

KANSAS FARMER

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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SWINE.

DUROCS Prize-winning strains. . . .
N. B. SAWYER, Cherryvale, Kans.

D. TROTT ABILENE, KANS., famous Du-
roc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas

DUROCS. Registered stock all ages.
H. ALBERTY,
CHEROKEE, KANS.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE,
WICHITA, KANSAS.
DUROC-JERSEYS. Farm 2 miles west of
city 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. Waydote chickens. Eggs
in season.

MOUND VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS.
Has some show gilts bred to I. B. Perfection (25172 S.).
Others bred to Black U. S. Best (21787). Also a fine
lot of fall pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.
W. P. WIMMER & SON, Mound Valley, Kans.

RIVERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Commodore 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.

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

Verdigris Valley Herd POLAND-CHINAS
Large-boned, Prize-winning. We have for sale 80
head of fall pigs—the best grown out lot we ever
raised. We can furnish herds not akin, 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,
Rome, Kans.**
Breeder of
POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows
ready for buyers.

**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 cockerels for sale.
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

Sunnyside Herd
PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
I now have for sale a fine lot of large, well
matured early spring boars, two of them just
past 1 year old; all fine, large, mellow fellows,
broad backed, large boned and well marked.
... Write me for description and prices...
M. L. SOMERS. Altoona, Kansas.

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 } Pearl, Kans. | RHINEHART,
Telegraph address } | KANSAS.

A RARE CHANCE.
Six grand daughters of Frazers U. S., and 3 daugh-
ters of Knox All Wilkes, bred to ideal Black Chief,
best son of Missouri's Black Chief, and Imperial
Chief, first in class at Iowa State Fair. One Chief Te-
cumseh 14 gilt safe in pig to ideal Black Chief—she is
a bird. Four fall boars GOOD enough to head any
herd. . . . Good fall boars and gilts reasonable.
... "Poland-China Headquarters." ...
DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kans.
Farm one mile from station.

SWINE.

J. D. MARSHALL, Walton, Kansas.
For Sale: Thirty-five fine gilts, sired by "Miles
Look Me Over (18879) prize-winner in 6 fairs in 1900;
also a few fine boars. Call on me or write your wants.

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

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-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.

DUROC-JERSEYS
rise-winning strain. Young stock for sale.
WABE & POOKE, Station B., St. Joseph, Mo.

PARKALE STOCK AND FRUIT FARMS
THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE.
CHAS. A. SCHOLZ, Proprietor, FRANKFORT, KANS.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE --- REGISTERED.
Some extra July and August pigs at reason-
able prices. Write us and get first choice.
NEWTON BROS., WHITING, KANS.

PLEASANT HILL HERD POLAND-CHINAS
Twenty selected pigs of September farrow for sale.
HERMAN ARNDT, Temple, Kans.
Shipping station, Alta Vista.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Herd headed by I Know Perfection 42263 O., sired by
Chief I Know 37187 O. Gilts will be sold bred or open.
Write me, or come and buy for yourself. I will guar-
antee all stock as represented.
W. E. NICHOLS, Sedgwick, Kans.

Maple Grove Herd of Registered POLAND-CHINAS
HIRAM SMITH, Colwich, Sedgwick Co., Kans.
Headed by the grand boars, Black Chief 42357, Ideal
U. S. 48259, and assisted by Perfect I Am Vol. XXIII,
grandson of Perfect I Know 19172, granddam the great
sow, Anderson's Model 43611, mated to a lot of choice
selected sows of the most noted prize-winning fam-
ilies. A fine lot of fall pigs ready to ship.
Inspection or correspondence invited.

R. S. COOK, - - Wichita, Kans.,
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
The Prize-Winning Herd of the Great West. Seven
prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest
breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such
as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28906, World Beater
and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot
of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires
and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows.
Inspection or correspondence invited.

33--PURE BRED POLAND-CHINAS--33
For present sale, I have CHOICE SOWS,
Bred to Logan Chief 2d 24427 and Proud Tecumseh
24555. Most of the sows are sired by the 900-pound
Corwin I Know 18448 and Hadley U. S. 20186. Also 50
choice October pigs at \$8 and \$10 for the next 30 days.
My hogs have good heads and small, fancy ears.
Come and see them or write.
JNO. BOLLIN, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kans.
I ship from Leavenworth.

CATTLE.

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

SUNFLOWER HERD
Scotch, and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Herd bull, Sir Knight 13408. Herd boars, Black
U. S. 2d 2262 S., and Sunflower Black Chief 28608.
Representative stock for sale. Address
ANDREW PRINGLE,
Harveyville, Washburne Co., Kans.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred
young 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, 20th Earl of Valley Grove at head
of herd, for sale; breeding of the best, in color unex-
celled. 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. Gerben's Mechtildie Prince at head of herd.
... Young bulls and heifers for sale....

Polled Durhams! THIS little ad. will
direct you to the
largest as well as the
best Scotch bred Polled Durham herd of cattle in the
United States. 150 fine Duroc-Jersey pigs.
F. F. FAILOR, NEWTON, IOWA.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
A few choicely bred young bulls—spring yearlings
for sale at very reasonable prices; also 2 Shropshire,
and 1 cross bred Shropshire-Ootswold buck. Address
JAMES C. STONE, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
Largest Herd in America.
S. A. CONVERSE,
Proprietor, Importer, and Breeder.
Cresco, Howard Co., Ia.

**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, K

D. P. Norton's Shorthorns
Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
Breeder of Pure-bred **SHORTHORN CATTLE.**
Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692.
Young .. Stock .. For .. Sale.

Sycamore Springs Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS.
H. M. HILL, Proprietor, 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
bred high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. Can ship
on Santa Fe, Frisco, and Missouri Pacific R. R.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

**RECORDED HEREFORD BULLS
FOR SALE.**
The get of Marmion 66646 and Anxiety Wilton A-
46611, 10 to 24 months old. These bulls are large, and
good individuals, and of the best of breeding. Inspec-
tion invited.
FRED COWMAN, Lost Springs, Kans.
Breeder (not dealer) of HEREFORD CATTLE.

**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 fall bloods. Herd
numbers 90 head.

CATTLE.

BULLS AT ROCK HILL.
WE HAVE 28 SHORTHORN BULLS,
FOR SALE
Eight months to 2 years old; one specially bred
from good milkers. Also one cross-bred Gallo-
way-Shorthorn bull, 2 years old.
J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Kansas.
On U. P. R. R., 12 miles East of Topeka.

Polled Durham Cattle.
Edgewood Polled Durhams. The largest and best
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.
1,800 acres. Pure bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-
Chinas, Light Brahmas, and Belgian hares. Stock of
all kinds for sale. Pedigreed hares, \$2.
O. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor, Shady Bend, Kans.

**Maple Leaf Herd of
THOROUGHbred -- SHORTHORN -- CATTLE,
AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**
JAMES A. WATKINS, Farm is two miles south
of Rock Island depot.
Whiting, Kans.

**BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A
RED POLLED BULL.**
CHAS. FOSTER & SON, BUTLER CO., KANS.
Breeders of Red Polled cattle. Herd headed by
Powerful 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale.
Also, prize-winning Light Brahmas.

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

**MT. PLEASANT
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
131838.
A. M. ASHCROFT,
R. D. No. 3, Atchison, Kan.

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

Registered Herefords.
THOS. EVANS, Breeder,
Hartford, Lyon County, - - - Kansas.
SPECIAL OFFERINGS:—
FOR SALE—Six bulls and fifteen heifer
calves, one 8-year-old imported bull, one year-
ling bull, and 5 cows.

PURE BATES SHORTHORNS.

M. W. ANDERSON, Independence, Mo.
Wild Eyes, Craggs, Peach Blossoms, Duchesne Craggs,
Harts, Barringtons, and Bracelet. 106th Duke of
Wildwood 18471 at head of herd. Can sell young to
males, bred or open.



NEW IMPORTATION

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



THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO.,

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



Draft Stallions.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, AND CLYDES. Cheapest collection of imported Black Percherons west of the Mississippi River. All horses personally selected by a member of the firm with the aid of our own private interpreter, and a first choice from the oldest and leading breeders of France. All fresh, young stock. If you want a Good Stallion we can suit you. Barns are in town. For further information, address
KEISER BROS., Keota, Iowa.
(On C. R. I. & P. Railway, 14 miles west of Washington.)

Draft Stallions

OF THE SHIRE, CLYDE, AND PERCHERON BREEDS.

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

Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans



AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS.

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

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

Norman Horses

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



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

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



ENGLISH SHIRE, and PERCHERON STALLIONS.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO., Importers DRAFT STALLIONS. 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 B Streets. Our office on the ground floor of the Burr Block TWELFTH AND O STREETS. We invite inspection. No trouble to SHOW HORSES. Visitors welcome.

PURE PERCHERONS



The Richest Bred Herd in America, —AND THE— Oldest Breeding Establishment in the West

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

Correspondence Solicited. Inspection Invited. **HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD KANS.**



...GUDGELL & SIMPSON...

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

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

HEREFORDS.

One of the oldest and largest herds in America.

ANXIETY 4th blood and type prevail.

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

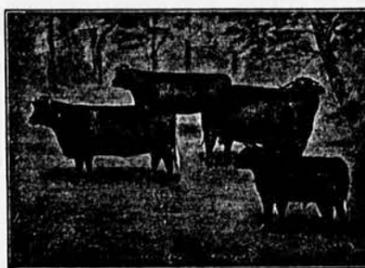
VALLEY GROVE SHORTHORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor 112727, and Laird of Linwood 127149 Head of the Herd.

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

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

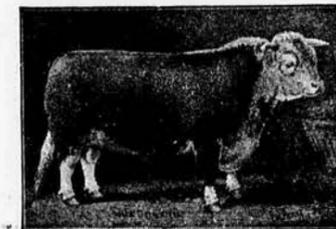


PEARL SHORTHORNS.

HERD BULLS: BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915

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

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



SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS.

155 HEAD FOR SALE—Consisting of the imported herd bull, Sentinel, 7 2-year-old bulls, 73 bulls from 8 to 18 months old, 60 yearling heifers, and 10 cows.

MY ANNUAL SALE—Will be held at Kansas City in connection with W. B. Van Natta, and Scott & March February 26 to March 1, 1901, when 100 head will be sold from the three herds at auction.

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

GALLOWAYS.

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.

Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

E. W. THRALL, Eureka, Kans.

250 HIGH GRADE ANGORA DOES

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

W. T. McINTIRE, Live Stock Exchange, - - Kansas City, Mo.

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

Have sold for, and am booking sales for leading stock men everywhere. Write me before claim 11:30. I also have Poland-China swine, Bronze turkeys, B. P. Rook, and Light Brahma chickens. 150 birds, and a lot of pigs ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue.

"PASTEUR VACCINE"

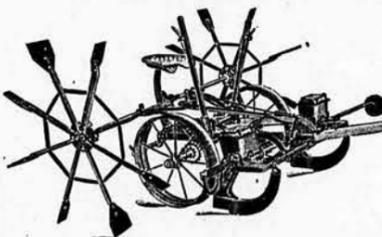
SAVES CATTLE FROM

BLACKLEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago. BRANCHES: Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

..HERE IT IS..

THE DAVENPORT "WIRELESS" CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER.



The planter you have been wanting for years. As improved for 1901, it is the most perfect planter made. It is GUARANTEED to do as good work as the best wire planter made. You can make no mistake by providing yourself with the "Wireless." Don't be influenced by dealers who may have a large stock of wire planters to dispose of. If your dealer refuses to order one for you, write to us direct. Investigate carefully before buying. . . . Write us for Catalogue.

THE IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. DEPT. DAVENPORT, IOWA

SEND AT ONCE FOR SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

THE BLOOD OF AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAMPIONS, AND CHAMPION PRODUCERS AT AUCTION.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE!

126 - - 126

ABERDEEN=ANGUS CATTLE.

71 COWS AND HEIFERS, AND 55 BULLS



STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION, KANSAS CITY, MO., WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 20 AND 21.

FROM THE HERDS OF FOUR LEADING BREEDERS, REPRESENTING A SELECTION OF BREEDING AND INDIVIDUAL MERIT SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN ASSEMBLED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Thos. Mattinson Jr. offers for the first time since his ownership of Gay Lad, sons and daughters of this famous bull, and 16 cows in calf to him or with calves at foot by him. Yearling bulls by Gay Lad won first, second, third, and championship at the International Exposition in the strongest Angus bull class ever shown on this continent. A number of the get of Mr. Mattinson's other Queen Mother sire, Black Victor, he also includes. C. H. Garder, Blandinville, Ill., sells chiefly the get of his noted stock bull 2d Duke of Estill, from his best "Baby Beef" matrons, including 18 yearling and 2-year-old heifers that are very superior and in calf to the champion Rosegay, admittedly the best Angus bull that treads Uncle Sam's soil, and for which a higher price than was ever paid for an Angus bull has been refused. M. A. Judy, Williamsport, Ind., contributes of the blood that produced the Heatherton "Royal" winners in 1897. He includes herd headers galore with fashionable pedigrees and superb individuality, and he also gives the public an opportunity to buy females that will produce this type. W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Ia., offers mainly the get of 2d Mayor of Estill, champion of 1895 and 1896, and sire of the champion of 1899, and first prize-winning yearling bull at the International Sale-Show of 1900. Mr. Seeley also includes choice animals by Gay Lad and Black Knight 3d (brother to Black Knight).

Every animal guaranteed a breeder. All the famous families represented.

Cols. F. F. WOODS, and J. W. SPARKS, AUCTIONEERS. For Catalogue, address.... **W. C. MCGAVOCK, Mgr., MT. PULASKI, ILL.**

A GRAND SALE OF KANSAS SHORTHORNS

The Annual Public Sale of a select draft of

50 Shorthorn Cattle

From the Bill Brook Herd of H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.

The sale will be held at the farm, near Holton, Kans.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.

The offering consists of 40 Cows and Heifers, and 10 Bulls. The cows and heifers are especially select, and all that are old enough to breed are safe in calf to Iowa Scotchman 2d 136861, or to Chieftain 148923, or will have calves at foot at time of sale. The females offered are a very attractive lot and are intended to make reputation for Bill Brook Herd, as the best lot offered at auction this year. The bulls are a strong lot of the blocky type of serviceable age and include 2 herd bulls, Col. Parker 124420, and Baron Kirklevington 134174, which headed the herd of J. L. Miller, Arrington, Kans., a herd purchased by me last fall.

Everybody cordially invited to be present as it will be a bargain day for buyers. Free conveyance to the sale for parties arriving on trains.

Sale will be held under cover in heated and comfortable quarters. Catalogues sent on application to **H. O. TUDOR, HOLTON, KANSAS.**

Auctioneers: Cols. WOODS, SPARKS, HARRIMAN, AND FISHER.

Attention is called to the Shorthorn Sale of Gifford Bros., at Manhattan, Kansas, Tuesday, March 12, 1901.

SAN RAFAEL HEREFORDS

AT AUCTION

KANSAS CITY, MO., TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 AND 3, 1901

MR. COLIN CAMERON, Lochiel, Arizona,

Will sell at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., 200 Head, 50 young cows, mostly with calves at foot, and 60 heifers, 70 young bulls, ready for service; excellent specimens of the Hereford breed selected from this old-established herd of 1,000 head.



PEERLESS WILTON 35th 70784,

At 2 Years, Bred by Mr. Thos. Clark, Property of Mr. Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona

THERE IS POSITIVELY NO BETTER BLOOD

IN THE PEERLESS GRAZING BREED

The San Rafael cattle are bred from the strains that have proved the fountain-heads of improvement of the Hereford breed -- Sir Richard 2d, Anxiety, Lord Wilton, and the Grove 3d. All consigned to this sale were range-bred and have been raised on native grasses in the open in fenced pastures and are in a condition of most perfect health. Most of them are too young to indicate their excellence at maturity, but are in prime shape to develop fully under farm conditions.

AS A LOT, THEY SHOW SURPRISING QUALITY.

The opportunity is unequalled for beginners to secure strictly well-bred cattle at their own prices. All cattle are branded with the private herd record number, so that identification is absolute. Females old enough have been bred to the Anxiety-Grove 3d-Wilton bull, Woods 60437; or the Grove 3d-Wilton-Anxiety bull, Fortune Winner 60384; or the Wilton-Sir Richard 2d-Anxiety bull, Denmark 60372.

....Sale Will Begin Promptly at 10 A. M....

For Catalogues, (now ready), address

T. F. B. SOTHAM,

COLS. WOODS, EDMONSON, AND SPARKS, AUCTIONEERS.

CHILlicothe, MO.

Agricultural Matters.

Wheats.

PROF. M. A. COULTER, IN OFFICIAL BULLETIN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

COMMON BREAD WHEATS (*Triticum vulgare*).

This is of course the most valuable and widely distributed group of wheats in the world, and is represented by a greater number of varieties than all other species taken together. Nevertheless a number of very important qualities can be found only among varieties of the other species.

The characters of this group, both botanical and agricultural, are well known. The heads are long in proportion to thickness, as compared with those of some other groups. They are broader in the plane of the rows of spikelets, as a rule, and narrower on the sides of the furrow between the rows; taper toward the apex, but may be very blunt or even thicker above; are usually loosely formed comparatively, bearded or bald, and usually possess smooth chaff, but may be velvety. The spikelets, or meshes, as they are popularly called, generally contain three grains, but sometimes two and rarely four. The empty glumes or outer chaff of the spikelets are slightly keeled above and merely arched below. The stem of the plant is usually hollow, but occasionally somewhat pithy within and varies greatly in strength and height in different varieties. The leaves also vary in character, but are rarely as wide as those of the durum and poulard groups, and are velvety in only a few varieties.

The species is usually divided into a number of botanical subspecies and varieties, based upon the presence or absence of beards, nature and color of the chaff, color and quality of the grain, etc. For our present purpose, however, it will be more useful to consider that there are five great subdivisions of the species, based not upon botanical characters, but upon characteristics induced by influences of environment, as follows: (1) Soft Winter wheats, (2) Hard Winter wheats, (3) Hard Spring wheats, (4) White wheats, and (5) Early wheats.

The location of these groups in the United States has already been pretty well stated in the descriptions of our wheat districts. Their distribution throughout the world is approximately as follows: (1) The soft winter wheats, varying in color of grain from amber to white, are produced under the influences of considerable moisture and mild, even temperatures, and are distributed in the eastern United States, western and northern Europe, Japan, and in portions of China, India, Australia, and Argentina. (2) The hard winter wheats are red-grained, usually bearded, possess a relatively high gluten content, and are more limited in their distribution. They are grown usually on black soils and under the influences of a climate characterized by extremes of temperature and moisture, but especially by dry, hot summers. They are found chiefly in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Oklahoma in this country, in Hungary and Roumania, in southern and southwestern Russia, and to some extent in northern India, Asiatic Turkey, and Persia. (3) The hard spring wheats are also red-grained and rich in gluten content, and are adapted to conditions of soil and climate identical with those just mentioned for hard winter wheats, with the exception that the growing season is shorter and the winters too severe for winter varieties. They are found in central and western Canada, our Northern States of the plains, east Russia, and western and southern Siberia. (4) The white wheats are soft and very starchy, but possess grains a little harder and much drier than those of the soft winter wheats. They are either fall or spring sown, and are sometimes sown at both seasons in the same locality. They are grown chiefly in the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain States of this country, in Australia, and in Chile, Turkestan, and the Caucasus. (5) The early wheats are soft or semi-hard and generally amber to red in color of grain, but are distinguished from other groups chiefly in their ability to ripen early. They are found in Australia and India, are represented by a very few varieties in the Southern States in this country,

and include some of the dwarf wheats of Japan.

The varieties of this species naturally include the most diverse characters, because of their cultivation under so many diverse conditions. Their greatest characteristic as a whole, however, is, of course, the well-known and long-established quality of their grain for the production of bread flour, for which reason the term "bread wheat" is usually applied to them. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the difference between the best and poorest sorts of this group for bread-making is fully as great and sometimes greater than between the former and some varieties of other groups. The hard, red-grained varieties are by far the best both in food content and for our present system of roller-milling. They include the Fifes, Velvet Blue Stem, Turkey, Mediterranean, and Fulcaster of this country and Canada; the Ghirkas, Ulka, Crimean, and Buivola, of Russia; and the Theiss and Banat, of Hungary and Roumania. On the other hand, the white wheats and soft winter wheats give the best success in the manufacture of crackers. Several of the most popular breakfast foods are also made from white wheats. In a few instances macaroni is made from the hard spring wheats and the white wheats, but not extensively. No varieties of the bread-wheat group are well adapted for this purpose.

The special qualities that are found in varieties of this group may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Excellence of gluten content for bread-making.
- (2) Excellence of certain varieties for cracker-making.
- (3) Yielding power of certain sorts.
- (4) Rust resistance in some varieties.
- (5) Hardy winter varieties.
- (6) Resistance to drought (in some varieties).
- (7) Early maturity (in some varieties).

CLUB OR SQUARE HEAD WHEATS (*T. compactum*).

By most writers this is not even ranked as a subspecies, but the different varieties form an isolated group which is quite complete in itself and distinct from all other wheats, and which will, therefore, be considered here as a distinct species. The various varieties are commonly known under the names "club" or "square head". In this species the plant is very erect, with stiff, usually rather short, culm, attaining an average height of probably little more than 2 feet. The heads are extremely short, as a rule, and often squarely formed, in some varieties much broader and flattened on the furrow side, usually thicker at the apex than at the base, commonly white, but sometimes red, bearded or bald, the bearded varieties usually being native in hot countries. The spikelets are set extremely close together, often standing almost at right angles to the rachis (stem), 3 or 4-grained, sometimes with 4 grains nearly throughout the entire head. The outer and inner chaff are much as in the bread wheats. The grains are usually short and rather small, white or red, often boat-shaped, and occasionally appear much like those of naked barley.

The peculiar structure of the head in this species allows the varieties to be comparatively large yielders, which is naturally their most important quality. They are very deceptive in this regard, the shortness of the head leading one to suppose at first that it can not contain so many grains as are present in reality. The chaff is usually very tenacious, so that these wheats may be harvested long after ripening without loss from shattering. This is especially true of varieties grown in California and Washington. Having short, stiff straw, these wheats also usually stand up well, any damage from lodging being quite rare among them. Besides producing the class of flours desired in certain localities, club varieties are very good for cracker-making and for the more starchy kinds of breakfast foods. They are grown either as spring or winter varieties except in Turkestan, where the winters are too cold for fall sowing. Being grown in dry, hot regions, they are usually rather drought resistant.

Club wheats are at present cultivated chiefly in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States of this country, in Chile, Turkestan, and Abyssinia, and to a slight extent in Switzerland, Russia, and a few other districts of Europe. The special qualities of the group are as follows:

- (1) Great yielding power.
- (2) Stiffness of straw.
- (3) Freedom from shattering.

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- (4) Early maturity (in some varieties).
- (5) Drought resistance (in some varieties).
- (6) Excellence of certain varieties for cracker-making and breakfast foods.

POULARD WHEATS (*T. turgidum*).

This group of wheats is usually classed as being quite distinct from the durum (*T. durum*) group, the two ranking as subspecies of *T. vulgare*. But as a matter of fact there are intergrading varieties which bring them as close together as are the club wheats and common bread wheats. They will both be considered here, like *T. compactum*, as distinct species.

The poulard wheats are usually rather tall, with broad, in most varieties velvety, hairy, or often glaucous leaves. The stems are thick and stiff, and sometimes pithy within. Heads long, often squarely shaped, with long beards, that are white, red, or bluish-red in color, or sometimes black. Spikelets 2 to 4-grained, and arranged rather compactly. Outer chaff strongly and sharply keeled. Grains large, proportionately short and rounded, sometimes almost semi-circular in middle cross section, rather hard and glutinous, light yellowish red in color, sometimes nearly white, and becoming glassy in varieties allied to the durum group, or on growing in certain soils.

The name poulard is most commonly applied to these wheats. In Europe they are sometimes called English wheats, a very misleading name, as they are really little grown in England. On the other hand, the few varieties that have been grown there are known as rivet wheats. A name often used in Germany is *bauchiger Weizen*, and a French name of corresponding meaning occasionally used is *b'e petanie*.

The wheats of this group are used sometimes in the manufacture of macaroni and other pastes. They are also occasionally used in bread-making, but are more often employed for mixing with common bread wheats in grinding in order to give the quality of flour that is desired in the French markets.

To a small section of this species, having compound or branched heads, some have given the separate name of composite wheats (*T. compositum*). Some well-known varieties of this section are Seven-headed, Wonder Wheat, Hundred Fold, and Miracle. It should be noted, however, that the group of emmers (*T. dicoccum*) includes several varieties with compound heads similar to these. Many facts known in connection with the existence of these closely allied forms, together with that of the intergrading sorts between the poulards and durums, afford strong evidence of the occurrence of natural hybrids among the varieties of these three groups.

The poulard wheats are native usually in hot, dry regions, and are therefore often rather drought resistant, but not so much so probably as the durums. Many of the varieties are also very resistant to orange leaf rust. These wheats are grown chiefly in France, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Greece, southern Russia, and other districts bordering the Mediterranean and Black Seas. In this country they are only rarely grown; so far, in an experimental way. Special qualities of value to be found in this group are:

- (1) Excellence of certain varieties for making macaroni.
- (2) Resistance to orange leaf rust.
- (3) Resistance to drought.
- (4) Stiffness of straw.

DURUM WHEATS (*T. durum*).
As already stated, this group of wheats is rather similar to the poulard group. As a rule, however, the heads are not so thick and the grains are longer and much harder. The plants are rather tall, with stems either pithy within, or hollow with an inner wall of pith, or in a few varieties simply hollow as in the common bread wheats. The leaves are usually smooth, but have a hard cuticle, and are almost always resistant to orange leaf rust. The heads are rather slender, compactly formed, occasionally very short, and always bearded, with the longest beards known among wheats; spikelets 2 to 4-grained. The outer chaff is prominently and sharply keeled, and the inner chaff somewhat compressed and narrowly arched in the back. The grains are usually very hard and glassy, sometimes rather transparent, yellowish-white in color, occasionally inclining to reddish, and proportionately rather long. In the variety *Arnautka* the grains are almost or fully as large as those of Polish wheat, and are sometimes actually mistaken for the latter.

The varieties of this group are generally known as the durums. In Europe they are often called, and correctly so, simply hard wheats. They are the hardest grained wheats that are known. The Fifes, Velvet Blue Stem, Turkey, and others of that class usually called hard wheats in this country are not, strictly speaking, hard wheats at all when compared with these. On account of the resemblance of the heads of these wheats to those of barley they are sometimes called barley wheats or *Gerstenweizen*.

Durum wheats are particularly sensitive to changes of environment and quickly deteriorate when grown in a soil or climate to which they are not well adapted. Such a change of conditions may be encountered, too, within the distance of a few miles. For example, it is well understood in south Russia that the excellent variety *Arnautka* gives the best results only when grown within a very limited area bordering the Sea of Azov. So also the best *Kubanka* is found east of the Volga on the border of the Kirghiz Steppes. In the Caucasus this variety has actually developed into a red winter wheat, though the original is a yellowish-white spring wheat.

The durum group furnishes the great bulk of the world's supply of macaroni wheat, though a considerable amount of these pastes is made from poulard and Polish varieties and a still smaller proportion from the common bread wheats. There is now not the least doubt that some, if not all these durum sorts used for macaroni can be successfully grown in this country, thus adding immensely to the profits of our wheat industry. The success that has attended the trials of the variety *Nicaragua* in Texas has already conclusively proved the point. At the same time the idea that these wheats can not be successfully used for bread has never yet been shown to be more than mere assumption. Several mills in this country have successfully ground them, and in southern Russia, where milling has developed to a high degree of perfection, it is no longer an experiment. In that region durum wheat has become actually the most popular for bread-making, though it is usually mixed with a small per cent of ordinary red

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wheat before grinding. In France there is an increasing demand for durum wheats for all purposes.

Durum wheats are adapted for soils rather rich in nitrogenous matter but somewhat alkaline, and give the best results in a very hot, dry climate. They are, therefore, quite drought resistant. Almost all varieties are adapted only for spring growing except in mild latitudes. The young plants both of this group and the poulard group are very light green in color at first and grow up rapidly. They are grown in Spain (where they predominate over all other groups), and other Mediterranean countries, in south and east Russia, Asia Minor, and to some extent in Mexico, Chile, and Argentina. In this country one variety, Nicaragua, is grown to a limited extent, chiefly in Texas.

The special qualities to be obtained in this group are briefly:

- (1) Excellence of gluten content for making macaroni and other pastes.
- (2) Resistance to drought.
- (3) Resistance to orange leaf rust.

(To be continued.)

Soy-Beans and Alfalfa in Southeastern Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed many letters from different parts of the state concerning soy-beans. I purchased, last spring, from the agricultural college, 1 bushel of soy-beans, and planted them the last of May.

Prepared the ground well, and drilled them with corn-planter, though they were not thick enough and drilled them in the second time, and had a fine stand. Cultivated them as I would corn. My land slopes to the north. Nothing injured them.

I hired a number of little boys from town and we pulled them and threw them in piles and after a few days' drying, hauled them into the barn. Late in the fall I threshed them as I did my oats and Kaffir-corn, only reduced the speed of the machine. I had 30 bushels from 2 acres of ground.

They grew a little over 2 feet in height. I think they are a good crop for the farmer to raise. I shall plant 10 acres this year. Mine were the early variety, and if Bro. Norton of Moran, and Eli Benedict of Medicine Lodge, beat mine with their late variety, they will do well.

I noticed last spring that eastern and southeastern Kansas farmers were not sowing alfalfa. It was my opinion for many years that alfalfa would not do well in this part of the state, because of the clay subsoil, but since last spring I have changed my mind and believe that alfalfa roots will penetrate the clay much deeper and more quickly than red clover, and red clover does well here.

I bought some seed from my old friend, V. S. Jones of Syracuse, Kans., and sowed about 2 acres, which grew in six weeks, about 12 inches in height, but the weeds came after them, about 10,000 in variety. I mowed the weeds down four times during the season, but I mowed them high, and lost my alfalfa because the weeds choked it out. I sowed about 2 acres more the 10th of September, prepared the ground nicely, and it grew and looked like a field of wheat, at a distance. It is now turning green and looks fine, and think I will raise a patch of alfalfa. I will sow about 2 acres more this spring, and will have another fight with the weeds. This time I will whack them close to the ground. The farmers of eastern Kansas ought to experiment on alfalfa, sow a few acres and study the "critter." Yours truly, T. T. PERRY.

Farm Notes.

Start this spring with clean fence rows.

Sow the oats as soon as the condition of the soil will permit.

One important item in sowing grass and clover seed, is earliness.

Advantage should be taken of every opportunity to push the plowing.

If the sows are to farrow early provide them with warm, dry quarters.

When possible start the horses that have been idle to work gradually.

Overhaul and repair the harness and then oil thoroughly before the spring work begins.

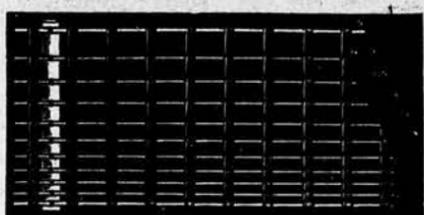
Plan to plant some in the garden as soon as the soil is in a good condition.

While earliness is an item, it is no advantage to sow or plant unless the soil is in good condition.

The meadows and growing wheat can often be rolled to advantage in the spring after the frost is all out of the ground.

Better sow or plant a smaller acreage under the best conditions than a large acreage with more or less disadvantages.

On the average farm there is little



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danger of sowing too much clover. The mistake is usually made the other way.

Better buy some mill-feed than to allow the stock to run down at this time of the year, because the feed is running low.

If the work is all planned out in advance, much time will be saved when the press of work comes. Know what you want to do.

In a majority of cases, it is the small farms that return the best per cent of profit on the money invested.

Don't slack up on the feeding until the grass in the pastures has made sufficient growth to furnish full feed.

Under no condition should the stock be allowed to run in the pastures or meadows until the ground is thoroughly settled.

In an old orchard especially, it will pay to scrape off the rough bark and wash with lye, taking care not to injure the inner bark.

Get all the manure cleaned up from the stables, sheds, and feed lots and hauled out and scattered in the fields before spring work opens.

It is poor economy to wait until the seeds and implements are actually needed before looking them up. Get everything ready in good season.

While it is an item, so far as can be done to lessen the cost of production, it should not be done at the expense of quality in the product.

Plan to give the poultry the run of the orchard. Experience is proving that this is one of the best and most economical ways of destroying insect pests, bugs and worms that injure the trees and fruit.

N. J. SHEPARD.

Eldon, Mo.

Alfalfa Worms.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have yours of the 1st instant, referring to me the inquiry of a correspondent, along with a package of alfalfa and box of caterpillars. The caterpillars belong to a family of moths. The genus and species I will be able to determine when they emerge as adults.

During the last two years, I observed in the growing alfalfa what I took to be the same class of insect working in the alfalfa. There, however, they were rather rare and did little or no damage. They can be readily killed by placing on top of the infested alfalfa stack or mow, pans of carbon bisulphide. This will evaporate and the fumes will penetrate all parts of the hay, killing the destructive insects. Great care, however, should be exercised in seeing that no lighted pipe, match, or lamp be brought in the vicinity of the fumes or of the fluid, since carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable.

S. J. HUNTER, Associate Professor of Entomology, University of Kansas.

A Favorable Report on Johnson Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your issue of February 28 contains an article against Johnson grass, written by a farmer in Kleburg, Texas. I am tempted to give you the testimony of a farmer in Talladega, Ala., with whom I talked last summer. "How do you like Johnson grass?" "I prefer it to any other, for I can get more hay to the acre and all my stock are fond of it. When the circuses come this way the agents look me up because I can generally furnish Johnson grass for their animals, and all that eat hay at all prefer it." "But suppose you want to get rid of it, is it not difficult to do?" "Why should I want to get rid of it at all, when it brings me in more than any other crop that I can raise with an equal amount of expense?"

Olathe, Kans. H. C. HAMMOND.

An Evidence of Good Taste.

Mahlstick—Fact is, the public has no appreciation of art. I haven't been able to dispose of a single picture for the last eight months.

Palette—But doesn't that seem to indicate that the public does have an appreciation of art?

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tuberculin Test.

The Canadian minister of agriculture has reported on prolonged tests made by Dr. G. W. Higginson, V. S., of Montreal, on the valuable Shorthorn herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ont. A bull calf sold by Mr. Edwards to the United States, when tested for export, was found to react, and Mr. Edwards decided to have the whole herd tested, although to all outward appearance they were all in the best of health and condition. Of this large and very valuable herd 36 cows and heifers reacted, some of them being high-priced imported stock. By Dr. McEachran's advice, the affected animals were removed to an isolated farm, where they were treated after the methods found so satisfactory in Denmark by Dr. Bang, their veterinary treatment being put in the hands of Dr. Higginson, with the results given below in careful detail. The non-reacting herd was also carefully supervised, and the results are most encouraging to those who, through no fault of their own, have in their possession cattle not too far gone with tuberculous disease. Dr. Higginson's report commences with the spring of 1898 and covers his work extending over 1898, 1899 and 1900. It should be noted that in some cases both parents from which calves were bred had reacted to the test. The various modes of management are also noteworthy.

"Every animal in the herd was subjected to the tuberculin test and all animals which reacted under the test were separated distinctly from the animals which did not react, and since that date the two herds have been kept as positively and distinctly separated as if they had been many miles apart. The stables and premises in which the herd had been kept previous to the discovery of the disease were most carefully cleaned and thoroughly disinfected as directed by Dr. McEachran, with the use of carbolic acid, sulphur and creolin and all were carefully white-washed. A new stable and sheds were erected at some distance away in which to house the portion of the herd which was found diseased, and in summer the two herds have been kept in separate and distinct pastures far removed, so that there has been no contact whatever since the first separation was made. In the spring or early summer of 1898 both stables and sheds on the farm were carefully cleaned and thoroughly white-washed, and I understand the same is to be now done again in a few days, and is to be an annual process each summer hereafter on this farm. In the season of 1898-99 twelve calves were dropped from the cows of the diseased herd, three of which were lost within a few days of their birth, which loss I attribute to the immediate change to nurse cows without having any milk from their dams. Of the nine calves successfully raised, five were raised on nurse cows and four were raised upon their own mother's milk, which was sterilized before being fed to them." (This is very likely to be the case because the new-born calf requires the colostrum contained in the first milk to clear out the meconium from the intestines, so it is quite likely Dr. Higginson's explanation is the true one.)

"In May, 1899, I again tested the entire herd, including the nine calves so raised, with the following result: The nine calves here named, four of which were heifers and five of which were bulls, all passed the test most satisfactorily, but in this test three of the cows which passed the test the previous spring reacted, and seven of the cows in the diseased herd did not react in this test. In the spring of 1899, I took a calf from an outside healthy cow, which cow I tested, but which did not belong to or have any connection with this herd, and I had it raised on the milk of one of the diseased cows, the milk being in its natural condition as taken from the cow. I also raised two late calves from diseased cows on pasture, allowing them to run with their dams the entire summer. In October I tested the three calves above stated,

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and all passed the test satisfactorily. In the same month, before beginning to stable the cattle, I again tested the healthy herd, all passing the test satisfactorily.

"I will now deal with the results for the season 1899-1900. Eighteen calves were dropped from cows which had responded to the test. This season one calf only was lost and none were raised upon sterilized milk. Six of these calves were raised upon their own dam's milk, but never entered the premises in which their dams were housed, but were kept in entirely separate quarters and suckled their mothers in the open yard, not being allowed together longer than just a sufficient time for the calves to suck. Eleven calves from diseased dams were raised on nurse cows, in each case the calf sucking its own dam once before being transferred to the nurse cow.

"This spring I again carefully tested the entire herd with the following results. In the healthy herd, including in its number the four heifers which were raised the previous year from diseased cows, all passed the test most satisfactorily. Of the six calves raised on their own dams as described, five passed the test and only one responded. Of the eleven calves raised upon nurse cows as described, ten passed the test and one only responded. In this test eleven calves in the diseased herd showed no reaction. In this eleven were included five which showed reaction in the spring of 1898, and were included in the seven which showed no reaction in the spring of 1899. The remaining two of this seven were slaughtered.

"Since the time I took official charge of this herd all animals slaughtered from the herd were slaughtered under my supervision and inspection. In November, 1898, twenty-two animals were slaughtered. Of this number I condemned four as unfit for food. In the eighteen animals whose beef I found perfectly good for food, slight traces of the disease were found in the lungs, and in some instances in other internal parts, but in each instance the beef was perfectly sound and good. In April, 1899, I had slaughtered one cow whose carcass I found perfectly sound and good, but found slight traces of the disease in the lungs. In June of the same year I had another cow slaughtered, whose beef I condemned as unfit for food. In December, 1899, I had two cows slaughtered, whose beef I found sound and good. In one case, however, I found slight traces of the disease in the lungs, but in the other case I could find no trace whatever of the disease. In April, 1900, I had another cow slaughtered whose beef was sound and good, but I found slight traces of the disease in each of the lungs and liver. Again, in May of the present season two cows were slaughtered, in neither of which any signs of the disease were perceptible to the naked eye. One of these cows and the one killed in December, 1899, which showed no trace whatever of the disease were included in the seven which were among those which reacted in the spring of 1898, but which showed no reaction in 1899.

SOME LESSONS.

"The foregoing gives as briefly as I can put it the result of the experiments which have taken place, and the results from slaughter from this herd since my appointment by you in the spring of 1898, and if you will allow me, I will give you the deductions which I personally draw from the experiments which have taken place. First, there is now no doubt whatever in my mind but that with reasonable care tuberculosis can be eradicated from any herd and it is not at all necessary or desirable to slaughter valuable breeding animals. Nor do I consider it essentially necessary that the large expense W. C. Edwards & Co. have gone to need be gone to to the full by others in their desire to profit by the satisfactory and valuable experiments that have been carried out on their farm. Reasonable separation I consider desirable, and good drainage, good ventilation, and plenty of sunlight, as well as general cleanliness, I consider essential in preventing or eradicating the disease. Housing cattle too closely together in dark, unwholesome and ill-ventilated stables in my mind has done more to promote this disease than any other cause. That sound calves can be successfully raised from both diseased dams and sires is fully established by the experiments that have taken place here, for I may here state that one of the three stock bulls kept on this farm is diseased and his calves come out as successfully as those of the sound bulls. Further, from the experiments which have taken place here it is clear to my mind that, while there is unquestion-

able danger in calves being nursed by their own dams who are diseased, this danger I, however, think exists more particularly in cases of diseased udders, uterus or intestines, and in cases where the cow suffers from generalized tuberculosis; but I think possibly that many tuberculous cows may suckle their calves if reasonable precautions are taken as was done in the experiment subsequently described. I would not, however, recommend this practice, it is attended by too much risk. That the disease can be cured I am unable to say; the experiments which have taken place here do not warrant me in expressing an opinion. I am, however, firmly convinced that under such conditions of ventilation and proper housing as I have described, with separation, the disease can be checked, and in a reasonable time totally eradicated.

"I will simply add this, that the general condition of the stock on this farm, so far as all external appearances would indicate, has been of the very best, since my experiments began; that without the tuberculin test no discovery of the disease could have been made, and, while the test may not always be infallible, all that has transpired here to my mind most strongly recommends its usefulness where honestly applied as a great means of discovering and promoting the eradication of tuberculosis."

National Show for 1901.

At a meeting of representative breeders, held recently at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, it was determined to hold a national swine show and sale at Kansas City, October 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

The meeting was attended by hog breeders from all parts of the country, there being present representatives of the Kansas Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Standard Poland-China Record Association, the American Berkshire Association, and the local Stock Yards Company. The meeting was entirely successful, and before adjourning the members of the association which was formed agreed to meet again March 22.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., was chosen president, and Mr. Frank D. Winn, of Kansas City, secretary. A committee on arrangements, consisting of three breeders of Poland-Chinas and three breeders of the Berkshires was appointed, as follows: Poland-China representatives—Messrs. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.; R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill.; and Frank D. Winn, Kansas City; Berkshire representatives—Messrs. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; and C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans. A finance committee, composed of Messrs. Thos. H. Mastin, chairman, Kansas City; C. J. Whitmore, L. A. Allen, B. T. Bass, C. P. Baldwin and Frank D. Winn was also appointed.

The show and sale will be held in the large building that is to be erected by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for holding the joint cattle show and sale, which will follow immediately after the swine show, and it is proposed that the swine show shall be conducted and carried on along the same lines and under the same general plan as the cattle exhibition. The Kansas City Stock Yards Company very generously contributed \$1,000 in cash for prizes, the same amount to be donated by the associations representing the two breeds. This was guaranteed at the meeting, so that \$2,000 is already assured. This, however, is only a very small portion of what it is thought will be offered in prize money, as it is believed that from all sources an amount aggregating \$10,000 can easily be raised. It was decided by the new association formed, that the regular state fair classification and prize list would be adopted, with probably some additions, and besides this there will be a large number of special prizes offered by individual breeders of each breed, a list of which will be published in the different agricultural and live stock journals in due time, or the same can be had on application to the secretary of the association. It was also determined that ages be computed from September 1.

Following is the classification for special prizes, adopted by the committee of the Poland-China Association.

- 1. Boar and not less than four of his get any age or sex.
2. Sow and not less than four of her pigs, either sex, under 6 months.
3. Sow and one of her produce any age or sex.
4. Boar and sow any age.
5. Two swine any age or sex produce of same sow.
6. Boar and sow 6 months and under a year.

- 7. Boar and sow under 6 months.
8. Two boars any age.
9. Two boars under 6 months.
10. Two sows any age.
11. Two sows 6 months and under a year.
12. Two sows under 6 months.
13. Four pigs under 6 months, get of same boar.
14. Six pigs any sex under 6 months.
15. Ten hogs any age or sex.
16. To the feeder of the best fitted exhibit.

Successful Shorthorn Sales Last Week.

The sale of Shorthorns from the herds of T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., and J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind., which took place in the Kansas City Fine Stock Pavilion March 5, came up to the most sanguine expectations in regard to it. The average price was the highest ever paid for Shorthorns in the pavilion, either on a single day, or in an entire sale. If the bull market had not been so weak most of the time the average would have been much higher.

Wornall sold 35 cows for \$12,335, average, \$352.43; 5 bulls for \$1,500, average \$300; 40 head for \$13,835, average \$345.82. Robbins & Sons sold 12 cows for \$5,605, average \$467.08; 8 bulls for \$1,925, average \$240.63; 20 head for \$7,530, average \$376.50. Summary—47 cows sold for \$17,910, average, \$381.70; 13 bulls sold for \$3,425, average \$263.46; total, 60 head sold for \$21,335, average \$355.08.

The average is not only the highest made yet at a Shorthorn sale, but is one of the best made in any kind of a sale. The Hereford men have beaten it only once, and that was during the sale in January which was managed by T. F. B. Sotham. Mr. Sotham's own cattle brought an average of more than \$420 the first day. The highest price paid in this sale was \$1,190. It was given by W. F. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., a breeder of international reputation, for the cow, Lady Valentine (see illustration in this issue), owned by Mr. Wornall, and is the highest price ever paid for a Shorthorn in the pavilion. About a year ago Mr. Flatt sold sixty Shorthorns at auction in Chicago for an average of \$795—the best average made on so large a number of Shorthorns at a public sale in half a century. Most of his cattle were imported. He will take Lady Valentine and the one or two other animals he bought to Canada with him, where, of course, they will be marked "imported."

FEMALES SOLD.

- Countess Rosa, owned by T. J. Wornall; sold to D. E. Anesworth, Stillwell, Kans., for \$195.
Mary of Grassland, owned by Wornall; sold to C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., for \$170.
Ruby of Grassland, owned by T. J. Wornall; sold to W. E. Robertson, Fairport, Mo., for \$385.
Silene 2d, owned by Wornall; sold to G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., for \$800.
Imported Graceful Rose, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to F. H. Gilchrist, Mount Hope, Ind., for \$890.
Third-Rosamond Flower, owned by Wornall; sold to G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., for \$610.
Imported Avalanche 2d, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to Ed Briggs, Bowling Green, Mo., for \$405.
Ruby Clay, owned by Wornall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Mo., for \$225.
Valley Duchess, owned by Wornall; sold to C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., for \$230.
Redd Coat, owned by Wornall; sold to D. H. Robinson, Jamesport, Mo., for \$310.
Imported Scotch Graceful, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to F. H. Gilchrist, Mount Hope, Ind., for \$785.
Princess Flora, owned by Wornall; sold to G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Kans., for \$625.
Valley Duchess, owned by Wornall; sold to George E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, for \$400.
Rose 2d of Walnut Grove, owned by Wornall; sold to C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., for \$145.
Queen 5th, owned by Wornall; sold to Harry Witten, Trenton, Mo., for \$140.
Signet, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., for \$540.
Valley Queen, owned by Wornall; sold to Harry Witten, Trenton, Mo., for \$200.
Twins, Leonora and Lazy Lee, owned by Wornall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$130 each.
Mysel Barclay, owned by Wornall; sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$40.
Lad's Miss, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to George E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, for \$500.
Goday's Lassie, owned by Wornall; sold to C. C. Bigler, Hartwick, Iowa, for \$455.
Rose of Grassland, owned by Wornall; sold to T. W. Ragsdale, Paris, Mo., for \$225.
Zoe Bassett, owned by Wornall; sold to D. E. Anesworth, Stillwell, Kans., for \$160.
Nola, owned by Wornall; sold to J. D. Douglass & Son, Sulphur Hill, Mo., for \$500.
Beauty Collaway, owned by Wornall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$230.
Ravenswood Empress, owned by Wor-

PUBLIC SALE!

I Will Sell AT AUCTION,

at the Freeland Stock Yards, Marion, Kansas,

SATURDAY, MARCH 16,

at 2.30 p. m., 16 head of fat steers, weight 1,250; 1 fat heifer; 8 head of 2-year-old heifers in calf; 4 full blood Poland-China sows in farrow; 4 4-months-old pigs same blood.

N. B. Guesses on weight of all this stock, in bulk, will be received on sale day, and premiums awarded as follows: Nearest guess gets full-blood sow in farrow to full-blood hog; second nearest guess, full-blond pig, 4 months old; third nearest, one load of alfalfa from crop of fifth cutting, beautiful hay. I will also give \$50 to anyone guessing the exact weight of the bunch.

CARL HEISE, Marion, Kansas

C. H. BUTLER, Frankfort, Kansas,

offers for sale a draft of 250 head from his herd of ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. This herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are the equal for practical purposes of any herd of its size in the state.

20 BULLS, about 18 months old, weighing 1,000 pounds or over. These bulls were sired by Heather Lad of Estill 2d, 1744, Second Laird of Estill 19532, and Hummel 23993.

25 HEIFERS, coming 3 years old. These heifers are large, will average over 1,100 pounds, are all sure in calf to Gardner Mine 32240.

45 HEIFERS, coming 2 years old. These heifers are bred to Emmet P 36783, and Regnal Doon 3d 32728. These heifers are exactly the same breeding as the twenty bulls described above.

The dams of these 90 cattle were by Unit 13568, their granddams were by Kenochry Jock 12137, their great-granddams by Ben Butler 4601, their great-great-granddams were by Third Editor 4600.

80 BULLS about 10 months old, weighing over 600 pounds. They were sired by Heather Lad of Estill 2d 17440, Second Laird of Estill 19532, Hummel 23933, and Ebbitt 31509.

80 HEIFERS, about 10 months old, bred exactly as the 80 yearling bulls.

Breeding of the 160 yearlings are the same as that of the larger cattle, excepting that part of the dams are from Estill bulls.

Would like to sell these heifers in lots of 20 as foundations for new herds.

STEELE BROS., Belvoir, DOUGLAS Kans
Breeder of SELECT
HEREFORD CATTLE
Young Stock For Sale. Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

SECOND ANNUAL
SHORTHORN SALE!
AT
50 | Republican, Neb., Saturday, March 30, 1901, | 50
By A. B. and F. A. Heath, Republican, Neb., and P. C. Boasen, Norman, Neb.
In making this our second annual sale we offer 50 HEAD, of which 27 are YOUNG BULLS in first-class condition, of serviceable age, and balance are cows and heifers in good thrifty condition; those old enough will be bred or have calf at side. We are in the business to stay and we aim to offer a class of cattle that will maintain the reputation of our herds. The cattle have not been pampered, but have been bred and handled in the most natural way. We guarantee to cheerfully accept such prices as those who attend the sale are disposed to give and every animal offered or bid on will be sold on its merits without any protection of any sort. The cattle will be in the sale barn on exhibition at Republican a week or ten days before the sale. Terms of Sale: A credit of 9 months at 10 per cent, or 2 per cent off for cash. Catalogues ready March 15, and sent on application.
A. B. and F. A. HEATH, Republican, Neb. P. C. BOASEN, Norman, Neb.
.....Col. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.....

nall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$465.
 Rosalina, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to C. C. Bigler, Hartwick, Iowa, for \$505.
 Imported Marigold 46th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to Midland Cattle Company, Kansas City, for \$360.
 Imported Marigold 50th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans., for \$280.
 Imported Avalanche 5th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to Midland Cattle Company, Kansas City, Mo., for \$300.
 Gazelle of Oakwood 2d, owned by Wornall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$225.
 Gazelle of Grassland, owned by Wornall; sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$200.
 Warden Secret, owned by Wornall; sold to E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., for \$905.
 Long Branch Sybil 17th, owned by Wornall; sold to Dr. H. J. Givens, Fayette, Mo., for \$510.
 Rd Duchess 2d, owned by Wornall; sold to J. C. Washington, Marletta, I. T., for \$140.
 Patience Primrose, owned by Wornall; sold to Harry Witten, Trenton, Mo., for \$205.
 Princess Primrose of Sycamore, owned by Wornall; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$190.
 Barringtonia 11th, owned by Wornall; sold to C. A. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa, for \$340.
 Imported Makepiece 15th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to J. K. Alexander, Edinburg, Kans., for \$320.
 Imported Jenny Lind 19th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to C. C. Bigler, Hartwick, Iowa, for \$520.
 Beauty 24th of Main Valley, owned by Wornall; sold to E. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., for \$200.
 Balsam Maid, owned by Wornall; sold to Dr. H. K. Givens, Fayette, Mo., for \$250.
 Violet 4th, owned by Wornall; sold to M. B. Guthrie, Mexico, Mo., for \$625.
 Lady Valentine, owned by Wornall; sold to W. D. Matt, Hamilton, Ontario, for \$1,190.
 Talbot's Lady Sale 13th, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans., for \$200.
 Myra B., owned by Wornall; sold to F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill., for \$225.

BULLS SOLD.

Secret Prince of Fairview, owned by Wornall; sold to J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill., for \$600.
 Golden Monarch, owned by Robbins; sold to J. K. Alexander, Edinburg, Ill., for \$225.
 Golden Knight of Fairview, owned by Wornall; sold to W. H. Allen, Pleasant Hill, Mo., for \$290.
 sold to Ira J. Merritt, Kellerton, Iowa.
 Blue Baron, owned by Robbins & Sons, for \$200.
 Baron Fashion, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to John A. Haynes, Richmond, Mo., for \$200.
 Fannie's Viscount, owned by Wornall; sold to M. Nicholson, Lawson, Mo., for \$130.
 Tiptop, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$170.
 Dr. Givens, owned by Wornall; sold to Lefe Williams, Bendena, Kans., for \$120.
 Imported Aylesbur Duke, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., for \$350.
 Secret Chief, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to James Johnston, La Plata, Neb., for \$290.
 Imported Master Walton, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to S. J. Maddox, Brookfield, Mo., for \$325.
 Flora Chief, owned by Robbins & Sons; sold to J. F. Watson, Emporia, Kans., for \$205.
 Victor Prince, owned by Wornall; sold to E. Upp, Braymer, Mo., for \$160.

KENTUCKY SHORTHORNS NEXT.

Forty-two head of Shorthorn cattle from four of the leading herds of Kentucky, those of Abe Renick, of Sycamore; E. K. Thomas, of North Middleton; Oscar Johnson, of Winchester; and J. M. Hall, of Paris, were sold in the Kansas City fine stock pavilion March 6th. Most of them belonged to messrs. Renick and Thomas. Mr. Johnson selling but 5 and Mr. Hall one. The majority were young cattle, some being calves which have but recently been weaned. In view of this fact, the average brought, \$24 for 42 head, must be regarded as a good one. The 10 bulls brought an average of \$206.50 and 32 cows, \$202.

The highest price paid was \$575, which was brought by Mr. Thomas' bull, Fitzhugh Lee, sold to Harry Witten, of Trenton, Mo. Mr. Thomas' cow, 30th Mary of Glenwood, was bought for Joe Hall, Paris, Ky., for \$410, and Mr. Thomas' cow, Lady Washington, by G. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., for \$420. These were the only prices paid exceeding \$400.

E. K. Thomas sold 15 cows and heifers for \$4,130, an average of \$275.33; Oscar Johnson sold 6 cows for \$560, an average of \$141.66; Abe Renick sold 14 cows and heifers for \$2,535, an average of \$181, and 7 bulls for \$1,075, an average of \$153.57.

One of the interesting facts of the sales of pure-bred cattle which have been held in the pavilion is the number of good animals which have been purchased by Kansas breeders. The Kansas City Journal says that Kansas promises to become one of the leading fine cattle states of the Union within a few years. The pure blood breeders of the Sunflower state are not confined to any particular section, and they are not devoted to any special breed. They are as willing to spend their money for a good Galloway as for a good Hereford or Shorthorn. Nor, judged by the prices they are paying, are their relations with the country's financial system seriously strained. At the present rate it will not be many years before pure breeds will have become the prevailing types in all sections of the state.

The results of the Kentucky offering in detail are as follows:

Cow, Barton's Kirklevington 19th, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$160.
 Cow, Kirklevington Lady, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$90.
 Cow, Gala Duchess 4th, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$120.
 Bull, Lord of Elmwood, owned by Renick; sold to M. J. Conklin, Asbury, Mo., for \$140.
 Bull, 2d Lord of Elmwood, owned by

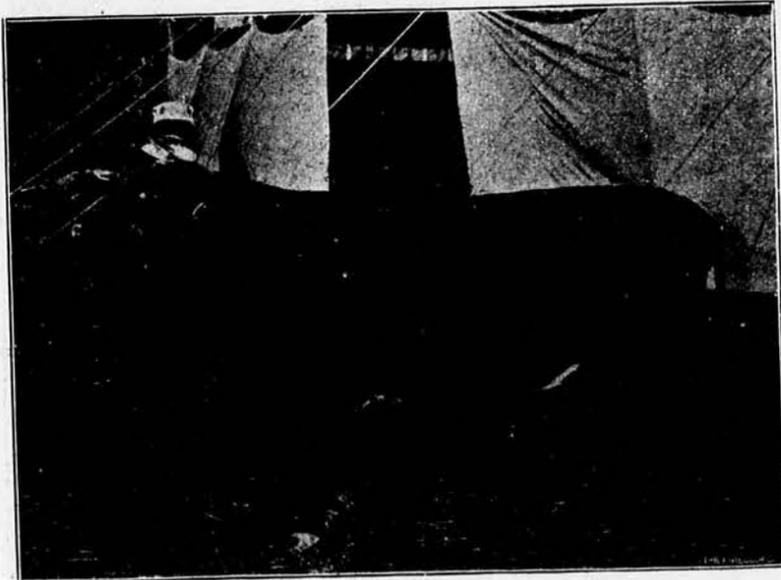
Renick; sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$100.
 Bull, Poppy's 11th Duke of Sharon, owned by Renick; sold to J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., for \$130.
 Cow, Miss Sharon 2d, owned by Thomas; sold to E. Creswell, Braymer, Mo., for \$115.
 Cow, Duchess Mary 10th, owned by Thomas; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$165.
 Cow, Nora Belle 16th, owned by Renick; sold to J. S. Watson, Emporia, Kans., for \$140.
 Cow, 30th Mary of Glenwood, owned by Thomas; sold to Joe Hall, Paris, Ky., for \$410.
 Cow, Beck Geneva, owned by Thomas; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$160.
 Cow, Beck Geneva 2d, owned by Thomas; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$150.
 Bull, Golden Royal, owned by Thomas; sold to F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., for \$275.
 Cow, Duchess Mary 11th, owned by Thomas; sold to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., for \$200.
 Cow, Golden Secret, owned by Thomas; sold to S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, for \$170.
 Cow, Young Dainty 15403, owned by Joseph M. Hall, Paris, Ky.; sold to H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo., for \$335.
 Cow, Nora's Secret, owned by Thomas; sold to Walter J. Bales, Kansas City, for \$295.
 Cow, Sempstress of Palo Duro 2d, owned by Thomas; sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$250.
 Bull, Admiral Sharon 157578, owned by Renick; sold to G. M. Ulmer, Hopkns, Mo., for \$140.
 Bull, Master of the Grove, owned by Renick; sold to J. W. Baker, Strong, Kans., for \$205.
 Cow, Minnie 32d, owned by Renick; sold to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., for \$210.
 Cow, 5th Rose of Niagara, owned by

Bull, Acklam Geneva 123851, owned by Renick; sold to R. M. Late, Odessa, Mo., for \$195.
 Cow, Nora Belle 20th, owned by Renick; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$140.

Tudor's Shorthorns on March 19.

Don't overlook this last call for the next great Kansas sale of Shorthorns, the first annual offering from the Bill Brook Herd of H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., to be held at the farm near Holton, Kans., on Tuesday, March 19, 1901. The female backing of this consignment should need no further recommendation than that furnished by their typical Shorthorn size, form, finish, and color, which will do the "talking" on sale day. Notwithstanding the fact that half of the sixty head to be sold belongs to a no less prominent family than that of Mr. T. J. Wornall's champion bull, Viscount Anoka (the Zelas, or Fashions), and are descended for the first few generations from the imported cow through the same lines, Mr. Tudor needs to borrow no man's "thunder," and might well follow the lead of Mr. G. M. Casey, the original proprietor of the Tebo Lawn Herd, and give his own name to the herd he has built up, making them all of the "Tudor type" tribe. The type is pronounced and a good one as is also that of his many representatives of the old Ballina and Rose of Sharon families.

Iowa Scotchman 2d, the rich red Victoria-Cruickshank bull at the head of the herd, is a medium sized bull, of pronounced individuality and show yard type. His lines of Victoria dams spring from such bulls as Roan Gauntlet, Imp. Favorite, Imp. Earl Marshall and Gaveston, by Baron Lavender 2d. Through nearly every line of his pedigree he runs to Champion of England, having seven crosses of this famous bull on his sire's side alone, which he reaches through intermediate ancestors no less renowned. Several half-



Lady Valintne, Champion Shorthorn Cow. Sold.

The above picture was from a snap shot taken by a Kansas Farmer artist during the national show at Kansas City in October, 1900. Lady Valentine was calved October 1, 1896, got by St. Valentine 12014, out of 17th Scottish Lady by King Glamis. She was bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., and sold by the owner, T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., at his public sale at Kansas City on March 5, for \$1,190, to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Of this top-notch cow, Mr. Wornall says: "Lady Valentine was very successfully shown as a calf in 1897 by J. G. Robbins & Sons. She was sold to Mr. George E. Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, and successfully shown by him as a yearling in 1898. I bought her in 1899 and exhibited her, where she was the undefeated 2-year-old in that year. She was shown as a cow in the champion herd of the United States in 1900 at all the leading fairs and wound up by winning as champion cow at the great shows in Kansas City. I have a calf from her by Viscount of Anoka that is not for sale at any price. Lady Valentine is unquestionably the best known show cow in the United States, with the possible exception of Mary Abbottsburn 7th, and I part with her only for the reason that I do not intend to exhibit an aged herd in 1901, and I feel that the shows would not be complete without this kind of a cow. If I were going to exhibit I would not think of parting with her for any price within the bounds of reason.

Renick; sold to D. Creswell, Braymer, Mo., for \$140.
 Cow, Mild Eyes of Walnut Hill 3d, owned by Renick; sold to H. D. Syres, Breckenridge, Mo., for \$185.
 Cow, Duchess Barrington 2d, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., for \$160.
 Cow, Minnie 39th Duchess of Geneva, owned by Renick; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$160.
 Cow, Wild Eyes of Walnut Hills 2d, owned by Renick; sold to Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky., for \$185.
 Cow, Minnie 31st, owned by Renick; sold to T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans., for \$265.
 Cow, 10th Rose of Sycamore, owned by Renick; sold to Joe Duncan, Osborn, Mo., for \$155.
 Cow, Rosebud 65th; sold to S. M. McCullough, Ottawa, Kans., for \$135.
 Cow, Cordelia 35th, owned by Renick; sold to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., for \$250.
 Cow, Nora Belle 19th, owned by Renick; sold to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., for \$220.
 Cow, 13th Rose of Geneva, owned by Renick; sold to E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., for \$150.
 Cow, Lady Washington 23d, owned by Thomas; sold to G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., for \$420.
 Bull, Rosebuds Acklam Sharon 4th, owned by Renick; sold to J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., for \$200.
 Bull, Fitzhugh Lee 12472, owned by Thomas; sold to Harry Witten, Trenton, Mo., for \$505.
 Cow, Ida Wild Eyes, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, for \$165.
 Cow, 28th Mary Glenwood, owned by Thomas; sold to Joe Hall, Paris, for \$30.
 Cow, 29th Mary of Glenwood, owned by Thomas; sold to H. D. Ayres, Breckenridge, Mo., for \$30.
 Cow, Gala Rose 6th, owned by Oscar Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; sold to M. J. Conklin, Asbury, Mo., for \$150.
 Bull, Scottish Sharon 2d, owned by Renick; sold to J. P. Cowden, Bolivar, Mo., for \$115.

ers in the sale, as well as most of the bulls, will be sired by him, while nearly all the older heifers and young cows will be in calf to, or have calves at foot by him. The assistant herd bull, Chieftain 14823, on account of his size and heavy coat of hair and flesh, will be highly considered by many. His sire, Imperial Knight, was by Imp. Ducal Crown and out of a cow by Commander by Double Barmpton, next dam by Imp. Baron Victor and tracing to Imp. Louisa by Baron Kiddesdale. Chieftain's dam is by Comwell, a mixed-bred bull, of the Scotch Cowslip tribe, his dam being sired by the prize-winning Forest Prince 2d and his granddam by the \$6,000 Loudon Duke 6th, also one of the greatest prize-winners ever shown in the West.

Mr. Tudor makes the following announcement regarding this sale:

"First—that the future of Shorthorns, for the man who handles them sensibly, is brighter than that of any other breed of cattle.

"Second—that Kansas—and this section of the state in particular—is as well adapted as any part of the world for the production of these cattle.

"Third—that the breeder who looks for it will find in his own state and among his own neighbors his best and most necessary customers, and should accordingly offer them the best he has to sell.

"It was with the first of the above thoughts in mind that I recently doubled the size of my herd, making it what I believe to be the largest in the state. With confidence in the second proposition, I am now devoting my entire farm of 1,300 acres of Jackson County's best land to maintaining and improving this herd. Because I believe in the third proposition, and because I want every farm and breeder who will come to not only see my sale cattle on the ground where they grew, but to inspect the herd that produced them, I am making this sale at home, in my own barn, and am putting into it just as good young stock as I am reserving for my own use."

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Your dealer can get lamp-chimneys that almost never break from heat, or those that break continually. Which does he get? Which do you get?

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" are tough against heat; not one in a hundred breaks in use. The glass is clear as well as tough. They are accurate, uniform.

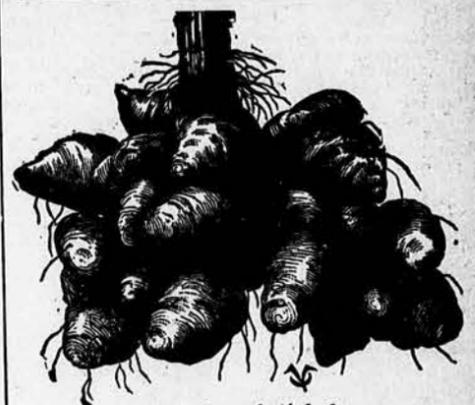
Be willing to pay more for chimneys that last till they rot, unless some accident happens to them.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

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An ideal stock farm of 160 acres, adjoining Gardner, Kans., lays almost perfect, extra rich, and is now and always has been in tame grasses, a perfect system of waterworks carrying water to every field, lot, and building, the buildings are all new and modern, divided into 10 fields and lots, train service to Kansas City is good. This is one of the best and finest improved farms in the west. For further information, address the owner,

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The Home Circle.

THE SHIPMAN'S TALE.

Listen, my masters! I speak naught but truth.
 From dawn to dawn they drifted on and on,
 Not knowing whither nor to what dark end.
 Now the North froze them, now the hot South scorched.
 Some called to God and found great comfort so,
 Some gnashed their teeth with curses and some laughed
 An empty laughter, seeing they yet lived,
 So sweet was breath between their foolish lips.
 Day after day the same relentless sun,
 Night after night the same un pitying stars,
 At intervals fierce lightning tore the clouds,
 Showing vast hollow spaces, and the sleet hissed,
 And the torrents of the sky were loosed.
 From time to time a hand relaxed its grip,
 And some pale wretch slid down into the dark.
 With stifled moan, and transient horror seized
 The rest who waited; knowing what must be.
 At every turn strange shapes reached up and clutched
 The whirling wreck, held on a while, and then
 Slipped back into that blackness whence they came.
 Ah, hapless folk to be so tost and torn,
 So racked by hunger, fever, wind and wave,
 And swept at last into the nameless void—
 Frail girls, strong men, and mothers with their babes!
 And were none saved?
 My masters, not a soul!
 Oh, shipman, woeful, woeful is thy tale!
 Our hearts are heavy and our eyes are dimmed.
 What ship is this that suffered such ill-fate?
 What ship, my masters? Know ye not?—
 the world!
 —Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Wearing One's Clothes Right.

DINAH STURGIS, IN GOOD HEALTH.

If women would find out what they look well in that they can afford to have, and what is compatible with their requirements, they would be saved from wasting time over the goods and styles that they do not look well in, can not afford, and that do not harmonize with their position in life, or with the time. Then if, having learned what to wear and what not to wear, women would learn how to wear their clothes, there would be immediately so great an improvement in their appearance, that a very moderate outlay of time and money would give much more satisfactory results than are ever obtained with a large outlay of both time and money injudiciously expended.

The wrong way to wear clothes is shown with unexaggerated fidelity to one common type in fig. 1. This woman is tall, and has naturally a good figure, but one that is a trifle too thin for grace. She stands on her heels instead of upon the balls of her feet; this throws the abdomen out, causes the chest to fall in, the shoulders and back to round over, the natural curve of the back at the waist-line to flatten out, and the whole body to take on the shambling, invertebrate look illustrated. This bad posture is still further augmented by her wearing a corset that grips her body especially savagely in front over her floating ribs; this draws her still farther over, and makes it impossible for her to stand erect.

Her nose is long and sharp, and she makes it look longer and sharper by the way she wears her hair. This, through bad care, is lifeless and thin; it is wet each time it is combed, and is plastered flatly back and twisted tightly into an ugly knob. This woman's clothes were well made, but she throws her skirt over a chair back when it is taken off, or jabs it over a nail. The jacket is treated in the same way. See the effect of this treatment in the picture. It was drawn from life. The way in which the woman stands completes the ruin of the gown. It slips down at the back, and is drawn up out of place in front. The set of the collar is spoiled by being hung over a nail. This type of woman in motion is unlovelier than when she is standing still, for she has so little control of herself that she falls first on to one foot, and then on to the other, each one appearing to be heavy as lead, instead of carrying her body forward with a free swing of each leg in turn from the thigh. To top off the failure of this toilet, look at the hat, which fits neither head nor face.

Now turn from fig. 1 to fig. 2, which is the same woman in the same clothes, with but a few slight changes; yet the picture is completely altered. What has happened? First, this woman threw off the corset, that had nothing in common with the shape of her body, and compressed it into a concavity be-

tween breast and abdomen, where nature has formed woman straight. She has learned to stand and to step upon the balls of her feet, and to hold herself up buoyantly instead of as formerly, tumbling into a corset, and making no motion in walking save with her feet, which seemed to be weighted. She has found out what her lungs are for, and lifts her chest up now and keeps it up. This lets her shoulders fall naturally back where they belong. By straightening the figure in front, the natural curve at the waistline in the back is restored. The woman feels a hundred per cent better, looks ten years younger, and now provides a "good figure" for her dressmaker instead of a poor one.

The dressmaker, left to herself, put perpendicular trimming on the skirt. The woman who is to wear it having learned something of the effect of lines, knows that being tall and a trifle too slender, she will look less tall and not quite so slender and have a better appearance if the perfectly straight lines of the trimming are modified slightly. Therefore she directs that the trimming shall include a deep flounce at the sides and back, to be headed by the braiding. To make the plain frock look more dressy and more becoming to a small face and slight figure, the vest is shirred into a softly graceful series of puffs instead of being left plain. The gown when not in use is hung up by skirt and coat-extenders. These, made of cheap wood and wire, can be bought now in any department shop for a few cents each. The skirt-hanger should

Ups and Downs of Mercur, Utah.

"The story of Mercur, Utah, is a striking illustration of the ups and downs of a typical mining camp. Many years ago the Indians there were supreme. Arrowheads and other relics picked up near the site of Mercur indicate that the tribes have at times contested among themselves for that supremacy with these hills as a battleground.

"In 1870, silver was discovered on this site and two years later the Carrie Steele mine took out \$83,000 in three months, and the Camp Floyd boom leaped to its height. Lewiston sprang up almost in a day where Mercur now stands. The town was in a fever. There were rich strikes, shootings, wild carousals and claim jumpings. The Mormon Chief mine was transformed into a fort, and battles for its possession were frequent.

"Then the bottom dropped out. The camp was deserted. The sounds of pick and blast were gone from the deep recesses. Bats fluttered unmolested about the rotting timbers. Coyotes slunk into the tunnels and from this vantage ground howled defiance at the fierce wind of winter. For a time the spectral buildings stood gloomily on their stilts, their paneless windows staring vacantly. Then decay made them sink gradually into desolate heaps, to be swept away later by fire.

"In 1880 only one house was left in the entire canyon. There lived solitary Moses Manning, keeping up assessment work on a few claims. In 1881 Arle Pinedo thought he had found



Fig. 1. As She Is, and



Fig. 2. As She Ought to Be.

be made of wire, so that it may be bent to accommodate itself to the width of the top of the skirt, the hanger that fits a full skirt spoiling the shape of a closely-fitting, yoke-top skirt. The cheap wooden hangers for coats should be wound with a piece of clean old ribbon (even a strip of cloth) to keep them from roughing up silk or satin linings. The best grades of hangers do not require covering or bending, as they are smooth and adjustable.

The woman of refinement can be told always by her clothes. They may be old, but they are always perfectly cared for. This includes beating and light brushing, keeping broken stitches repaired, the removal of a chance spot and the fresh effect that can be had only by hanging garments on hangers that keep them extended. Very soft, thin fabrics if hung a long time, become "stringy," and it is better to lay them away in large boxes that will take skirts at full length; waists should be kept in boxes or deep drawers, and should be stuffed with soft crumpled paper, to keep them from collapsing.

The woman who is transformed in fig. 2 has learned that her hair should be wet only when shampooed; she has restored its luster and quality of softness by proper care, and combs it loosely back instead of stretching it painfully. In place of the hat that does not fit her head, she has one that does; and having put the price of a felt hat, artificially made-up ornaments, and ribbon, into a good quality of velvet draped artistically over a frame, she has a becoming hat in good style, light in weight (which all stylish hats are not), and one that seems to belong to its wearer, instead of looking as the hat in fig. 1 does, as if it had just alighted there.

quicksilver in the old camp. He staked out a claim and named it Mercur. But the mercury never paid to develop the claim. In 1883 gold was found in assays, but it could not be extracted. A few men became interested and carried on mining in a desultory way without success. The Mercur claim was sold as a 'gold brick' to a party of Nebraska 'tenderfeet.' For years they worked away. Ore was to be found in plenty, and the assays showed large amounts of gold. But every process they tried brought no results in extracting the precious metal. They exhausted their capital, and in 1883 they were \$50,000 in debt and at the end of their rope.

"Gilbert Peyton, one of the owners, who was a Nebraska druggist, visited the mine. Going through the drawers of the office desk he came upon a pamphlet which had been sent to the foreman. It was a brief description of the cyanide process, then new in America. With his druggist's experience, Peyton had no difficulty in mixing a cyanide solution and testing it in a cupel with some pulverized ore. But the solution did not seem to percolate the powdered ore, and the experiments were failures. Sick at heart, Peyton left in the cupel a solution with which he had been making tests until it was much diluted, and went to bed. The next morning he noticed that the weakened solution had penetrated the clay cupel.

"If the weak solution will go through clay like that, it ought to go through large pieces of ore," he reasoned.

"The problem was solved. A weak solution and larger pieces of ore were tried, and the process worked like a charm.

"The owners of the Mercur mine were transformed into rich men. Moses

WANTED

A case of dirt that

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

will not cure.

Manning, the patient hermit, made \$15,000. The town of Mercur sprang up, phoenix-like, and is to-day one of the richest gold camps in the United States."—Eugene B. Palmer in Ainslee's.

His Only Regret.

They tell this story in Lee County of a negro who applied to a justice of the peace to marry him. He had no money and he offered a string of fish as the fee.

After a year had passed the justice met the man and said: "Well, William, how do you like married life?"

"Well, suh," was the reply, "I wish to de Lawd I'd eat dem fish!"—Atlanta Constitution.



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make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

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The Young Folks.

WISHING.

Of all amusements for the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There's not another you can find
So very cheap as "wishing."
'Tis very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish, indeed—
My purse were somewhat fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make Oppression reel,
As only gold can make it,
And break the Tyrant's rod of steel,
As only gold can break it.

I wish—that Sympathy and Love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That Scorn and Jealousy and Hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of Ocean!

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that parsons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching!

I wish that modern worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor;
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind;
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers;
I wish—in fine—that Joy and Mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come erewhile throughout the earth
To be the glorious Real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With His Supreme blessing,
And Hope be lost in Happiness,
And Wishing in Possessing!
—John G. Saxe.

Joseph Leiter on His Corner.

Joseph Leiter was recently a visitor to Butte, Mont., where he spent a few days examining some mining properties. During his stay he was interviewed by a reporter of the Miner, on the subject of his wheat corner. He seems to have been in an unusually confidential frame of mind, and the interview is interesting as the confessions of a post-corner expert.

"Mr. Leiter," the Miner asked, "is it possible to corner wheat?"

"Yes, if you own all the surplus wheat of the world and control the next crop that is coming on," replied the famous wheat operator.

"If you control the American wheat product will you not control the wheat market of the world?"

"No, indeed. You must own the wheat of both North and South America, Russia and England in order to form a corner. During my experience in trying to corner wheat I at one time owned two-thirds of all the wheat in America and every bushel that there was in England. During that time I shipped over 30,000,000 bushels from this country. When a man tries to corner a product like wheat he will find that he has to run up against propositions that he had not originally figured on. For instance when I got wheat up to \$1.75 a bushel I found that there was a great decrease in the demand. The people in this and other countries turned to corn-meal and those in certain European countries to rye and other cereals. The man who attempts to make an absolute corner wants to figure on this and also that people will not keep their contracts to the letter. For instance, in deals on margins, when a big rise takes place the man manipulating the market will have many losses. Many speculators will be found to be unable to meet their obligations and as a consequence they will simply give you all the money they have, instead of all they owe you. What they have may be only a small percentage of what they are obliged to pay under their contracts."

"Mr. Leiter, what caused your corner on wheat to break?"

"Well, you might say that was brought about through my not being able to control all the wheat in the world. There were those associated with me in the deal who became alarmed and backed out of the undertaking—but that is another story. We should have made an absolute corner, however, if it had not been for that fact."

"Mr. Leiter, when did you first con-

ceive the idea of making a corner on wheat?"

"About six or seven years before I commenced to lay the groundwork for the operation. It took fifteen months to bring that operation to a head after I started it. The work had been going on for six months before anybody except those through whom I operated knew that I had taken a hand in the wheat market, the secret was kept so closely. Once, in July, I could have let go and cleared \$10,000,000, but that seemed too small an operation in comparison with what might be done, if all the wheat of the world could be controlled, so I didn't stop but went on with the scheme. That it was not a success is probably a good thing," added Mr. Leiter with a good-natured laugh; "for had I been successful it would have spoiled me for the rest of my life and I should never have wanted to do another thing, and you would probably have never seen me out here in Montana looking up mines and other investments. Yes, I believe the success of that corner would have ruined me as a business man."

And so on.—Elevator and Grain Trade.

The Race of Fairies.

One of the most interesting things in the address which Prof. John Rhys delivered to the Anthropological Section of the British Association was a fascinating attempt to reconstruct the anatomy of fairies, and to show that the true key of the fairy idea is that there was once a real race of people "to whom all kinds of attributes possible and impossible have been given in the course of uncounted centuries of storytelling by races endowed with a lively imagination." For instance, although fairy women are generally represented as delightful and beautiful beings, some of the tribes of men fairies are described as ugly and fairy children when left as changelings are invariably pictured as repulsive urchins of a sallow complexion and mostly deformed about the feet and legs. In the words of Professor Rhys: "When one approaches the fairy question in this kind of way one is forced, it strikes me, to conclude that fairies, as a real people, consisted of a short, stumpy, swarthy race, which made its habitations underground or otherwise cunningly concealed. They were hunters, probably, and fishermen; at any rate, they were not tillers of the ground or eaters of bread. Most likely they had some of the domestic animals and lived mainly on milk and the product of the chase, together with what they got by stealing. They seem to have practiced the art of spinning, though they do not appear to have thought much of clothing. They had no tools or implements made of metal. They appear to have had a language of their own, which would imply a time when they understood no other and explain why when they came to town to do their marketing they laid down the exact money without uttering a syllable to anybody by way of bargaining for their purchases. They counted by fives and only dealt in the simplest numbers. They were inordinately fond of music and dancing. They had a marvelously quick sense of hearing, and they were consummate thieves; but their thievery was not systematically resented, as their visits were held to bring luck and prosperity. More powerful races generally feared them as formidable magicians who knew the future and could cause or cure disease as they pleased. The fairies took pains to conceal their names no less than their abodes, and when the name happened to be discovered by strangers the bearer of it usually lost heart and considered himself beaten. Their family relations were of the lowest order. They not only reckoned no fathers, but it may be that, like certain Australian savages recently described by Spencer and Gillen, they had no notion of paternity at all."—London Globe.

From Fingers to Forks.

In olden times fingers served well enough to convey food to the mouth and a divided gourd was an acceptable drinking vessel, but when fashionable aspirations seized our ancestors they scorned these implements of nature, and even the Pacific Islanders pulled their hair, of which they had a generous abundance, in their anxiety to devise more seemly methods. They finally manufactured forks that looked like skewers, and out of the bamboo they manufactured knives. The Indians, proverbially slow in adopting modern ways, still eat without knives or forks, although they have permitted the use of spoons. These were first made of shells and the rinds of gourds; later handles were inserted, and, hav-

ing passed numerous stages, knives, forks and spoons have reached the present elaborately ornamented kinds now in general use. The cup is probably the most ancient of all domestic utensils. Its earliest form was simply the half-closed hand or the folded leaf. Then followed cups made of sea shells or rinds of fruit cut in halves. Later appeared cups of metal, lacquer, and china. For centuries the cup has been made the expression of art and luxury, and the most precious metals, combined with the artisan's most consummate skill, are now commonly employed in their manufacture.—Baltimore Sun.

They Ate the Buttons.

Grandma could not believe her eyes! She had sewed buttons on Margaret's and Dorothy's new clothes; and now here they were, come to have their little waists and petticoats buttoned, and not a button to be seen!

Grandma was sure they were good buttons, for she had taken them out of the package mama brought home with a lot of shopping.

The little girls, with laughing faces, stood in front of her, holding up their little clothes from dropping down, watching her astonishment. Then Dorothy said, "I'm going to 'fess, grandma."

"And I will, too," said Margaret. "We ate the buttons, grandma."

"Ate the buttons! Oh, Margaret, you'll die! When did you do it? Answer quickly!"

"Oh, grandma, they were candy, and so good!" and Margaret smacked her rosy lips. "Dorothy wetted her fingers to rub a speck of black off of one, and it tasted sweet; and then we bit one, and it was just like yellow taffy; and we ate them all up before we thought, and our clothes fell down, and please won't you forgive us?"

Dear, white-haired grandma laughed



till the tears ran down her cheeks, for mama said she had bought the candy buttons for a joke, never dreaming grandma would be caught.—Babyland.

Magnanimous Infant.

He is a cousin of a chubby 4-year-old, whose home is in New York. This little man has also been started up in the way he should go. One day he visited some relations by the name of Jones. He was not treated just as his Highness considered fitting and he resented it for a time. But when praying time came he relented enough to frame this petition, which he tacked on to the end of the second prayer:

"Please, God, bless papa and mamma and grandpa, and even the Joneses."—Lewiston Journal.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

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DOLLARS IN YOUR POCKET

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\$500.00 in Gold Free

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R	S	T	W	Y

BRAINS COUNT.

We will give \$500.00 in Gold to anyone who will arrange the twenty letters printed at the left into three names denoting three well-known cities of the United States. Remember, we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time. In making the three names, the letters can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names you will have used every letter in the twenty exactly as many times as it appears. We make this liberal offer to introduce one of the most charming and interesting family 96 to 144 Column monthly magazines to as many families in the United States and Canada as possible, who know but that you will win the prize? Anyway, we do not want any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once notify you. You will then know your solution is correct. We sincerely hope you will try, as we shall give the \$500.00 away anyway. Do not delay. Write at once. These Free Gold Cash awards cost us vast sums of money, but they are a great big advertisement for our magazine. We do not care one bit who gets the money. Indeed, we are glad to give the \$500.00 in Gold Free, because it helps us to interest people in our great magazine. No matter how far away you live from us, you have an equal chance in this Grand Free Gold Distribution. Distance does not make one bit of difference. We are a rich publishing house and do not propose to let any other magazine outlive us. We have the gold to give away. Have you the brains to get it free? It does not cost you one penny to try. It is well worth striving for. Brains are winning more of the golden prizes of life to-day than ever before. Just try and see if you can make out the names of the three cities. Maybe you can do so. With our grand offer, it is well worth trying. If you do not succeed at once, don't get discouraged and drop it. It can be worked out, and some one is bound to give the correct solution. In our past contests where we have given away great sums of cash, we have found that the successful winners were those who were determined they would win and were willing to sit down and patiently study out the puzzle. Commence right away on this contest and see if you can make out the names of the three cities. You might get some friend to help you. It is very interesting to study and solve a solution of this character. An alert and clever person will find it a very ingenious "mix-up" of letters which can be straightened out and made to spell the names of three well-known cities of this great and growing country. Remember, this is not a contest where you are asked to send us any money with your answer. We don't want you to send us any money, because we are giving away the \$500.00 in Gold as a perfectly free gift, to create talk and interest in our most charming magazine. Now, if you can make out the names of the three well-known cities, write them in a letter and send to us, being very careful to write your name plainly and giving your full postoffice address. We will immediately notify you. Our advice is to give this immediate attention. You don't often have a chance like this to enter without cost a \$500.00 in Gold Free Contest. Write at once to METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME COMPANY, 20 North William Street, New York City, N. Y.



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LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, & TELEGRAPHY

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

H. B. Cowgill.....President
J. B. McAfee.....Vice-President
D. C. Nellis.....Secretary and Treasurer

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H. B. Cowgill.....Editor
H. A. Heath.....Advertising Manager
W. B. Robey.....Circulation Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 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 \$10.00 per year including a copy of the Kansas 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—
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
116 W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has issued in convenient form a complete set of tables for conversion of weights, measures, and moneys of foreign countries into their equivalents in the denominations used in the United States.

It is reported that officers have discovered some 60,000 gallons of intoxicants in Chicago on which the internal revenue department has not secured Uncle Sam's share of the price. Regulation does not always regulate, taxation of liquors does not always tax, any more than prohibition always prohibits.

Reports from Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma indicate fine prospects for fruit. The fall was favorable and gave a good development of buds and a proper ripening of wood. The winter has been mild. The spring, thus far, has held back the advancement of the buds so that they are believed to be uninjured. The condition of the ground is excellent throughout the southwestern fruit belt.

FERTILIZERS.

Attracted by the offer of the gypsum companies to furnish trial lots of land plaster, free, to farmers who will try it, and of the railroads to transport the plaster free for these experiments, a correspondent inquires whether producers of commercial fertilizers will not be willing also to furnish trial lots of their products, free. This inquiry was referred to Armour & Co., Kansas City, who reply as follows:

"We would recommend for fertilization of corn our No. 583. This fertilizer contains 5 per cent of ammonia, 3 per cent of available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent of potash, and is worth delivered at Valley Falls, Kans., \$28 per ton in car-lots. If shipped in less than car-lots add to this price the difference in the car-load and less than car-load freight rate.

"Don't think your friend would find upon close experiments that there is any practical virtue in the use of land plaster. This is not a plant-food, and the only action that it can possibly have on the soil will be to put the soil in better mechanical condition, and possibly to force the soil to turn loose some of the plant-food and thus permit the farmer to rob the soil of the natural element of plant-food, which would be very unfortunate. As it is, the land would become poor through continual cropping, and the only proper fertilizer to use on it would be a plant-food that would not only fertilize the crop, but build up the soil.

"Would be glad indeed to supply your correspondent with some of our No. 583, which we know would be of good service."

THE GOVERNMENT SEED SHOP.

Year by year with almost uniform step the Government of the United States goes more extensively into the seed business. Producers and distributors of seeds make their annual protests more emphatic and more reasonable with each encroachment of Uncle Sam upon their business, but the belief of the average Congressman that the small recognition which he is able to extend to a few thousand of his constituents by means

of a little package of seeds franked with his name is an argument capable of overcoming all his scruples against this form of Government socialism. The people, too, are becoming educated to the notion that our great Uncle Samuel—rich and powerful patron saint that he is becoming—may as well give these seeds as to have his subjects buy them from those who earn their bread and butter by producing and selling them. Thus are we cultivating socialism in the official and in the private walks of society even though every party having any considerable representation in Congress stoutly maintains its opposition to all such "heresies."

A recent compilation of appropriations, made for the free distribution of seeds, shows that in 38 years the total amounts to nearly four millions of dollars. The appropriation for 1902 is given at \$270,000, being \$95,000 larger than that for any previous year. This does not include the postage on the seed packages, which at rates paid by dealers in seeds, would, it is estimated, amount to \$160,000 more, making \$430,000 for the 1902 distribution.

The Government seed business has lately assumed an agricultural as well as a commercial aspect, and has contracted with growers to produce seeds.

So far as this Government seed business is confined to producing or procuring and distributing new, rare, or especially improved seeds, there can be no proper objection to it, but those who are engaged in the seed industry for a living have cause of complaint at the competition of the Government in the handling of standard seeds.

SOWING ALFALFA.

Several correspondents ask about details of sowing alfalfa. It was formerly advised in all cases to sow in spring just as early as danger of frost had passed. A good seed bed is necessary. Some advised a nurse crop of about half a stand of oats or a thin stand of flax, but the safer instruction has always been to sow the alfalfa seed alone. Some prefer broadcast sowing and covering with a harrow; some place a broadcast seeder on the front part of a drill and allow the drill shovels to cover the seed; but the generally preferred way is to use a grass-seed feed, and drill in the usual way. To secure the best results in this way, it is necessary to have the soil fairly well firmed so that the drill shovels may not run too deep.

There is only one objection to this early spring sowing, and that objection arises from the growth of weeds. Alfalfa comes up quickly like radishes and grows rapidly but in a rather spindling fashion, so that while young it offers but little competition to the weeds. These spring up, and while they may not kill the alfalfa, they make it so tender that when the weeds are destroyed the sun kills the alfalfa. Notwithstanding this difficulty many good stands of alfalfa have been obtained by spring sowing. In eastern Kansas, however, the growth of weeds is so rank that many failures to secure a stand from spring sowing have resulted.

Late summer and early fall sowing have generally been successful in the eastern half of Kansas. A summer fallow furnishes good conditions. A more profitable and better plan is to raise some crop that may be harvested early in the season, and follow this with alfalfa. Millet has been found admirable as an early crop. It leaves the land clean and in fine condition. Col. Gullford Dudley, of Topeka, had great success last season by sowing a crop of Canada field peas and oats and harvesting when the oats were in the dough. This mixed forage makes a splendid feed for all animals, especially for young stock and cows giving milk. It is thought that the growth of the crop of peas is especially valuable in preparing the soil for the young alfalfa. Peas, like clover, fertilize the soil on which they grow by adding nitrates. When alfalfa has attained a considerable growth, it is very proficient in nitrifying the soil; but the young alfalfa needs a liberal supply of nitrates before it can produce them. This need is supplied by the early crop of peas. In preparing the soil there is no danger of doing more work than will be profitable. The field should be well plowed, and well harrowed as soon as possible after the removal of the early crop. It should be harrowed again as soon after every rain as the soil comes into workable condition. About the last week in August or the first week in September, sow 20 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. Remember that it is nearly impossible to remedy an imperfect stand of alfalfa. Remember, also, that a good stand of alfalfa,

on limestone land, is good for a life time if properly cared for, and that it will yield three or four crops each season of the most valuable forage that grows.

On soil that has been treated as here described, the August or September sown alfalfa will rarely be hurt by weeds. If weeds start they are killed by the first frosts while the alfalfa continues growing until winter, and starts again in the spring before the earliest weeds have awakened from their winter sleep. It is important that the sowing be not deferred later than the middle of September. Young alfalfa is very easily killed by freezing. It must, therefore, have time for several weeks' growth or it will perish before spring. For the benefit of new readers of the KANSAS FARMER it may be repeated here that the writer's first experience in fall sowing resulted disastrously. The seed was drilled September 15. A beautiful stand resulted. The next season one plant was living on the 14 acres sown.

One correspondent inquires about mixing some grass with the alfalfa to make it possible to pasture without danger of bloat. Blue-grass has been successfully used for this purpose, and is reported to thrive well among the alfalfa without interfering seriously with the latter. Indeed, alfalfa and blue-grass seem to be congenial neighbors, the alfalfa sending its roots deep and feeding in the lower soil while the blue-grass roots creep near the surface. Orchard-grass has also been suggested but so far we have no reports of experience with the alfalfa and orchard-grass mixture. The KANSAS FARMER will be glad to lay before its readers whatever information shall be gained by experience along this as well as other lines.

Gypsum as a Soil Improver.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Professor Haworth of the State University, is entitled to the hearty cooperation of the farmers of Kansas, in his efforts to bring within their reach a small quantity of gypsum plaster, for the purpose of testing for themselves its value in the production of crops.

Large mills have been erected at many points across the state to prepare the gypsum, so abundant in Kansas, for commercial purposes. In this preparation there is a large residue of material, not fitted for the plaster trade but just as valuable for the farmer's purpose in improving his soil. It is this otherwise waste product that Professor Haworth wants the farmers of Kansas to experiment with. He has made arrangements with a number of the railroads to haul car-load lots, free to any station where enough farmers can be found who will agree to take a few hundred or thousand pounds each, test its value, and report results.

This gypsum plaster is not exactly a fertilizer. It does not directly feed the plant but it brings things to pass in the soil that are highly beneficial to the growing crop.

First, it acts chemically, to increase the supply of available plant-food, and second, it acts mechanically, to improve the physical condition of the soil and to increase the supply of water available to the plant.

Practically all of the upland soils of the eastern third of the state south of the Kansas River, are formed from the carboniferous shales, and every farmer who tills the soil of this formation, knows how easily it puddles during heavy rains, and how readily it bakes if hot, dry weather follows. The exception to this condition is found in the fields that lie below the limestone outcrops, where the weathered lime has been spread out over the land by the rain-water.

These shale soils are fine textured and tend to divide up into what is known as the "single grain structure." That is, the finest particles separate themselves into single individuals, just as coarse sand does. This is why they puddle so readily in the rain and blow so readily when pulverized and dry. Where lime permeates it as the result of weathering from the rock outcrops, the texture is changed. The effect of the lime is to cause the loose single particles to "flocculate" or come together in tiny masses, giving to the soil a granulated appearance. Through this more porous arrangement of the soil grains, the rain-water of an ordinary shower can pass as rapidly as it falls, and without puddling the surface or washing. And if the needed supply of humus or decaying vegetable matter is being maintained, a baked surface will rarely follow.

Gypsum is still better than lime to improve the soil texture, and its effects are believed to be more lasting.

All of the soils of eastern Kansas and a large area of central Kansas need it.

Gypsum and decaying vegetable matter, whether manure or growing crops plowed under, are the best known agents for reducing hard-pan, or alkali, or heavy, sticky soils to a friable, workable condition. The surface soil will be benefited first, but as the plaster works its way down, the tenacious and joint clay subsoils will also feel its beneficent touch. It will make the soil porous enough to admit the rain freely. The soil can be cultivated sooner after the shower. There will be more water stored and less wasted by evaporation, and in the top foot of soil a higher percentage of water will be available to the plant than would be the case without the use of gypsum, aided by the vegetation incorporated into the soil at the same time.

Gypsum is health to the soil. It sweetens; it promotes the activity of the soil acids, and stimulates the soil germs. It has proven a benefit to sandy soils also, probably more in the direction of rendering a higher percentage of plant-food available, but it is the remarkable record that injures from the use of gypsum plaster on the soil are practically unknown, and instances where it has failed to benefit are very rare.

Farmers are not being urged to invest money or time in applying gypsum to their land in a wholesale way, but simply to test it on a small area first. The railroads are willing to bear the brunt of the expense, if the farmers will agree to make the experiment.

The farmers of Kansas have a soil problem before them. They have soils that have needed a corrective from the beginning, such as soils containing an excessive supply of alkali, rendering them impervious to water and air. But they have a far greater area, at one time rich in humus, now depleted by continuous cropping of the source of nitrogen, and at the same time of its drought-resistant properties.

The problem must be met. Restoratives must be applied. Clover and soy-peas, Kaffir-corn and rye, mixed with the soil will gradually bring the soil back to its virgin condition, but these will do it quicker and better if accompanied by a sprinkling of lime or gypsum. The value of the great beds of gypsum; seemingly laid out for the very purpose of supplying a remedy for some of the ills that afflict our soils, should be promptly determined.

Who will get a dozen or twenty farmers to join in taking a car-load from the nearest mill and apply it to the land on a small part of their farms under the direction of Professor Haworth?
H. R. HILTON,
Topeka, Kans.

The Shaffer Combination Horse Sale.

The combination sale of Percheron, Clyde, Shire, Thoroughbred, French Coach and Trotting-bred stallions and mares; also three jacks, held at Fulton, Kans., February 25, 1901, by Thos. Magee, C. M. Howard, H. P. Clay, E. T. and A. H. Shaffer, resulted in a very satisfactory sale, all things considered. Forty-four animals brought \$8,565, an average of \$194.66; 20 stallions and colts sold for \$4,466, averaging \$223.75; 21 mares and mare colts brought \$3,190, averaging \$152; 3 jacks brought \$910, an average of \$303.33. The sales in detail were as follows:

STALLIONS AND COLTS.

Absconde, French Coach, Nick Burge, Mound City, Kans., \$160; Grover, Percheron, T. P. Clark, Russell, Kans., \$600; Lorraine, Percheron, A. Sherman, Olathe, Kans., \$375; Black Earl, Clydesdale, T. E. Deveraux, Prescott, Kans., \$325; Peerless, Percheron, F. G. Butcher, Blue Mound, Kans., \$300; Pride of Linn, Percheron, John Warner, Manhattan, Kans., \$500; Jig Dancer, Thoroughbred, Jno. Carr, Prescott, Kans., \$150; Pride of Bourbon, Percheron, J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., \$100; Clinton, Percheron, Chas. Young, Fulton, Kans., \$80; Hot Blast, Thoroughbred, J. M. Davis, Fulton, Kans., \$85; Black Frenchman, Percheron, R. G. Campbell, Clayton, Mo., \$70; Tom McGee, Percheron, W. L. McIntire, Fulton, Kans., \$200; Tasso, French Draft, J. T. Kale, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$35; Bantfield, Imp. Eng. Shire, C. F. Scott, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$390; Black Diamond, Percheron, J. T. Harvey, Kincaid, Kans., \$220; McKinley, Percheron, C. M. Howard, Fulton, Kans., \$175; Mambrino C. Trotter, C. F. Faber, Prescott, Kans., \$100; Coachy Mambrino, Trotter, D. Andrews, Girard, Kans., \$55; Samson, Percheron, S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., \$205; Pride of West, Percheron, J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., \$130.

MARES AND MARE COLTS.

Glory, Percheron, Jno. Hall, Fulton, Kans., \$80; Gip, Percheron, A. H. Shaffer, Fulton, Kans., \$125; Trim, Percheron, E. J. Post, Paola, Kans., \$175; Lib, Percheron, A. O. Higby, Barnesville, Kans., \$75; Daisy, Percheron, A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kans., \$95; Grace, Percheron, S. T. Shanklin, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$150; Maud, Percheron, C. C. McCoy, Pleasanton, Kans., \$85; Queen, Percheron, R. T. Hall, Richards, Mo., \$150; Caty C., Percheron, H. D. Potter, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$380; Dixie, Percheron, R. T. Wall, Richards, Mo., \$100; Grace, French Draft, H. D. Potter, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$140; Lottie, Percheron, J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., \$190; Lula, Percheron, H. D. Potter, Ft. Scott, Kans., \$110; Black Boss, Percheron, J. H. Tansman, Newton, Kans., \$206.

Bessy Black, Percheron, R. T. Wall, Richards, Mo., \$145; Saturnale, Percheron, J. H. Tangiman, Newton, Kans., \$230; Ruth, Percheron, A. Sherman, Olathe, Kans., \$285; Grace Clay, Trotter, Nick Burge, Mound City, Kans., \$150; Daisy Patchen, Trotter, I. E. Cunningham, Hume, Mo., \$65; Betty McGregor, Trotter, D. Andrews, Girard, Kan., \$110; Oriana, Percheron, J. H. Tangiman, Newton, Kans., \$185.

JACKS.

Admiral Dewey, Charles Gorman, Fulton, Kans., \$400; Star Light, J. M. Olive, Hume, Mo., \$200; Don Pedro, J. M. Olive, Hume, Mo., \$310.

Big Aberdeen-Angus Average.

In the three days' dispersion sale of the noted Long Branch herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owned by Charles Escher & Son, of Botna, Ia., and held March 5th, in Dexter Park amphitheater, Chicago, there were sold 143 head, realizing \$68,640, an average of \$480 per head.

Col. Carey Jones, one of the auctioneers, gives the following synopsis: First day, 40 head, averaged, \$520; first day, 100 head, averaged \$508; first day, 135 head, averaged \$502. The highest priced bull was Orin of Longbranch, the Champion Angus bull of 1900, sold to A. C. Binny, of Alta Vista, Ia., for \$1,300.

The top price on females was paid by Cantine Brothers and Stevenson, Holstein, Ia., for an imported heifer who sold for \$1,700.

The second highest priced female went to Edwin Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., for \$1,050.

W. S. Carnahan, of Clarinda, Ia., bought 20 head, 1 bull and 19 females, for \$10,043, an average of \$502 each. The bull was Imp. Leader of Dalmeny 16776, and brought \$850.

This sale made the second highest average the world has ever known, for the same number sold, being beaten only once, and that by a Hereford sale in England some thirty years ago.

The top notch sales were as follows:

FEMALES.

Imp. Black Pudding 28469, calved Feb. 25, 1899; sire, Entertainer, Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Ia., \$1,025.

Key of Chicago 24459, calved Oct. 16, 1895; sire, Zaire 8th 1884, C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., \$1,000.

Minnie McHenry, 6th 20331, and b. c., calved Feb. 19, 1894; sire, Kellor Knight 3d 10349, J. O. Strubinger, Elvira, Ill., \$1,000.

Queen 5th of Madison 25745, calved April 20, 1896; sire, Black Jock of Alta 20431, W. S. Karnaghan, Clarinda, Ia., \$810.

Clare Black 17853, and h. c., calved April 9, 1892; sire, Martha 11856, James Williams, Marcus, Ia., \$920.

May Escher 2d 28893, calved Jan. 10, 1897; sire, Heather Lad of Emerson 2d 19049, Edward Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., \$1,050.

Apricot of Emerson 6th 30641, calved Sept. 3, 1898; sire, Gav Lad 19538, George E. Williamson, Jackson, Minn., \$1,000.

Imp. Patricia of Adre (Vol. 25) and h. c., calved Feb. 1, 1899; sire, Kidnapper, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia., \$955.

Imp. Krivinia 28475, calved Dec. 4, 1898; sire, Blon 11454, Cantine, Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Ia., \$1,700.

Imp. Perla of Aldbar 28353, calved Jan. 19, 1899; sire, Anres y 13128, H. H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Ia., \$805.

Imp. Entangle 28472, calved April 24, 1899; sire, Black Peter of Ballindalloch 44145, H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Ia., \$865.

BULLS.

Imp. Leader of Daemy 16775, calved Jan. 28, 1899; sire, Plutocrat of Dalemy 148.0, W. S. Carnaghan, Clarinda, Ia., \$850.

Heather Lad of Cherokee 36418, calved March 15, 1899; sire, Hector of Lakeside 25647, George Showyer, Lewiston, Ill., \$925.

Imp. Electrician (Vol. 25) calved Jan. 31, 1900; sire, Marmlon 9th 1052, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia., \$725.

Orin of Long Branch 26617, calved Jan. 24, 1897; sire, Heather Lad of Emerson 2d 19049, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia., \$1,300.

Gossip About Stock.

The Armour-Funkhouser combination claims, December 10-13, 1901, for their next public sale of Hereford cattle at Kansas City, the last day being reserved for H. C. Duncan's Shorthorns.

The top-notch sale of Aberdeen-Angus at Chicago last week clearly evidences the popularity of this magnificent breed, and in this connection we call special attention to the advertisement of C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kansas, who offers a draft of 250 head of cows, heifers and bulls of different ages. A special price will be made on these cattle if taken in lots of 20 for foundation stock. Write Mr. Butler for further particulars and mention Kansas Farmer.

Mr. J. U. Howe, owner of the Maple Avenue Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, Wichita, Kans., has recently returned from Ohio, where he has been spending the winter. He reports that his herd is doing finely and a bountiful crop of pigs are beginning to arrive, for which he expects a lively trade later.

The Howard Courant says that K. H. Barackman, of Union Center township, owns a thoroughbred cow six years old, that has had and raised nine calves—four pairs of twins and one "odd one." Mr. Barackman has realized a fine profit from the sale of this cow's calves, as she is a thoroughbred and he breeds to good animals.

Artichokes for hog feed and seedcorn of the best sorts, heavy yielders and quick maturing varieties is the subject of the advertisement of the Harnden Seed Co., of Kansas City, in this week's paper. This house is reliable and responsible. Readers need have no hesitation in sending in their orders. Ask for the 1901 catalogue which will be sent free to those who will mention the Kansas Farmer.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Standard Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, recently held in Columbus, Ohio, 28 members responded to roll-call, and the treasurer reported a fund of \$271.47 on hand. The secretary reported 3,107 sheep recorded during the year, and 707 transfers. Over twenty new flocks were accepted during the year. Total membership 81. Hon. John Pow of Salem, Ohio, was elected president; Alvin Crittenden, New London, O., R. F. Bailey, Pittsford, Mich., and B. L. Bates, Nassau,

Iowa, vice-presidents. C. S. Chapman, Marysville, Ohio, was elected treasurer, and S. M. Cleaver, East Bethlehem, Pa., secretary.

E. N. Ball secretary-treasurer, Hamburg, Michigan, writes: "The annual meeting of the American Tamworth Swine Record Association was held in the City of Flint, Michigan, February 19, 1901. The report of the secretary showed the affairs of the organization to be in a prosperous condition. To date 750 animals are accepted for record, and the membership is increasing. We are now represented in 11 states and 3 provinces. Mr. C. F. Armstrong, Clyde, is vice-president, for Kansas.

The Chicago Live Stock Report of March 8 says: The Iowa Agricultural College had on yesterday's market nine head of Shorthorn and Angus steers fed on the College farm for experimental purposes, which were sold by us at \$6.20 per 100 lbs. They were strictly choice and had there been a full car load would easily have brought a "quarter." Average weight, 1,205 lbs. They were purchased by Doud & Keefe for Richard Webber, the noted New York butcher and purveyor of choice meats. Prof. C. F. Curtiss was on the market to see the cattle sold and note results.

At the Wornall-Robbins Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, last week, March 5 and 6, the buyer of the largest number by one man, was Mr. J. J. Mason of Overbrook, Kansas, who invested in eight cows, paying for same the neat sum of \$1,825.00, an average of \$228. His purchases were as follows: Talbot's Lady Sale 13th at \$250; Gazelle 3d of Oakwood \$225; Ravenswood Express, \$165; Ruby Clay, \$255; Beauty Callaway, \$25; Leonora and Lazy Lee, (twin sisters), \$130 each; Princess Pr-mrose of Sycamore, \$190. We understand that these well-bred cows are to form the foundation of a first-class Shorthorn herd at Overbrook, Kans.

The stock farm of J. W. and J. C. Robison, at Towanda, Butler County, Kansas, consists of 2 1/2 sections. There are now on the farm 150 head of Percherons, about 50 of which are registered. Nearly all are blacks. Stallions for use this year and for sale were imported by the Messrs. Robison last year, the senior member of the firm having made a trip abroad and personally selected the animals. They have 2-year-olds now weighing 1,800, mares 1,650 to 1,900; colts 11 months old weighing 1,000. Stallions and mares of all ages for sale. The Messrs. Robison are also breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Their catalogue just issued shows elegant Mammoth Bronze turkeys and the first-prize Pekin drake of the Topeka show of 1901. This catalogue is an interesting one which may well be sent for by prospective purchasers. An illustration of some of their fine stock will appear in next week's Kansas Farmer.

Attention is directed to the sale announcement in this issue of A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican, Neb., and P. C. Boasen, Norman, Neb., who will sell fifty Shorthorns at Republican, March 30, 1901. Over half of them are good, strong, luscious bulls of serviceable age, while the cows and heifers are of the good useful sort that respond readily to good care and feed. Mr. Boasen puts in eleven bulls of his own breeding, ranging from 12 to 14 months. These are the kind that in the hands of the farmer or ranchman will do splendidly, as they are acclimated to western conditions. Then the sixteen young bulls put in by the Heaths are all of their own breeding but two that were purchased in dam. There are but five under 12 months of age, their average being 14 months—just the right age to buy. There is no trading stock, but just the natural increase of a business herd of the best type from well-known and established families, with good Scotch tops of the low-down, blocky type, so much sought for. The sale takes place in town, where the stock will be on exhibit on for a week or ten days prior to the sale. Catalogues sent on application to A. B. Heath, Republican, Neb.

Emporia, Kansas, for many years known as the headquarters for strictly first-class and up-to-date Herefords, through the Cross and Stannard breeding establishment, "Sunny Slope," will soon have to divide honors between the White faces and Shorthorns. Mr. E. P. Grant of that place, at the Robbins-Wornall and Renick-Thomas sales last week, made purchases of foundation stock for a first-class herd of Shorthorns. At the Robbins-Wornall sale, Mr. Grant secured the Robbins' bred young St. Valentine bull, Tip Top, at \$130. At the Renick-Thomas sale the next day, he bought 7 cows for \$1,185, as follows: 13th Rose of Geneva, \$150; Minnie's 39th Duchess of Geneva, \$160; Beck Geneva, \$160; Beck Geneva 2d, \$150; Duchess Mary 10th, \$165; Barton's Kirklevington 19th, \$160; and Nora Belle 20th, \$140. The first two and the last being Young Marys, the next to the last a Kirklevington, and the other three, Rose of Sharon's, are of the most noted families of Shorthorns in existence. The bull is a grandson of old St. Valentine, out of a Snowdrop cow. We wish Mr. Grant the best of success, and predict that with this start, his herd will be heard from in the near future, with no uncertain sound. Other noted Kansas breeders who also made purchases at these sales are: T. K. Tomson & Sons of Dover, who bought the Robbins' bred heifer, "Signal," by St. Valentine, out of a sempstress-White Rose cow, at \$540. T. P. Babst, of the same place, secured Imp. Marikoid 50th, bred by Henry Wyatt, Aylesbury, at the Robbins' sale, for \$280, and Minnie 31st at the Renick sale, at \$265. J. W. Baker, Strong, Kans., bought the young bull, "Master of the Grove," by Victor Waterloo, out of an Orange Blossom cow, for \$205. C. F. Wolfe & Son, Ottawa, Kans., became the possessors of "Mary of Grass" and, by Commander, at \$170; also Novelette 11th, by Viscount of Anoka, at \$230. J. F. Watson, Emporia, Kans., became the owner of "Flora's Chief," a grand young Duchess of Gloster bull, by S'rathallan Chief, at \$205, and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., who has been mentioned in this column before, secured the young Missle bull, Imp. Aylesbury Duke, bred by Henry Wyant, for \$350.

One of the great sales of the season will be held at Kansas City March 20 and 21.

Blood of America's greatest champions and champion sires will go in the grand combination sale of 136 Aberdeen-Angus cattle. This sale will be under the management of W. C. McGavock of Pulaski, Ill. In this sale C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., sells chiefly the get of his noted stock bull, 2d Duke of Estill, from his best "Baby Beef" matrons including 13 yearling and 2-year-old heifers that are very superior and in calf to the champion Rosegay, for which a higher price than was ever paid for an Angus bull has been refused. M. A. Judy, Williamsport, Ind., contributes of the blood that produced the Heatherton "Royal" winners in 1897. He includes herd headers with fashionable pedigrees and superb individuality, and he also gives the public an opportunity to buy females that will produce this type. Thomas Mattinson, Jr., offers for the first time since his ownership of Gay Lad, sons and daughters of this famous bull and 15 cows in calf to him or with calves at foot by him. Yearling bulls by Gay Lad won first, second, and third and championship at the international exposition in the strongest Angus bull class ever shown on this continent. A number of the get of Mr. Mattinson's other Queen Mother sire, Black Victor, he also includes. W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, offers mainly the get of 2d Mayor of Estill, champion of 1895 and 1896, and sire of the champion of 1899 and first prize-winning yearling bull at the international sale-show of 1900. Mr. Seeley also includes choice animals by Gay Lad and Black Knight 3d (brother to Black Knight). In this sale will be included the get of the most noted sires from Black-bird, Queen Mother, Heather Bloom, Erica, Zara, Princess, Pride, Nosegay, Georgiana, Rosebud, and Magpie, presenting opportunities to obtain the strictly high-class "doddies" in perfect breeding form. Write for catalogue to W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The advertisement of the San Rafael Hereford cattle sale at Kansas City April 2 and 3, appears in this issue. These Herefords are bred on the range of Arizona by the San Rafael Hereford Cattle Company, under the management of Mr. Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona. The sale is conducted by Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., to whom all inquiries for catalogues should be directed. Colonels Woods, Edmondson and Sparks are the auctioneers. Three hundred head will be sold in the two days; sale commencing each day promptly at 10 a. m. When Mr. Cameron inaugurated his public sale system in May last year the sale of range-raised registered cattle in eastern markets for breeding purposes was a novelty. But the sale of Panhandle-raised Shorthorns at Kansas City recently by the Messrs. Broom, and the sales of Mr. Cameron, have demonstrated that those cheaply raised cattle are appreciated and that there is an ample field for them. No one attempts to deny the proposition that as a breeding ground the range country has no competition. Cattle can be grown to maturity on the range where they pick their own living at less than one-fifth the cost of animals raised on the farms further east. Hence we see the feed lots of America practically filled with western cattle. This only proves that certain districts of the country are by nature adapted to raising cattle, while other districts must do the fattening and ripening for market. It has been demonstrated that calves raised on the range can be made by proper breeding as good as any calves up to weaning time; that the hard winters and scant grazing stunts the growing frame. Hence it will never be possible to grow quite as large, mature animals on the range as can be grown in the farming states. But it has been demonstrated repeatedly that the calves of range cows by superior pure-bred bulls can be taken away at weaning time and made, by proper food, in every way equal to natives. In May last year Mr. Cameron sold 100 head of Arizona-raised registered Hereford cattle, mainly females that were bought at moderate, yet appreciative prices, that have proved so successful in the hands of their purchasers that it is doubtful if any lot of pure-bred cattle, the amount invested being considered, ever gave more satisfactory and profitable returns. Young stock bred from these cows have been sold at the same prices as those having Eastern-bred dams. No better testimony as to the value of the San Rafael Herefords can be had than that of the satisfied purchasers last year. The cattle that Mr. Cameron offers on April 2 and 3 have been kept for some time in Kansas, to get them halter-wise and used to eastern conditions. This undoubtedly will be the best opportunity ever offered to secure pure-bred Hereford cattle of the acknowledged best strains of blood at a price that puts them within reach of every farmer.

Mr. B. O. Cowan of New Point, Mo., makes announcement of his excellent annual draft sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, to be sold at Kansas City, March 29. A review of this fine offering and the herd from which it sprang, was made by a representative of this paper, and it is entirely within bounds to say that Mr. Cowan's select draft of 45 head of young cows, heifers, and bulls will compare favorably with the best to go into any sale ring at any point this season. In view of the fact that there are very choice offerings of royally bred cattle to go before the public at an early day, this may be regarded as a pretty strong statement. And yet it is made after a careful inspection of all these good offerings, and it will be left to the cattle to bear out the truth of the statement in every particular. Because Mr. Cowan has not cared to make for his herd a record in the show ring, is not sufficient reason to assume that his high-class herd of Shorthorns is not productive of the type of young cattle that go out in the hands of others and win honors in every great cattle show of this country. To become fully impressed with the good qualities of Mr. Cowan's well-bred Shorthorns without seeing them, is quite impossible. Knowing the reputation of the Cowans, father and son alike, for using none but first-class bulls at head of herd, the secret of their success in breeding the best sorts of Shorthorns, need hardly be looked after farther. The great sire, Imp. Scottish Lord, did long and valuable service here and made J. C. Cowan & Son famous throughout all Shorthorn-dom. Of late years such great sires have done long terms of service

here as the red Cruickshank bull, Velvet-teen Prince, and the roan bull, Norfolk, yet in service and valued beyond price for what he has done and is still doing for the upbuilding of this great Missouri herd of Shorthorns. It has been through the genuine "nick" that seems to exist in and between the blood lines of these two great bulls, that the present day herd at New Point largely owes its high standard of excellence. From the double standpoint of his high merits as an individual and his demonstrated excellence as a sire of good things, the writer regards this roan bull, Norfolk, as one of the outstanding bulls of the breed. He has the size, the form, the smoothness, the thickness, the levelness, and, withal, the high feeding quality that combine to make him the model Shorthorn that he is. A fine lot of his get will go into the Kansas City sale and will furnish ample evidence of his worth as a sire. He is very similar in type to C. A. Saunder's great roan bull, Cumberland, though he shows even more scale than does the Saunder's bull, and he has the same happy faculty of demonstrating the truth that like begets like. The cows and heifers will be bred to Norfolk and the three-year-old Lavender Prince by Imo. Salamis. This latter is a pure Cruickshank red, of good size, and form, being very level lined and mellow. He will be included in the sale and should be sought after by such men as appreciate the value of C. C. Norton's great bull Imp. Salamis, as a sire. Lavender Prince is a good bull and several of the good Norfolk heifers will be safely bred to his service. A fine string of strong, growthful, and well-bred bulls are in this sale. See the advertisement and ask for catalogue at once, mentioning the Kansas Farmer. Mr. Cowan also calls attention to the sale of Ira Cottingham, Peoria, Ill., March 27, and W. B. Rigg, Mt. Sterling, Ill., March 28.

Transfers of Pedigreed Stock.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Boar by Black U. S. Best 21767, Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kans., to L. H. Brown, Edna, Kans.

Boar by Black U. S. Best 21767, Wilkie Blair, to L. C. Tackett, Wilsonton, Kans.

Boar same breeding, by Wilkie Blair, to J. H. Ellison, Mound Valley, Kans.

Sow by Tobey Prince 18126, by Wilkie Blair, to C. L. Potter, Cherryvale, Kans.

Boar, same breeding, by Wilkie Blair, to W. E. Hanigan, Bartlett, Kans.

Sow, same breeding, by Wilkie Blair, to W. E. Hanigan, Bartlett, Kans.

Boar by I Am Perfection 25171, by E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., to W. P. Wimmer & Son, Mound Valley, Kans.

Sow by Perfect I Know 19172, by H. Davidson, to W. P. Wimmer & Son.

Boar by Hadley's Model Jr. 43739, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to A. B. Crabs, Arlington, Kans.

Boar, same breeding, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to A. J. Henshorn, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sow, same breeding, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to M. L. Hellem, Towanda, Kans.

Boar, same breeding, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to J. W. Jones, Langdon, Kans.

Boar by U. S. Perfection 56607, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to Albert Beeson, Arkansas City, Kans.

Boar, same breeding, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to Layman Bros., Sego, Kans.

Sow by Black Chief's Rival 5371, F. J. Knappenberger, Penaloza, Kans., to R. Simonson, Cunningham, Kans.

Sow by Kansas One Price 46115, W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans., to Geo. Burg, Lyons, Kans.

Boar, by Business 2d Alum 23535, W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans., to J. J. Willis, Lyons, Kans.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd bull, Partner 4567, by V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio, to A. M. Campbell Jr., Salina, Kans.



N. K. & Co.'s "STERLING" Cucumber is 1st. The earliest white spine cucumber suitable for table, market or shipping purposes, under all conditions of culture, whether under glass or in open ground. 2d. It is one of the greatest producers of all varieties, and at all stages of growth is the handsomest and most attractive of all sorts. 3d. It is of a very deep green color, which it retains during a much longer period of growth than any other variety, while in symmetry of form it is so regular, so uniformly one like the other, as to create comment wherever they are seen. 4th. The quality is superb, being exceedingly brittle and crisp. The flavor is delicate and entirely devoid of the bitter taste so frequently noticeable in other varieties. 5th. As a shipping cucumber the "Sterling" cannot be surpassed, as it holds up in color and quality better than any other variety.

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THE UNION CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Table with 2 columns: Risks written during the year 1900, and Premiums received thereon. Total premiums received: \$49,420,586.00. Other financial data follows.



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Seeds Pure, Sure to Grow. Send for FINEST Catalogue FREE. Large packets 2 cents. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List. ALNEER BROS., No. 26 A Bldg., ROCKFORD, ILL.

Horticulture.

THE CATALPA.

Its Value for Fence-Posts and Telegraph-Poles.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Notwithstanding there is a number of artificial forest plantations growing in this state, which are composed almost entirely of catalpa trees, I find there is comparatively little known of the lasting qualities of this valuable tree, although much has been printed in our secular journals relative to its many virtues and advantages. But a few readers and observers have been convinced that it possesses qualities superior to any other deciduous tree that can be propagated in the middle West.

It is the purpose of this article to simply reproduce what a few well-known, well-informed parties have said and have written relative to the durability of catalpa wood, when in the ground or in contact with it. But as this tree has been growing in our state only about twenty or twenty-five years, it becomes necessary if we wish to show the longevity of its wood, to go back to its indigenous clime. For authentic information I will refer to a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Information in Relation to the Catalpa Tree," written several years ago by the late E. E. Barney of the firm of Barney, Smith & Co., car builders, of Dayton, Ohio. And for the purpose of gathering authentic "Facts and Information" he brought to his assistance the late Dr. John A. Warder, of Ohio, and John C. Teas, of Missouri, men of unquestionable integrity and renowned devotees of silva culture.

I find from these researches that the Catalpa speciosa was indigenous to southern Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri. In speaking of the catalpa growing in the native forests, Dr. Warder says, page 96, "In all the delta region of 4 or 5 states surrounding Cairo, Ill., particularly on the west bank of the great river, catalpa has been in such demand for fence-posts and foundation logs that the accessible stock of standing trees is well-nigh exhausted."

The following is quoted from Barney's book, page 7: "A catalpa gate-post set in the ground by Col. Decker, of Indiana, in 1780, was found to be sound in 1871, after doing duty ninety years."

"Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, writes: 'I had occasion to remove and reset a catalpa gate-post that had done service thirty years, and found it abundantly sound to last indefinitely longer.'

"President Harrison, in an address in 1848, said, 'A catalpa log, known to be lying over the Desha in 1785, and used as a foot-bridge, was in 1840 but little decayed.'

"Major Andrew Powell says, 'A catalpa bar-post, made by his father-in-law and set up in 1770, was taken up and reset in 1845, being in use seventy-five years.'

"James Clark of southern Illinois, writes, 'Catalpa fence-posts have been taken up after being in the ground forty years and reset as being good for forty years more.'

"D. Axtell, superintendent Missouri division of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, writes, 'In regard to the durability of catalpa, it is useless to multiply words; fence-posts twenty years in the ground are always as sound as when first put in.'

On page 14 of the same book is found an article written by Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum and Botanical Garden, of Harvard University, who says: "For fence-posts and telegraph-posts, hop-poles and vineyard-poles, the wood of the catalpa has no known equal. Catalpa wood seems particularly suited for the manufacture of coffins, for which purpose it promises to rival the famous nanmu wood of the Chinese."

I might continue at great length enumerating instances showing the great durability of the catalpa taken from the natural forests, but as we now have to do with artificial or planted forest-trees, we will see what evidence can be produced, showing that cultivated catalpas are also possessed of lasting qualities. Of course, we have no century catalpa posts or even trees in Kansas. Neither do we think it necessary, while undertaking to demonstrate the durable qualities of the catalpa, to show that it has everlasting qualities. It has greater value than any other tree if it only resists rot ten or a dozen years. And as the oldest catalpas in Kansas have been planted less than twenty-five years, we would naturally have no longevity posts, but we have evidences of reasonable lasting

qualities. I have also heard of at least one instance where catalpa posts rotted off in a few years, but in tracing up this particular case, I found that the tree was cut in the spring when the sap was up and flowing. Every intelligent man knows that we have no timber tree that will last any length of time if cut under these conditions. But we will here produce a few statements from parties, relative to the lasting qualities of this cultivated tree, who cut their posts in the fall or winter.

Mr. A. Thronson, of Farlington, Crawford County, Kans., writes under date of March 3, 1901: "I have a catalpa gate-post that I put in the ground about 2 feet, twelve years ago, and by accident pulled it out a few days ago with a load of hay, and found it perfectly sound."

Blair & Kaufman, proprietors of the Kansas City Nurseries, say, March 1, 1901: "We have been using catalpa for headboards in our nursery for a number of years, and they seem to last better than any kind of wood we can get. They are generally made from trees running from 2 to 5 inches thick."

Mr. Geo. W. Tinscher of Topeka, who has a catalpa plantation in Morris County, says under date of March 5, 1901: "My personal experience as to the lasting qualities of the catalpa as post timber, began during the winter of 1894 and 1895, when I sold 300 posts from my catalpa grove to a neighbor. They were allowed to season fairly well, when they were planted for use the following summer. These trees were ten years old and grown on good prairie sod. They were small, rated as second class. Last spring (1900) a portion of the fence was moved and the posts were taken up and found to be in prime condition. They were reset and promise to last many years yet. In conversation with the man who took them up, he said he was surprised that such small posts would last so many years. I believe posts cut from trees that have not grown too fast will give better satisfaction than from trees grown too quickly."

R. C. Bradshaw of Topeka says: "In 1890 and 1891 I cut a large number of catalpa stakes and drove them in the wire fence between the posts to support the wires. I find they are sound to-day, having been in use ten years."

The writer set out 50 or 60 rods of catalpa posts seven years ago, and on a test a few days ago was unable to break off any one of these posts. In fact, he only found one or two that were decaying, and they very slightly."

The above facts, all of which can be thoroughly substantiated, are, I think, sufficient to convince any intelligent man that the catalpa tree will make a fence-post or telegraph-pole equal to, if not superior to, any other variety of tree grown in this country. Topeka, Kans. D. C. BURSON.

Sympathetic.

Mr. Boreum Place (suffering from mal de mer)—If you have never been seasick you can not understand why it is that a seasick person does not care whether he lives or dies! Mr. Columbia Heights—Oh, yes, I can. I have gone abroad with persons who were so seasick that I didn't care much whether they lived or died.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Sure of Her Ground.

Miss Chatterton—Charley says a fortune-teller told him he was going to marry a brunette. Her Mother—Being a blonde, that does not look very promising for you. Miss Chatterton (confidently)—On the contrary, I feel that it only shows how far off a fortune-teller can be at times.—Puck.

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

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BERRY PLANTS. Smith's Nineteenth Annual Catalogue, in a nutshell of conciseness, treats of berry and berry plants, berry planting, berries large and berries small; in fact, berry-growing made plain for farmers, bankers, lawyers, doctors. If you want to buy plants, 'atalog is free for asking. Otherwise, 5 2-cent stamps. B. F. SMITH, Postoffice Drawer C, Lawrence, Kans.

GRASS SEED Choice Iowa grown Timothy, Red Clover, Alsike, Bromus, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, etc. Large stock at low prices. Ask for information regarding our Permanent Pasture Mixtures. Catalogue for farmers free. IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 75 years' experience. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.

HARDY FRUIT AND TREES. Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grapes and shrubs. We pay freight or give premiums, such as Sprayers, Flower Stands, Brackets, Pruning Knives and Shears, Incubators and Brooders. Send for catalogue, English or German. German Nurseries, (Carl Sonderberger, Prop.) Box P, Beatrice, Neb.

HEALTHY TREES. HOME GROWN, free from disease. We pay freight. Apple, 3 to 4 ft., 65; cherry, 2 to 3 ft., 60; freestone peach, 65; Concord grape, 25 per 100. 1000 Ash, 81; Catalpa, Locust, B. Mulberry, E. Elder and Osage Hedge; low prices. Catalog free. Jansen Nursery, Box 83 Fairbury, Neb.

EVERGREENS. Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Harvest Sheet. Local Agents wanted. D. Hill, Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Fruit Packages For BERRIES, PEACHES, GRAPES and MELONS. Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.

GOT A DOLLAR? Invest it in our choice FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS or VINES. 25 Grafted Apple Trees for \$1. 25 Budded Peach Trees for \$1. 40 Cased Grape Vines for \$1. Ours will grow. They are well rooted, healthy and true to name. Send bill good for \$50 and Catalogue in German or English free. We pay freight on \$10 orders. Fairbury Nurseries, Box 15, Fairbury, Neb.

Gregory's Seed. For nearly half a century Gregory's Marblehead Seed, on hundreds of thousands of farms, have been a synonym for purity, freshness, and honest dealing. The original head of the firm still continues to carefully guard their fine reputation, and is annually selling to tens of thousands of their children the same high quality of seed he sold the fathers. Our new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue now ready—free to everybody. The worthy novelties of the season are honestly described. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

ILLINOIS SEED CORN. If well bred, not too small, and planted thickly, always out-yields your Kansas native corn, because its ears mature before hot winds rain your native corn. Positive proof of this and my new catalogue free. J. C. SUFFERN, Corn Breeder, Voorhies, Ill.

Plants, Bulbs and Evergreens. Strawberries, 12 leading kinds, 30c per 100, \$2 per 1000. Evergreens, Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae, 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, 25c each. Scotch Pine, 12 inches, 15c. BULBS—Cannas and Dahlias, 5c each; Gladiolus, mixed, 2c each; Tuberoses, 3c; Lillies, 5c to 15c each. Greenhouse Plants, 3c to 5c each. H. H. KERN, Bonner Springs, Kans.

BLACK DIAMOND SEED OATS. Will test 40 and over pounds per bushel. We have a select lot of these extra fine heavy oats, which are the greatest producers known. Price \$2.00 per 100 pounds, including sack. These oats are EARLY CROP AND RUST PROOF. Circular free. HENRY BROS., Wholesale Grain Dealers, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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Meat Meal Compared with Ground Fresh Meat and Bone for Egg Production.

WEST VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

It is well known that ground fresh meat and bone is a very valuable constituent of a ration for egg production. In many localities, however, it is difficult to procure fresh bones and scraps from meat markets, and even when a supply is constantly available it is not usually an easy matter to grind the materials for the fowls. On the other hand beef scraps and meat meal can be bought of the poultry supply houses at any time, and being in a thoroughly dry condition can be readily mixed with other feeding stuffs.

The experiment described below was undertaken for the purpose of comparing meat meal with ground fresh meat and bone as materials furnishing protein to laying hens.

Thirty-four Barred Plymouth Rock hens and 2 cocks were divided into 2 similar lots. They were supplied at all times with mica crystal grit, granulated bone, and water. The grain ration for each lot of fowls was the same, but the amount consumed varied somewhat, and so the actual amount of grain consumed by each lot is given. At the beginning of each period the grain for that period was weighed and stored in suitable boxes. No account was taken of the daily amounts fed. At the end of each period the amount remaining was again weighed and the difference taken as the actual amount of food consumed.

The experiment began October 25, 1899, and was continued for four periods of thirty days each. The following tables show the various details of the experiment.

Table showing the amount and kind of food consumed by each lot of fowls during each of the four periods of the experiment. Calculated for 100 fowls in each lot:

LOT 1—MEAT MEAL.

Food.	Period 1.	Period 2.	Period 3.	Period 4.
Corn meal.....	83.3	50.0	44.4	63.5
Brown middlings.....	83.3	50.0	44.4	63.5
Ground oats.....	83.3	50.0	44.4	63.5
Meat meal.....	33.3	33.3	13.8	8.8
Corn.....	166.6	100.0	55.5	127.0
Wheat.....	316.6	172.2	125.0	485.3
Oats.....	316.6	172.2	125.0	44.1
Wheat screenings.....	416.6	211.1

LOT 2—GROUND BONE.

Food.	Period 1.	Period 2.	Period 3.	Period 4.
Corn meal.....	83.3	50.0	55.5	62.7
Brown middlings.....	83.3	50.0	55.5	62.7
Ground oats.....	83.3	50.0	55.5	62.7
Ground fresh bone.....	144.4	127.7	55.5	58.3
Corn.....	166.6	100.0	55.5	127.0
Wheat.....	316.6	172.2	125.0	411.1
Oats.....	316.6	172.2	125.0	41.6
Wheat screenings.....	416.6	211.1

The weight of the fowls at the beginning of the experiment and at the end of each period is shown in the following table, which has been calculated for 100 fowls in each lot:

Lot.	Original weight.	End of period 1.	End of period 2.	End of period 3.	End of period 4.
Meat meal.....	472.	555.	572.	588.	575.
Fresh bone.....	472.	594.	616.	600.	591.

The fowls fed ground fresh bone gained more in weight than the lot receiving meat meal.

The following table shows the number, total weight, and weight per hundred of the eggs produced during each period of the experiment. The number and total weight of the eggs have been calculated for 100 hens in each lot:

Lot.	Period 1.	Period 2.	Period 3.	Period 4.	
Meat meal..	Number of eggs.....	500.	964.	853.	943.
	Total weight of eggs.....	57.6	117.0	103.5	113.1
	Weight of 100 eggs.....	11.53	12.13	12.13	11.98
Fresh bone..	Number of eggs.....	366.	1,094.	1,200.	1,164.
	Total weight of eggs.....	43.3	141.4	158.8	151.7
	Weight of 100 eggs.....	11.81	12.93	13.23	13.03

During the experiment the fowls receiving the fresh bone laid 3,324 eggs weighing 495.2 pounds, of an average

weight of 12.75 pounds per hundred eggs, while the meat meal lot laid only 3,260 eggs weighing 391.2 pounds and weighing 11.94 pounds per hundred. Consequently the fowls fed fresh bone not only gained more in weight but they also laid more and larger eggs.

During the experiment four of the hens receiving meat meal died and were replaced by others. At the time it was thought that they were killed by some poison present in the meat meal. The fowls receiving ground fresh meat and bone remained healthy during the entire test.

SUMMARY.

In this test the fowls fed ground fresh meat and bone laid more and larger eggs, increased more in weight and were healthier during the experiment than the fowls receiving meat meal. Of course with another sample of meat meal the results might have been different, and consumers are advised when purchasing meat meal or beef scraps to insist upon obtaining a perfectly fresh article.

Turkeys and Kaffir.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been said that "experience is a good teacher, but he gives out his learnin' pretty late." But as the experience has come to me, I may as well pass it on before it is too late for some good lady who is contemplating turkey raising. I started in the spring with 4 turkey-hens. As soon as I had 9 eggs I set them under hens (Plymouth Rocks, for they always make tame mothers). Most of the eggs hatched. Turkeys always appear weak at first, so immediately after hatching, I gave each little turkey a few doses of black pepper for a stimulant, by taking light bread, sweet milk, and one-third of ground black pepper and poked it down them.

The second day I commenced with light bread, green onions chopped fine, sour milk cheese, and a sprinkle of sand.

I kept them in a pen 3 feet high with their mother till 9 o'clock each morning, until they could fly over.

The turkeys hatched and the turkeys grew, until the flock was so large that each morning I had to put on the wash-bowling to make the sour milk cheese.

When October came I was the proud owner of 72 fine bronze turkeys that weighed from 14 to 16 pounds each. I had picked them up and weighed them several times. Of course, like all women, I had counted my money and spent it, too, in my imagination.

But! the good man had a field of Kaffir-corn that was in the turkeys' range. After the crop was cut the second growth came up nice and green to the delight of the turkeys. The last of October a heavy frost bit this second growth. The turkeys ate it, and in one week 42 of my large turkeys were dead. Just three weeks before Thanksgiving!

When there were but 3 left of the flock that went to the Kaffir field and they were awfully sick, I gave them 2 big doses of concentrated lye. They got well.

The flock that never went to the Kaffir field did not get sick. Perhaps this "experience" will reach some good lady who is contemplating the turkey business; but my advice would be, to find out if the good man, or good neighbor, is going to have Kaffir, and if so, induce him to put his efforts on something else. If the way is clear as to Kaffir, my experience in feeding may be useful. Mrs. ALMEDA DUNAHUGH, Hoyt, Kans.

Poultry Notes.

Experience has proven that in nearly all cases the eggs of old geese are much the best for hatching, as the eggs from young geese often prove infertile, and if they do hatch, the goslings are not strong and thrifty.

To make the most out of the manure it will pay to sprinkle dirt or plaster under the roosts every day and then at least twice a week gather up and store in boxes or barrels and keep in a dry place, until it is wanted in the spring.

While matured ducks and geese re-

quire plenty of water, young ducks and geese, at least until they are reasonably well feathered out, ought to have

only what they want to drink, and even that should be supplied to them in a way that they can not wet themselves. In purchasing breeding stock, if you buy of breeders who have a reputation to make or lose, you will rarely be disappointed with the quality of the stock; but if you buy from unknown breeders, who offer the best stock at very low prices, you run considerable risk of being disappointed. You pay your money and take your chance.

Condimental foods are those which have a stimulating effect other than that derived from the ordinary diet. The principle objection to them is that usually after feeding them a short time they fail to produce the desired effect. Fowls given a good variety of sound, wholesome food; given pure, fresh water, and dry, clean quarters rarely need condimental foods.

If sold as soon as nearly or quite fully grown, there are few, if any, kinds of meat that can be raised as cheaply as duck meat. If well fed, they can be made to grow very rapidly and can be ready for market at ten or twelve weeks old, and at that time will weigh about twice as much as chickens of the same age, while at the time they are usually ready for market, they will bring fully more per pound than chickens.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs, 75 cents for 15; \$2 for 45. Cockerels, \$1 to \$2 each—farm raised. F. P. Healey, Bedford, Iowa.

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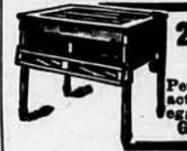
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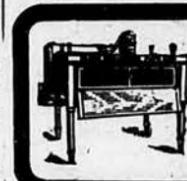
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Grange Department.

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

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

National Grange.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer.....N. J. Bacheider, 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 first letter received for this department was from Bro. F. H. Brown of Hackney grange, some weeks ago. He reports the election of the following list of officers for 1901, viz: W. M., Z. B. Myer; W. O., J. L. Vandever; W. L., F. H. Brown; W. S., E. E. Keenan; W. A. S., John Whitson; W. C., Mrs. E. Kitridge; W. T., R. W. Anderson; W. S., Arthur Wood; W. G. K., L. W. Whitson; W. C., Mrs. Mary Anderson; W. P., Mrs. J. E. Beach; W. F., Mrs. Katie Vandever; W. L. A. S., Mrs. Jennie Hill.

At the same meeting the Third and Fourth degrees were conferred upon Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baird and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, with full complement from Pomona's charge.

Hackney grange is lamenting the loss of Brother and Sister Ramage, who have transferred their membership to the grange at Arkansas City, for their convenience. Brother and Sister Ramage are old and staunch members of our order and their presence will add strength to any grange.

Mr. Brown reports that his grange is having interesting meetings, and is anticipating a good, healthy growth.

The fact that Brothers Baird and Anderson brought their wives with them to the grange is an indication that they are going into the work with their whole strength.

There are many active workers in the granges in Cowley County.

The following letter comes unsigned from Cadmus, but its origin is pretty plainly indicated:

Linn County, Cadmus Grange, No. 350.
Cadmus Grange installed its officers Saturday evening, the 12th inst. Two applications were received the same evening. The following is a list of the officers elected: Master, E. F. Lee; Overseer, Edith Lee; Lecturer, Orren Love; Chaplain, Helen Cady; Steward, Warren Smith; Assistant Steward, Loyd Cady; Treasurer, John Hope; Secretary, Anna Love; Pomona, Minnie McIntyre; Flora, Alta Lee; Ceres, Blanche Cady; G. K., Arthur Hope.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Cooperative Association the following officers and directors were elected: President, W. Jeffers; Vice President, Joe Lawrence; Treasurer, Lulu Blair; Secretary, N. J. Conrad; Auditor, W. E. Harvey; directors, A. A. McIntyre, Joseph Payne, A. T. McMichael, C. C. Cady, Fred Shattuck, E. F. Lee, H. L. Burnett, Geo. Milton, and Asa Smith.

The proposition for a new store building was favorably considered, a vote being taken, it was decided unanimously to erect a 2-story building to cost about \$6,000, over \$4,000 being already pledged. The grange gladly welcomes this as an opportunity to get a new hall, as we have long since outgrown the old one.

The present manager, Ed Blair, was re-elected, Theodore McIntyre and John Lemen were retained as clerks, also John Hope, the hauler.

The financial affairs of the association are in a better condition than ever before.

The sales the past year were over \$37,000, an increase over the previous year of nearly \$5,000.

The Name, Grange.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature for the purchase and preservation within the limits of New York city, of the house used by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's secretary of the treasury, and what is left of the 13 trees which he planted to represent the 13 original states. The place is known as "Hamilton Grange," and was at one time one of the "country seats," beautifully laid out not far from the limits of the growing city. We mention it here because it illustrates the meaning and application of a word so familiar to all patrons of husbandry. Brother Wm. Saunders, who proposed the name grange for the new farmers' organization, used to say that grange means a farm—not an ordinary farm,

but a first-class, well-improved estate, with buildings, gardens, orchards, and fields all in good shape. This name grange was given hundreds of years ago to such farms and such estates. Lafayette owned a large and beautiful estate of over 1,000 acres, not far from Paris, and it was known at that time, and is still called, La Grange—the grange. A glance at a United States postal guide will show the large number of counties, cities, towns, and villages, called La Grange, named years ago in honor of our friend in need, when as an old man he re-visited and traveled extensively over our country. Lafayette was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, in Pennsylvania. The farm on which it happened is known as La Grange farm, and is now owned by a good member of our modern grange. The grange, in its name, symbolism, and all its ritualistic work, is emblematic in some way of a farm or grange, not an ordinary, half-way farm, nor slipshod farm, but a first class farm, with all its belongings in good shape and repair. Let the members of every grange remember this, and strive to make the grange to which they belong worthy of its name, an honor to themselves, an honor to our order, and to the high ideals of the founders who gave it so good a name.—American Grange Bulletin.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

Fibroid Tumor.—I have one mule, brown, weight 1,000 pounds, coming 14 years in the spring, which has had a sore shoulder for nearly two years. It seems to be caloused. It is located on the lower part of the left shoulder. When we use her it gets worse and blood will ooze out. We have used several different kinds of salve. What is your advice?
R. H. GUISE.

Home City, Kans.
Answer.—Have a qualified veterinary surgeon dissect it out and then treat as an ordinary wound.

Scirrhus Cord (or Sarcocoele).—I see you give valuable advice in your veterinary department. Would like to ask a question. Last summer I had some pigs come in the beginning of hot weather and let them run until four months old, when I castrated them. One of them had a bunch grow on it and it got as large as a gallon bucket. When I killed it the cords were as large as my finger. It seemed to grow on the ends.
JAS. SUDWEEKS.

Eskridge, Kans.
Answer.—You will find it under the above name in issue of February 28th, asked by Mr. O. R. Miller.

Sweeney.—I have a gray horse, 13 years of age, that has what the neighbors call a sweeney. The shoulder is shrunken some, the shrunken part being about 6 inches long and 4 wide, ending in a wrinkle at the bottom. He has been this way about two weeks. The first of this week I applied for three mornings in succession sweet oil, rubbing it in with a cob. The shoulder is tender to the touch and the skin is loose. The horse does not show lameness in walking or trotting. The collar that has been worked on him is a little long and does not fit up to the neck at the top. He has had moderate work, though about six weeks ago I gave him a sharp pull. What treatment does the horse need? Will he be fit for spring work?
W. R. BENTLEY.

Talmo, Kans.
Answer.—Apply aqua ammonia, 2 ounces; turpentine, 3 ounces; olive, 7 ounces. Mix and apply with the hand twice a week. It will take a little time to fill up entirely but you can work him with a good, close-fitting collar and not hurt him.

Actinomycosis (Lumpy Jaw).—I first noticed, about two weeks ago, that one of my 2-year-old steers was affected by a swelling under the lower jaw. A week later, a 2-year-old heifer became swollen on both sides of the under jaw. Since then 5 or 6 others have become affected in like manner, some on one side, some on the other, and some on both. Yesterday I opened the swelling on the one first noticed. It was large

as a boy's cap and very hard, and there was probably a pint of pus came from it, but the swelling remained hard, but I think it is not quite so large at present. I cut open a swelling on one of my milk cows soon after which was a little larger than a walnut, no pus came from it. On most of them there is more than one swelling on a side; they seem to be loose from the bone, yet down next to it. Have fed corn fodder and alfalfa hay. The cattle are all in quite good flesh and eat well.

W. B. PENNY.

Answer.—Have a qualified veterinary surgeon dissect them out and they will then heal as an ordinary wound. It is contagious or infectious and one will if discharging give it to several in one herd.

Leucorrhoea.—I have a grade Holstein cow, 8 years old. Had a calf the 15th of November last, did not pass the afterbirth for ten or twelve days. After that there was frequent discharge for a month. She is in stalk field with bull, but does not come in heat, but about every three weeks there is a discharge of about a quart of slime streaked with blood. She eats heartily and is in good condition apparently. Kindly advise through FARMER what to do for her.
JESSE WILSON.

Burr Oak, Kans.
Answer.—Is probably caused by retention of the afterbirth and will have to be washed out well. Take a piece of 1/2-inch hose, 6 feet long, and put a funnel in one end and take the other end in your right hand, well oiled, and pass it in and enter the hose a few inches into the womb, then have an assistant upon a chair pour into the funnel 1 ounce of creolin to 1 gallon of warm water. Then wash out with tannic acid 1/2 ounce to 1/2 gallon of warm water. Repeat this every day for two weeks.

Mange.—My cat's are afflicted with some kind of a disease and I do not know what it is. The hair and skin look rough and is wrinkled up and parched. It is mostly about the head and neck. The first time that we noticed anything wrong was about a year ago. We bought a bunch of calves and noticed that one didn't look so thrifty as the rest, that it wanted better care. During the summer it did fairly well, but this winter the malady is worse and others in the herd are afflicted with the same.
E. O. FULLER.

Ames, Kans.
Answer.—This unpleasant disease is caused by a small parasite, called the Dermatocleptes bovis, which in cold weather burrows into the skin and causes the disease which you have so well described. Pick a good warm day and scrub them well with good strong soap-suds so as to soften up the crust and scabs, then apply with a sponge chloro-naphtholeum, 1 part to 50 of hot water. Repeat in ten days. If any are weak, cover them up well and keep in a warm place with good strong food.

The Dangerous Paint Burner.

"It seems that the house was one of those old ones, built about thirty years ago, when all the painters round here were using second-grade Lead (Zinc White and Barytes) for priming. Now, I never saw a house that had been painted with that stuff which would not peel and crack down to the bare wood, while every here and there some of the paint will cling to the wood like grim death, and if you want to make an even passably decent job you must burn off the paint."—The Veteran Painter, March, 1899.

At the recent convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, Mr. W. J. Edwards, of Cambridge, brought out the fact that the insurance companies look dangerous, and stated that if a fire occurs as the result of its use the insurance is likely to be invalidated. The Underwriters' Association of New England have adopted a new clause, which will be attached to all policies in the future, forbidding the use of this dangerous method of removing paint, except when special permission is given. Mr. Edwards said that such permission had been refused to him, even though he had promised to employ only the most experienced men to burn off the paint. Every intelligent painter acknowledges that there is no way to make a satisfactory job over old, cracking, scaling, and peeling paint, except by the use of the paint burner; yet every time you use it there is danger of fire, even in the hands of the most careful workmen. If the insurance companies refuse to pay, you run the risk of being mulcted for damages to an extent that may wipe out the hard-earned savings of years. Experience has



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Is assured the industrious settler on the WHEAT AND GRAZING LANDS of Western Canada. Should you have a friend settled in Manitoba, Assinibois, Saskatchewan or Alberta, write to him and ascertain what are his views of the country.

Thousands of Americans have settled there within the past four years and the universal verdict is that all are well satisfied. The

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS
adjoin lands that may be purchased from the Government or railway. In a few years they will yield the pains-taking farmer a competence for himself and family. The climate healthful, fuel plentiful, taxes nominal, yield of wheat and other grains phenomenal, prices for produce excellent. Railways, schools, churches, etc., convenient.

Write for full particulars, maps, pamphlets, letters from settlers, etc., to 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.

BERRY'S IMPROVED ARTICHOKES.

Greatest and cheapest hog feed on earth. Yield from 300 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Harvested by the hogs themselves, and grow fat. If you raise hogs you cannot afford not to grow them. 65 cents per bushel; \$2.10 for 4 bushels; enough to plant one acre. Success Beardless Barley, 65 cents per bushel. We are strong on all

....Farm and Garden Seeds.
Catalogue tells all about it. It's free. Ask on a postal for it.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO.,
CLARINDA, IOWA.

FREE RUPTURE CURE!

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 359 Main St. Adams, N. Y. and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or attention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

ZENOLEUM kills lice, ticks, mites, fleas, etc. on all kinds of animals and poultry. Gives internally it drives out worms. Cures all cuts, wounds, sores, etc. Non-poisonous. Endorsed by leading veterinarians. "Veterinary Adviser" free. Zenner Disinfectant Co., Box 61, Detroit, Mich.

taught that any paint containing Zinc White—any of the so-called "combination Leads"—will inevitably crack and peel in time. You know that Pure White Lead never cracks nor peels, but wears away very slowly and gradually on the surface by attrition, perfectly protecting the wood from decay so long as a vestige of the paint remains upon surface. When repainting is necessary, no dangerous paint burner is required to put the surface in good condition for a new coat. All that is needed is to thoroughly brush it off. Mix the first coat of new paint rather thin. The extra oil will bind together any loose or powdered particles of the old paint that may remain upon the surface and will cement them firmly together. When you are called upon to paint a house, put the question fairly to your customers. Ask them which they prefer—the combination paint made from Zinc White and so-called "Inert pigments," that will surely involve the use of the dangerous gasoline torch, when removal becomes necessary, or the Pure White Lead, that affords more perfect protection for the wood, during a longer period, and which can be repainted whenever it may be desired, without incurring any risk. The brands of Pure White Lead manufactured by the National Lead Company are made by the "old Dutch process" of slow corrosion, and are uniformly the best White Lead it is possible to manufacture. Use them, and you will insure permanent satisfaction.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A. W. Themanson, of Wathena, Kans., has recently shipped a large consignment of evergreen trees to Vincennes, Ind. Kansas-grown trees seem to find market east of the Mississippi River as well as in the West. Mr. Themanson's prices are from 10 to 30 cents for his trees, though in his advertisement the figures mentioned "10 to 15 cents." The mistake was noticed too late to make correction in advertisement this week.

The great flower seed firm, that sends large sized packets of reliable new crop seeds of all the newest and standard varieties at a little price, is S. Y. Hanes & Co., 105 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn. Their regular patrons for many years past know their reliability and that they fulfil every claim made in their advertisements and catalogues. They solicit correspondence with all our readers who love beautiful, thrifty flowers.

Dr. Henderson, the specialist, of Kansas City, Mo., has devoted over a quarter of a century to researches and improvements in the treatment of diseases pertaining to his specialty, and his professional skill is so well known that a passing word only is necessary. His name is a synonym of success and advancement, as he is acknowledged to be a typical thinker of the times. The doctor will be pleased to correspond with any one needing his services, and all letters are held in the strictest confidence.

"The house that saves you money," is the motto and watchword of the Western Mercantile Company, of Omaha, Neb., and a trial order is all they ask of Kansas Farmer readers to demonstrate the truth of the claim. They sell everything at wholesale prices, thus saving to their patrons from 10 to 40 per cent of the retail price. Send ten cents (for postage) and get their general catalogue for spring and summer of 1901. Send now. To-morrow may be too late. Demand is enormous. Address, Western Mercantile Co., Dept. P., 1206-08, Douglas St., Omaha, Neb., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The March issue of McClure's Magazine is one of notable value, a value at once timely and permanent. The leading feature is a character study of Edward VII., written by the man in America most competent for the task, George W. Smalley, the correspondent of the London Times. Accompanying the article are pictures which form a series of portraits of the new sovereign from earliest youth up to the present. Following this appreciation of the King, there is a collection of pictures of Queen Victoria. These are thirty in number, reproductions of photographs and paintings, and they are a complete pictorial souvenir of the monarch. A descriptive text accompanies them.

A New Separator Bowl.

In the manufacture of hand power cream separators, no feature has given rise to so much perplexity as the construction of the bowl. The problem has been to devise a bowl of large capacity and at the same time light in weight and simple in construction, so that it would possess clean-skimming and easy-running qualities, and be easy to clean and handle. The old hollow bowl idea was early abandoned on account of its small capacity and its waste of fat; the complicated disc bowls which followed were never thoroughly satisfactory on account of their multiplicity of parts, necessitating a very heavy bowl and making the machine difficult to run and next to impossible to keep thoroughly clean. The new bowl of the Empire Easy-Running Cream Separator solves this problem in a thoroughly practical and simple manner. Its interior device consists of cones or inverted cups and a central or tubular shaft (see illustrations in advertisement in another column). The milk upon entering the bowl passes first to the bottom through the central shaft, and is there discharged into the first compartment formed by the smallest cone. In this compartment those particles of fat most easily separated are freed, and the body of the milk passes through the perforations of this cone into the space between the first and second cones, where the process of separation is continued, the cream separated in this compartment rising on the flat outside sur-

faces of the smaller cone (without the necessity of being forced through a layer of skim-milk), and the bulk of the milk passing through the perforations of the second cone as it did through the first, and so on, the milk being subjected to just as many separations as there are in the bowl. All the cones in the Empire have entirely smooth surfaces without corners or crevices, in which milk can lodge and are therefore quickly and easily cleaned. The number of cones varies in accordance with the capacity of the machine, but four is the largest number used in any Empire machine. The simplicity of the Empire and the great advance it marks may be better appreciated when it is considered that the bowl of some other makes of about the same capacity has as many as 42 interior parts and weighs as much as 15 pounds as compared with four interior parts and a weight of only 8 pounds in the Empire. This new bowl is not an experiment as it has been in use several years abroad, and has been subjected to exhaustive tests by experts to solve the hand separator problem and to hasten the day when a separator will be found on every farm where cows are milked. Send to the U. S. Butter Extractor Co., Bloomfield, N. J., for new catalogue.

Special Want Column

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—28 Shorthorn bulls; one bred for dairy, one cross-bred Galloway-Shorthorn bull, 2 years old. J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, well bred, and good individuals; also a few choice Shropshire ewes; lamb in April. J. M. Slonaker, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three registered yearling Shorthorn bulls (Rose of Sharon) (truckshank-topped. E. S. Arnold, Topeka, Kans. R. D. R. No. 5.

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

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

FOR SALE—Four Red Polled bulls, and a few choice heifers, from 8 to 12 months old; 65 head of registered cattle in herd. The oldest herd in Kansas. No better anywhere. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—One extra good Cruickshank Shorthorn bull. E. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—75 high grade Hereford bull calves, age 7 to 12 months, extra fine; 22 head registered Hereford bull calves, 8 months old; 15 head registered Hereford heifer calves, 8 months old; 12 high grade Hereford bulls, 18 months old; 18 high grade Shorthorn bulls, 18 months old; 50 high grade Hereford heifers, 7-8 to 15-16 bred; 10 registered Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 18 months old; 6 registered Shorthorn heifers, 2 years old, bred; 4 Shorthorn heifer calves, registered, 7 to 8 months old; 10 high grade Shorthorn bull calves. Prices reasonable. This stock is all high grade and registered animals from the best families. Louis Hothan, proprietor, Carbondale, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS—For sale. Coming 4 and 4 years old; best of colors and breeding. A rare chance for purchaser. W. T. Pence, North Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One large standard-bred stallion; has paced a half mile in 1:05, and is a fine individual and breeder. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Morgan stallion, weight, 1,600 pounds; one Spanish maresse jack, weight 900 pounds. Address Lock Box 53, Sterling, Kans.

JACK FOR SALE—Must sell; fully guaranteed. J. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kans.

SIX HEAD OF FINE YOUNG JACKS FOR SALE CHEAP. Write to Wm. B. Updegrove, Mendon, Okla.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The French Coach stallion, Glorieux 9, foaled April 1, 1885, imported 1888 by W. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., registered in the French Coach Horse Stud Book of America. Color, bay; left hind foot and ankle white; weight, 1,580 pounds. J. F. Godwin, North Topeka, Kans. R. D. No. 3.

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 3 years old, recorded. For particulars, address A. I. Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—The Percheron stallion Beldeemer No. 14927. Black with small star, 10 years old, weight 1860, sire by old Brilliant 1271 (755) (winner at World's Fair). Beldeemer is sound; weighs 1850 pounds, is a fine breeder, a good individual and a great show horse. Also 2 standard bred stallions. An imported French Coach stallion and Jack. Do not write, but if you want to buy come and see them soon at my barn, 312 West Fifth Avenue, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards, V. S.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Water flour mill near Virgil, Kans. This property is situated on the Verdigris River in Greenwood County, less than one mile from railroad depot, at Virgil. It is 16 miles north of Toronto, having the nearest mill; 16 miles south of Madison, which has a corn-mill. No mills closer than Eureka, 25 mile southwest. There are 30 acres of land, all fenced, mill building 22x28, two story above basement one 40-inch Lefells tribune water wheel, 8-foot dam, two pair 3/4-foot burrs; two good wheat cleaners; three bolting reels with belts and other connections, and a meal bolt and sheller. Barn for 6 head of stock; 14-foot post. Dwelling, 16x28, 1 1/2 story, four rooms; good well at the door; cellar handy, and other out buildings; about 50 apple trees, commencing to bear; 40 peach, a lot of plums, cherries, apricots, pears, and grapes, and a good garden and truck patch. Virgil is a good trading town in the rich Verdigris Valley, and a good place for milling. A man with a little capital and energy can work up a good business here. A fine new iron bridge spans the Verdigris at the mill. Several corrals near the mill with fine natural shelter and never failing water could be utilized profitably for full feeding stock. Nearness to mill, railroad, and abundance of feed are advantages offered. This property can be bought cheap on favorable terms. Also 640-acre stock ranch and 160-acre farm at \$6.25 per acre—unusual prices for these lands and locations. Address FRANK DIBERT, Eureka, Kansas.

360-acre farm. Good 7-room house and stabling, 10 acre-orchard, 110-acre pasture, 15 acres of timber, creek water, balance in cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced. Will take smaller farm towards it. Price \$8,000. T. T. Perry, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE OR RENT—520-acre ranch in Chase County. Well improved, extra well watered, 160 acres in cultivation, good hay lands, plenty of fruit, good wire fences, all bottom or second bottom. Apply to John G. Howard, 1107 West 8th St., Topeka, Kans.

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

Four Dollars per acre buys 480 acres grazing land 4 miles from Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kans. E. S. Ellsworth, owner, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

POULTRY.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Pairs, trios, and breeding pens for sale cheap; 50 cockerels from \$1.25 up; eggs for hatching \$1.15 per 15. Also American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, White Crested White Polish, and Buff Laced Polish; eggs same price. Fair hatch guaranteed. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single Comb White Leghorns; Wyckoff and Knapp Bros. strains. Price \$1 per sitting of 15 eggs, or \$1.75 for 2 sittings, if ordered at one time. Address Wm. Whitby, Goddard, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKS—Eggs from prize-winners. \$1.50 per 15, of large stock. Write me your wants and I will try to please you. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. L. De Young, Box B 246, Sheldon, Iowa.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—\$1 each; 3 for \$2.50; young hens \$1 each; 6 for \$5; 100 eggs \$3; 45, \$2; 30, \$1.50; 15, \$1. Mrs. N. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Early yellow Soy Beans. J. J. Achenbach, Washington, Kans.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR TRADE—Good place; will trade for horses or farm implements; will give or take difference. 1439 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED—The coming millet, 100 pounds seed, sack included, enough to sow 6 acres, delivered f. o. b., either B. & M., or U. P. R. here, for \$1.40. Send all orders to H. Baughman, Wymore, Neb.

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 Excelior, Early, Parker Earle, (Medium, and Sample late); 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000; also raspberry and blackberry plants. Write for price list. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—New, up-to-date racket store in one of the best towns and counties in eastern Kansas; only one in town of 3,000; stock new and clean; for personal reasons only. The owner means business, if you do. Address C. W. Talmadge & Co., Real Estate, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—100,000 strawberry plants. They are Miner, Windsor Chief, Splendid, and Nick Ohmer, mixed in the row. Price—100 50 cents; 300 \$1; 1,000 \$2.50; 5,000 \$11. N. O. Waymire, Garfield, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Great Dane pup, 3 months old. Pure-bred, and a fine individual. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Bees in movable frame hives—\$3. Clarence Skinner, Topeka, Kans.

I have Soy-Beans for sale, for seed. Fine quality in every particular; will send samples. Price \$2 per bushel. T. T. Perry, Girard, Kans.

WANTED—A second-hand (power) well drill. Write me a description of drill. H. Seymour, Modoc, Kans.

TREE PLANTS—100,000 honey locust, northern variety, sorted out smooth, thoroughly first-class. \$4 per 1,000. Choice black locust, \$3.50 per 1,000. J. E. Mellecker, Spearville, Kans.

SEED STOCK of sweet potatoes of all classes. D. Childs, Oakland, Kans.

500 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.

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

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

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.

THE STRAY LIST.

For Week Ending February 28.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Wood, in High Prairie Tp., on August 10, 1900, one bay mare, 12 years old, slightly stiff in front shoulder; no marks or brand; 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$20.

For Week Ending March 7, 1901.

Wabaunsee County—B. Bucher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. S. Cloud, in Pavillion, on January 31, 1901, a light bay mare, no marks except star in the face and some white on both hind feet; valued at \$40.

Wilson County—C. W. Isham, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Clark Ulrich, in Center Tp. (P. O. Fredonia), one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, ring in right ear, no marks or brands; taken up February 23, 1901; valued at \$17.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Mary A. Boles, in Lowell Tp. (date not given), one female colt, black, blurred brand on right hip, gray spot in forehead; valued at \$12.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Wisdom, in Cherokee Tp. (P. O. Coffeyville), one light horse colt, 1 year old. Also one dark bay mare, 2 years old. Also, one light bay mare, 2 years old, two white feet on left side.

Week Ending March 14.

Miami County—L. Flanagan, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. Wunnicke, three-fourth mile southwest of Rockville, in Sugar Creek Tp., on January 16, 1901, one red steer, 2 years old, marked on brisket, with stubby horns.

Wilson County—C. W. Isham, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. J. Wohlgenutte, in Duck Creek Tp., on Jan. 19, 1901, one red heifer, with white on flanks, white spot in face, no marks or brands; dehorned; valued at \$20.

Nemaha County—A. G. Sanborn, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Sunderland, in Home Tp. (P. O. Centralia), on February 27, 1901, one red steer, 2 years old, western; dehorned; brand on right hip; under bit each ear.

Chautauqua County—C. C. Robinson, Clerk.

CALE—Taken up by A. E. Cormes, in Rogers, on February 16, 1901, one male calf, small, 1 year old, red, no marks or brands; fresh dehorned, and small white slip in the face and white spot on each hip and white under belly; valued at \$15.

\$3.92 STEEL LEVER HARROW

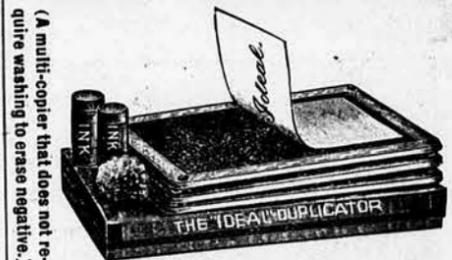
At \$3.92 for each 30-tooth section, we offer the highest grade ALL-STEEL LEVER HARROW made, the equal of any steel harrow sold at double the price. Price for 1 section, 30-tooth, 5-foot, 132 pounds.. \$ 5.88 Price for 2 sections, 50-tooth, 10-foot, 245 pounds.. 7.84 Price for 3 sections, 90-tooth, 15-foot, 465 pounds.. 11.76 Price for 4 sections, 120-tooth, 20-foot, 600 pounds.. 15.84

SEND NO MONEY This Harrow you live within 500 miles of Chicago, (if further send \$1.00) cut this ad. out and send to us, state whether you wish 1, 2, 3 or 4 sections harrow. We will send the harrow to you by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the equal of any steel harrow made, and about one-half the price charged by others, pay your railroad agent **OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE** and freight charges, less \$1.00 if sent with order. The freight will average about 40 cents per 100 pounds for each 500 miles.

THIS HARROW is made for us in Ohio by the best highest grade channel steel, extra strong, heavily clamped. Has malleable eye tooth fastener, extra length teeth with enlarged heads, self-adjusting lever, adjusted so the teeth can be set at any angle desired, backward, forward or horizontally. Sections are self-adjusting, can be used in 1, 2, 3 or 4 sections as desired. Embodies every up-to-date feature of the highest grade all steel lever harrows made, and put out under our binding guarantee. Each harrow comes with draw bar and all connections complete. For other harrows at \$3.92 and upwards, write for Harrow Catalogue. Address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

WE WILL ALLOW YOU TEN DAYS' TRIAL OF OUR

"IDEAL" DUPLICATOR.



The simplest, cleanest, and cheapest device ever invented for **INSTANTLY REPRODUCING A LARGE NUMBER OF COPIES FROM WRITINGS.** 100 to 120 sharp, clear copies from hand writing, or drawing. 50 to 75 copies from typewritten matter at a cost of less than 1 cent each time used. Price for the complete apparatus, size 18 inches, securely packed and ready for use, \$4.90. Cash Discount: A special discount of 10 per cent allowed to those sending cash with order. **THE E. BECK DUPLICATOR CO., (Sole Mfrs.), 72 and 74 Beaver St., New York.** Please mention the Kansas Farmer.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT—ADMINISTRATOR.

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. 1901, 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.**

In the Dairy.

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

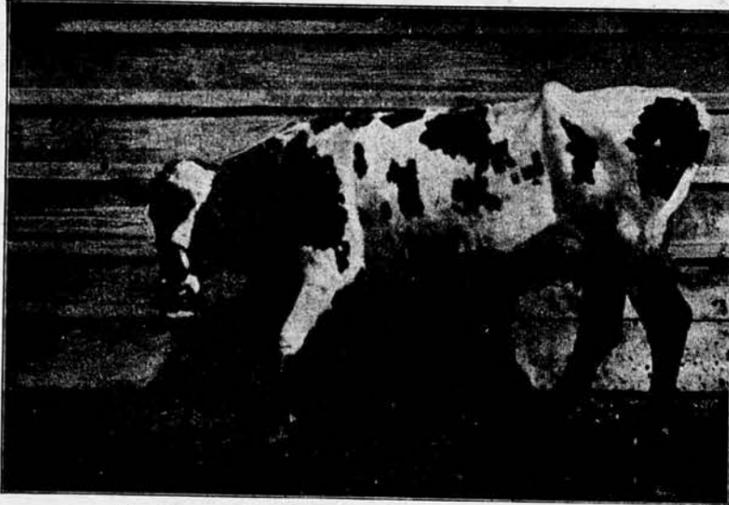
The Choice Cow.

"Handsome is that handsome does," is the motto of the successful dairyman, and it often happens that the ugliest and most bony looking cow in the herd turns out to be the best milk producer. The first cut of the cow Zacona, a representative of choice dairy cow may not strike the reader as a specimen of artistic beauty but this was the way this scrub cow appeared when she started out upon a remarkable career as a successful milk producer.

der good treatment. Her weight varied from 897 pounds to 1,123 pounds, a gain of 226 pounds or two-thirds as much as the cow Zacona.

This animal is not presented as the ideal dairy cow but simply as a choice cow among our common Kansas cows. She has a moderately large paunch and a fair sized udder. When dry Zacona puts on considerable flesh but while giving a large flow of milk she is only moderate in flesh as will be noticed from the prominence of her back and hip bones. A rear view of Zacona is presented in order to show her udder formation in comparison with Zargola.

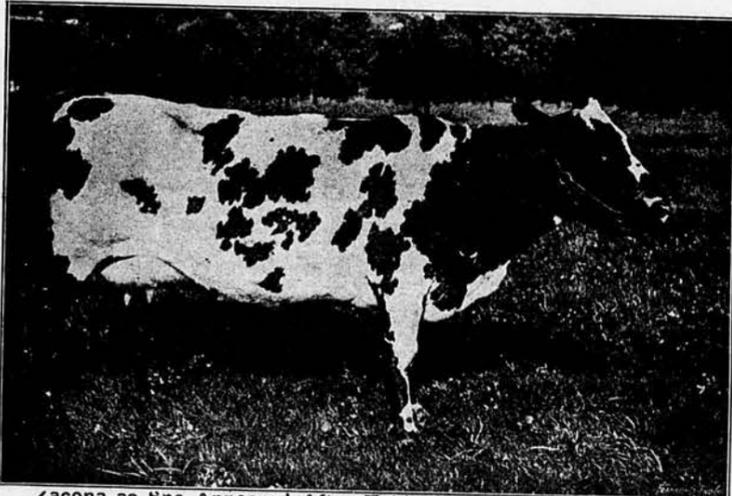
Here is a very decided improvement over the udder of Zargola. The udder is wide and well drawn up, furnishing abundance of room for a milk-factory. In the case of the average cow, and especially of the unprofitable cow too much of the space that in a dairy cow



Zacona as She Appeared When Entering College.

Zacona was fed and cared for in the same way as Zastona and Zargola, whose record appeared in previous issues of this paper. She showed herself capable of handling only a trifle more feed than the others. This is shown by the fact that her feed bill for

should be devoted to the udder is filled with flesh. Of course the size of the udder does not always indicate the size of the profits any more than a large factory building always indicates the amount of manufactured goods turned out, but one thing remains certain and



Zacona as She Appeared After Taking the Short Dairy Course.

the year amounted to \$32.80 while that of Zastona was \$32.30 and that of Zargola was \$31.22. Zacona's record for the year is as follows: Milk 9,116 pounds, test 4.21 per cent, butter fat

that is we cannot expect to manufacture on a large scale without allowing plenty of room for the manufacturing machinery, whether the product turned out be canned fruit or whether it be

D. H. O.



Zacona, rear view.

383.7 pounds. The feed cost of producing a pound of butter fat is 8.5 cents. Like the cow, Zastona, this cow improved in weight and appearance un-

Up-to-date Information on Raising the Skim-milk Calf.

I. S. H. of Neodesha, Kans., writes: "Will you please republish the best way to feed young calves when raising them by hand?"

When calves six months old are worth from \$18 to \$20 per head and when the profit from a good milch cow is so greatly enhanced by raising the calf on skim-milk, it is vastly important that we know how first, to raise a first-class calf and second, (especially to the man with limited capital on high priced land) how to accomplish this result through the medium of skim-milk. The following points on feeding skim-milk have been gleaned from actual experience in handling calves.

WEANING.

The young calf may be taken away from the cow a few hours after birth, or it may be left four or five days until the mother's milk is fit for use. Where the cow's udder is in good shape, we find that it is easier to teach the calf to drink when it is taken away before sucking at all. The college records show that when a calf is weaned from its mother at once or when four or

five days old, it will make good gains the first week, but when left two or three weeks, the first seven days after weaning is the losing period. If the cow's udder is caked, however, it is

well to leave the calf with her as the rubbing of the calf tends to reduce inflammation and soften the udder. When the calf is several days old before weaning, the moral atmosphere

Cream Separators

The dairy or farm users of cream separators may well profit by the experience and follow the example of the creamery or factory users of such machines on a large scale.

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A "20th Century" De Laval Catalogue will help to make these facts plain and may be had for the asking.

machines are to setting systems. The poorer makes of other separators are mere fakes.

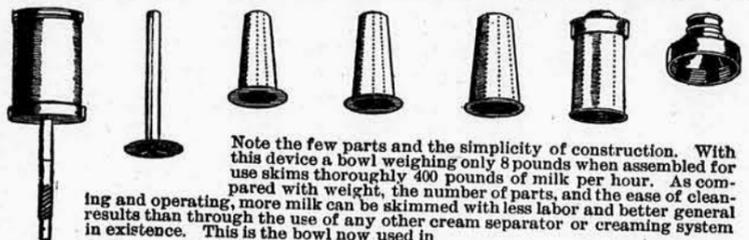
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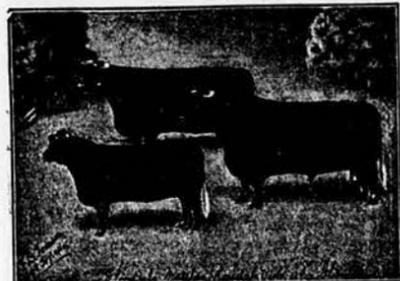
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