through all right, simply by using the material on hand to enclose it more completely. This man and his boy worked the greater part of Sunday in the blizzard, building up a wall of snow on the south side of their shed, thereby giving the stock ample protection, whereas, otherwise he could not have helped losing some, as a good many others did in just such a shed. He no doubt made the biggest kind of wages, and the writer can't help thinking that some of your readers may be benefited some time, by having read how this man saved his stock.

The writer himself has been benefited considerably already by reading, this winter, how Colorado sheepmen furnish feed for their sheep after a good snow by dragging an A-shaped snow-plow over the prairie, thereby uncovering the grass enough for the sheep to graze on. Following up this idea, he practiced this, here in western Kansas, for cattle and with good success, at the first good snow we had, thereby saving a good deal of feed. This plan also came in awful good play for this last snow-storm. The blizzard did not leave much snow on the prairie, but the Wednesday following a level snow of ten inches fell and later on some more on top. This brought the snow-plow in use again and that for a whole week, but the writer wasn't alone any more. No; every one of his neighbors had followed suit, because they had seen how nicely Dick's cattle followed him after the snow-plow and came home full of an evening. But this time it was no picnic for the four horses to pull it. The old plow proved to be too weak, so a new one was made of 2 by 12 by 14 feet plank, well braced, with 12-inch boards for top siding, the plow weighted down with an old mower and another 10-foot iron. This made it stick to the ground, piling up the snow to each side sometimes as high but the cattle were fed and that was the aim. So you know now, how western Kansas farmers will winter their stock after this, using snow-shed and snow-plow, that is, when we run short of feed. But we hope to get a good crop this year after so much snow. Why, the ground is just soaked up in fine shape—we will have moisture to scatter to the four winds. No, the more thoughtful farmers will not allow this to occur again. They will try to stop these leakages, and preserve most of this moisture in the ground for the growing crops, for to him who has a moist soil shall be given moisture, as Mr. Hilton truly says. Uncle Dick has an implement sitting in his yard now, partly in a snow-drift, which on closer inspection will reveal two discs fast ened together. An 8-horse evener is attached to the front disc, which throws the soil out, while the other one following throws it in, thereby double-discing

This operation will preserve the meisture in the ground, kill all the small weeds, and bring it in fine shape for future tillage. While Uncle Dick has not many followers yet in his spring discing, he will get them by and by, just as they followed him with the snow-plow. But just as soon as they do that, he will show them how to cultivate growing small grain, such as barley and oats, because he has 18 acres of barley sowed now, which he intends to cultivate; and he expects to get over them once in one day, too. He sowed this barley with his 14-pound disc-drill, closing up spouts 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 14, so that in cultivating each horse will have 24 inches to walk in, which space will be cultivated by two shovels. The discs from the disc-drill will all be dropped off, and only those which formerly were closed up in drilling, will be replaced by cultivator-shovels, the depth of which will be regulated by the same lever as the discs. The only trouble will be to drive just as has been driven in drilling, in which he also was very careful. You see, Uncle Dick is only an imitator of Campbell; he has no original ideas of his own, but he stoot eqt quim sauiqt eseut op ot sturm and implements on hand, just as he made an imitation subsurface packer out of an old disc by stringing the discs on the shaft so that between each two spools two discs with hollow side to-gether were placed, and it did the work he promises you with the help of that

big iron he spoke about above. Uncle Dick surprised the assessor when he told him that he didn't intend to plant any corn this year, although he had just bought a new riding lister and cultivator last season. You know he doesn't believe in walking—he doesn't walk a step in all his farming operations. He just declares he won't feed the grasshoppers on corn any more, weeds and buffalo-grass are good enough for them after small grain is out of the way. But his main reason is that he wants to save the moisture in the ground for the coming year, for fear it might be a dry one, as he then would have to run the snow-plow so much again, and it sometimes is rather disagreeable. So he is going to work 100 acres for a starter without raising anything on it, and as he will hardly get around fast enough alone, he will rig up some kind of an implement for his boys, 7 and 8 years old, with which they can tickle mother earth so she will laugh with a bountiful harvest the coming season. He will spade down this fall and see how many feet down the moisture has gone. Now if his neighbors don't follow his method, it is not his fault, because he tells them about it, and even goes to the trouble of staying up till 12 o'clock to write this lengthy letter to tell his fellowfarmers about it, in the hopes that they may some time be benefited by it.

Colby, Kans. G. R. WERNER.

# Land Plaster.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In April 4 publication of your valuable paper I see a few lines from Ed. A. Lord, Kingman, Kans., rather ridiculing gypsum or land plaster. Let me speak a word in favor of land plaster. Some years ago I was a resident of St. Joseph County, Indiana, and the majority of farmers in the locality I lived in all used land plaster. We had it shipped in by car-loads from Grand Rapids, Mich., and sowed it broadcast on clover fields and meadows in spring, from 40 to 60 pounds per acre.

It made a vast difference in the growth of clover. We used it some-times in planting corn, dropping a

handful in each hill.

Now I find that the manufacturers of land plaster at Grand Rapids' have been making stucco or something else out of the land plaster and thereby changing it chemically, and sending out the residue, which proves valueless as a fertilizer, the result being that where they raised from two to three tons or clover per acre they now have no clover at all.

I shall certainly give our Kansas gypsum a thorough trial before I make fun of or condemn it. I have been watching the bulletins from our agricultural college at Manhattan, hoping they would try experimenting with gyp sum in growing red clover and other crops, but have failed to learn of any experiments as yet. Let us all try it, and report through the Kansas Farmer. Clyde, Kans. VOLLA CHRISTIAN.

# Growth of German Cities.

Consul-General Mason's figures giving the population of German cities by the census of December 1, 1900, furnishes interesting figures for comparison with our own census taken in June are best at first; late head lettuce will the ground while going over only once. last. There are thirty-three German

cities of over 100,000 inhabitants as against thirty-nine in this Berlin, with a population of 1,884,345, is considerably larger than Chicago and about the equal of that part of New York included in Manhattan borough, or old New York city without the Brong addition. the Bronx additions. Berlin has doub-led in population within thirty years and by annexing its populous suburbs could obtain a total of 2,500,000. In five years its percentage of gain has been 12.3, while in the last ten years the New York territory has increased 37.15 per cent and Chicago 54.44 per The most rapidly growing cities of Germany at the present time are Nuremberg, Frankfort, Halle, Manne-heim, and Posen, all of them manufac-turing towns. Of the cities above 100,-000 Crefeld alone shows a decrease. said to be largely due to the loss of the American market for its textile goods, now supplied by our own factories.

Hamburg, the great seaport of Germany, is the second city with 704,669 inhabitants, and a rate of gain almost the same as that of Berlin. We have no city of the same approximate size, for it is a curious fact that there is no American city between St. Louis, with 575,238, and Philadelphia, with 1,293,-697. There is a great gulf, indeed. Munich, Leipsic, and Breslau are all between 400,000 and 500,000 in the orange and of these only Munich. der named, and of these only Munich shows a gain in the five years of more than 20 per cent. Munich approaches closely to Baltimore in size, having 498,503 to 508,957 in the Maryland metropolis, but ... falls short of both St. Louis and Boston, the latter being less than 15,000 behind St. Louis. Dresden and Cologne are near together in the list, with 395,349 and 370,685, respectively, which puts them in the class with Cleveland, and ahead of Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, there being eleven cities above 300,000 in this country and only

Frankfort, with a population of 287,-813 and a growth in five years of 25 per cent, is almost tied with our slow-going New Orleans. Nuremberg, with 260,743 people and the phenomenal increase of 60 per cent since 1895, is pushing closely after Detroit, Milwaukee, and Washington. These are all the cities in both countries of over 250,000 inhabitants. Evidently the German cities are prosperous as a rule, and the rate of growth of a few of them is certainly remarkable. In spite of temporary depressions, like that at present existing, it is reasonable to expect that the young German empire will take a rank very close to the top of the list of nations in wealth and material progress, as well as intellectual advancement, long before the end of the new century.—Buffalo Courier.

# Powder.

It occurred to an alchemist one day that it would be a fine thing to take sulphur, saitpeter and dried toads, pound them all to a powder and "sub-lime" them together in an alembic, which he carefully luted and set on the furnace to heat. He poked up the fire and waited around, thinking what he would do with all his money if this should turn out to be the powder of reduction that would turn base metals into gold, when bang went the alembic and the windows blew out, and the door ripped off its hinges and fell down, blam! The alchemist scuffled out from under the ruins of the furnace, shook a red-hot coal or two out of his shoe and the ashes off himself, and wondered what had struck him. He tried it again and again, and each time with the same result; and then it dawned upon him that he had discovered a fair article of blasting powder. Since then bout all that ipe has been to put in a little better article of charcoal, say that of willow twigs, instead of toasted toads.

Little did the old alchemist dream what potency was in that "powder of reduction." For such it is. Although it never yet has turned lead into gold by its mere touch, yet when a small, round piece of lead is put with the powder into an iron tube of curious workmanship and fire laid thereto, it is possible to convert another man's gold into the possession of him that has the iron tube of peculiar workmanship, and not gold only, but all manner of goods and chattels, houses and lands, messuages, casements and hereditaments, even men's souls and bodies.—Harvey Sutherland, in Ainslie's.

# Triumph.

"She seems so happy. Did she marry him for love or for money?" "Neither; she took him to spite a lot of other girls."-Chicago Times-Herald.

# Borticulture.

Some Facts About Tree Planting. BY GEO. L. CLOTHIER, IN ANTHONY REPUB LICAN, MARCH 29, 1899.

Forest-trees may be profitably planted with various ends in view. One of the first and most important of these is pecuniary gain. There are different methods, however, of obtaining this end. One way is to plant something that will give quick returns. It often happens that the kind of a tree that will give the largest gains in the shortest time will not continue productive for a very long time. This is especially true of the hardy Catalpa on the uplands of east-ern Kansas. After a Catalpa grove has passed the age of its most rapid growth, its rate of growth declines, and at the same time, destructive agencies multisame time, destructive agencies multi-ply very rapidly. A time comes, sooner or later, when the holding of the crop is a losing investment. This law ope-rates in handling all kinds of forest trees, but with the slow growing, long-lived species the time when the crop begins to decline is delayed about ten times as long as it is with the Catalpa. The Black Locust gives results very similar to the Catalpa. It grows rapidsimilar to the Catalpa. It grows rapidly, matures early, and if not harvested by the planter at the right time, the borers are liable to harvest the crop.

The farmer who contemplates growing a pure plantation of short-lived temporary trees will do well to consider what use can be made of the land after the trees have matured. If the planta-tion consists of a single species having the peculiarities of the Locust, the farmer will run the risk of being compelled to clear the land when the trees are harvested, and he may venture a second crop from the sprouts the returns from which are not yet definitely known. Clearing land is expensive in Kansas. A better method for the management of a timber plantation is to design it. of a timber plantation is to design it for a perpetual forest. If long-lived species of economic value are selected, a sustaining income may be realized for a great many years. This result is at-tained with greatest certainty by the use of mixtures rather than pure plan-

It is believed that farmers in southwestern Kansas are awake to their own financial interests. For this reason the writer desires to call attention to a few facts of vital importance to prospective tree planters. To be sure of success, it is imperative that the planter select the best species obtainable. These are usu-ally native to our state. There is something in human nature which causes it to venerate the things coming from afar and to despise the common things at home. Unscrupulous nurserymen find in this vein of human character a rich mine to be worked. It pays farmers to purchase nursery stock from reliable dealers, permanently located, rather than from "transient peddlers," repre-senting the name of some fictitious firm in Florida or California.

If we leave out of consideration the immediate commercial value of our proposed plantation and view it from the standpoint of a silvicultural undertak-ing, the trees best adapted for this part of Kansas are the following:

White Elm, Honey Locust, Kentucky Coffeetree, Hackberry, Burr Oak, and Red Cedar.

Of the list cited above, all but the Hackberry and White Elm are valuable for post timber and railway ties. The list includes slow growing and long-lived trees only. The farmer will need a good deal of patience to wait for an Oak to grow into a fence post. There is a law of plant growth, however, which we must respect if we would be suc-cessful in establishing a successful forest on the arid prairies. It is this: Only such trees are permanent and long-lived in dry countries as can adapt their rate of growth to the available food supply. Water is the most impor-tant food of a plant. If the moisture in the soil is a limited and variable quantity, the growth of a tree on the same must, of necessity, be irregular or else slow enough to adjust itself to the least possible available water supply. The hardiest species are rather slow to respond to improved conditions and seem to hold themselves in readiness to enter, at any time, into a state of inactivity corresponding to conditions of drought.

The Black Walnut is a very valuable long-lived tree, adapted to rich bottom lands in protected situations. It does best in mixed plantations. The hardy Catalpa on low lands and the Black Locust on high lands are perhaps the most rapid growing temporary species of pecuniary value. The Osage Orange and Russian Mulberry are trees that produce very valuable post timber. These are hardy, but can scarcely be

rightly termed forest trees because of their short stature and shrubby nature. They deserve a place, however, in every commercial plantation on the uplands of this part of Kansas.

# A Good Way to Buy Walnut.

As many of our readers know, W. O. King, the well known hardwood dealer of Chicago, began his lumber career a number of years ago as a buyer of walnut for H. Hermann, the late extensive manufacturer and handler of that com modity. In his travels Mr. King found it necessary to carry a great deal of money in order that when he saw an opportunity to purchase walnut he would have the cash to pay on the nail. Hearing of quite a large amount of walnut on a farm near Keokuk, Iowa, Mr. Hermann sent two or three men there to estimate the quantity and then sent out Mr. King to buy the standing timber. The owner of the farm, which consisted of over 700 acres, was a thrify German and he wanted \$22 a thousand feet for the standing trees. Mr. King estimated the timber very careful ly and found that to buy the trees it would cost him about \$20,000. He then concluded that it would be cheaper to buy the farm than the timber, and, upon proceeding the subject to the owner the broaching the subject to the owner, the latter agreed to dispose of his holdings for \$20 an acre, making a neat sum of \$14,000. The deal was quickly concluded and H. Hermann became the possessor of a fine farm with dwelling barns, farming utensils, and all the paraphernalia thereunto belonging, and above all, one of the finest olocks of walnut timber then standing in the country. He then procured two or three portable saw mills and sent them to the scene of operations, together with a large force of men. After cutting all the walnut that was worth cutting they found 1,250,000 feet, or sufficient to realize approximately \$50,000 at the price walnut was then bringing. After the walnut was taken off and shipped, Mr. King placed the farm on the market and it was eagerly bought by an agriculturation of the standard of the price of the possession of the price for \$20 an acre, making a neat sum of it was eagerly bought by an agriculturist, who paid for it the price at which it was originally purchased, \$20 an acre.

If there was ever a walnut transaction

that was carried to a more profitable or successful issue than this, we have yet to hear of it.—American Lumber-

To Prevent Potato Scab.

Vermont Experiment Station The says:

Scabby potatoes won't pass in a critical market. In fact, the hired man hardly wants to eat them at home, and the hired girl objects to peeling them. It is a good thing not to have scabby potatoes

Potatoes.

Potato-scab may be prevented by very simple means. Potatoes should not be planted in soils where scab has been prevalent in previous years. Changing the potato-patch to another field is a good preventive measure in such cases.

Scab is often brought in on the seed potatoes, however, and one of the most important means of prevention lies in the disinfection of the seed. This is accomplished by soaking in corrosive sublimate or farmalin.

To treat potatoes with corrosive sub-limate, make up a solution of 1 ounce of the chemical in 7 gallons of water, and soak the seed potatoes one and one-half hours in this. This solution is more poisonous than town agency whiskey and must be handled with care. It is best to put the potatoes in a loose gun-ny-sack and let them down into the solution by this means.

To treat potatoes with formalin (or formaldehyde, as it is sometimes called), put a half pint of the chemical (which is a liquid), into 15 gallons of water. Soak the potato seed two hours in this.

Take the potatoes out of either of these solutions, dry them, and plant as usual. The solutions kill the germs of the scab disease and practically prevent its occurrence unless fresh germs hap-pen to be present in the soil from scabby potatoes formerly grown on the same

# Consumption of Railway Ties.

There are no exact statistics as to the railway tie consumption in the United States, but the average consumption per mile is known with reasonable closeness, so that figures which are accurate enough for practical purposes are available to those interested. There are about 205,000 miles of main line track in the United States at the present time. The mileage of the railroads of the country, excluding side tracks, second track, etc., is about 190,000 miles to which must be added 15,000 miles for second, third, and fourth tracks, making the figure given above. It is estimated by railroad men that about 400 our readers ready done ties to the mile are each year required this paper.

ARMSTRONG & MCKELVY BEYMER-BAUMAN ourgh. DAVIS-OHAMBERS PARNESTOCK Pittsburgh. ANCHOR Cincinnati.

ATLANTIC BRADLEY BROOKLYN New York. JEWETT ULSTER UNION BOUTHERN Chicago BHIPMAN COLLIEB

MISSOURI RED SEAL SOUTHERN JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO MORLEY BALEM CORNELL Buffalo KENTUCKY

OR every purpose where White Lead is required, that made by the "old Dutch process" of slow corrosion is the best, because of its superior density, its uniformity and durability.

The brands named in margin are genuine "old Dutch process" White Lead, the best it is possible to manufacture, and which have long been recognized as standards of paint value.

For any color or shade required, use NATIONAL LEAD COM-PANY'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Pamphlet sent free

Nationa! Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

for replacements, the average number of ties to the mile is 2,800, and the average life of the tie is seven years. There is, therefore, required on the present railroad mileage of the country, about 82,000,000 ties annually for replacements, with another 14,000,000 needed for new track assuming that the confor new track, assuming that the construction is about 5,000 miles annually which it is likely to be for some years to come.—American Lumberman.

### A Thrifty Scot.

An Aberdeen man in London told a friend that he was going home at Christmas and that he had decided to go by steamer. His friend advised him to take advantage of the excursion railway ticket but the Scot considered the sea voyage cheaper. "But, Sandy," persisted his friend, "your food on board will total up to the railroad fare." "Nae fear," replied Sandy, "ye ken I'll be sick the whole time."

Spraying Fruit Trees.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of spraying outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruits and vegetable crops, which contain much valuable information, and may be had for the asking.

We are very glad to call the attention of our readers to the Harry N. Hammond Seed Co., of Bay City, Mich., who have been advertising in these columns for some time past. Very many of our readers will remember when Harry N. Hammond started growing and selling seeds in a comparatively small way at Frifield, Mich. At this point the business grew to large proportions when an almost overwhelming calamity befell their business in the shape of a fire about a year ago, which destroyed their warehouses. This blow would have probably crushed out the ambition of most business men, but with commendable pluck and enterprise Mr. Hammond decided to re-establish his business on an even broader and more substantial basis than ever. Realizing that it would be an



advantage to have his warehouses and shipping business in a larger city, he incorporated his company and located at Bay City, where large and commodious buildings were erected for his use. The above illustration shows the quarters now occupied by the Harry N. Hammond Seed Co. These people issue a very complete catalogue which we will be glad to have our readers write for if they have not already done so. In writing please mention this paper.

Your Farm For Residence or Business Property may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send descrip-tion and selling price and learn my successful plan W. M. OSTRANDER, 1215 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa

Largest Nursery. OTHERS FAIL.

Fruit Book Free. Result of 76 years' experience,
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Me.; Dansville, N.Y.

HARDY OF NAMENTAL TREES Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grapevines and dahrubs. We pay freight or give premiums, such as Sprayers, were Stands, Brackets, Pruning Knives and Shears, Incubators d Brooders. Send for catalogue, English or German.







I Am Fishing...

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

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathens, Hansa

# **GOT A DOLLAR?**

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS or VINES. 25 Grafted Apple Trees for \$1 are well grow. They 25 Budded Feach Trees for \$1 and true to name. Send 40 Ceneord Grape Vines for \$1 at rial order to-day. Due bill good for 25c and Catalogue in German or English free. We pay freighten \$10 orders.

Fairbury Nurseries, Box 16, Fairbury, Neb.

# **GREGORY'S Warranted Seed**

-----

It matters not how rich the land, Or hard the labor on it, Vexation is the only crop Bad seed will raise upon it.

All seed warranted to be pure and reliable, s per page 2 of catalogue. Our trade with narket gardeners is immense; and market gardeners buy none but the best of seed. Write for our new Vegetable and Flower Seed catalogue—free to everybody.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON. Marblehead, Mass



# The Apiary.

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

### Notes for the Apiary.

A colony of bees in spring should not be allowed to run short of stores. This cripples it for the entire season, and no amount of careful management will bring it to as profitable a state as could have been done by feeding it during the time it should have produced the bees, to lay up a good surplus at the time when surplus honey could be obtained.

### CLEAN YOUR HIVES.

All hives of bees should get a good All hives of bees should get a good cleaning up in early spring. Many of the combs should be trimmed up and put in good working order. During the honey season previous, when crowded for space, the bees will build comb in every available nook and corner, and many of the combs will be out of shape, so that repid and easy manipulation is so that rapid and easy manipulation is out of the question. When combs are thus we can not handle them with-out killing bees, and this makes them cross and hard to handle.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE QUEEN.

No time in the year is a queen of so much importance as in the spring. A colony without a queen even for but a few days now, will not do the best of service later on, and the queen's presence and good work in keeping all the comb occupied with brood that the bees can care for is the proper thing to have now, it we are to get the best results when the honey season comes. Weak colonies are always late in get-ting down to business, and we can count on only half a crop at best, if they are very weak in bees. We are to blame to a great extent for our weak colonies, if we do not bring them up in strength by feeding.

### WHEN TO ADD BOXES.

Let colonies get strong before putting on surplus honey-boxes. It keeps them back to add boxes while they are weak. This is frequently done by many, not knowing just when the boxes should be put on. The colony should be strong, the hive full of bees, and the combs well filled with brood, and when in this condition the boxes may be put on with no injury to the colony. But it is still better to note a little closer, and add them when honey is beginning to come in rapidly, and just at the opening of the principal honey season. It is true

time, and should be given it before they are so crowded as to prepare to swarm.

KNOW WHAT YOU WANT.

We should begin work with the bees and continue to manage them with the end in view as to what we wish to ac-complish, whether we want honey alone and no increase, or a moderate increase and a fair crop of honey, and whether we manage for comb or extract honey. It is bad policy to change our mind right in the middle of the season. If we ex-tract, we should add to the strongest cact, we should add to the strongest colonies upper stories of comb or foundation, and, if in advance of the honey season, we should allow the queen to occupy some of the combs for brood, if she is crowded for room in the brood chamber; by this means we will have powerful colonies that will prove profitable. I do not believe in using queen able. I do not believe in using queen-excluders thus early in the game, pre-venting the queen from expanding and turning her attention to swarming.

### HAVE GOOD STOCK.

HAVE GOOD STOCK.

Do not think that because you have the best variety of bees that you have the best stock. There is as much in stock as in variety. We have experimented in this line, and find that some stocks of bees are worth much more than double that of others. I have queens of selected varieties that could not be bought for the price of a horse. When a colony of bees will bring in a good profit while sitting beside others that scarcely make a living, it is time to put value on them different from that of the ordinary stock. Bee-keepers are of the ordinary stock. Bee-keepers are awaking up to the fact that it pays to get the best and keep only that kind of stock that has proven itself to be far stock that has proven itself to be far superior. We can advance very rapidly in a change of stock, and from one queen we can raise enough to supply a large aplary in one season. Rapid strides were made after the Italian bees were introduced into this country, but the improvement in select breeding of this race of bees bids fair to again double the profits in the products of the business. business.

### A GOOD WINTER.

We hear no complaints of losses in bees during the present winter. It seems that the bees have wintered well, and are in good condition generally and much stronger than usual. The first part of the winter was very favorable to bees, and this part of the winter tells more upon them than the latter part. They can much better stand severe weather in the latter part of the winter than in the fore part, providing the very cold weather does not come very late when they are breeding large-ly. When bees can get frequent flights, ly. When bees can get irrequent might, as they did in the fore part of this win-

that some extremely strong colonies as they did in the fore part of this win-should have more space before this ter, they get themselves in first-class 

Comparatively few people are aware that the new building erected by Montgomery Ward & Co., the great catalogue and mail order house of Chicago, is the tallest in the world.

Of course there are a few spires that are higher, each as the Washington monument and the statue of William Penn on top of the Philadelphia City Hall, but these are the only two points on this continent, erected by the handiwork of man, that equal this wonderful Chicago building.

The twin towers of the Cathedral of Cologne are also higher, but in the Chicago tower the conditions are immensely superior.

For instance, the Chicago tower is 42 feet square, and is used for office purposes, an electric elevator running all the way to the 25th floor. It is indeed a busy place. The extreme top is 394 feet from the ground.

J. G. Peppard

KANSAS CITY, MO. CRASS SEEDS.

FIELD-GARDEN-FLOWER Everything for Farmer or Gardener, Planet Jr. Garden Tools, Seed Sowers, Bale Ties. Onton Sets.

LARGE STOCKS Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Cane, Kaffir, Garden to everybody. Write for our Catalog—Free.

TRUMBULL & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Ours have steed the test of 50 years.
Send for price list.
600 Acres. 18 Greenhouse. Established 1862.
PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,
1800 Park St., Bloomington, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir and Jerusalem Corn, and all other farm seeds. All crop of 1900. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds. : : : : : : : DOCCOCCOCCOCCO MOBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

That has won four-fifths of first and sweepstakes at Nebraska State and District Fairs for the past seventeen years. At 1900 Nebraska State Fair we won first and second prizes for best large yellow corn; first and sec-

ond best large white; first and second largest ears any variety or strain. .. For prize list or samples, address with stamp. (Washington County.) M. H. SMITH & SON, De Soto, Nebraska.

# KANSAS · SEED · HOUSE.

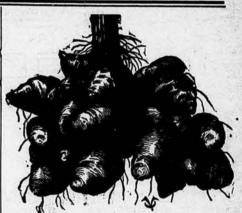
F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

EVERYTHING in the SHED line. QUALITY and PURITY unexcelled. All Seeds CARE-FULLY TESTED. MOST Complete Establishment in the West. Headquarters for ALFALFA, KAFFIR CORN, CANE SEED, MILLET, and all other Field and Grass seeds. Introducers and growers of the KANSAS STANDARD TOMATO, the Earliest and Best variety known. Send for our New Catalogue for 1901, now ready, FREE for the asking.

shape to endure very cold weather without injury. As the general opening of spring is late, we look for a good honey season, and those who have bees should see that they are in shape to catch a good surplus honey crop.

# GET YOUR FIXTURES ON TIME.

Those who wait until the honey season is on and the bees are beginning to swarm, lose more than would pay for a complete outfit in the way of hives and fixtures to accommodate the bees and the honey crop, if they would purchase them early and on good time, so that they could apply them just at the time needed. There is no mistake about this; they will lose more, perhaps three times as much in many cases, than would pay for these things, if they had would pay for these things, if they had gotten them on time. There is scarcely a location now to be found where bee-hives and fixtures generally are not kept for sale by some one, and the nicest part of it is that these supplies are all the standard make of bee fixtures now used by all leading bee-keepers, and are of the kind which have proven successful in the hands of the expert, so no mistake can be made in their purchase. When you buy your hives and honey-boxes, smokers, etc., do not forget founboxes, smokers, etc., do not forget foundation comb enough to fill the frames in the brood chamber. Of course, it costs something to supply a hive in full with foundation comb, but it is by far the cheapest in the long run.



Jerusalem Artichoke.

75 Cents HOG FEED. Per Bushel.

SEED CORN-NORTHERN GROWN Golden Beauty, King of the Earlies, Pride of the North, Champion White Pearl, Improved Hickory King. H. S. Co.'s White Perfection.

\$1.00 Per Bushel. Sacked and delivered f. o. b. cars, Kansas City, Me. THE HARNDEN SEED CO.,
-WHOLESALE SEEDS-

Telephone 1618. 505 Walnut St., Kansas City, Me.

# A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PRO-TECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. EVERY LOT IS TESTED ON CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

BRANCHES: New York City, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, Que., and London, England.



Large School, Reasonable Rates. Good Pecitibne. Catalogue Free. Address L. H. Strickler, Topoka, Kans

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

# WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin of the KansasWeather service, for the week ending April 11, 1901, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The season is quite backward and the week has been cold and wet, too cold for germination.

The ground is full of moisture, being generally too wet to allow any field work accomplished.

The precipitation has been heavy this week over a large part of the state, and in Jefferson the Delaware River is overflowing its bottom lands.

Very high winds prevalled a part of the week, but the ground was too wet to be blown from the wheat roots.

# RESULTS.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition in all of the counties, though in Montgomery the bottom leaves have turned yellow, yet it is a good stand and well stooled.
Oats sowing is about completed in the southern counties and the oats are coming up; some oats have been sown in the central counties, and oats sowing had begun in Nemaha.
Corn planting is in progress in Chautauqua, and a little has been planted in Cherokee, Elk, Coffey, and Greenwood.
The tame grasses are making a fair start south of the Kaw.
Fruit appears to be uninjured; peaches, appricots, and plums are blossoming in the south and apricots and plums in Greenwood.

able week; snow, rain and wind; ground too wet to work; no corn planted yet, farmers ready to plant as soon as ground will permit; light frost past two nights; peaches all right; wneat in fine condition. WOODSON.—Unfavorable week for farm work; some corn planted; oats coming up; plowing well advanced; wheat looks fine; peach trees in bloom.

WYANDOTTE.—A wet, cloudy week; wheat in fine condition; no spring crops planted yet; 10 inches of snow on the 1st.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat and rye are in good condition in most of the counties, and have improved in Barber. Oats, in the central and southern counties, are mostly sown and have begun to come up; some were sown in northern counties before the ground became too wet; in the northern part of Jewell—conditions being more favorable—the oats are mostly sown and are sprouting. Barley is coming up in Barton. Potato planting had progressed to a limited extent. Pastures are turning green in Barber, and alfalfa is in good condition in Phillips.

Barber, and alfalfa is in good condition in Philips.

BARBER.—Soil in fine condition for working; pastures are greening up; oats sowing nearly completed; wheat and rye came through much better than expected; apricots, nectarines, early peaches and plums in bloom; too early to say whether fruit is injured by frost or not.

BARTON.—Week cool and wet; wheat in good condition; moist condition of the soil insures good start for all grains; some barley and oats are up; heavy precipitation stopped all farm work.

CLOUD.—Wheat in fine condition; ground too wet to work; some oats sown before the wet weather set in, but many are waiting for the ground to dry.

DICKINSON.—Wheat and rye in best of condition; all farm work much delayed

ing crops; little of any crop planted; alfalfa just showing green; fruit all right.
FORD.—Wheat looking very well.
SHERIDAN.—Weather favorable for fall grain, which is looking well; oats and barley nearly sown; spring rather backward and cold; owing to bad weather cattle are in rather thin condition; fruit not winter killed.

THOMAS.—No farming done for last two weeks on account of the heavy snow, but it is nearly all melted now, except the large drifts; roads are in bad condition; the moisture will put small grain in fine condition, but the storm was hard on stock; many cattle lost and feed scarce.

scarce.

WALLACE.—The snow will make early grass for cattle; the ground is in good condition for grain crops; hard northwest wind on the 4th.

WICHITA.—Plenty of moisture; high wind on 4th day and night, but not enough to affect the crops; spring plowing commenced; farmers sowing barley; prospects for wheat crop as good as we ever had at this season of year.

### Publisher's Paragraphs.

Missuri, we learn, is blanning for an immense exhibit of apples at the Pan-American Exposition this summer. Arrangements have been made to keep constantly on show 2,000 plates of apples, 5 p'eces of fruit to the plate, and enough fancy fruit is on hand in cold storage to keep this splendid supply going to the limit until the new crop is available.

This is a progressive age, and psychic science and magnetic healing is attracting peculiar attention of many intell'gent people. Many sufferers have been taught to heal themselves. To such of our readers as are interested in this power or grand science, now accepted by so many, full information will be sent free by our advertiser, Dr. J. M. Peebles, Dept. 156, Battle Creek, Mich.

A. W. Themanson, of Wathena, Kans. a successful grower and advertiser of evergreens, reports an increased and brisk trade this season. Customers are receiving great satisfaction, according to their reports, after receiving the evergreens. Henry Martin, of Newton, Kans., writes Mr. Themanson that out of 48 trees ordered last year he lost only one. This is a splendid record, of which Mr. Themanson is justly proud.

Gardening time is here, and you need one of those "Easy" cultivators advertised by the Easy Cultivator Co., of Independence, Mo., in this issue. Have you bought it yet? If not, we suggest that you see about it at once, as every day's delay now will tell in the garden later on with a double effect. Then, too, think of the time saved by using one, and the ease with which the work is accomplished. You can't get it too soon for your own good, and the good of your garden.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of the Farmers Almanac for 1901, a 52-page almanac gotten out by the Kansas City Southern Railway for people seeking new homes, good health, an enjoyable climate, a fruitful soil, and a new business opportunity. This almanac is especially dedicated to such people. In addition to complete almanac features, it contains much valuable information for the home kitchen, and a complete book of household recipes that will be greatly apprecated by all who wish to masticate three good meals every day. The departments of Household Hygiene and Household Odds and Ends are among its strong features. The Farmers Almanac is quite a departure in the way of railroad literature, and will be greatly appreciated by all who receive it. It will be sent free to Kansas Farmer readers who will address S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

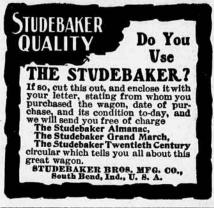
Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

We desire to call the attention of our readers, and especially of that class of them who have a surplus of butter and eggs to sell, to the advertisement of Messrs. O. F. Chandler & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., which appears in another column. They will always pay you the highest market price, and that is always more than the local dealer can pay you, and they will also furnish you a neat and convenient package to ship in, without charge. And what is more and better still, you can always depend on getting fair and just treatment at their hands. They have been in business in Kansas City for years, are thoroughly reliable, and have built up a large and strictly first-class trade by always treating their patrons fairly, and handling only a reliable and satisfactory article. They also handle a line of cream separators, both gravity and centrifugal, and if you are needing anything in this line, it will pay you to write and get their prices before buying elsewhere.

when the battle smoke had cleared away from Harper's Ferry in 1859, and John Brown and the other prisoners had been removed to the county seat for train and execution, the bodies of the 10 men who had been slain were gathered together and most of them thrown in two large boxes and burled upon the banks of the Shenandoah, half a mile from the Ferry. Here they remained unmarked and almost unknown until the summer of 1899, when they were exhumed and carried to North Elba for final burlal. The town of North Elba presented a handsome casket for the remains, all being placed in this one casket; and a grave was duly dug by the side of the graves of John Brown and his son Watson under the shadow of the huge boulder that Captain Brown wished to stand sentinel over his last resting place. Rev. Joshua Young, who had officiated at the funeral of John Brown himself in 1859, was present and took charge of these simple religious ceremonies also. Bishop Potter of New York made a short address; and Whitelaw Reid and others were present. The whole story is told in an interstonhaugh, through whose efforts largely the bodies were removed. Along with other illustrations are portraits of the men.

# Feeding at a Profit.

How can you know accurately how much you make raising cattle, when you guess what you buy, how much you feed them, guess when you sell them? Do successful men do business that way? You can only



# **A Dairying Proposition**

does not go badly with that of raising No. 1 Hard Wheat. Both are satisfactory in the Great Agricultural districts of

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Most favored dis-tricts in Western Canada.

### Mixed Farming is an assured success.

Every condition is favorable. Schools, Churches, Railways, Olimate meet every requirement.

By letters from settlers we find after a few years' residence, one man who came to Western Canada with \$75. is now worth \$10,000; another who brought \$1,000 is now worth \$50,000, another who came with \$75 anough money to buy a tanam.

worth \$50,000,another who came with barely enough money to buy a team, is now worth \$20,000, and so on. These lands are the most valuable on the continent. Railroad and other lands at low figures adjoin Free Homestead Lands. For fuller information, maps, pamphlets, etc., address F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. S. CRAWFORD, 214 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Special low excursion rates during February, March and April.



# O DAYS FREE TRIAL We ship our wheels anywhere on approval without a cent deposit and allow

10 days from us.

1901 MODELS \$10 to \$18

best makes \$10 to \$18

1994 00 MODELS \$7 to \$12

high grade \$7 to \$12

1000 SECOND HAND WHEELS,
all makes and models, good as new,
as to \$8. Great factory cleaning sale

at half factory cost.

AGENTS WANTED in every town. We furnish wheel and catalogs to distribute. You can make \$10 to \$50 a week as our agent. Write at once for catalogs and our Special Offer.

MEAD OYCLE GO. Dept. 180G Chicago.



# Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Head, ache Tahlets at Steens a box. Write today and we will send the tablets by mail postgud; when sold send us the money (1.09) Doll which is 234 feet high and can wear baby's clothes. DolHair, Rew Cheekes, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Bhoss, & will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted Prench Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address. NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 328 New Haven, Com.



# old style, always-out-of-fix Door Hangers when you can get the LOUDEN

PATENTE OUT EAST IN THE Best On Earth.
Let us send circular telling all about it.

"HE CANT HOOK IT OFF." everything in Hay Tools, How to Build LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. Div.D, Fairfield, Iowa.

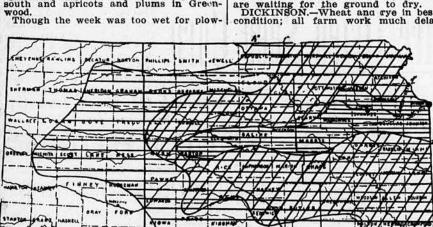
be certain by weighing—weigh them repeatedly as they are growing and stop when they are ripe. This requires a smple, accurate and durable scale. The Osgood covers all these points. So simple you can erect them. You will be surprised at the cheapness. No advance in price on account of trusts.

Patent adjustable bearings, always



price on account of trusts.

Patent adjustable bearings, a l w a y s sharp and bright, protected from the weather; forged iron, steel-lined loops; steel-lined loops; steel-lined loops; steel-lined loops; every part interchange-able; double or compound brass beam; white beam box, etc. Don't wait any long-er, but write now. Osgood Scale Co., Binghamton, N. Y. If you know any neighbors who need scales, it will pay you to help us sell them. B. E. Perkins, Pikeville, N. C., says: "The scales work splendid. They are the first I ever put up. I did all the work myself and then had them tested by the Standard Keeper of Wayne County. They are so well balanced they will go up with 4 ounces laid on the platform."



Less than 1. 1/2 to 1. 2 to 3.

### Over 3. T, trace. ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1900.

ing, much of the ground had already been plowed in the central and southern coun-

SCALE IN INCHES.

ing, much of the grand and southern countles.

ALLEN COUNTY.—A cold, wet week; no crops yet planted, but much of the ground has been prepared for planting; wheat and rye look very well.

ANDERSON.—Season three weeks late and ground too wet to work; few farmers have planted seed of any kind; wheat looks well and tame meadows are greening.

have planted seed of any kind; wheat looks well and tame meadows are greening.

BOURBON.—Unseasonable weather for farm operations; three-fourths of the oat crop is sown.

BROWN.—Cold, wet week with high north winds retarding farm work; oats that have been sown probably injured; bulk of seeding yet to be done; no plowing for corn yet; fruit prospects very good. CHAUTAUQUA.—Cold and cloudy; corn planting progressing.

CHEROKEE.—A wet, cold week; ground too wet to work; oats reported as rotting; a little corn planted; fruit prospects good; peach trees commencing to bloom. COFFEY.—No farming done this week, weather too unfavorable, but some winter plowing had been done; wheat is in good condition; some oats have been sown and some corn planted.

DOUGLAS.—Plenty of moisture, but temperature deficient.

ELK.—Some corn planted, but it can not grow till the weather grows warmer.

FRANKLIN.—Past week too wet for farm work.

GREENWOOD.—Some corn planting was

farm work.

GREENWOOD.—Some corn planting was done, but it has been stopped by the wet, stormy week; apricots past their bloom; plums just beginning to blossom.

JEFFERSON.—No farming operations this week on account of the snow and rain.

JOHNSON.—No farm work; cold week with five inches of snow.

this week on account of the snow and rain.

JOHNSON.—No farm work; cold week
with five inches of snow.

LYON.—The snow and rain have helped
grass, but retarded plowing; fruit trees
not in blossom yet.

MARSHALL.—Very little farm work has
been done, too much moisture; winter
wheat looks fine.

MONTGOMERY.—A wet week with but
little sunshine, too wet for plowing or
planting, too cool for germinating or
growth; wheat looks well, a good stand
well rooted and stooled, but has yellow
blades near the ground, cause unknown,
oats coming up fairly well.

NEMAHA.—Farm operations behind;
ground too cold and wet to cultivate;
some oats sown, part of which were cultivated in, some lying on the ground;
very little plowing has been done and none
of it during the past week; some few early
potatoes were planted; wheat trifty; blue
grass and clover in good condition.

OSAGE.—Ground too wet to plow; no
corn, or anything else planted yet; the high
winds this week have blown down fences
and small trees.

POTTAWATOMIE.—Wheat looks fine;
spring work is late on account of too
much snow and rain; the snow was a
benefit to the crop of wheat; 8½ inches of
snow on the lst; high winds 5th and 6th,
no damage.

RILEY.—Snow on 1st and 5th; ground
wet; temperature low for season of year.
WILSON.—Cold, wet and very disagree-

by wet weather; very few fields sown to oats yet; blue grass commencing to show

green.

EDWARDS.—Crops look well, but many have not put in their oats yet, too wet.

HARVEY.—Wheat is looking remarkably well, the heavy winds of the week have had no effect on it, growth too rank and ground too damp; oats are coming up, too early to say much about them; very little corn planted; fruit buds seem to be all right unless apricots were hurt last night.

all right unless apricots were hurt last night.

JEWELL.—Too cold for anything to grow; oats mostly sown and sprouting; wet and stormy weather have retarded farming operations; wheat and rye appear in good condition.

KINGMAN.—Owing to the late snow storm wheat is in very fine condition; oats are coming up well, but are backward; farming operations retarded by bad weather; stock in good condition.

LINCOLN.—Oats about all sown and potatoes planted; wheat in good condition; some very high winds, but no damage to crops; plenty of moisture.

M'PHERSON.—A cold, wet week—snow and rain; too wet for farm work; oats mostly sown; some potatoes planted; wheat is looking fine; trees not advanced. PHILLIPS.—Wheat, rye, and alfalfa never looked better at this time of year; the snow and rain have suspended outdoor work; fruit uninjured.

PRATT.—Season rather backward for crops, except wheat, which has a good growth for the time of year; oats not all sown; two snows this week, and the ground is in fine condition.

RENO.—Eight and one-half inches of snow on the 1st greatly benefitted the wheat and apparently did not damage the fruit.

RICE.—Wheat looking well; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alfalfa growing pleely; not much for the time of year; alf

wheat and apparently did not damage the fruit.

RICE.—Wheat looking well; alfalfa growing nicely; not much farm work this week on account of snow and rain; oats about all sown; some potatoes planted; early peaches damaged some by snow and cold weather; apricots in bloom.

SEDGWICK.—Snow and rain this week; the season is a attle backward; apricots were in bloom March 31; earliest peaches in bloom on the 4th; oats coming up and seem uninjured by the snow.

STAFFORD.—Farm work delayed by wet weather; wheat in good condition.

WASHINGTON.—Wheat looks fine; few oats sown; high wind on the 5th.

WESTERN DIVISION.

No reports received yet from counties south of Ford or west of Finney.

Wheat is in good condition in Decatur, Ford, and Sheridan. Oats and barley are nearly sown in Sheridan and barley sowing is progressing in Wichita. Alfalfa is showing green in Finney. Plowing has begun in Wichita. Cattle are thin in Sheridan, and many were jost in the storms in Thomas.

DECATUR.—Ground thoroughly wet; spring late but prospects fine; winter wheat is above the average condition for time of year; can commence farm work next week.

FINNEY.—Weather too cold for start-

# The Poultry Hard

### JOHNSON'S HARES.

When Johnson dons his talking clothes, And strikes his favorite "easy" pose, You may bet the only talk that "goes" Is Belgian hares.

"My buck, he always takes first prize; My doe, she always does likewise; They are 'hot stuff,' "he cries, "My Belgian hares."

His wife may yell and jar and pout, His children, they may rant about, But still that clarion voice rings out; "My Belgian hares."

He talked to Smith till he was ill, Told him all other things were nll; That the only thing his wants could fill Were Belgian hares.

When he'd meet Jones along the street, He'd yell—as Jones would kindly greet— "They've all got perfect red hind feet— My Beligan hares."

And when he learns there'll be a show, Johnson is always first to go, Because he wants us all to know His Belgian hares.

-Frank Evans, in Belgian Hare Standard.

### The Incubator on the Farm.

The day is fast approaching when the incubator will be as chief a necessity to the farmer as any machinery or farming appliance he now values so highly; one need not hesitate to say that at the present time there is not one poultryman in a thousand who would part with his incubator if he could not get another to replace it. As a result of this device for hatching eggs together with the prooders which rear the chicks, from 5,000 to 10,000 head of poultry are readily put upon the market in one year. Since this achievement would be impossible without the aid of the incubator, it is worth every farmer's while to become educated in its merits, just as he has with the many other implements employed.

In the past there have been obstacles

coming up which have hindered the proper introduction of the incubator; first, they have come up in the management of the machine, next in the prices, etc. But now they seem to be reduced to a minimum. Those offered to-day are rar superior to those of a few years ago; the management is so simplified that a person of intelligence can handle the machine successfully after one trial, or two at the most. It may be needless to say that the operator needs only to use his best judgment and discretion, leaving the machine to do that part for which it is designed; the machine will perform its own functions and only requires of the operator his attention to its proper adjustment; he must not think that he is to do it all. In the primal stage of the incubator, it required a great por-tion of the operator's time to look after the machine to keep it at the proper temperature, at night time as well as during the day, and in order to insure correct management the inventor went so far as to attach an alarm to the machine, which would arouse the operator as the temperature rose dur-ing the night. This uncomfortable requirement is now overcome, as well as minor obstacles, and to-day we have a perfect machine in the standard incubator. This machine has been left en-tirely to its own workings for thirtysix hours, and on being examined at that time was found to be at a temperature of 102°; rurthermore, that same hatch was one worthy of a rec-

ord to any practical operator.

To the would-be purchaser I would say: Buy a standard make; get something that has a practical reputation, not something that has sprung up, as it were, "in a night," and low in price; but pay the price on what the public has tried and found equal to the circumstances. You will find that when once you have such an incubator that you have lost much valuable time with the "old hen;" that is, if you count the poultry and egg items of any benefit in the farm account. And what farmer can dispute that these two items return more for the money invested than anv other of his investments? If managed by improved methods this industry will more than double its present returns.—George B. Randolph, in The

### To Make Hens Lay. FRED GRUNDY.

"It doesn't take long to gather all the eggs my hens lay," said a grocery-man to me a few days ago. "They have haid just one egg in nine weeks, and there's 18 of them." I asked what he fed them. "Well, corn, mostly; some few scraps of stuff occasionally. Wish you'd step down and look at them and see if you can tell why they don't lay."

18 nice looking hens of mixed breeds confined to a 6 by 8 house in a yard about 20 feet square. I picked one of them up and she felt like lead. She was as fat as butter. Tried several others with same result. I did not wonder they had not laid eggs. He had been fattening them all winter and they now were principally grease. I went back and talked to him like a

Dutch uncle. I told him that he gave his hens nothing they could make eggs from. He did not even provide them with material for shells, carbonate and phosphate of lime. In the first place he must give them the shell material. Crushed oyster-shells would supply this. Then he must supply material for the egg. They could not obtain enough of this from any one article of food to make them steady layers, so he must provide a variety. When a hen is run-ning at large she is almost constantly picking up bits of food, and the variety she obtains in this way is naturally large. When she is confined this variety must be supplied by her keeper. He said he should sell them before he

would buy "patent foods" for them. I told him to let the patent foods alone. He did not need them. All he had to do was to feed less corn and more of other materials. I advised him to first provide a box of oyster-shell, then throw a lot of straw or other coarse litter into the yard and scatter a pint of wheat among it. At noon to feed them all the scraps, except very salty stuff, from the breakfast and dinner table, instead of giving them to his dog. In the evening to give them a pint of cracked corn. Each alternate day to put two quarts of dry oats and wheat bran mixed in a box and place it in the yard instead of the wheat. To cook any such material as small po-tatoes, apple and potato-peelings, tur-nips, etc., stir half a pint of middlings among it and feed that at noon, but to feed scraps of cabbage raw.

He followed my advice, giving as large a variety as possible, with plenty of water all the time, and the hens are already beginning to lay, 11 of them lay-ing yesterday, seven days after he changed his feed. If he had followed this method all winter he would have been well supplied with eggs. A warm, clean house is all right, but it is not enough. Hens must have egg material or they can not make eggs. There is more fat than egg in corn.

# How to Dress Poultry.

Poultry should be well fed and watered, then kept for eighteen to twenty-four hours without food before killing. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck. Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck, and hang by the feet until properly bled. Scalded chickens sell best to the home trade and dry-picked to shipper. For scalding the water should be as near boiling as possible, but not boiling. Pick the legs dry, hold by the head and legs, immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed it turns the color of the combs and gives the eyes a hrunken appearance.

The feathers should be removed immediately without tearing the skin. Then plump by dipping ten seconds in water nearly boiling and then in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is out of the body. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be cone while the chicken is bleeding and before the body is cold. Turkeys should be prepared the same as chickens but always dry-picked. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1st, as after the holidays the demand is for small, fat, hen turkeys.

Ducks and geese should be scalded, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some advise after scalding to wrap them in a blanket to steam, but they should not be left long enough to cook the flesh. Do not try to dry-pick before killing. Leave the feathers on the head.

Before packing, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold. Boxes hold-ing 100 to 200 pounds are preferable to barrels. Pack snugly, straighten out the body and legs, and fill the package as full as possible. Avoid ,if possible, putting more than one kind in the same package. Mark kind, weight and description on the package, and write shipping directions plainly on the

# Jay Gould's Timely Hint.

"I called upon Jay Gould once to ask him for a rule that would bring me success in my work," said Edward Boyer, principal of one of the finest grammar schools in New York city. "Every one who knew Jay Gould knew I went down to his house and found that he was a preoccupied man—that Statesman.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

# BLACK • LANGSHANS.

Eggs from 8 yards of very fine fowls. A few choice cockerels. Circular with prices free. J. C. WITHAM, - - Cherryvale, Kansas

IGHT BRAHMAS—Forty cockerels \$1 each; 10 cockerels, very choice, \$2 each; 30 hens and pullets \$1 each. Eggs in season.

Address

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Holland turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Brows Leghorns, Black Langshans, Golden Seabright Bantams, Improved Pekin ducks. Write me for prices. J. C. Curran, Curran, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs from standard-bred, farm-raised birds, 65 cents per 14. Mrs. M. A. Hall, New Salem, Kans.

POULTRY—Don't order, but write. I have pure bred, from laying strains. It pays to have hens that lay, and that is what I can boast of. Write C. L. Hollingswerth, Coffeyville, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes,—Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 80. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Barred Plymouth coks, of superior quality. 15 eggs, \$1; 80, \$1.50; 60, 2. E. J. Evans, Box \$1, Fort Scott, Kans.

BLACK MINOROAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs
Pairs, trios, and breeding pens for sale cheap; 50
cockerels from \$1.25 up; eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15
Also American Dominques, Houdans, White Orested
Black Polish, White Orested White Polish, and Buff
Laced Polish; eggs same price. Fair hatch guaranteed. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS—(Rankin strain) \$1.25 per 13. Also a few drakes for sale. E. W. Adams, Berryson, Kans.

40 BRONZE TURKEYS sired by a 40-pound tom. Two separate pens. Write for prices. Eggs for sale. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kans.

his thoughts were usually far away from the present scene. I was introduced to him by a friend, but I felt that duced to him by a friend, but I feit that he was scarcely conscious of my presence. We had planned to make some startling remark to attract his attention; and, as I did so, the great financier looked at me for a second as if he saw me for the first time. Then I put my important question. 'What is your hydrogs?' he asked as guide as a dech business?' he asked, as quick as a flash. I am a schoolmaster, I replied. 'Then let other people do the work.' The advice was to the point, and has proved itself invaluable."—Success.

### Great Carriage Exhibit.

Great Carriage Exhibit.

Visitors to Columbus, Ohio, can now see the greatest exhibit of pleasure vehicles ever assempled in one building. They range from my lady's dainty phaeton to the pretentious family carriage—in all the variations of dashing style and substantial utility—and the numbers are surprising, aggregating nearly 2,500 forms of wheeled comfort. It is not an exposition of carriage-makers' craft—and it is, too. Anyhow, there is no admission charge, but plenty of obliging guides to carry you through the labyrinths of graceful woodwork, art iron-mongery, glistening varnish and pleasing leather effects. This great show is composed of the current stock of the Columbus Carriage and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio—a stock that is always kept full and new to meet the great demand for their vehicles from all parts of the country. The demand arises from this company's method of selling direct from the factory without intervening profits of jobber and retailer, sharply reducing prices near the cost line. The company's selling plan has many admirable features to recommend it that strongly appeal to every one wanting a reliable carriage. There is the assurance of the manufacturer direct, in addition to the saving in price; the certainty of that indefinable touch of style; the careful delivery, free from blemish, and much else that will readily suggest itself to the reader. The Columbus Carriage and Harness Company publish a very handsomely illustrated descriptive price list which they will gladly mail free to anyone who will write stating what particular style of vehicle or harness is wanted.

# Billion Dollar Grass.

Two long, sturdy Hollanders, living in La Cross County, are fathers of the name. Do you know what Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass did in 1900? Well, Mr. Merchant, of Iron County, Wisconsin, had 3 cuts of hay; the first 5 feet high in six weeks from sowing of the seed; the second crop the same height in five weeks after the first crop was cut, and then in early September he cut a third time, another 5 feet tall, making in all 15 feet, yielding 12 tons of magnificent hay per acre and lots on late fall pasturage besides. Everybody is asking, what is it? Everybody wants to know about this wonderful grass, which will grow in any clime and on any soil. know about this wonderful grass, which will grow in any clime and on any soil. It can be had only of the John A. Salzer Seed Company. La Crosse, Wisconsin, who are the introducers and whose great catalogue is mailed you for 5 cents postage, and is brim full of such rare profitable seeds for the farmer, and is worth \$100 to any farmer to read.

# Self-Sacrifice.

Her Best Friend-Oh, it was just beautiful in you! Singer-What? Her Best Friend-Why, your refusing to sing when you knew how much the guests did not want you to sing, and how much you wanted to sing.—Tid-Bits.

### Would Have Been a Virtuoso. Bacon-Samson was noted for his

strength and his long hair, I believe. Egbert-Yes; too bad they didn't have pianos in those days.—Yonkers

### POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Pure Montank and Wm. Ellery Bright strains. I have good birds and will sell eggs. S. P. Reynolds, Dodge City, Kans.

GEM POULTRY FARM—C. W. Peckham, Proprietor, Haven, Kans. Buff Flymouth Rosks, \$ nocks. Eggs from best flock \$7 per 15. A few choice Burdick cookers for sale. Pes Comb W. Flymouth Rocks, \$ flocks. Eggs from best flock \$7 per 15. A few choice cookers for sale. M. B. turkeys, 2 grand flocks. Eggs \$7 per 11. Young toms for sale

BARRED PLYMOUTH KOCKS—Eggs from prize-winners. \$1.50 per 15, of large stock. Write me your wants and I will try to please you. Satisfaction guar-anteed. L. L. De Young, Box B 346, Sheldon, Iowa.

B. P. ROCKS, SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS, AND BEL-gian Hares—Six grand matings of B. P. Rocks as good as the best. Twelve year's experience with this breed. Eggs from selected pens, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 80. Special prices on incubater lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. B. Williams, Box 142, Stella, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGEORNS—Exclusively Farm-raised eggs per sitting of 15, 51. Incubator users write for special prices by case or 100 lots. P. H. Mahon, Hollis, Cloud Co., Eans.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Exclusively. Eggs—pen, \$1.50 per 18; \$2.50 per 26; farm flook—\$1 per 18; \$1.50 per 26, Mrs. B. W. Gowdy, Garnett, Kans.

High-scoring, prise-winning, Cornish Indian games, W. P. Rocks, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 13. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY—White and Silver Wyan-dottes, and W. P. Rocks. We will continue to book egg orders—15 for \$1. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single Comb White Leghorns; Wyckoff and Knapp Bros. strains. Price 81 per aitting of 16 eggs, or 81 75 for 2 sittings, 16 ordered at one time. Address Wm. Whitby, Goddard, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING -- From Rose Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per sitting. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — Barred Plymouth Rock, M. Bronze turkey eggs from farm-raised, prize-win-ning stock. M. S. Kohl, Furley, Kans.

# EGGS HATCHING

From Pure-Bred, High-Scoring, Prize-Winning WHITE AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS

13 for \$1; 30 for \$2; 50 for \$3; 85 per 100. Recipe for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25 cents. Write for descriptive circular.

T. B. LEPTWICH, Larned, Kansas.

# EGGS AND STOCK

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Belgian Hares. First class stock of Standard Birds of Rare Quality. Fine Exhibition and Breeding Stock. Write me your wants. Circulars free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

# WEALTH FOR YOU hatching chickens of months Free Trial ONE INCURATOR FREE to good agents. Half price to introduce them in your neighborhood. Catalogs free National Incubator Co., Dept. Dp. Chickens

\$500 A YEAR WITH 12 HENS how acting only 6 days. Great Discovery 45 Medals awarded. Send stamp for full particulars.







HOLLYHOCK POULTRY FARM 56-page Illustrated Poultry Catalogue. The secrets of successful poultry raising told in plain language; all about incubators, brooders, poultry houses, how to hatch and raise every chick, what, when and how to feed, forcing hens to lay and hundreds of valuable subjects contained in no other catalogue. Tells of 35 varieties popular thoroughbred fowls and quotes extremely low prices. Send 4c in stamps for postage. Hollyhock Poultry Farm, Box 1429, Des Moines, Ia.

# BELGIAN HARES.

BBLGIAN HARES—Special low price for next 30 days. D. A. Wise, Topeka, Kans.

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

# In the Dairy.

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

The Skimming Station as an Economic Factor in the Creamery Industry. OBJECT.

Creamery companies, wishing to enlarge their business, so as to cover more territory, are quite generally accomplishing their purpose by means of what is known as skimming sta-tions. These small plants contain enough machinery and utensils to handle the milk, skim the cream, and return the skim-milk to the patrons. The cream from the stations is then carried to the central factory, where it is mixed and ripened with the cream already received. With this system where is no ceived. With this system there is no expense in shipping tubs and salt back and forth, much less fat is lost in churning, and a more uniform quality of butter secured by having one expert but-ter-maker at the main factory, than by having an ordinary butter-maker at each receiving point. The expense of labor and refrigeration is also considerably reduced. When the main factory is located in the midst of a good market the butter can be packed into the dishes desired by the local trade and thus save tubs and the expense of extra handling of the butter. Of course there is the expense of transporting the cream, but this may be skimmed thick so as to contain 45 to 50 per cent butter fat, when the expense of transportation will be less than the butter, tation will be less than the butter, and its necessary accompanying supplies at points off the railroad. The skimming station operator, who usually gets through receiving his milk in the forenoon, is employed to haul the cream to the railroad station or factory in the afternoon. This gives steady em-ployment to the operator, who can be hired at a less rate per hour than where he is employed only half a day at a time. By handling such large quantities of cream at the main plant the creamery can afford better equip-ment. In our larger plants a night-man is employed who attends to the stirring of the cream and keeping it at the right temperature. One of our Kansas creamery companies operates 142 skimming stations and ships all its cream to one central butter factory. some of it coming as far as 400 miles.

Another factory in the eastern part of the state has 15 stations in Kansas besides a large number in Missouri, and all their cream is shipped to one place to be manufactured into butter.

LOCATION.

A new station should not be started within a radius of less than ten miles from the main factory or from any other skimming station. This gives a radius of at least five miles that is tributary to each station. Closer connections are liable to reduce receipts for any one station below a profitable basis. Creamery companies usually consider it safe to start a skimming station when a promise of 300 cows is secured. This makes allowance for the usual number of broken promises. station can be run at a profit when it receives 3,000 pounds of milk for each running day (six days per week in summer and three days in winter). A skimming station should be located where there is plenty of good water, and if the cream is to be shipped by rail, it is well to locate near the depot.

EQUIPMENT.

The skimming station building, while it should be large enough to accommodate all the machinery and milk utensils and give plenty of room in which to work, should be compact and arranged so that the boiler, engine, and separator can be seen from the receiving platform, in order to save as many steps as possible. Although there are skimming stations of all sizes and shapes, those most highly recom-mended to-day are 16 by 24 feet, or 22 by 28 feet.

The actual equipment of a first-class skimming station (Princeton, Kans.), has been furnished the writer by Mr. J. A. Reh, the operator, and a graduate of the Kansas dairy school. It is as follows: Ten-horse power boiler (upright); ordinary iron suction-pump, set high enough so water will run into barrel (the well is on outside of buildharrel (the well is on outside of building, pump on inside); 150-gallon receiving vat, set high enough so the top is level with the upper platform, the weigh-can emptying directly into it, through a vat strainer; to the vat is connected a 2-inch pipe (in which is the Ideal heater), which leads to the separator. The skim-milk runs into a washrator. The skim-milk runs into a wash-tub, in the bottom of which is a jet-pump which forces it into the tank up on the platform. The 40-gallon weigh-can stands on a 2-beam, 600-pound Vic-tor scale. The skim-milk scale is a 1-beam 400-pound Victor. Sterilizer is

DO YOU NEED A CREAM SEPARATOR THIS YEAR? IF SO, let us send you a new catalogue, and also have the nearest local agent personally place the facts before you. Try a machine and decide in that way if you wish. A De Laval Separator is as much superior to other separators as the best of such other separators are to setting methods. The poorer makes of them are mere fakes. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. General Offices: PHILADELPHIA. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, 103 & 105 Mission ST., NEW YORK. MONTREAL. SAN FRANCISCO.

similar to the Jensen. The receiving Notes from a Kansas Dairy School Studoor is 6 feet above main floor, but there is an 18-inch drop on the side where the skim-milk is sent out; this is to allow enough fall so that the skim-milk runs directly into the cans which stand on the scales. The building is 16 by 32 feet by 12 feet high; the separator is a steam-turbine; a separate steam pipe supplies the separator; this is to make a more uniform pres sure. Aside from these, the equipment includes an injector, twelve dollars' worth of piping, 4 dozen sample jars, a wooden sink, pails and dippers, brushes, mops, a milk sheet, and a day-book.

COST.

A good substantial frame building with good foundation piers, and proper ly equipped for station work, will cost under Kansas conditions from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The cost of operating such a plant for a year, not including salary of operators, which will vary from \$20 to \$40 per month, has been itemized by one of our leading creamery companies as follows: Fuel about \$80; oils, washing-powder, and brushes, \$15: other small items, \$15; natural depreciation of building and machinery, \$120;

BUNNING ON COMMISSION.

A new system of hiring station operators has recently been inaugurated in a number of Kansas plants, i. e., to pay the operator in proportion to the amount of milk he receives at the weigh-can. Under this system the operator will take greater interest in his work, will do all he can to organize new routes, to encourage the patrons to milk more cows, and better feed and care for the cows they already have, and in general to leave no stone un-turned that will in any way advance the dairy interest in that community. Enterprising station operators are receiving \$40, \$50, and \$60 per month, and in one instance the writer learned of a man that got \$100 for a month's work. Since the crying need of our creameries to-day is more milk, it would seem to be a rational proposition to use ever effort to develop a skimming station operator from a man who knows barely enough to run a separator and is willing to work for \$20 per month, to a man who may be classed as a dairy expert, one who is willing to study the subjects of feeds and feeding, breeds and breeding, crop-production, milk-testing, or any other subject that will help the farmer to get more out of his soil, more out of his feeds, and more out of his cows. Many of our Kansas station operators are beginning to realize the importance of this phase of the subject and have arranged to take a short course of the Kansas dairy school in order to study more fully the patron's side of the creamery business. When this idea is followed out as it should be the skimming station will not only be a profitable investment, but will be an educational center for the community in which it is located. D. H. O.

dent in Northwest lowa.

The land here in northwest Iowa is rolling and \$50 per acre is considered to be very high. This being the case, the farmers are being forced into raising a great many cattle, hogs, horses. ing a great many cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, some very good specimens being produced. There were six span of draft-horses shipped out of the little town of Rock Valley the 16th inst., and any one span would weigh very close to 3,200 pounds. There are also a great many people interested in dairying, it being no very uncommon thing to find a farmer milking from 15 to 25 cows. The people here are mostly Hollanders and Germans and very fair dairymen, comparativey speaking, but as a rule they know nothing of balanced rations and little of dairy types and forms. It will be very hard to teach it to them under one or two generations, as anything savoring of newness or reform and advancement is regarded with suspicion by them.

The hand separator has just touched this place and while a great many are being put in and much good is expected, the results must be guessed at as yet. The plan adopted in putting them up here is to put in a machine for any farmer who has cows, instructing him how to run it and giving him a twenty-days' trial, by which time he will know what can be accomplished with it. About 90 per cent of them keep the machine. The size put up the oftenest is the 600-pound per hour capacity, and while it may at first thought seem large, yet it simply means less time put in each time used, and this being twice per day, it soon counts up to a point where it can be appraised in money value. The hand separator seems to be the solution of a great many tough problems, both for the farmer and the creamery man, as it keeps sweet milk at home for the calves and pigs and sends sweet cream to the creamery where it can be ripened to suit the taste of the butter-maker's customers. It is expected to produce and keep a harmonious feeing between the farmer and the creameryman.

D. P. YODER,

Loaning Separators to Farmers Free of Charge.

Mr. J. H. Ahlers of Colorado Springs has met with good success in handling farm separators and relates his experience in the following language: have operated creameries under all systems known during the past twelve I find the hand separator system far ahead of anything I have tried. It is the only system where I have found the farmer well pleased. Nearly all of my patrons are increasing their herds as fast as possible. I have 55 separators out, and have orders on my books for 20 more, to be delivered



To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 287 free. West Chester, Pa.

next month (December), and a number

of orders for later on.
"The two best features of this system are, first, the farmer can raise his calves successfully; second, it saves any

amount of hauling.

"For cream delivery to the nearest express office I paid for butter fat as follows: May, 20 cents; June, 18 cents; July, 18 cents; August, 19 cents; September, 20 cents; October, 22 cents. Profits have been very good. Our make ran as high as 800 pounds this summer. Considering the inquiries I have for separators, I expect next summer to make 2,000 pounds. Three-fourths of my cream comes from farmers that have been hauling milk for years to established creameries. I have not gone ten feet to solicit or to put out separators. I have made it a point to let the farmers come here and ask for them. I own the separators, but make no charge for their use, and I find, as a rule, the farmers take good care of them. I make each man sign the following contract:

"Running your own separator has everything in its favor. Nobody can come into your territory and overbid on cream and divide the patronage, which as a rule is a loss to both parties. Again you can get many more patrons. I have not found any objections to this sys-tem. My operating expenses are only half of what a power separator creamery would be, and I get all my business under one roof. I consider the hand separator the only system.'

### Testing Frozen Milk.

Mr. C. A. Gage, while a dairy student at the Kansas Agricultural College, had occasion to make a test of some frozen milk. The can received contained a layer of ice that remained fast to the sides of the can after the center, or liquid portion, had been emptied into the weigh-can. The portion that went into the weigh-can tested 4.6 per cent butter fat. The results indicated a great variation that may take place where milk is allowed to freeze and is not thawed out before the sample is taken for testing. Where every particle of milk is thawed before being sampled, no change in the per cent of butter fat is noticed from freezing.

# Kansas Farmer's Handy Guide

Contributed from various sources, including correspondents, sorap-books, and farm papers. Compiled and arraged by J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.

# CASTRATING.

Safe and Easy Way to Cast a Horse. Take an inch rope 24 feet long and a ring large enough to admit double. Pass the center of rope through the ring, then rass the loop over the animal's head, letting it rest on the neck above the shoulders, and the ring on the breast. Then pass both ends of the rope between the fore legs and back between the hind legs, carrying the ends right and left and dropping them down around the fetlocks or cavities above the hoofs. By holding the ropes firmly and backing the animal he sits down easily, when the legs may be secured by the ropes. I have practiced this method for years and have never had a borse injured. I submit this for the benefit of brother farmers and horsemen.

Castrating a Hog.—A day before performing the operation, put a little meal in a barrel in the hog pen, as the animal will go in to eat the meal. When ready to castrate put some more meal in the barrel, and, as the animal is eating it, place one hand on the barrel, the other on the animal's leg or tail, raising the barrel quickly; then perform the operation.

Castrating a Hog.—Have a tight-fit-ting crate, with slide ends. Get hog in crate, tip crate over on side, remove tail-board and operate. Put in tail-board, right up crate, and open front out.

# CATCHERS.

How to Catch a Chicken.-Take a piece of No. 10 or 11 wire, straighten, and bend back 6 inches at one end for hook, flare hook out 2 inches at point, and narrow back so it will not slip over foot. Now bend back 31/2 feet at other end, and twist it so as to make a handle and stiffen wire. With a little practice one can catch chickens very readily by hooking it over the leg of a chicken while standing, running or on the roost.

Device for Catching Chickens.-Make a movable trap for corner of yard by nailing 2 pieces of lath 1 by 4 inches across others of same size, making it as large as you please. Lean it up in corner so as to have one opening, in which your fowls will run, and you have

them hemmed. A Poultry Catcher, Procure a broom. handle, bore a hole in one end the size of a No. 9 wire. Then get a No. 9 wire the same length as the handle. Bend



cne end into a hook like illustration. The figures show how large to make it. Fasten the other end into the handle and wrap the hook with cotton cord so it won't hurt the chicken's leg. When you want a fowl throw down some grain and hook it above the foot with the

To Catch a Horse Quickly.-Take a stout wire about 4 feet long, bend the wire at one end into a loop in which to put the hand; bend the other into a hook. With this device you can easily get near enough to a horse to hook it in the halter, if he has one on. Take a couple of tablespoonfuls of sugar with you and feed it to the horse after catening him. After a few times he will quickly come for the sugar. This will save many hours of time spent chasing a horse around the pasture.

Coaxing to Catch—When you go to

a horse around the pasture.

Coaxing to Catch.—When you go to catch the horses never fail to have some sweet apples or other delicacy in your pocket for them, and so avoid all trouble in catching them.

Handy Hog Catcher.—Have a blacksmith make you one just like the cut, which explains itself. A is the riyet.

self. A is the rivet, BB are eyes, D is a socket. Pass a 4-foot rope through eyes BB, make a knot on end of rope. Take an old broom-handle and fit end loose in socket. The jaws should be large e nough when closed to hold a hog's leg firmly, without slipping out. It is a difficult thing to go into a pen of rect into a pen of porkers and catch them, especially if

one wants to single out one animal. Take the catcher by handle in right hand, and rope in other. Hold it to the hog's hind leg, pull rope, and you have the animal fast. The cost is very small, and the farmer will find it a saver of time and temper many times during the year.

To Catch Small Pigs.—A handy thing to catch pigs where the sows are cross is to take a coffee sack and fasten the mouth to a hoop, and then fasten a pole (the same way as a landing net for fish), long enough to reach to any part of the pen, and in this manner pigs may be caught quickly and eagily.

may be caught quickly and easily.

Catching Pigs and Chickens.—When wanting to move little pigs, pick them up by the ear, and you will have no squealing to alarm the old sow. When wanting chickens that we received squealing to alarm the old sow. When wanting chickens that are roosting above your reach, take a board and hold it under, and touching their feet, they will slip on it, and you will have no squawking. An old so'dier said he had done it many times.

# CATERPILLARS.

Destroy the Caterpillars' Nests on Fruit Trees.—Take a muzzle-loading gun; put a charge of loose powder, with little or no wadding, into the barrel, and fire into the nest. It beats become and does not injure the trees. kerosene and does not injure the trees

so much.
Tent Caterpillars and Potato Beetles. To destroy tent caterpillars, take a pole long enough to reach the nest, wrap a piece of cloth around one end, put on a little coal oil, light it, and hold it under the nest a few minutes. It must be done before they leave the nest. A good way to destroy potato beetles, is to take a hoe, using the end of the handle to push the vines aside to find the bugs, and the blade to pick them up, then treading on them; it water and use as a drill. As soon as them up, then treading on them; it saves a good deal of stooping. At the same time weeds left by cultivator can be destroyed.

# CATTLE.

To Clear Obstructions in Throats of Cattle.—Cattle frequently choke on apples, potatoes, turnips, etc: To remove cobstructions, take a strap (backing strap preferred), and fasten tightly around the neck between the body and the obstruction then gradually work the obstruction, then gradually work the strap forward toward the head, keeping the object ahead of the strap keeping the object ahead of the strap, keeping the strap tight as it is moved forward; as soon as it reaches the larger opening it will fly out in the mouth. This remedy never fails.

To Relieve Choked Cattle.—Take of fine out chewing tobacco enough to

fine-cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball the size of a hen's egg,

A Silent Partner in business and pleasure Netmor Rest -A CHEWER'S PHILOSOPHY. A chewing tobacco a man Wetmore's. can enjoy at all times with every confidence in its quality, purity, and cleanliness. No premiums are offered for chewing Wetmore's Best. It sells on its merits. It's all in the quality. Ask for it at your dealers. M. C.WETMORE TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo. The largest independent factory in America

closely, elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles so that the apple or whatever may be choking it will be thrown up. This remedy was never known to fail.

To Relieve Cattle When Choked .-Give 2 ounces of fine-cut tobacco and place wood bit or stick 2 inches in diameter in the mouth, just like bridle The tobacco causes the muscles of the throat to relax, and the bit, by holding the mouth open, allows all gas to escape. A sure cure and no risk. Fasten cord to each end of bit and tie to horns. Give tobacco clear or dry.

To Relieve a Choking Cow.—If cow gets choked with an apple or potato, holding up her head and breaking an egg in her mouth is a sure cure.

Relief for Choking Animals.—Take 8 feet of wire the size commonly used in fences. Double it in the center over a block of wood 2 inches thick and 1 foot wide. Twist the rest of the wire to the end and attach a handle. This instrument can be passed down a cow's throat until the loop is beyond the obstruction, when it can be easily withdrawn. This is much better than forcing the article down the threat

ing the article down the throat.

Keeping Cattle from Choking.—To keep a cow from choking when eating potatoes and apples, which you wish to feed, tie a rope around the horns and to the foot to keep her from raising her head above a level; or, if in stable, fasten a block across the stanchion for the same purpose. To keep a cow from

water and use as a drill. As soon as obstruction is forced down the water

will lower in hose.

Confining Cattle.—To prevent cattle from going under 1-wire fence, for such are common in this country, take a large ring; one from an old saddle girth is just the thing; place it over the animal's horn. Fasten it there with a strap to the other horn. Now take a small pole 8 feet long; bore a hole in largest end through it; put a strap with buckle; run the small end through ring on horn, and buckle the other end to

fore foot. This will not prevent them from grazing or lying down at will.

Cattle Mangers.—The best and most convenient manger in use here is made as follows: Make long boxes 2 feet wide and 6 or 8 inches high. Place them in front of cows directly on the make a ball the size of a hen's egg, floor. Hinge the side furthest from the dampen it with molasses so it adheres cow to the floor in such a manner that Anatomy for Men.

Sa.m. to 8 p. m.

Sundays 10 to 12.

they can be turned over a little more they can be turned over a little more than a quarter of the way. When turned back they make an excellent manger and all dirt falls out of the feed trough. Then turn back again and the feed trough is ready for grain feed. The troughs are large and cattle do not waste their feed much cattle do not waste their feed much.

Protecting Young Trees from Cattle. -Cut long branches of black-thorn, Osage orange, or other thorny wood; set about 4 around each tree, and the securely with fodder twine. Trees so protected are safe from cattle, even in the pasture fields, lanes, or barn-yards.

Habitual constipation is the door through which many of the serious ills of the body are admitted. The occasional use of Prickly Ash Bitters will remove and cure this distressing condi-

# ...MEN...

Book for men only, explaining health and happiness sent free in plain envelope. Address CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE. 110 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

# DR. HENDERSON 101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 30 Years'
Practice—22 in Kansas City.
The Oldest in Age and Longest Located.
Authorized by the State to treat CHEONIC, NERYOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.
Curse guaranteed or money refunded.
All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business.
Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakcharges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

can stop night losses, restore sexual power, nerve and brain power, enlarge and strongthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage. Send for book.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and Infallible Ho me Treatment.

And Gleet No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured.

Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosis without pain or danger.

Book for both sexes—96 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases for 6c. stamps—free at office.

Fellowen rooms and parlors, so arranged that patients need not see each other.

Free Museum of

### MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,914; calves, 201. The market was gensteady, stockers weak. Representa-SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF
STEERS.
No. Ave Price No. Ave Price

	Ave.	Price.	MO. WAG.	111110
20	1565	\$5.35	181315	\$5.30
8	1162	5.00	171141	4.80
29	963	4.75	31123	4.60
3	1036	4.30	18	4.25
		TERN	STEERS.	
50	1030	4.75	1 181017	4.75
	1222	4.70	7 858	4.60
	740	3.75	22 stk 712	4.05
2 stk	520	3.25	181017 7858 22 stk712 3890	3.65
	XAS A	ND II	NDIAN STEE	RS.
			e division.)	
21	1215		421285	4.85
43	1100			4 60
	895			4.35
	841		214 942	4.25
-			STEERS.	
2			88 stk 597	4.55
68 stk	702	4.30	61 cvs 389	4.40
14 stk	552	4.25	61 cvs 389 14 stk 684	4.25
18 cvs	3 159	3.75	6 stk 580	4.15
			INDIAN COW	3.
			ne division.)	
2	1240			
			N COWS.	
25	515		8 513	8.00
		IOWA		
1	810		1 1 770	4.00
	790		25 427	
	940	4.00 3.90	1 810	
	590		1 750	
HI COL		TIVE	HEIFERS.	1 500
2.	560		1 2 918	3.60
	950		4 56	3.50
	700		14 560	
	490		21000	
S. Carrie	The state of the s	ATIV		

2 700	8.40	14 003	8.00
2 490	3.00	21000	3.15
		COWS.	
B 860	4.65	20 668	4.50
6 786	4.40	15 c&h 774	4.45
2 755	2.50	6 893	2.50
5 920	2.00	2 965	2.40
NA'	TIVE	FEEDERS.	
-5 952	4.04		
NAT	IVE 8	TOCKERS.	
13 699	4.90	47 643	4.8
11 471	4.85	80 679	4.5
00	4 05	1 44 247	A 41

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

19. 437 8.60 7. 654 3.50
2 spr. 775 3.45 3. 666 3.45
2 525 3.35 1. 460 3.25
3 523 3.00 2. 950 3.00
Hogs—Receipts, 7,559. The market was
steady to 5 cents higher. Representative

| No.Av. | Price | No.A

# Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,-000. Good to prime steers, \$5.00@6.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75; Texas

fed steers, \$4.25@5.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000. Mixed and butchers, \$5.80@6.15; bulk of sales, \$5.95@

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Good to choice wethers, \$4.85@5.10; western sheep, \$4.85@5.10; native lambs, \$4.75@5.40.

# St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,-000. Native steers, \$3.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@5.20.
Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Pigs and lights, \$5.85@6.00; butchers, \$6.05@6.20.

Sheep-Receipts, none.

# Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600. Native beef steers, \$4.30@5.50; western steers, \$3.80@4.65; stockers and feeders,

\*\*\*3.50(\*\*).10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,900. Heavy, \$6.00(6.10; bulk of sales, \$6.00(6.02½.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,700. Common and stock sheep, \$3.75(3.90; lambs, \$4.50(6.15.

# Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, April 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 70 @72½c; No. 3, 68¼@71½c; No. 2 hard winter, 69@70c; No. 3, 68½@69½c; No. 1 northern spring, 71@73c; No. 2, 70@73c; No. 3, 67@72c. Corn—No. 2, 43½c; No. 3, 42½@43c. Oats—No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c.
Futures: Wheat—April, 70½c; May, 71½c; July, 71½c. Corn—April, 43%c; May, 44½@

44%c; July, 48%c. Oats—Apr May, 25½@25%c; July, 25½c. April, 25%@25%c;

# St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, April 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 69%c; track, 72@73½c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42½c; track, 43@43½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 27½c; track, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 29½c.

# Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, April 8.-Wheat-Sales by sample on track: Hard—No. 2, 68@69c; No. 3, 67@68c. Soft—No. 2, 69@70c; No. 3, 68c. Mixed Corn—No. 2, 41@41½c; No. 3, 41@

White Corn-No. 2, 411/2@42c; No. 3, 41@

Mixed Oats-No. 2, 261/2@27c; No. 3, 26@

White Oats-No. 2, 29@29½c; No. 3, 27½c. Rye-No. 2, nominally 50c. Flaxseed-\$1.47.

Prairie Hay—\$5.00@9.00; timothy, \$6.00@ 11.00; alfalfa, \$7.00@10.50; clover, \$8.00@8.50;

### Kansas City Produce

Kansas City, April 8.—Eggs—Fresh, 11c

Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separa-tor, 20c; firsts, 17c; dairy, fancy, 16c; packing stock, 11c; northern cheese, 12c; Kansas and Missouri, 11½c.

12c; Kansas and Missouri, 11½c.
Poultry—Hens, live, 7½c; roosters, 15@
20c each; spring chickens, 10c; ducks,
young, 8c; geese, young, 5c; turkey hens,
8c; young toms, 6c; old toms, 5c;
pigeons, 75c doz. Choice scalded dressed
poultry 1c above these prices.
Game—Frogs, 25c@\$1.00 per doz.; plover,
\$1.00 per doz.; jack snipe, 75c@\$1.00 per
doz.; sand snipe, 25c@40c per doz.
Potatoes—New Florida, \$3.50 per bushel
box: home grown, 35c@40c; Colorado, 75c@80c; northern, 50c@50c; sweets, 25c
35c bu; seed stock, Kaw, 35c@45c; S. Dakota,
60c; Red river stock, 80c; northern Tri-

60c; Red river stock, 80c; northern Tri-tumph, \$1.10; Minnesota, 55@65c. Fruit—Strawberries, Texas, \$5.00@6.50 per crate; Florida, \$6.50@7.00; apples, fan-cy, \$3.50@5.00 per barrel; Cranberries, \$7.00

cy, \$3.50@5.00 per barrel; Cranberries, \$1.00 @8.00 per barrel. Vegetables—Tomatoes, California and Mexico, \$3.50@4.00 per crate; Navy beans, \$2.25@2.30. Cabbage, northern, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt. Onions, \$1.50@1.65 per bu. Cu-cumbers, \$1.00@1.50 per doz. Egg plant, \$1.25@2.00 per doz. Celery, 50@75c doz. Cauliflower, California, \$3.00; spinach, 40@50c per bu.

# CASH FOR ECCS.

POULTRYMEN AND FARMERS

If you produce a case or more of eggs per week it will pay you to ship them to me. Write for particulars. particulars. J. H. PERRY, Established 1886. 1433 Blake Street, Denver, Colo

Reference, Colorado National Bank.

# 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.

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 v
cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Three registered Shortborn bulls of serviceable age; all reds, good individuals, prices right. Mrs. O. E. Anderson, 158 North Ninth Street, Salina, Kana.

FOR SALE—Two registered Hereford bulls, 6 months old. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Sedgwick Oc.,

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four good registered Gallowsy bulls, from 1 to 5 years old. J. M. Rhodes & Son, Tampa, Kans.

JERSEYS—For sale two helfers, 6 months old, pure bred, not recorded, solid color, and beauties, sired by Butter Exile 41985, 235 each. Frank York, Cahola, Morris Co., Kans

FOR SALE—Six yearling steers and 3 fall steer calves. Farm 1 mile west of Seabrook. Geo. M. Pierce, Station B, Topeka, Kans

FOR SALE—Six registered Hereford bulls, 7 to 12 months old; 7 registered Shorthorn helfers, 20 to 24 months old. Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Solid red Shorthorn bull calf, dropped July 20; registered. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE—30 Polled Durham beifers, high grade, dark reds, short legs, 8 to 12 months old, price \$20 each. High grade bull calves, not akin to beifers, \$30 to \$50. C. E. Schee, Chambersburg, Olark Co., Mo.

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

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

# HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For sheep, cattle, or mares, one extra fine 5-year-old Black Jack. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

SIX HEAD of fine young jacks for sale cheap. Write to Wm. B. Updegroove, Mendon, Okla.

FOR SALE—Four big black jacks, cheap for cash; no trade. Address J. P. Wilson, Wellsville, Mo.

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

FOR SALE-Two French Draft stallions, 2 and 8 Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

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

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

# FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—180-acre farm—190 acres in oultivation; 6-room house, outbuildings, 3 miles from Florence, Kans., first class spring water. Price 517 per acre. For full particulars, write Jno. Fox Jr. Von Cambrie, Kans.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE—In cornbeit of northeastern Kansas, 330 acres, 200 in oultivation, 9-room house, good improvements, pastures, water, etc., exceptional facilities for stock raising and feeding, 3 miles from fine town with 2 railroads, not a "snap" but a good farm at a fair price. Also irrigated lands in Arkansas Valley, Colorado, near successful beet sugar factory. Address C. K. McHarg, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Ranches, farms, and unimproved lands in Hodgeman Co., Kans. I have anything a man would want from 160 acres up to a good sized ranch—improved or unimproved. Come and see me or write for particulars. A. T. Eakin, Jetmore, Kans.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LATE SOY BEANS - \$2 per bushel; sacks free J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

GATALPA SPECIOSA—Seed and seedlings. Send for price list. D. O. Burson & Co., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Entire dairy outfit. Forty cows—some of them extra milkers, one thoroughbred 3-year-old Holstein bull, \$50, one registered Holstein bull, from herd of M. E. Moore, coat \$80 as a yearling, very fine animal, take him at \$75. Also, one dairy turbine De Laval separator in perfect order, \$125; cost new \$225. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.

WOOL WANTED—We want, and will pay the highest market price in cash for 500,000 pounds of wool. When you write for prices send us a sample of your wool by mail to Oakland, Kans. Be sure and get our prices before you sell. Topeka Woolen Mill Co.

FOR SALE—A grand litter of Scotch Collic Shepherd pups from good workers. Satisfaction guaranteed; price \$3 to \$5. Lewis J. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

SOY BEANS FOR SALE—Early variety, \$3 per ushel. H. G. Mosher, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fine litter St. Bernard, and Shepherd pups. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure Orange, Collier, and Colman cane seed, \$1.25 per cwt.; white seed corn, 50 cents per bushel sacked f. o. b. M. Mathewson, Route 5, Topeka, Kans.

OSAGE ORANGE OR CATALPA fence posts wanted. I want to buy a carload. Write me your prices and description of posts. N. F. Shaw, Cashier Citizens Bank, Plainville Kans.

FOR SALE-De Laval Cream Separator, good as new, Baby No. 1. W. E. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kans.

EARLY YELLOW SOY BEANS—For sale, at \$1.65 per bushel, sacked on track at Vera, Kans. H. H. Clothier.

FOR SALE—Early yellow Soy Beans. J. J. Achen bach, Washington, Kans.

FIFTY THOUSAND apple trees \$3 per 100; thousands of peach, pear, plum, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—30 varieties Three good ones are Excelsior, Early, Parker Earle, (Medium, and Sample late); 50 cents per 100; 33 per 1,000; also raspberry and blackberry plants. Write for price list. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR BALE—100.000 strawberry plants. They are Miner, Windsor Chief, Splendid, and Nick Ohmer, mixed in the row. Price—100 50 cents; 300 81; 1,600 \$2.50; 5,000 \$11. N. O. Waymire, Garfield, Kans.

FOR SALE OHEAP—4 Great Dane pups, 3 months old. Pure-bred, and fine individuals. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

SEED STOCK of sweet potatoes of all classes. D. Childs, Oakland, Kans.

600 bushels seed sweet potatoes for sale. Assorted varieties; also plants in season. For prices, address N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kans

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

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have two No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales which we wish to close out cheap. Call on P. W. Griggs & Co., 208 West Sixth Street, Topeka.

# 120 ACRES, \$650.00.

Texas County, Mo., 10 miles north Cabool, 25 acres in wheat, 20 in other crops, 70 fine timber, good water, fine stock range, house, barn, fruit, 110 acres tillable. Mild climate, sure crop, perfect title; \$350 down, blance easy F. E. LOTT, 900 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT-ADMINISTRATOR.

TRATOR.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, SS.
In the matter of the estate of Hannah Roby, late of Shawnee County, Kansas.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1991, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Hannah Roby, deceased, late of Shawnee County, All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. HENRY M. ROBY, Executor.

# BUTTER AND EGGS.



Sell to us at highest market prices.
We will always pay you more than
your local dealer can. We furnish
this package to ship in. Also, Cream
Separators. Write for prices and
particulars.

O. F. CHANDLER & CO., 1430 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo

# THE STRAY LIST.

Week Ending March 28. Jefferson County-R. H. Deibert, Clerk.

Jefferson County—R. H. Delbert, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. O'Roke, in
Union Tp. (P. O. McLouth), March 13,
1901, one red steer 1 year past, dehorned,
white star in forehead, bush of tail white,
some white on belly; valued at \$18.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Keith, Salamanca Tp. (P. O. Columbus), on March 2,
1901, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, blazed
face, weight 750 pounds; valued at \$15.

Nemaha County—A. G. Sanborn, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. H. Bell, in Gil-

BULL-Taken up by C. H. Bell, in Gilman Tp. (P. O. Oneida), one red bull, 3 years old, weight 800 pounds, white lined back, white on hips, dehorned; valued at

Wilson County—C. W. Isham, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. P. Davis, in Guilford Tp. (P. O. Benedict), on November 1, 1900, one red heifer, polled, white on end of tail, some white on belly; valued at \$16.

Marion County-Ira S. Sterling, Clerk. COW-Taken up by T. L. McCandless, in Marion, on January 20, 1901, one 4-year-old cow, red and white face, piece cut from left ear.



# Farmer and Capital,

**\$1.25.** 

The Semi-weekly Capital, published twice a week at Topeka, Kansas, is an excellent 8-page Republican newspaper. It is issued Tuesday and Friday of each week and contains all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press.

To a farmer who cannot get his mail every day it is as good as a daily and much chaper.

By a special arrangement we are enabled to send the Kansas Farmer and Semi-weekly Capital both one year for \$1.25. This is one of our best combination offers and you can't afford to miss it.

THE KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.



# "HERE YOU ARE AT LAST."

The SMITH Cream Separator.

The only separator of the Swedish system but what MIX the milk and water. Beware of the separators that MIX the milk and water, they spoil the milk and cream. If you need a separator get a SMITH. It's the greatest farmer's separator ever placed on the market. We want agents. Write us. Remember the ad-

SMITH CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 113 W. Locust St., Des Moines, la

OUR ADVANCE AGENT \$10.50

Double Board Hardened Steel Plow, hard as glass all over. The best plow on earth at any price.

We have other 16-inch plows for \$9.00. Guaranteed to scour or money refunded. Send for Big Free Catalogue of Buggies, 64 T Lever Harrow \$7;6-Hole Steel Range with high closet \$22; Disc Harrows \$17; Bulky and Gang Plows. 10-00 other things. All Bargains. Write now and get ready for spring work.

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., - Box 18, Alton, Ill. 10-00 extra. The only plow factory in the U.S. selling directs to the farmer. 16 inch inch only \$8.50 \$10.50

# 250 HIGH GRADE ANGORA DOES

All pure white, thin pendulent ears. : : Will sell very cheap if taken seen. W. T. McINTIRE, Live Stock Exchange, - - Kansas City, Mc.

# Brange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country and

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

### National Grange.

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

### Kansas State Grange.

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

The following interesting letter from Sister McCracken came to our office one day too late for last week's FARMER. It is in some respects unfortunate that the editor of this department lives so far from the headquarters of the FARM-ER. All copy must be in our hands by Tuesday of the week preceding the date of publication.

We have now no communications from any grange for publication. Of-ficers and delegates of the state grange send in something for the good of the order. Only one state officer and not a single delegate has sent us a word for this department:

OAK GRANGE NO. 665.

I have been much interested in the reports of granges from various countles which, from time to time, have appeared in the Kansas Farmer, and am pleased, as every patron should be, that the order is in a growing, healthy condi-

The last issue of the FARMER, in the page devoted to grange matters, contained something in addition, which must attract the attention of all interested grangers: "Things for Patrons to Think About." I am so wholly loyal to the welfare of Oak Grange that very seriously I studied the list to discover whereof, if in anything mentioned, we were amiss. As I read I checked up the result. I may be partial, but I came to the conclusion that Oak Grange is living the "Strenuous Life," and when weighed in the balance will not be found wanting. For twenty-eight years it has stood, a monument of faithfulness to the noble principles for which it was inaugurated.

There are still a number of charter members on the roll who are at present as actively interested in the progress of the order as in its days of infancy, when they gathered, a half dozen or more, in the little schoolhouse across the way from the comfortable and commodious home which the grange now owns and occupies. A truly fraternal affection exists among its members. Diligence and

harmony guide all its arrangements.

The lecturer's hour has an important bearing on the educational progress of the grange. Our worthy lecturer, Sister Emma Wallace, has made the literary program a pleasant feature of every

Questions of great importance, which seemed to outsiders quite beyond chance of fulfillment, have been taken up and brought to a successful conclusion. For instance, Rural Free Delivery for this part of the world originated in Oak Grange. Petitions, letters, personal and official, beseiged our representatives at Washington until it became a

blessed reality. And now, the subject of a neighborhood telephone is being agitated. Judg-ing from the past it will be an assured fact at no distant day.

On the third Wednesday of each month, an all-day meeting is held. A tempting feast is spread and the "grange family" surrounds the board in happy reunion.

Six new members have been lately initiated into the mysteries of The insurance department is also in a thrifty condition; the patrons generally availing themselves of its benefits.

Fraternally,
KITTIE J. MCCRACKEN, Secretary.
Mission Center, March 25, 1901.

# The National Grange.

Patrons of Husbandry, Office of Legislative Committee,
514 F. St., Washington, D. C.
To the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States:

The information we desire to convey at this time is the result of our conference with President McKinley upon legislative matters. During the closing hours of the recent session of the National tional Grange a communication was read from President McKinley inviting the members of the legislative committee to the White House at four o'clock the same afternoon for a conference. The members of the committee were greeted in an exceedingly cordial man-

ner by the president, who immediately entered into conversation in regard to the session of the National Grange just closed, and manifested deep interest in its deliberations and objects. In the most informal and agreeable manner the president inquired what position the farmers of the country took through the organization upon various matters, and manifested great interest in ascertainment what we desired to have done to ing what we desired to have done to aid the vast agricultural interests of the country. The president seemed to recognize the fact that the national grange is the only organization qualified to speak for the farmers of the entire land, and manifested toward the legislative committee, representing those farmers. a courtesy and consideration that was gratifying in the extreme. The legislative committee named various measures which the farmers are supporting, among them the Grout bill, the extension of free rural mail delivery, against false branding of dairy products, pure food bill, regulating and controlling trusts, and giving additional powers to the interstate commerce commission. The specific features of some of these bills were cited and the principle in-volved in all was stated. It was extremely gratifying to your committee to learn that the principle upon which this proposed legislation is based has the endorsement of the president of the United States. The president could not be expected to state his opinion to a committee upon specific bills, but he endorsed their principle and expressed great confidence in the opinions expressed by this great non-partisan farmers' organization that has given these matters close study for years, and analyzed its conclusions in a most comprehensive and gratifying manner. The farmers of the country have a friend in President McKinley in their efforts to advance the interests of this great fun-damental industry of the country and one within the reach of a committee of their own number for conference upon legislative matters. The result should awaken interest and enthusiasm in the grange from ocean to ocean and more firmly establish its reputation for lead-ership in all agricultural matters.

AARON JONES, E. B. NORRIS, N. J. BACHELDER, Legislative Committee National Grange.

Things for Patrons to Think About. The well conducted grange makes neighbors more neighborly.

Granges should keep on petitioning Congress for the passage of the Grout

Unless all the officers of a grange work together there can be no success in the work.

The patron who does not take a grange paper is like a Christian who has no Bible.

Grange entertainments by home talent go a good ways toward popularizing the order.

fundamental purpose of the grange is to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to farmers' homes.

Grange meetings should be made so interesting that no member will want to stay away from a single one.

intelligent patron recently remarked that next to his religion his grange gave him his most happiness.

If you wish to get along with your brothers and sisters in the grange, don't become overcharged with a sense of your own importance.

The grange in which the Golden Rule is observed by every member will prove a great blessing to the community in which it is located.

One reason you can not get your neighbors to join the grange is because you talk so little about the order.

No one should accept office in the grange who is not willing to prepare himself to perform the duties of the position.

The meetings of the subordinate granges furnish opportunities for bringing out some of the best thought of the

Regular debates make grange meetings interesting and instructive, if the subjects are not too difficult for those of average ability.

The granges which keep the educa-tional and social features of the order prominent are the most prosperous and the most influential.

The time is here when the farmers of this country must fight for their

# Time Savers are Money Savers

Did you ever stop to consider that when you have a big gang of men threshing at your place, with a big pay roll and a big board bill, that every time the machine stops for a moment you are losing money at a very rapid rate? If something goes wrong with the thresher or the engine, causing delay, you lose money. The remedy is to employ a machine so built and so equipped with conveniences and time savers that there will be no time wasted and no money lost by inconvenient stoppages.

# The Nichols-Shepard Machinery



is of that kind. Take for instance the changing of the sleves in wind-stacker separators. In most machines this change is attended with much difficulty and loss of time. In most machines these sleves must either be poked down through an opening in the top or pushed up through an opening in the bottom. In either case the operation is a difficult one and loses lots of time. Now look at the cut and see how quickly and casily this done in the Nichels-Shepard Separator. Just swing up the hinged opening and slide the sieve into place, drop the leaf and the thing is done. This method and all its train of advantages is peculiar to the Nichels-Shepard Separator only. It is but one of the many advantages that make it advisable for the farmer to employ them in his threshing.

If you want any Thresher Goods, apply to

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

BRANCE HOUSES
as City, Mo.
espolis, Minn.
mington, Ill.
Milwankee, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn.
Lincoln, Neb. Indianapolis, Ind. Mansfield, Ohio, Fargo, N. D.

When Baby is Sick The Doctor Quick.

> If it saves but one life isn't a telephone in your house worth \$11. You call the doctor and

get him on the road before you could hitch up to go after him. Does the work in five minutes that might have taken five hours

# The Farmer's Telephone Costs \$1

It's yours. You own it for life without making any further payments. Not controlled by any trust. No rent to pay. Wire and poles at lowest prices.

AGENTS WANTED —to solicit farmers in neighborhoods not already taken. Thousands in use. Sell wherever shown. Best thing for the farmer ever invented. Write for special terms to agents, booklets; etc.

Send us your name and that of your nearest neighbor and the Shortest distance from your house to his and we will send you full particulars and facts on Telephone construction worth while knowing.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO., S. Groon St., Chicago.

# Have Vot Have You a Far

# If Not, Get One--And Get It Soon!

Ness County has some as good wheat farms as can be found anywhere and the wheat raised is amongst the very best raised anywhere on earth. Much of the land now offered for sale is owned by non-residents and is the same kind of land as that on which the good farms are made. The foundation to build a farm on is here, all ready for the plow, no grubbing, no stones, or anything to remove—ready for the plow to turn the native grass under. Here is where a man gets double pay for his labor: Once in the crop, and the second in the value he adds to his land, and frequently the third pay in a good crop of calves. The price of land is so low that most people who are not acquainted with the country do not believe it. Come and see me, or write, and I will send you copies of our weekly newspaper. A business man does not need to be told the same thing over and over. As soon as you have read this write to me,

SAM G. SHEAFFER,

**\*** 

Ness County.

Ness City, Kansas.

SEND NO MONEY. THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE

h toget, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$25 ON

IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE We make all kinds of scales. Also B. B. Pumps water you and Windmills.





FRED MILL? We have them the best made and at prices that CAN NOT BE EQUALLED. Write for

CURBIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kans.

KIRKWOOD FOR 1900

STRIR. WIND MILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS, and CYLINDERS, TANKS, and PITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Kirkwood Wind Bagine & Arbennes City, Kans.

LING MACHINERY

MACHINERY until you see our new Cata-logue No. 41 We will furnish it to you FREE. Writeto our address, either Harvey, III., Chicago, Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

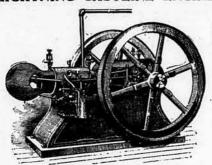
# FOUR HOGS

IMPROVED DEWEY DOUBLE STOCK WATERED



THE B-B MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

# LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill Street. - - Kansas City, Mo.

# A Davis Gas and Gasoline Engine



Will run your Wood Saws, Corn Shellers Grinding Mills, Threshing Machines Creamerys, Etc.

CHEAPER and easier than any other power. DAVIS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS,



rights, and they are able to wage a winning battle if all stick together.

The reason politicians play fast and loose with farmers is, they feel certain that farmers will always vote the ticket their ancestors did. Stand for your rights and you will get there.

Every subordinate grange should send out delegates to canvass from house to house and arouse the farmers to the important advantages to be derived from organization.

It is to the interest of farmers to keep step and they are foolish if they do not, for if they do not take care of themselves, others will not do it for

Strengthen the grange lines, get the farmers together, hunt up those who have stayed away from the grange meetings and get ready for the coming battle for equal rights and privileges.

If the grange meeting is dull, turn it into an experience meeting and give members a chance to tell how they cultivate certain crops. This would prevent the mistakes of one becoming the mistakes of many.-From Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate.

From Pennsylvania State Lecturer.

Dear Brother Freeman: For some time past I have been wanting to say a few words to the many readers of the Stockman and Farmer along grange lines, for having been out in the field now for nearly five weeks and coming in touch with so many workers, I have come to realize more than ever in the past the unquestioned value of our order to the agricultural interests of this commonwealth, and doubtless what applies to Pennsylvania would hold good as a nation.

Come into a locality where our order is strong and the principles and teachings are closely adhered to, noting there the progressive activity of the people and the enlarged conception of the pos-sibilities that we might attain by thorough organization, education and cooperation, then go perhaps into an adjoining township and note there the difference in sentiment, or I might say the indifference in the light, to many of the questions relative to our present and future welfare. Truly as I see the existing conditions it seems to me that the grange is not only a great benefit but an absolute necessity if ours, as the greatest of occupations, is to hold the position it ought by right to have. A portion of this week was spent at Harrisburg, our capital city, where with other patrons good and true we presented and pressed the grange side of the questions before committees of the the questions before committees of the law-making bodies. And here again, if farmers could only realize the power of united action when well directed, I feel sure they would accept the grange as never in the past.

I know your space is limited, and I must not write more; but I wish all could see the need of the grange as I do.—Fraternally, Albert M. Cornell, in National Stockman and Farmer.

# An Example of Success.

A man who is owner of one of the largest concerns in Chicago is an example of the success that may come from doing things well

A man who is owner of one of the largest concerns in Chicago is an example of the success that may come from doing things well.

His first business venture was the making of haying tools. They were at that time by far the best tools on the market. There are none better to-day, and their sale still continues.

Then he invented a "Dictionary Holder," and coined that name. You will find it to-day in about every intelligent home in the country. You can find it wherever you go in the world.

The dictionary holder was made as well as it could be. It was made by the right machinery—made in the largest quantities—so that the price could be low. Any intelligent person who saw it would buy it, and he received the worth of his money.

This device made him a fortune. Then he turned to windmills, and he spent most of that fortune in learning how to make them right. He conducted five thousand experiments to learn how to make a wind wheel that would get the most power from a breeze. There were plenty of windmills that would work in a gale, but gales were uncommon. He started to make a wind wheel that would move in a zephyr. And before he made his first windmill he had devised a wheel that would move when all other wind wheels stood still.

Then he made a windmill to go with it. He took up each part and improved it. For each part that was used in a windmill he had revolutionized the whole windmill business, and covered his improvements by fifty-five patents.

Then he invented machinery for making them fast and cheaply. He reduced the cost so that every farmer could afford one. The difference between the windmills of to-day and of twelve years ago is almost entirely a result of his efforts. It was he who first introduced the most desirable features found in any windmill to-day. And success came so swiftly that his windmills now dot every country of the earth which is even half civilized.

The man is Mr. Laverne W. Noyes. The company he owns is the Aermotor Company, makers of more than half the windmills now sold in the world.

Use Rock Salt for Brine, Pickles, Hides, Meats, Ice Cream, Ice Making, Fertilizing and Refrigeration.

PUREST, MOST HEALTHFUL, BEST. HIGHEST AWARDS AND MEDALS FOR PURITY, WORLD'S EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893; TRAN-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, OMAHA, 1899.

WESTERN ROCK SALT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade-Marks

# "Pasteur Vaccine"

"BLACKLEGINE."

Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago. Branch Office: 622 Whitney Building, Kansas City, Mo.



SEND NO MONEY, out this advertisement out and send to us the service of the servi

highly pollahed, elaborately finished throughout.

AT \$11.25 WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE

JOMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES, including lquilter, \$screwdrivers,

and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that even a

child without previous experience can operate the machine at once. FOR

25 OENTS EXTRA, we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories men
tioned, the following special attachments: 1 thread cutter, 1 bridder, 1 binder,

1 set of plain hemmers, different widths up to %ths of an inch.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS who will order three or more machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS, who will order three or more machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed,

with the same machine, classified and the sent and the out and the o

The Three Million Acre

FARWELL RANCH

in the Panhandle of Texas

IN TRACTS TO SUIT.

The land is largely chocolate or black sandy loam, deep, rich, capable of producing forage crops in great abundance. It is thickly coated with buffalo, mesquite, grama, sedge and other choice grasses. Rainfall ample for production of forage crops, grasses and fruits. Admirably adapted for Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Melons, etc. An inexhaustible supply and excellent quality of water is procurable at an average depth of 125 feet.

The altitude varies from 2300 feet at the south to about 4700 at the north. The temperature is equable and the climate unexcelled for healthfulness. This is the best cattle and stock breeding country in the

north. The temperature is equable and the climate unexcelled for health-fulness. This is the best cattle and stock breeding country in the world. Panhandle cattle are of very superior quality, a carload of steers bred on this Ranch having been reserve number for the grand champion carload of fat steers at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December, 1900. The stock subsists on the pastures the entire year, finding very nutritious food in the cured native grasses. This is an unprecedented opportunity for those desiring the stock form unprecedented opportunity for those desiring to engage in the stock farming business or for investors willing to hold for appreciating values. The small ranchmen in the Panhandle have made more in recent years for the

capital and energy invested than the farmers in any section of our country.

The Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. traverses the north end of this land, the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Ry. (part of the Santa Fe system) the south end, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. is constructing a line from Liberal, Kas. to El Paso, Texas, which will soon traverse the middle of it.

Till profest. Will be a like the chicago in the construction of the santa Fe system)

Title perfect. Will be sold in solid blocks to suit purchaser for cash or

very liberal time payment.

To inspect lands call on A. G. Boyce at Channing, a station on the Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. in Hartley Co., Texas, and for full particulars write him or Wm. Boyce, agent, Amarillo, Texas; or Geo. Findlay, agent, 148 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Kansas Farmer office is equipped with all the needed presses, type, and other materials for doing the highest grade of book, catalogue, and newspaper printing. For several years this has constituted a considerable part of the work of this office. We do not execute the ordinary commercial job printing. This can be obtained at the office of your home paper and ought not to be sent away. But if you have a book or catalogue of any size to print, a firstclass job can be had at the Kansas Farmer Office, Topeka, Kans.



Cut-Cut-Ca-Da-Cut PAGE WOVEN WIBE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

THE BUSINESS FARMER Advance Fence factory direct. He thus saves
the dealer's profit and at the same time gets the best fance mad
entirely of wire. blany heights. Special discounts, etc., free
ADVANCE FENCE CO. 180 Old[St., Peoria, III



"THE EASY" Costs Little. ITH AN Does Much. Any Child Can Run It EASY can do more work in a day than 5 men with HOES. All made of steel. Propelling force gees direct to wheel. Tempered steel springs, automatic adjustment.

See it at your dealers or write for free Catalog te EASY CULTIVATOR ...CO... 70 West Main Independence Missouri.



### RECTOR MPROVED CREAM SEPARATOR

The greatest time and labor saver of the eentury for butter makers. Separates AUTOMATICALLY in 40 minutes Gain in cream from 5 cows in one month pays for it. Agents wanted. 100 per cent by the company of the company J. A. RECTOR, T 107 K. & P. Bidg., KANSAS OITY, MO. Reference: Western Exchange Bank.



SEPARATOR FREE
This is a genuine
offer made to introduce the Peoples
Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in
the world. We ask that you show it to
your neighbors who have cows. Send
your name and the name of the
nearest freight office. Address
PEOPLES SUPPLY GO.,
DEPT. X. KAMSAS CITY, WO.

# FREE!

Township map of Minnesota showing all rail-roads, printed in three colors, size 21x28, sent free for the names of ten or more parties who

want to buy farms.

Don't fail to write for descriptive circular of FARMS AND WILD LANDS.

FRANKLIN BENNER, 621 PHOENIX BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

# MAKES CARPETS LIKE NEW.

Send us 25 Cents in Stamps for a \$25.00 CARPET CLEANING RECEIPT.

Anyone can prepare it. Takes the dust off the top and restores the original colors, while on the floor. A wonderful discovery. You can make \$7.00 per day cleaning carpets for others.

W. W. GAVITT M. CO., Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A. Manufacturing Chemists. Three Buildings.



Send at once for agent's terms and sam-

# Second-Class **Colonist Rates** California to

via Santa Fé Route.

Commencing Tuesday, February 12, and each Tuesday following to April 30, 1901, the Santa Fe Route will sell second-class colonist tickets to common points in California at the extremely low rate of

THIS ALSO INCLUDES all intermediate points en route where the rate is higher than \$25.00.

Through tourist sleepers to Los Angeles and San Francisco daily; also through chair

Send for illustrated book on California; sent free on application.

King, Agent, TOPEKA.

TOPEKA.

# OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNIT

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS in the KIOWA,

COMANCHE, AND APACHE RESERVATIONS

which are to be opened for settlement in 1901.

# ...THE GREAT... ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

is the only line running to, through, or near the RESERVATIONS.

# OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITY"

A book describing these lands and conditions of entry, SENT FREE.

E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. & T. A., TOPEKA, KANSAS

"AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM" PAINT. AVENARIUS GAMBULINEUM FAMBULINEUM Guaranteed to preserve all wood-week against ret.
Radical Remedy against Chicken-lice.
Buccessfully used for 15 years.
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING OP.
Milwaukce, We 

# **WONDERFUL INVENTION •**

Made from Utah minerals. For filling your own or your children's teeth. Why pay exhorbitant dental bills? Pittwood's Tooth Enamel preparation includes Nerve Paste, Materials and Instruments for stopping the toothache, positively killing the nerve and filling any person's teeth. Practice dentistry at home. Very simple; no pain; no danger; no experience needed. Complete outfit, instructions, and enough materials to permanently fill fifteen teeth. \$2.00 by mail. If you are skeptical write for circular, etc. Our Motto: "Honest Dealing, It Pays."

PITTWOOD TOOTH ENAMEL CO. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.



Effective March 10th, 1901,



Announces the Opening of its

\* Red River Division ...To...

Denison and Sherman, Texas. 🖋 🖋

Through Train Service will shortly be established from St. Louis and Kansas City over the & & &

Shortest Line to Texas



Direct to Consumers.

Our Handsome Catalog Free, costing over \$2 each, ontaines 144 pages, with 1500 illustrations and 15,000 articles isted, on which we guarantee to save you from 15 to 75%. Most omplete book of its kind. Sent for 10c to pay cost of mailing, which will be refunded with first order. Valuable book of reference and ought to be in every household, Get it, keep it handy. ence and ought to be in every household, Get it; keep it handy.

Heller Chemical Co., Dept. 47, Chicago.

"The Only Hall Order Drug House in the World,"

PILES Sure cure, quick relief, sample treatment Bed Cross Pile and free. DB. REA & CO., Dept. 41, Minnespolis, Minn.

# April....

The Union Pacific WILL SELL TICKETS FROM

Nebraska and Kansas Points AT THE FOLLOWING

# **GREATLY REDUCED RATES:** To CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, including all Main Line Points, north California State Line to Colton, San Bernadino and San Diego,

# \$25.00

To Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington.

Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Butte and Helena, Montana,

# \$23.00

Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash., Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash.,

# \$25.00

Full information cheerfully furnished on application.

> F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent, 525 KANSAS AVENUE.

J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent.

# WHEN IN CHICAGO, STOP ....

at the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Olifton House, but new the

# ....WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL.

Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue.
Located most central to the wholesale and retail
stores, theaters, and public buildings.
The prices range from 75 ceats and upwards per
day. Buropean plan. Visitors to the city are welcome.

SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Proprietor. E. A. FROST, Manager.

# CENTROPOLIS HOTEL

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KUPER, CAMPBELL, MEYER, PROPRIETORS.

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STOCKMEN

The Centropolis has been remodeled entire and refurnished complete. American and European plan. Prices very reasonable. Take surface cars in front of Union Depot direct to hotel.

# PATENTS=

....COMSTOCK & ROSEN....

F. M COMSTOCK, Mechanical Engineer J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

We prepare expert drawings and specifications. Working drawings made and coastruction superintended Rooms 3-4-5, Rosen Block, 418 Kansas Ave., Topeka

Cured without pain or interruption of business. all Rectal Troubles quickly and permanently and permanently and permanently and permanently. Mr. Edward Somers, Castleton, Ill., suffered with bleeding, swelling and protruding piles far many years, doctors had given his case up as incurable; he was completely cured by our treatment in three weeks.

Thousands of pile sufferers who have given up in despair of ever being cured, have written us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sam ple mailed FREE by writing us full particulars of your case.

HERMIT PRIEDY CO.

HERMIT REMEDY CO. Suite 736 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

# HENRY W.ROBY, M.D. SURGEON.

Residence, 780 Kausas Avenue, Twensy-first St. and Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kas.

Ladies Our monthly regulator never falls. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURBD. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

# TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

First edition Stewart's "DOMESTIC SHEEP" seld out. Second edition, revised and enlarged, new ready. 384 pages boiled down sheep and week knowledge, covering every department of sheep life. Acknowledged everywhere as the best book ever published on the subject. Used as a text-best in Agricultural Celleges. Fabilisher's price, 52.58.

In club with Kansas Farmer one year for \$2.00 Address KANSAS FARMER OO., Topeka, Kansas.

# New CATALOGUE is Ready

Our New Catalogue---No. 69---is ready. It contains 17,000 pictures and the latest wholesale prices on 70,000 articles. Every new thing of value on the market is included. Not an article that you wear or use has been omitted, and scarcely a thing that you eat. The prices quoted are about what your dealer pays. We revise our catalogue to include the latest Spring goods, but we can fill all orders received from Catalogue No. 68.



### This Catalogue Contains

17,000 pictures of the things that we describe.
70,000 prices on them.
The prices are the lowest wholesale prices on the market.

### Everything

From Farm Machinery to Trowels.
From Wagons to Baby Carriages.
From Team Harness to Buckles.
From Planos to Mouth Organs.
From Sewing Machines to Needles.
From Power Pumps to Hand Pumps.
From Windmills to Feed Cutters.
From Rifles to Toy Pistols.
From Steel Ranges to Stove Pipe.
From Bath Tubs to Wash Bowls.
From Carpets to Doillies.
From Carpets to Doillies.
From Dinner Sets to Vases.
From Dinner Sets to Vases.
From Byring Hats to Shoes.
From Spring Hats to Shoes.
From New Jackets to Underwear.
Everything that the farmer or mechanic uses—or anybody.
All that the housewife uses.
Everything for a child.
Anything that anybody wears.
Almost everything you eat.
These 70,000 articles cover about all the wants of humanity.

# **Buy at Wholesale Prices**

Here is a store with 25 acres of floor space, filled with \$2,500,000 worth of merchandise. There is every kind and style of everything that people buy. Two thousand clerks are employed here to serve you. And our prices are wholesale prices—the very lowest in America.

And this store—wherever you are—is practically brought to your home in the form of our catalogue. In this book we show everything, describe and price everything. No ordinary store carries a hundredth part of the 70,000 things that our catalogue offers you.

You can get what you want by simply writing a letter. We send it under our guarantee that it will satisfy you and that it will reach you safely. The millions of dollars invested in this business insure that every customer will get exactly what he wants.

You can buy by mail as safely as in person.

# **Competition is Impossible**

In 1872 we originated this plan of catalogue buying. In 29 years we have grown to have 2,000,000 customers. We have gained this trade, and held it, by treating people fairly. There has never been a word of exaggeration or misrepresentation in our catalogues.

Our purchases now equal the purchases of two thousand average

stores combined. We save what it costs the makers of hundreds of different lines to send an army of salesmen to sell to those 2,000 dealers. We save the profits and expenses of those two thousand separate stores.

With our enormous purchases, we buy at prices close to the making cost. Our average cost is perhaps a quarter less than the average cost to dealers.

There is no store and no mail order house that can compete with us. It is possible to cut some articles below us, as leaders. Or a false description may make an inferior article seem equal to our better grades. But there is no honest way for underselling us in general; for no one will even claim to buy lower than we do.

# The Right Way to Buy

When you buy from a dealer you pay from 15 to 50 per cent more than our prices. Figure out what that means on the sum of your yearly purchases.

You have only a limited stock to select from. Here you find everything that all stores combined can show.

You are wasting a third of the money you pay, on an average.

We ask you to join the two million customers who send their orders here. Save the money you now pay as tribute to your dealer, and spend it on things that will benefit you.

Begin now by writing today for our catalogue.

# Send 15 Cents Today

If you want our catalogue, fill out carefully the slip to the right of this, and mail it to us today, enclosing 15 cents. This catalogue which we offer you costs us about 50 cents to print, even in million lots. The postage on it costs us 32 cents more. We ask you to send us but 15 cents (less than half the postage alone) just to show that you do not send from mere curiosity.

This book will save any average family at least \$100 per year. If you don't find that it will save you at least a hundred times what it costs you, simply write us, and we will cheerfully send your 15 cents back.

Send today, before you forget it.

Cut this slip out and send it with 15 cents in stamps **Today**.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on your 1200-page Buyers' Guide No. 09 for Spring and Summer, 1901.

Rme \_\_\_\_\_\_(Be sure to write very plainly.)

Postoffice\_\_\_\_

This slip was clipped from Kansas Farmer.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Michigan Avenue Chicago



Corn Growers

Should write to us in the next 30 days to get our wonderful offer for quick orders and in-troduction of our

# "STEEL KING" CORN CULTIVATOR.

If you've been waiting for a perfect cultivator— HERE IT IS. The price is right, the draft is right (one team), and the work is done as perfect as the most exacting could wish. It is hand work for thoroughness, team work for speed.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT?

WRITE TO-DAY.

If not, we will sell you direct, to introduce.

THE EXTRA YIELD

On a few acres will more than pay for it in one year. It is strong, simple, and easy to handle. Will tend more corn and do it better than any other cultivator made.

If you want our special terms in new territory,

American Line Farm Machinery.

HAY PRESSES, HAY STACKERS, HAY RAKES, FEED MILLS, LISTER CULTIVATORS,. WAGON BOXES, LAWN SWINGS, LAWN SEATS, SHOVELING BOARDS, ETC. This Cultivator is complete with de

This Cultivator is complete with draft chains, which attach to front end of steel runners, making a direct draft.

See it and you will buy it, for you want the best and latest improved Corn Cultivator.

CIRCULARS GIVING FULL INFORMATION FREE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, Or Address, Mentioning Box Number.

きょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしゅうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょう

Farm Tool Mfg. Co., Box Carrollton, Mo.