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PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SWINE.

D. TROTT ABILENE, KANS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas
DUROCS. Registered stock all ages.
M. H. ALBERTY, CHEBROKES, KANS.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE, WICHITA, KANSAS.
DUROC-JERSEYS. Farm 3 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.

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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.
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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.
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SUNNYSIDE HERD OF..... PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA HOGS. We now have for sale 10 Good Young Boars 8 months old, and 8 Bred Gilts—fine, well developed sows, and a choice lot of September, October, and November 1900 pigs for sale cheap. Write me for prices on what you want.
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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 38441, Black Joe 38608, 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.

SWINE.

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MOUND VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Has some show gilts bred to I. B. Perfection (25172 S.). Others bred to Black U. S. Best (31767). Also a fine lot of fall pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.
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Poland-Chinas Extra Good Fall Boars and Sows..
FANCY STRAINS.

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Pure Bred Poland-Chinas

I have 25 choice October pigs that I will sell for \$10 and \$12.50 for the next 30 days, sired by Corwin I Know 18448, and Hadley U. S. 20186; dams equally as well bred, all good colors. I am also booking orders for choice spring pigs, sired by Logan Chief 2d 24427, and Proud Tecumseh 24655. My hogs have good heads, small, fancy ears. Come and see them or write.
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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.

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125
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125
O. E. LEONARD, - - BELLAIR, MO. Males and Females For Sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 124756, the champion bull of the National Show at Kansas City heads the herd. B. B. and Telephone Station, Sunnyston Mo. PATTERRSON, Manager

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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....
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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.
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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.

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.

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

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.

TWO CRUICKSHANK-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE Both reds; 8 and 9 months old. Also summer and fall bred POLAND CHINA PIGS—both sexes. Prompt response to enquirers.
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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'rs., Lake Forest, Ill.

RECORDED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. The get of Marmion 66646 and Anxiety Wilton A-4611, 10 to 24 months old. These bulls are large, and good individuals, and of the best of breeding. Inspection invited.
FRED COWMAN, Lost Springs, Kans. Breeder (not dealer) of HEREFORD CATTLE.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM. Registered Galloway Cattle. Also German 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 BLACKSHIRE BROS., Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas.

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 Galloway-Shorthorn bull, 2 years old.
J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Kansas. On U. P. R. R., 12 miles East of Topeka.

IDLEWILD SHORTHORNS. The blood of Boan Gauntlet and Champion of England can be had direct through our herd bull, Godoy 115675. His dam, Imp. Golden Thistle (Vol. 28) is by Boan Gauntlet; his granddam, Golden lady by Champion of England. Godoy is still active and a sure getter. A few years later you can not get this blood direct. Godoy transmits the old scale and substance produced only by Cruickshank. Thirty-five Cruickshank females in herd; also Booths and Double Marys. Can offer Godoy Calves from these tribes.
W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Cooper Co., Mo.

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

Sycamore Springs Stock Farm SHORTHORNS. M. M. HILL, Proprietor, La Fontaine, Kans. No Shorthorns for sale at present but will have a few young things in the spring. Personal inspection of our herd invited. Correspondence solicited.

...SILVER CREEK HERD... SHORTHORN CATTLE. GWENDOLINE'S PRINCE 130913 in service, a son of the \$1,100 cow, Gwendoline 5th. Best Scotch, Bates, and American families represented. Also breed high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. Canship on Santa Fe, Frisco, and Missouri Pacific R. R.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

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A. M. ASHCROFT, E. D. No. 3, Atchison, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD Scotch, and Scotch-topped **SHORTHORN CATTLE** **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.** Herd bull, Sir Knight 124403. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 22582 S., and Sunflower Black Chief 23603. Representative stock for sale. Address ANDREW PRINGLE, Harveyville, Waubesa Co., Kans.

PURE BATES SHORTHORNS. Wild Eyes, Craggs, Peach Blossoms, Duchess Craggs, Harts, Barringtons, and Braclets. 168th Duke of Wildwood 184671 at head of herd. Can sell young females, bred or open.

CATTLE.

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.

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 yearling bull, and 5 cows.

H. M. Satzler, Burlingame, Kansas, BREEDER OF..... HEREFORD CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE, COTSWOLD SHEEP. STOCK FOR SALE.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The herd numbers 185, headed by ROYAL CROWN 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharon Lavender 14903. For Sale just now 16 Bulls of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves. Farm 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pacific, R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from 8 of the great herds of Ohio.



GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans. Leading Scotch, and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bull, Scotland's Charm 127384, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale. C. F. WOLFE & SON, PROPRIETORS.

HEADACHE DR. MILES' ANTI-Pain Pills. At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

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PERCHERON HORSES, AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE GARRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner Co., Kans. For sale 1 young stallion, and 1 mare; also 8 cows, and 1 bull. All registered.

PERCHERON HORSES.

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

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AS ALWAYS, VASTLY IN THE LEAD. PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS, SHIRES.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

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

Catalog on application. Prices reasonable.

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER COL. J. N. HARBERGER, LAWRENCE, KANS. Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigree stock, also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

ENGLISH SHIRE, and PERCHERON STALLIONS. WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO., Importers of..... 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 E Streets. Our office on the ground floor of the Barr Block TWELFTH AND O STREETS. We invite inspection. No trouble to SHOW HORSES. Visitors welcome.

BOOK AND CATALOGUE PRINTING.

The Kansas Farmer office is equipped with all the needed presses, type, and other materials for doing the highest grade of book, catalogue, and newspaper printing. For several years this has constituted a considerable part of the work of this office. We do not execute the ordinary commercial job printing. This can be obtained at the office of your home paper and ought not to be sent away. But if you have a book or catalogue of any size to print, a first-class job can be had at the Kansas Farmer Office, Topeka, Kans.



THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

We have fully decided to offer special inducements for the next twenty or thirty days on our Percheron and Shire Stallions. Some of the largest and grandest individuals that ever crossed the ocean. Our Percherons are coal blacks. Our Shires are bays and chestnuts. All of them in the best of condition, healthy in every respect and sound as gold dollars. Parties coming to examine our stock and finding we have made any untrue statements, remember, we pay all expenses. Come at once and take advantage of first choice, and cut prices from 15 per cent to 25 per cent and some still more. Opposite State Farm and Experimental Station. Take University Place or Havelock Street Cars. Inquire for Sullivan's Barns. Telephone 575.

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.

Draft Stallions. PERCHERONS, SHIRES, AND CLYDES.

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

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS.

We imported more prize-winners at Universal Exposition, Paris, and the Government 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.

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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.

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.

TEBO LAWN HERD SHORTHORNS

—HERD BULLS ARE—

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

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

E. M. WILLIAMS, Manager. G. M. CASEY, OWNER, SHAWNEE MOUND, HENRY COUNTY, MO.

50-SHORTHORN-50 BULLS, COWS, AND HEIFERS

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Sears Farm, 3 1-2 miles northeast of LEON, IOWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 25.



FROM THE HERDS OF
 A. D. SEARS & BROS.,
 GEO. WADSWORTH,
 and W. H. COLTER.

**THEY ARE A FINE
 LOT.**

COL. F. M. WOODS, AUCTIONEER. Catalogues ready April 10, and can be had by addressing A. D. SEARS, LEON, IOWA. Bids may be sent to C. B. TUTTLE, care of A. D. Sears.



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

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

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, * * Proprietors of * * ELDERLAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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



Sunny Slope Herefords.

290 HEAD FOR SALE

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

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas

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

GALLOWAYS

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.

Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

H. W. THRALL, Eureka, Kans.

GALLOWAYS.

LARGEST HERD OF REGISTERED GALLOWAYS IN THE WORLD.

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

M. R. PLATT, Kansas City, Missouri.

Office at Platt's Barn, 1613 Genesee Street.

250 HIGH GRADE ANGORA DOES

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

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



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.

SCOTT & MARCH,BREEDERS OF PURE BRED..... HEREFORDS, BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.



BULLS in service. HESIOD 29th 66304; Imp. RODERICK 80155; MONITOR 52975; EXPANSION 93668; FRISCOE 93674; FULTON ADAMS 11th 88781. HESIOD 29TH 66340.

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

50 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

THE BILL BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Have on hand for ready sale, 50 young bulls from 6 to 20 months old; also a few good heifers.

Address H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

The Three Million Acre FARWELL RANCH (Also known as the X. I. T. Ranch and the Capitol Syndicate Ranch) in the Panhandle of Texas FOR SALE IN TRACTS TO SUIT.

The land is largely chocolate or black sandy loam, deep, rich, capable of producing forage crops in great abundance. It is thickly coated with buffalo, mesquite, grama, sedge and other choice grasses. Rainfall ample for production of forage crops, grasses and fruits. Admirably adapted for Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Melons, etc. An inexhaustible supply and excellent quality of water is procurable at an average depth of 125 feet.

The altitude varies from 2300 feet at the south to about 4700 at the north. The temperature is equable and the climate unexcelled for healthfulness. This is the best cattle and stock breeding country in the world. Panhandle cattle are of very superior quality, a carload of steers bred on this Ranch having been reserve number for the grand champion carload of fat steers at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December, 1900. The stock subsists on the pastures the entire year, finding very nutritious food in the cured native grasses. This is an unprecedented opportunity for those desiring to engage in the stock farming business or for investors willing to hold for appreciating values. The small ranchmen in the Panhandle have made more in recent years for the capital and energy invested than the farmers in any section of our country.

The Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. traverses the north end of this land, the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Ry. (part of the Santa Fe system) the south end, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. is constructing a line from Liberal, Kas. to El Paso, Texas, which will soon traverse the middle of it.

Title perfect. Will be sold in solid blocks to suit purchaser for cash or very liberal time payment.

To inspect lands call on A. G. Boyce at Channing, a station on the Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. in Hartley Co., Texas, and for full particulars write him or Wm. Boyce, agent, Amarillo, Texas; or Geo. Findlay, agent, 148 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.



STEEL WHEELS
for your **FARM WAGONS**
any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. No blacksmith's bills to pay. No tires to reset. Fit your old wagon with low steel wheels with wide tires at low price. Our catalogue tells you how to do it. Address **EMPIRE MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

Agricultural Matters.

The Best in Agriculture.

R. H. HAWKINS, BEFORE THE MARSHALL COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

So numerous are the ramifications of my subject that, to quote Burns,

"How the subject theme may gang,
Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon."

Probably no occupation of mankind affords a greater scope for the exercise of ability, and requires for its full development a greater diversity of talent, than the occupation of farming. The most proficient man in the business is as yet a novice, so many and so vast are the problems still unsolved. Because of this uncertainty there exists a great difference of opinion among farmers on most questions, and hence any discussion of this subject should be taken as an expression of opinion rather than the statement of a conclusion of fact.

I gather that the question implied in the heading of this paper is, "Will it be more profitable to use the best methods, materials, and appliances known to the business, or to use those of an inferior quality?" I answer, sometimes one, sometimes the other. For instance, it will not pay, even with an unlimited pocketbook, to build the finest dwelling-house in the country, or drive the finest roadsters, hitched to the most stylish carriage, because something much inferior will minister just as well to physical comfort and a healthy love of the beautiful, and all beyond this is vanity, which is an unprofitable commodity according to present market quotations, and is not likely to advance owing to the large supply on hand. For the same reason no sane farmer, or other person for that matter, will dress himself and family in the height of fashion and with the most expensive fabrics money can obtain. It will not pay us to use the best draft horses for farm work, even if one has a good home market for pride in horse-flesh. Much cheaper horses will do just as much work, with less interest on the investment and less danger of loss from accident and disease. So, also, it will not pay to employ a civil engineer to set our rows of orchard trees with mathematical precision, as was done at the agricultural college in deference to public opinion. The Ben Davis apple is not of first quality, yet it is probably more profitable than any other variety. I would rather eat Delaware grapes than any other kind with which I am acquainted, but I would not grow them for a dollar a pound. I have heard millers and others say they believed the second grade of flour contained more nutriment, pound for pound, than the first grade. The extra ten cents a sack paid for the "best" is spent to gratify the eye. Scientific investigators in the realm of domestic economy tell us that the rule which says "the best is the cheapest" does not apply in the purchase of articles of food. They say, for instance, that some of the cheaper cuts of beef contain almost as much nutriment, pound for pound, as the dearer cuts and much more in proportion to their cost, that a quart of milk, costing 4 or 5 cents on the market and still less to the farmer, is worth as much as three-fourths of a pound of sirloin steak, costing 10 or 12 cents; and many other things equally opposed to general theory and practice. These illustrations, I think, show that it is not always advisable to use the very best. If compelled to formulate a rule on the subject the best I could do would be: use the best under all circumstances of the case. Just what this is, is a question which confronts the farmer at every turn, and is seldom answered to his entire satisfaction.

THE FARM.

To one starting in the business the first consideration is the farm. Poor

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land is dear at any price if one is compelled to earn his living by tilling it, and the intending buyer will do well to refuse to be enticed by valuable improvements. Good land will produce good improvements, while poor land may not keep them in repair. Poor land requires just as much labor to produce a crop with but a fraction, and in a poor year a very small fraction, of the returns. Adequate reward for one's labor stimulates the laborer to still greater efforts at the same time that it increases his capital; while meager returns dishearten and impoverish him. Many a tiller of poor soil has given up in despair. Occasionally is found a sturdy soul whom failure incites to greater effort; who endures deeper depths of privation and practices stricter economies, than is compatible with a reasonable enjoyment of life; and who thus wrests victory from defeat, at the expense of the best years of his existence. But such characters are as rare as Aunt Samantha's neighbor who "enjoyed poor health," and no one cares to be compelled to imitate them.

IMPLEMENTS.

While the improvement in farm machinery is fully keeping pace with the general progress of the times, still the best machines are far from perfect. The difference in price between the best and the worst is but a trifle, compared with the loss of time and labor while making repairs and the efficiency of the work done. Hence, when a new implement is needed it will pay to get the best; that is, the one which is the most durable and at the same time do the most and best work with the least expenditure of strength. Price is a secondary consideration. The latest patent is not always the best, even though it may seem to be when standing on the dealer's platform with a glib-tongued agent exhibiting its talking points. A new invention requires two or three seasons in the field to have its defects remedied. In this connection Pope's advice will apply:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

There is a strong temptation to buy too many implements nowadays, with a different machine made for each particular kind of work. It will not pay to buy a machine when only a few days' work in a year and some other machine already on hand will do the work nearly as well. The loss of farm machinery from neglect and exposure is a favorite theme of writers for the agricultural press. Fabulous sums are said to be annually squandered in this way; and the business of farming is conclusively proven to be the most remunerative on earth, otherwise it could not exist in the face of this species of extravagance. We read legendary tales of the great ages attained by individual machines which were treated with the consideration properly their due, until we are tempted to believe that some of these patriarchs reached their alleged state of longevity upon the principle adopted by the old lady who succeeded in making a pair of stockings last a dozen years, by simply knitting new feet one year and new legs the next. when they were very like the Irishman's knife, which consisted of a new blade and a new handle but was still the same old knife. But making due allowance for the imagination and enthusiasm of agricultural writers, the fact still remains that not only should the farmer get the best machinery but it will pay him well to take the best possible care of it. The trusts have learned how to make a profit on idle, decaying machinery, but farmers have not. Farm implements should be worn out in profitable employment, not rusted out or rotted out in unprofitable idleness. Bolts kept tight, repairs made promptly, a coat of paint occasionally and shelter when not in use will all pay usurious interest on the investment.

SEEDS.

Here again the best is cheapest; but the dearest is not always the best. That is, when the best is found it should be bought, even if the price is high; but high price alone is no indication of true value. It is folly to laboriously prepare ground for the reception of seed and then throw away a large part of that labor by planting poor seed. It costs nearly as much to raise half a crop as a whole one, while the difference in cost is but a trifle. Whether seed imported from other states and countries is better than that grown at home is not yet fully settled. The trend of thought at present seems to be in favor of the home article. Northern grown potatoes is a notable exception among our common crops; probably because our warmer climate induces sprouting, and consequent loss of vitality. The general rule seems to be that

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if seeds do not grow to greater perfection elsewhere or are not stored under more favorable conditions than here, they are no better than those we grow ourselves, and I doubt if they are as good because ours are already acclimated. I would, therefore, expect better results from importations of seed oats than of wheat or corn, simply because we can easily find better oats than we can grow, not because they were grown somewhere else. One thing is certain, the value of seed can not be determined by the high-sounding name it bears nor the amount of advertising it receives, yet many buy for these very reasons.

METHODS.

The best methods are those which yield the best net results, and therefore should always be used. But it requires a nice discrimination to learn and close application to practice them. Heedless, slipshod methods, aided by an exceptional season, occasionally score a success—just often enough to tempt the lazy, improvident to trust to luck rather than to skill. I can not recall a single one of this class who made a success of his business. Farming is now done by brains more than by muscle. Was it John J. Ingalls who said that farming had become a sedentary occupation? If machinery continues to develop, perhaps some day, farmers will have to build gymnasiums, or else turn teachers, preachers, lawyers, or doctors in order to get sufficient exercise. Even now mind rules. One may work for ever with the body yet never get ahead, simply because his labor is misdirected. Manure may be put on land that is better without it; deep plowing may give poorer returns than shallow; corn may be cultivated five times when three would be better; ground plowed too wet is worse than not plowed at all; alfalfa sowed on weedy land is lost, together with a year's time and a lot of labor; and so on and so forth. Sometimes work is botched from pure heedlessness. I have had men who would list corn rows two feet apart at one point and four at another; yet when their attention was called to the matter and kept upon it, they did very satisfactory work indeed, much to their own astonishment and delight. They simply did not recognize and had not used the abilities they possessed. And herein lies the secret of the great majority of the failures and successes in life. But few of us do as well as we know, much less as well as we might. Ability is like any other kind of capital—it may lie dormant and unproductive, or it may yield compound interest by using the earnings of one period to assist in the accumulations of the next. The most successful farmers pay strict attention to the details of their business. They are close observers of their own and other's experiences. They are quick to see and adopt those methods which give the best results. They are always learning and promptly applying what they learn. They know when they know a thing and when they only guess at it, and thus recognize the difference between theory and practice. Hence, when they experiment they do it for educational purposes only, and do not risk their whole capital in a single venture. Careful attention to business does not mean that it is necessary to do chores by starlight at both ends of the day; or in other words, that the journey of life should become nothing more than an eager pursuit of the almighty dollar. But it does mean a literal compliance with the first clause of that ancient maxim beginning, "work while you work," while at the same time it does not interfere with the equally literal fulfillment of the next clause, "play while you play." In fact the man who follows this rule is the man who can best afford recreation and can best enjoy and appreciate it.

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True, it is possible for a farmer to become so absorbed in his business as to exclude thoughts of all else; and to imagine that the accumulation of property is the sole end and aim of existence; to have his nostrils so filled with the incense of the barnyard, at which shrine he worships, as to be totally unable to appreciate the fragrance of the lily or the rose. But it is equally possible for him to dawdle through life until his senses become dulled by inactivity; until he suffers from an intellectual catarrh which prevents him enjoying either the scent of the barnyard or the aroma of flowers. Neither extreme is necessary.

In conclusion, the best farmers use their abilities to the fullest extent, and cultivate those abilities to their highest capacity. They reduce the element of chance to the minimum. They bring as many conditions as possible under their control, and keep them there by strict attention to business. They depend upon skill, let who will depend upon luck.

That Dear Gypsum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have heard lots about gypsum lately in the KANSAS FARMER; let me add my quota of experience. Once upon a time in my younger days in old England, some folks that had some money to spend decided to bore a hole in old mother earth and go down quite a long way to see if they could find coal or some valuable metal, mineral, or may be a short cut to the Pacific Ocean. (This was not very far from the old battle field where in bygone days Salon Harold was defeated and but an hour or two's drive from my old home.) I don't think they found very much of consequence, that is with any reasonable amount of pay to it, but they found gypsum. Now whether gypsum is chemically alike all over the world or not I don't know, so I can't say, and only speak or write of what I have seen and know.

They said this was of value as a fertilizer so the farmers round about tried it and as ye old soil has been cropped for a generation or two anything fresh is more or less helpful. Father sent and hauled home a few tons, but of all fertilizers (?) this was the most unsatisfactory and disappointing that we had ever tried. No good at all after trying it all ways. Try it if any of you want to, but I won't.

I have right here now a pasture where the moles or gophers throw up the gypsum through the grass and the grass is neither better nor stronger than any of the other, and it is a hard matter to get a post into it.

When we here have to have fertilizers after using our barnyard manure and not finding enough of it, give me some good fertilizer with considerable nitrogen in it and some rainfall or even heavy dews and I could raise crops worth looking at and handling if some kind soul will keep the bugs out. Deliver us from bugs, gypsum, and those terrible wind and sand storms.

Kingman, Kans. ED A. LORD.

Experience With Soy-Beans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To the information given by Mr. Norton on the late soy-bean, I will add my experience.

In 1899, I sent to the Kansas Seed House for a pound of soy-bean seed, which I planted part in a patch of sweet corn and part by themselves. They yielded about a peck and a half of hand cleaned seed. In 1900, I planted about one and one-fourth acres, using a two-horse corn-planter, and gave them cultivation the same as corn. They were planted thicker in the row than Mr. Norton planted, and did not make such a large, woody stalk, growing about two and one-half feet high. I did not get them cut till December 3, losing all the leaves, but only a few of the beans. They did not pop to any extent.

On December 3, I took my binder without canvasses, cut two rows at a

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time. A wagon followed to load the beans on when the platform was full. Then I hauled them to the barn and put them in the mow till I could get them threshed. The yield for the patch was fourteen bushels.

I shall try Mr. Norton's plan for planting and manuring, as I believe the manure will increase the crop though it may delay the maturing.
 Iola, Kans. GEO. H. BARTH.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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.

Individual Excellence By Inheritance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read the glowing accounts of the sale of Mr. Westrope's Shorthorns, where his celebrated cow, Sweet Violet 2d, brought \$3,705, and 81 head averaged \$454.87. I regret very much that I did not attend the sale, for it marks an epoch in cattle history. It establishes the fact that Shorthorn breeders have at last gotten onto the sound foundation of individual merit, and that the leaders of the Shorthorn interests are seeking to gain and perpetuate that individual merit by inheritance. Sweet Violet 2d was a favorite of mine from the first time I saw her; her sweet feminine character, strong constitution, well-packed ribs and loins, short legs and compact build, were moulded into a symmetry that appealed to every lover of a good beef animal. Not only is she a beautiful specimen of the beef type, but she is an "honest" cow, and walked into the ring with her two daughters to show that she was not only a thing of beauty and an excellent butcher's animal, but that she is also what her character indicates, a great breeding cow. While I think that the price paid is a very liberal one for any cow, yet these prices are fully warranted when true merit passes with the price.

My father for fifty years condemned in no uncertain terms the craze in Shorthorns for pedigree, the mania for which resulted in tremendous prices being paid for Shorthorns which had neither merit at the pail nor on the block, nor in many instances as producers. My father was eminently practical. Brought up on the farm, he took active part in the different departments of his father's agriculture, being in turn plowman, shepherd, herdsman, and trainer of hunting horses, so that beginning in his boyhood he gained an accurate, practical insight into the breeding and management of live stock. Later in life his father sent him with his beeves and muttons to London market. When in London he stayed with an uncle, often for weeks at a time, attending the Smithfield market with his uncle's neighbor, Mr. Gurrier, my grandfather's live stock salesman, getting up long before day to go with Mr. Gurrier to Smithfield, as the market began by candle light. One of Mr. Gurrier's best customers was Mr. Giblett, of Bond Street, the purveyor to the royal family and nobility, who cut only the choicest of meats. To Mr. Gurrier and Mr. Giblett my father was deeply indebted for his accurate knowledge of "handling" in live cattle. They were like all the best English butchers and cattle dealers, adepts in "handling"; i. e., they were enabled to discover the quality of the meat in the live animal with their hands. The eye may be fairly accurate in determining quality in cattle, but that which is apparent must be substantiated by the hand. In no other way can the depth and quality of flesh in live animals be accurately estimated. Observing such men as these in Smithfield market (then the greatest in the world), where each beast was "handled" critically before purchase, my father was able to get the very ideas of the experts. Then following the animals to slaughter, seeing their carcasses hung up in the butcher's stalls, and later cut up on the block into steaks, roasts, boiling pieces, etc., he had an opportunity afforded few men to get accurately into

the merits of beef cattle. Later, when he imported the Herefords to America, having this accurate knowledge gained from reliable sources, and being, as I have great honor to state, an absolutely honest man, he would have been untrue to his character, had he, during his lifetime, deviated from the standard he had selected. Therefore, we find him properly condemning a certain long-legged, hat-rack hipped, ragged shouldered, thin skinned, flabby family of Shorthorns, whose constitution had become weakened by in-breeding, and among which, for the latter cause, it was almost impossible to find one that was not narrow chested, sharp in the crops, and deficient in heart girth. The breeders of these animals pointed proudly to the hind ends of their cattle, while my father pointed to the weakness forward that they were perpetuating where the vital organs of life lay cramped and diminished from their incestuous in-breeding.

While these "fashionable" cattle were owned by wealthy men whose money had been made by their ancestors, or by themselves in some other business, and who were, therefore, not practical cattlemen, they nevertheless had the support of the agricultural press, and a coterie of fulsome writers, who left no opportunity unemployed to flatter these ephemeral "fanciers" into the delusion that they were really doing something beneficial to the cause of agriculture. Thus, a sort of cattle aristocracy was built up, the evil effects of which are not yet, by any means, eradicated. The farmer learned that the so-called "plain-bred" Shorthorns (among which were the Scotch cattle), possessed incomparably more thrift, and ability to shift for themselves under farm conditions, than the so-called "fashionable" or "fancy" strains. Not being willing to pay the prices that the "fashionable" sorts commanded, and finding the so-called plainer sorts much better suited to their needs, a farmers' demand that was well nigh insatiable, sprung up for the so-called "plain-bred" or "useful" cattle at a moderate price. Thus, within the Shorthorn breed there were two types of cattle about as distinct as two breeds; one known as the "fancy" or "fashionable" pedigreed sorts, and the other known as "plain-bred" and "useful" cattle. Farmers, in writing letters to breeders, would say something like the following: "Price me a good young bull, suitable for crossing on common cows to produce first-class feeding steers. I do not care for fancy pedigree. I simply want a good individual. Would not take a poor specimen, no matter how well he was bred. You might price me some heifers of this class, as I believe the thoroughbred better than the grade, and would like to get my herd pure as fast as my means will allow. I want the heifers not akin to the bull. Perhaps it will be better for me to buy the bull of you and the heifers elsewhere, to prevent in-breeding." This is a fair sample of the average inquiry that comes to me by the hundreds every year, and goes by thousands to the breeders of the country. The in-breeding of "fashionable" Shorthorns has ruined them for practical purposes, yet a self-interested or subsidized corps of voluble writers on agricultural subjects kept the farce alive many years longer than was warranted by the dictates of common sense. Until the Shorthorn men came to tabulate their pedigrees and talk exclusively about top crosses when estimating the merits of pedigrees, they will (unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less surely), remain under the baneful influence of this discredited craze. For instance, now the tendency is to go to an extreme in another direction. In my father's time, it was the "Bates mania" and now it is a craze for "Scotch blood." Happily, the merit that brought the Scotch blood to the front was that of its individuals. Judged by the Bates standard, they are the commonest of common breeding. Judged from the individual merit by inheritance standard, used by their common sense, practical, cold-blooded Scotch originators, no breeding could be better. But the deep-rooted principles of the old craze remain to plague Shorthorn breeding. We see Shorthorn breeders laying extraordinary stress on "straight Scotch" pedigrees, and I have recently witnessed sales of very inferior "straight Scotch" individuals at double the money that was realized for incomparably better animals that were not straight, but yet in which this "fashionable" blood predominated.

I was interested in a conversation at the national Hereford-Shorthorn show last October, in which I was an unwilling participant. It was when the bull calves were in the ring. At the head of this class very properly stood a deep roan Scotch topped bull calf who traced

through twenty or more generations to old imported "Rose of Sharon." Far down the line was a straight Scotch bull unworthy to be seen in the same class with the calf that headed it. Two rather elderly gentlemen, both breeders of Shorthorns, approached me and asked which of the two calves was the best. I did not care to make any expression, as my position as president of the association made it imperative that I be seen and not heard on such matters; but being pressed, I replied that "any Hereford man would give a big price for an animal like the 'Rose of Sharon' calf, while he would not use, as a gift, one like the pure Scotch indicated." One of the gentlemen at once said "that the first prize calf had only two Scotch tops, while the other was absolutely pure Scotch, and insisted that no Shorthorn breeder of consequence would use the best Scotch topped American bull, while the other was bred well enough to use in the best Shorthorn herd in the land." The other breeder said: "Well, I declare; the Hereford men have got some sense and the objectless to be learned in every class of this show, proves that their method of breeding is, and has been the right one." At this juncture, there being "nuff sed," I left, believing it unbecoming my office to indulge in any comment. One is prohibited as an officer from indulging in words and actions that are perfectly proper in an individual. During the same show, I sat down to dinner with two of the leading lights of the Shorthorn firmament, who agreed and stated in plain words that "it would be a blessing to the Shorthorn breed if every volume of the Shorthorn herd book could be destroyed, and with it every existing pedigree and a new herd book founded on the individual excellence of the breed of to-day."

It is very gratifying to me to see a cow of the individual character of Sweet Violet 2d bringing such an appreciative price. It is both gratifying and extremely encouraging to find such an unique character as honest "Uncle Tommy," ever a stickler for individual merit, who has backed his appreciation of it with his money, reaping such a substantial and handsome reward. He is in every way worthy of it. He may have made his mistakes in breeding, but he has had his triumphs. He has suffered from the effects of fad and fashion and has also received his reward. Remembering the rebuffs and ridicule heaped upon my dear old father for sticking indomitably to individual excellence and prime quality of meat in all beef breeds, it is glorious to see this triumph of the late plebeian, everyday "useful" cattle.

The Shorthorns suffered from a period of "fancy" or "fashionable" cattle breeding; this was followed by the other extreme of a contempt for pedigree, evidenced by a disposition to breed from good individuals alone without regard to congeniality of blood,

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"straight, crooked, or crosswise," haphazard, or any other way, in the half blind expectations of getting a good one, but now the era has opened where a prime individual, bred from ancestors that were prime individuals, are to command the best prices. Kept on this regardless of what the breed may be, will always be a sound and profitable business. It may be considered difficult to breed \$3,705 and a profitable margin from one cow, but if no accident befalls her, and she continues to breed, it will be but a short time until she pays the reckoning.

In this connection, I wish to call attention to the common sense, practical, solid methods of breeding that have ever prevailed among Hereford breeders. By this I do not mean that every man who dabbles in cattle is a breeder. A man who is in to-day and out to-morrow, should not be called a breeder. He must have the breeder's instinct strong within him, and I am inclined to think that breeders are born and not made. Some breeders, so-called, influenced (with or without their knowledge), by the error of the "Bates mania," fear to breed in line. Others get so enamored of their own stock that they think no other is equal to it, and breed in and in to incestuousness because they fear from the exalted pinnacle upon which their own fancy places them, that in selecting a bull for their herd from some brother breeder, it will be construed as an admission on their part that some one else has something worth having. Of this class some have been goaded by the critics into buying an outcross, which selection, being as it were, compulsory, they almost invariably make at minimum expense in the shape of an individual so inferior that the plain dictates of common sense tell them beforehand that good results could not be expected, this sort of outcrossing being cunningly devised to prove the fruitlessness of flesh blood in general. Radical outcrossing results in a mixture of types. In-breeding produces uniform type. Radical outcrossing of superior individuals should result in a strengthening of the constitution and vitality. The intense in-breeding of even superior individuals weakens the constitution and vitality. The first evidence of this weakness is invariably in the forequarter; notably the bareness of the shoulder point, which is immediately followed by a slackness in the crops and narrowing of the chest, and its consequent curtailment of lung and heart room. Besides this visible weakening of the frame, the hair becomes thin upon the hide, and though the length of the hair may not always be diminished, it is easily parted by the fingers, so as to leave the skin bare. My belief is that this lack of hair in the winter time protects cattle much as would a linen duster protect a man. My father said repeatedly that a thin skin and lack of hair covered a flabby or tallow carcass, and that it is only under a thick, mellow skin, covered with a heavy growth of fine hair that a sound constitution, vitality, and fine quality of flesh could exist. How true this is of those breeds which have for a hundred years commanded the top prices of the London market and those other markets of England, which have from time immemorial paid the highest prices for the best beef. I can not think of it without being constantly grateful for the privilege of living in this country and in an age when men value real merit in cattle at its intrinsic worth. Never until now has real utility walked hand in hand with the highest values. Take, for instance, the sale of the Polled Angus bull, Gay Lad. He was, in himself, one of the greatest individual bulls of that breed that has ever been brought out in America, and numbers considered, his calves have been more successful than the get of any other Angus bull, except that of his sire. A good individual himself, bred from good ancestry and producing good progeny, \$3,000 was indeed but a fair consideration for him. The extraordinary prices paid for Herefords in countless instances have, without a single exception, been paid for the highest type of individuality, and now individual merit in Shorthorns has begun to be rated at its real value.

The difference between Shorthorn and Angus men, and Hereford breeders, is that the former will pay too much for an inferior "straight Scotch" or a "Pride," etc., etc., and discard or ignore (except for show purposes), excellent individuals that possess in large degree the fashionable blood but descend through the dam's line, to an unfashionable foundation. A Hereford cow sells for \$3,700; her full sister (much inferior, but yet a good animal), brings in the same sale \$350, while a brother in blood (very inferior), goes

begging at \$100. You must have both good blood and good individuality combined in one animal to open the purse of a true Hereford man. Deviations from this standard are made only by novices.

In the Hereford breed of cattle, it is a matter for proper pride that a splendid individual is almost invariably a well-bred animal; that is to say, a splendid individual can not be evolved in Hereford breeding except from splendid ancestry. If a man buys a first-class individual Hereford, he will be reasonably sure of getting in its truest sense, high bred animals; thus, when a man writes to me and asks me to send him a first-class individual of a second or third class pedigree, it is impossible for me to fill his order, for such a thing is an anomaly in the Hereford breed. The breeders stand ready to-day, to-morrow, or any other day, to buy a first-class individual at a handsome and highly encouraging price. Cheap Herefords can be well-bred Herefords; they may have been derived from good ancestry, and from lack of proper keep, they may have failed to develop their inherent, desirable form, but these results will be found largely the fault of the breeder and not of the breed. With Herefords, purity of blood is the first essential, but with purity guaranteed, the standard of value for Hereford cattle for two hundred years has been the individual. When my father came to America, the Shorthorn interest predominated, and although too strongly entrenched to yield to the Hereford, he, for half a century, earnestly, honestly, and consistently advocated the Hereford breed of cattle and the Hereford standard for Shorthorns, and died an octogenarian, poor, because he would not cater to (or tolerate without protest), prevailing principles. The cattle world, however, has come to occupy the ground that he stood firmly on sixty years ago. Shall any one deny his son the privilege of glorifying in his vindication as monumentally existent in the present state of the cattle world?
T. F. B. SOTHAM.
Chillicothe, Mo.

To the Lovers and Breeders of Pure-Bred Swine.

We propose to have the greatest exhibition of swine ever held in the world. Chicago has had good exhibitions; Des Moines and Springfield have held creditable shows, but they have been auxiliaries only to their great annual exhibitions. Kansas City is destined to be the great meat-packing city of the world. She has already held the greatest exhibition of pure-bred cattle ever held in the world and will repeat the performance again this fall on a more extended scale. Kansas, a leader in many things, has year after year failed to foster the greatest industry within the state. We have prayed for help, without avail. "The Lord helps those who help themselves." Is it not time we should do something to help ourselves? Why not make Kansas City the center from which will ebb and to which will flow the purest blood and most perfect form? A great opportunity opens to us. The stock-yards company, ever on the alert to do the things that promise to help in building up the vast industry in which they are interested, have contracted with your committees to furnish all the facilities necessary to accommodate a display of 3,500 hogs—show pavilions, sale pavilions, amphitheaters, and ample stalls and grounds—at an expenditure of money that without the help of the state we could not command. They have also donated in cash \$1,000 to the managing committees, upon the guarantee that a like amount be raised by them to be used as prize awards. This guarantee has been given. More money is sought to be raised to swell the premium money to the largest amount ever hung before the breeders of pure-bred hogs. The prize-list has been arranged to cover the largest field of exhibits, and simplified to make it easy for the smallest breeder as well as the largest. There are no salaried officers, no dividends to be paid to stockholders. The members of your committee are giving their time and the best of which they are capable. But to make it the success that you all desire, everybody must help. The success of this exhibition means that the standards of excellence will be moved nearer to your own herds, and that a higher plane of values will be more easily obtained. No state has produced better hogs than Kansas or can. It is your duty to prove it. Your sister states are competitors, but in this show they are your allies. Now meet them here in a fair and open field. Make the Poland-Chinas in this show what they are to America, the breed of all breeds, and from their lovers and breeders we ask for help in

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liberal subscriptions of money, the only thing now lacking to make it a great success. Subscription blanks will be sent to all the breeders in the state as fast as they can be mailed.

H. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

The Cowan Combination Shorthorn Sale.

In last week's combination sale of Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City, interest centered chiefly in Mr. B. O. Cowan's Scotch sorts, though fair prices were realized on nearly every animal sold. The disparity of prices between the plain-bred cattle and those that boast of royalty in their blood lines is sometimes more phenomenal than it should be. But as long as men will pay a premium upon merit in the cattle they breed it is to be expected that the favored sorts will really sell out of proportion to their true worth—the hot competition being centered upon them. Accordingly in the sale in question the Cowan females made the handsome average of \$290, while there were seven or eight of the pure Scotch cows sold at an average of almost double that amount. The Cowan cattle were in the pink of sale condition. The 15 young bulls in the offering made an average of about \$142. The major part of these were from the herd of T. B. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo. Mr. Geo. T. Haggard, of Western, Neb., sold his 5-year-old herd bull for \$300. The highest price of the day was \$700, paid by Col. G. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., for the fine yearling heifer, Mysie 53d. Mr. E. S. Donahay, of Newton, Iowa, was Col. Casey's principal competitor for the ownership of this fine heifer. Mr. Donahay afterward secured two rare plums in Water Lily 3d and Princess Royal 9th at an even \$1,000 for the pair. Mr. T. P. Babst, of Dover, Kans., was likewise a prominent buyer of several good things. We append a full list of sales as follows:

COWS.

Mysie 53d, 20 months, Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., \$700.
Water Violet 3d, 24 months, E. S. Donahay, Newton, Iowa, \$480.
Mysie 52d, 2 years, T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans., \$665.
Queen of Beauty 12th, 2 years, Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, \$650.
Second Butterfly, 4 years, G. W. Johnson, Lexington, Mo., \$660.
Princess Royal 9th, 9 years, E. S. Donahay, \$620.
Mary Hart 2d, 18 months, S. S. Shelby, Westport, Mo., \$150.
Forest Daisy, 3 years, T. P. Babst, \$360.
Forest Poppy 3d, and b. c., 3 years, C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., \$365.
Forest Daisy 2d, 24 months, T. P. Babst, \$475.
Sonora 2d, 3 years, S. S. Shelby, \$190.
Christmas Gift, 4 years, G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans., \$205.
Beulah Forest 2d, 23 months, J. C. Leary, Salt Lake, Utah, \$145.
Beulah Forest 3d, 21 months, J. C. Leary, \$120.
Water Lily 7th, 20 months, E. K. Christensen, New Point, Mo., \$270.
Beulah of Oakview 3d, 5 years, E. K. Christensen, \$200.
Lady Phyllis, 7 years, W. S. Tough, Kansas City, \$255.
Victoria Sharon 9th, and c. c., 3 years, C. D. Bellows, \$605.
Victoria Princess 2d, 3 years, C. D. Bellows, \$200.
Flossie May 2d, and b. c., 5 years, Henry Ferguson, \$285.
Phyllis Cowan 2d and c. c., 5 years, W. S. Tough, \$300.
May Day and c. c., 5 years, W. R. Nelson, Kansas City, \$405.
Velveteena, 12 months, C. D. Bellows, \$135.
Miss Wested and b. c., 5 years, W. S. Tough, \$170.
Nell Taylor 2d, 17 months, E. K. Christensen, \$150.
Mary Forest, 21 months, W. S. Tough, \$180.
Flossie May 3d, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., \$100.
Romatta 2d, 15 months, J. C. Leary, \$80.
Lizzie, 2 years, W. S. Tough, \$145.
Flora May, 8 years, J. G. Brinkman, Great Bend, Kans., \$105.
Fancy D. 5th, 9 years, J. G. Brinkman, \$85.
Hilma, 5 years, Smith Bros., Carthage, Mo., \$150.
Diana, 13 months, L. Devault, Olathe, Kans., \$125.
22 Moss Rose of W. G., 25 months, W. S. Tough, \$185.

BULLS.

Royal Prince, 10 months, M. C. Van Sell, Muscotah, Kans., \$300.
Royal Prince, 5 years, J. C. Hall, Hallville, Mo., \$300.
Gen. Funston, 18 months, Henry Ferguson, Broderick, Kans., \$140.
Nero, 12 months, D. W. Hainer, Emporia, Kans., \$130.
Sandvig, 15 months, Capt. L. E. Davis, Denver, Col., \$125.
Beulah's Victor, 8 months, W. J. Ewing, Saxton, Mo., \$165.
Gen. Garcia, 17 months, H. O. Wyatt, Eureka, Kans., \$115.
Regulator, 9 months, S. J. Blythe, Sugar Creek, Mo., \$145.
Sandoval 2d, 18 months, Capt. Davis, \$100.
Admiral, 18 months, J. S. Fergus, Olathe, Kans., \$130.

Thicket, 20 months, Capt. Davis, \$120.
Lee, 19 months, Standard Cattle Co., Ames, Neb., \$100.
Rufus, 21 months, L. Wolf, Kansas City, \$65.
Judge Letton, 8 months, J. G. Brinkman, \$75.
Herman, 15 months, N. N. Gallagher, Highland, Kans., \$100.

The H. F. Brown Sale.

The draft from the Brownale Herd, owned by H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minn., and sold at that place on March 26, brought very satisfactory prices. Although the enthusiasm which characterizes many sales was not shown, there was still enough manifested to show that the interest in pure-bred cattle is rapidly increasing in that section of the country.

Iowa was well represented and took a large portion of the cattle sold. Missouri and Ohio, though not largely represented, made a good showing. Canada was represented by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario. The top price paid was by W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio, for the cow Ury and bull calf, sired by Indian Wave 150827, sold for \$1,460. Altogether the sale was a success and the prices brought were very satisfactory to the sellers. Thirty-six cows and 9 bulls were sold.

The following is a detailed report of the sale:

Lily of the Valley 17th (imported), roan, calved Jan. 22, 1893; sire, Musgrove 64470—George M. Woody, Clyde, Iowa, \$1,260.
Beauty Pride B. 6th, red, calved Oct. 5, 1894; sire, Imp. Harvester 92780—E. S. Donahay—\$605.
Ury, red, with bull calf, calved July 5, 1893; sire, Indian Wave 150827—W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio, \$1,460.
Harmans Athene 4th, red, calved Oct. 20, 1896; sire, Lord Lancaster 5th 19168—Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, \$615.
Scottish Chief, red, calved April 10; sire, Scottish Lord 117317—W. I. Wood, \$200.
Grand Nerissa 3d, red, calved Jan. 30, 1899; sire, Grand Victor 115752—Brown & Randolph, Indianola, Iowa, \$600.
Brownale 147498, red, calved March 24, 1899; sire, Viscount of Anoka 125081—Luke Stannard, Taylor Falls, Minn., \$400.
Grand Beauty, red, calved Dec. 5, 1893; sire, Grand Victor—Brown & Randolph, \$450.
Countess 12th of Main Valley, red, calved April 13, 1893; sire, Imp. Lauderdale 99020—Geo. T. Thompson, Minneapolis, \$470.
Scottish Victor 146429, red, calved Oct. 19, 1899; sire, Grand Victor 115752—W. I. Wood, \$500.
Lavinia 10th of Main Valley, red, some white, calved Oct. 2, 1893; sire, Imp. Lauderdale—Thompson Cattle Co., Minneapolis, \$275.
Blossom 8th of Main Valley, red, calved Nov. 2, 1893; sire, Imp. Lauderdale—E. S. Donahay, Newton, Iowa, \$250.
Rosanna 6th of Main Valley, red, calved June 2, 1893; sire, Victor Rex—W. O. Mertz, Monticello, Minn., \$230.
Winsome Beauty, red-roan, calved July 4, 1900; sire, Winsome Duke 11th—Minnesota Experiment Station, \$260.
Royal Crown, red, calved Jan. 13, 1900; sire, Golden Crown 119412—Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, \$350.50.
Golden Crown 2d 138559, red, calved Feb. 23, 1898; sire, Gold Dust 119400—Fred Baker, Devil's Lake, N. D., \$200.
Rosabel 15th of Main Valley, red, calved Nov. 18, 1892; sire, Imp. Lauderdale—Thompson Cattle Co., \$285.
Dora 8th, red, calved April 27, 1892; sire, Lord Victor 2d 104150—Forney & Son, Panama, Wis., \$205.
Scottish Dale, red, calved July 6, 1900; sire, Prince Mysie—Experiment Station, \$235.
Queen of Diamonds, red, calved Oct. 6, 1898; sire, Golden Victor 124164—Forney & Son, Panama, Wis., \$405.
Scottish Beauty, red, and bull calf, calved Oct. 15, 1897; sire, Scottish Airdrie 113715—Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, \$800.
Earl of Brownale 2d 129284, red-roan, calved Oct. 25, 1897—A. A. Booth, Rogers, N. D., \$425.
4th Duchess of Brownale, red, calved April 20, 1899; sire, Duke of Oakshade—C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa, \$745.
Scotland Get 148562, red, calved April 2, 1899; sire, Golden Hero 119480—W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio, \$200.
Waterloo Duchess of Edna 3d, red, calved Jan. 13, 1899; sire, Scottish Lord—Mertz, \$255.
Lady Marnetta 4th of Maple Hill, red, calved March 7, 1899; sire, Champion of M. H. 113358—John A. Nelson, \$310.
Annie Oxford, red, calved April 4, 1893; sire, Lord Victor 2d 104150—S. B. Scott, \$235.
Bright Eyes, roan, calved Aug. 28, 1895; sire, Chief Violet 4th 111304—Torney, \$250.
Oxford of Brownale 6th, red, calved Aug. 16, 1895; sire, Grand Duke of Vermillion 2d, \$245.
Laura Marshall, red-roan, calved Sept. 14, 1898; sire, Duke of Lyndale 2d—E. E. Jones, Rockland, Wis., \$225.
Wild Eyes 21st, red-roan, calved Aug. 24, 1899; sire, Vanguard—W. I. Wood, \$235.
In all, 45 animals were sold. They brought \$14,860, or an average of \$331 per head.

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The Hector Cowan, Jr., Shorthorn Sale.

Hector Cowan's sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, held at Paulina, Iowa, March 20, is pretty good evidence that this class of cattle have gone higher. In spite of the storm and late trains a fair crowd of farmers and breeders were on hand. Had the sale been held fifty miles east, it must have been a total failure, for the snow at Eagle Grove, or even Rolfe, is very deep and drifted impassably high, while here there is scarcely any snow and the roads are fine, though the wind is blowing fiercely.

Mr. Cowan's cattle were not in what might be called prime condition. They were all fairly well bred; two were imported cows; twelve were pure Scotch, and the balance Scotch topped. All the females old enough had calves at foot or due to calve soon.

Carey M. Jones, the auctioneer, got the bidders in good humor and then knocked the cattle down quite rapidly. Jones is the youngest auctioneer in the field and his ability is bringing him rapidly to the top. The crowd will follow him to Sanborn to-morrow and to Rock Valley Friday. The cattle sold as follows:

Martha 6th, imported, calved February, 1896; E. R. Stangland, Marathon, Iowa, \$935.

Nancy Lee, imported, calved April, 1899; Claus Johnson, Rolfe, Iowa, \$700. Princess Orange Blossom, calved April, 1899; pure Scotch; C. R. Steele, Treton, Iowa, \$345.

Belle Mar, calved April, 1897; pure Scotch; E. R. Stangland, \$330.

Mina Lass 6th, calved March, 1896; straight Cruickshank; Walpole Bros., Rock Valley, Iowa, \$375.

Queen Victoria, calved April, 1896; straight Cruickshank; Walpole Bros., Rock Valley, Iowa, \$420.

Brewster Beauty 3d, calved September, 1898; E. R. Stangland, \$250.

Rosabel 4th, calved January, 1896; straight Cruickshank; E. R. Stangland, \$255.

Maggie's Lassie, calved January, 1898; Scotch; H. W. Weiss, Sutherland, \$300.

Crimson Pearl, calved January, 1900; H. W. Weiss, \$240.

Belle Richmond, calved October, 1895; Herman Kobbs, George, Iowa, \$250.

Mary Best of M. H. 14th, calved September, 1898; H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa, \$275.

Brampton Mary of Maple Lodge, calved August, 1898; Harry E. Benson, Paulina, Iowa, \$175.

Vesey 12th, roan, calved December, 1898; Wm. Simm, Jr., Paulina, Iowa, \$195.

Lizzie, calved June, 1897; J. S. Scott, Paulina, Iowa, \$200.

Belle Lessley 3d, calved March, 1899; H. G. McMillan, \$185.

Lady Airdrie 4th, calved March, 1894; A. Henderson, Paulina, Iowa, \$230.

Red Alice, calved July, 1897; H. Kobbs, \$245.

Alice Dale, calved April, 1898; E. R. Stangland, \$200.

Susy 2d, calved November, 1897; B. M. Merwin, Sheldon, Iowa, \$220.

Etta, calved April, 1896; H. E. Benson, \$190.

Mayflower, calved May, 1895; J. A. Benson, Pringar, Iowa, \$195.

Minnie Aberdeen 2d, calved October, 1896; H. G. McMillan, \$205.

Maple Leaf Lady, calved March, 1898; H. E. Benson, Paulina, Iowa, \$175.

Viola, calved December, 1895; W. C. Peck, Merrill, Iowa, \$200.

Village Gem, calved February, 1898; Wm. Aitken, Paulina, Iowa, \$180.

Nellie 3d, calved December, 1898; Bonderman, \$190.

Royal Lady, calved August, 1899; W. W. Bonderman, Archer, Iowa, \$180.

Rosebud, calved August, 1899; H. W. Weiss, Sutherland, \$290.

Queen Victoria, calved November 9; a straight Cruickshank; Walpole Bros., \$300.

BULLS.

Ben Franklin 135044, calved August, 1897; P. and James McGuire, Rock Rapids, Iowa, \$130.

Red Monarch 144784, a straight Cruickshank; H. H. Powell, Lynn Grove, Iowa, \$265.

Sailor Boy 158372, calved November, 1899; Canadian Imp.; W. Simms, Paulina, Iowa, \$145.

Richmond 155912, calved July, 1899; Geo. Callmens, Granville, Iowa, \$95.

Red Prince 160705, calved April, 1900; W. C. Peck, Merrill, Iowa, \$135.

Royal Waterloo, calved February, 1900; sire, Royal King 129408; W. E. Haight, Aurelia, Iowa, \$140.

31 cows sold for \$8,590; average \$277.09.

11 bulls sold for \$1,590; average \$144.54.

Fifty Bulls and Sixty Cows and Heifers at Kansas City, April 22 and 23.

The combination public sale of registered Shorthorn cattle that will take place at Kansas City, April 22 and 23, will afford

all prospective buyers an opportunity to select some of the best both in individuality and blood lines known to the breed. On reference to the announcement found elsewhere in this issue the reader will find that no less than ten representative breeders will make consignments. A major portion of these men are known throughout the country by all beef cattle breeders and they are rated among the most successful that belong to the fraternity or profession.

In the sale catalogue announcement, among other pointers given, are: "Each consignor has promised as good as his herd affords and we feel safe in saying that the quality of the cattle in this sale will compare favorably with offerings made by other breeders. We are nearly all selling females we would not part with except for the necessity of making this sale an attractive one and adding a comparative number of that sex along with the bulls to be sold."

Fifty bulls will give farmers and ranchmen an opportunity to secure just the animals wanted. As this is the only sale of Shorthorns now announced to take place at Kansas City this spring, all wanting either bulls or females should keep in mind the date and at once write for a free copy of the sale catalogue.

Stock Gossip.

When it comes to getting feeding quality, few bulls excel Roan Champion, the Shorthorn bull at the head of Mr. Neal T. Gallagher's herd at Highland Station, Kans.

Waterville, Kans., is starting out right to become an Angus cattle center. Three of its leading citizens, Messrs. E. A. Berry, Geo. Stevenson, and D. O. Parker, are building up small herds of this breed.

Angora goat breeders are highly pleased at the outcome of the auction at Kansas City, March 27, when nearly 2,000 were sold. Prices were unexpectedly high, and some orders could not be filled. The demand for brush-cleaners seems to be larger than the supply.

Grand Victor and Imp. Nonpareil Victor, the two Scotch bulls in service at the head of the Clover Blossom Herd of Shorthorns, owned by Mr. Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., are rapidly coming to be recognized as two of the best and most valuable breeding bulls to be found anywhere.

March was rather kind to Hiram Smith, of Colwich, Kans., having brought him 163 pure-bred Poland-China pigs from 12 sows, an average of 8 7-12 pigs to the litter. Of these 76 are alive and doing well. Mr. Smith has 14 sows to farrow in April. Query: How many herd headers will he have to offer in the near future?

It was the opinion of some—and the writer of this is inclined to agree—that Mr. J. F. Stodder, of Burden, Kans., bought the best bull consigned to the Wornall-Robbins sale, namely, Imp. Aylesbury Duke 159817. This bull will co-operate with Mr. Stodder's Cruickshank bull, Gwendoline's Prince, and it will be a worthy pair.

Mr. Howard M. Hill, proprietor of the Sycamore Springs Herd of Shorthorn cattle, at LaFontaine, Kans., reports that his sales have been very heavy this season and that his prices right on his farm have ranged considerably higher than those received at his public sale last fall. This bears out the statement, frequently made this year, that the public sales have been the places for bargains in cattle.

M. O'Brien, breeder of Poland-China swine, at Liberty, Kans., writes Kansas Farmer that the growing wheat in southern Kansas is in fine condition, alfalfa pastures furnishing plenty of feed for stock, and all kinds of stock doing well. He says corn-planting began March 25, and also that his advertisement in Kansas Farmer has been a great help to him in making sales of his extra Poland-Chinas.

The sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle at Paulina, Iowa, March 20, by Hector Cowan Jr., was attended by a good many farmers and breeders, notwithstanding a snow-storm. The cattle were fairly well bred and in prime condition. The top price was \$935 for Imp. Martha 6th, 5 years old. She was bought by E. R. Stangland, of Marathon, Iowa. Nancy Lee, also imported, calved April, 1899, sold to Claus Johnson, of Rolfe, Iowa. The average on 31 cows was \$277.09, and on 11 bulls \$144.54.

A pair of jeweler's nippers is part of the pig-raising outfit of Wm. McAllister, of Holton, Kans. When the pigs come Mr. McAllister nips off the points of their tusks (which are sometimes very sharp). By so doing he says he prevents the swollen and cankered noses which many hogmen have noticed afflicting young pigs,

caused, according to Mr. McAllister, by the continual pricking of the sharp teeth inside the lips as the pigs "bat" each other in struggling for a place at the teat.

The next important combination public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be held this spring will be on April 29 and 30, at Kansas City, Mo. It will be under the management of Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Mt. Pulaski, Ill., and will consist of contributions from the herds of Haley Bros., of Harris, Mo.; W.S. Karnaghan, of Clarinda, Iowa; W. J. Turpin, of Carrollton, Mo.; S. S. Melvin and John Harvey. This will be followed by one at South Omaha, May 8 and 9, under the management of Chas. Escher, of Botna, Iowa.

Mr. H. C. Duncan, of Osborn, Mo., owner of the famous Maple Hill Herd of Shorthorns, has five pure Cruickshank bulls for sale. Two are Victorias and three are Violets, of the same foundation breeding as the \$3,705 cow, Sweet Violet 2d. These bulls are worth looking after and any one wanting a Cruickshank bull of strictly first-class breeding should not delay in corresponding with Mr. Duncan. His railroad stations are Osborn, on the Burlington, and Maple Hill (on farm) on the Kansas City and Northern connecting line. Correspondents will confer a favor by mentioning the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mr. Charles S. Allen, proprietor of the Clover Hill Herd of Shorthorn cattle, Stanberry, Mo., writes: "I have recently sold a young bull, Harold 154850, to Mr. A. L. Stephenson, of Grant, Neb., also Richard 159327 to Messrs. T. J. Smith & Son, of Stanberry, Mo. I have yet for sale a choice young bull in Melvin 154851. He was calved August 21, 1899. He is extra good in head and is what I consider an all round good one. I also have another good calf, Virgil 159328, calved February 12, 1900. He is out of Red Beauty 4th, the dam of the young cow, Rachel, which Mr. Wm. Oathout, of Shelby, Iowa, bought for \$350 at the Bellows-Robinson sale last December. These bulls are both sired by Victor of Wildwood, a Cruickshank, Orange Blossom bull. Both are of good color, fine form, and will be sold cheap. I guarantee them as breeders."

Col. Carey M. Jones, the popular and rising live-stock auctioneer, has made a splendid record during the few years of his connection with the business. He has a large number of the more important sales during the last few months, with those listed, from fourteen states and Canada. He conducted three large sales in northwestern Iowa last week, in each instance obtaining an average considerably above the figures hoped for by the parties making the sales. His activity in the business, combined with his sound judgment and courteous manner, is winning for him a large number of personal friends among the blooded stock-breeders, both east and west, and a long list of future sales have been booked for the coming fall and winter season.—Live Stock Indicator. The "Kansas Farmer man" fully endorses the above. Colonel Jones is surely entitled to this just praise.

Right Sort 94042, the grand young Corrector bull at the head of the Neosho Valley herd of Herefords located at Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas, and owned by A. F. McCarty, is fulfilling every expectation of his owner. Right Sort was purchased by Mr. McCarty at Mr. Sotham's 1900 sale, when 11 months old, yet the price put upon him by the critical buyers present compelled Mr. McCarty to pay \$505 for him, the top price of the sale in the young bull class, and at present the highest price a yearling son of Corrector has sold for in four years. Right Sort was 2 years old the 28th of March, and on that day weighed 1,550 pounds in fair breeding condition. He is a rich red, with a fine curly coat of hair, with the Corrector back, full hind quarter, level top and bottom lines, and an ideal head and horn; he is one of the coming great bulls of the country. Mr. McCarty has two of his calves to date, both females, and they are their sire over again. "Hereford breeches" and all. Right Sort is just what his name signifies, the right sort of a sire to use—possessing scale, smoothness, feeding quality and disposition. He will probably be seen on the show circuit in 1901. Coupled with the richly bred and excellent individual cows at Neosho Valley, such as daughters of Garfield, Fortune, Earl of Shadeland, Roseland, Boatman, Chesterfield, Weston Stampete, the coming get of Right Sort may well be worthy the attention of the public.

As usual, where good stuff is offered at public sales, Kansas buyers were in evidence at the Cowan sale at Kansas City, March 20. Our old friend and advertiser, T. P. Babst, of Dover, secured three of

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
And light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything
that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

the best things offered, in the writer's estimation, as follows: No. 3, Mysie 52d, a Mysie cow of grand proportions got by Velvetee Prince, for which he paid \$675. Also No. 9, Forest Daisy, and No. 11, Forest Daisy 2d, full sisters, out of Daisy of North Oaks 5th and my Norfolk, at \$360 and \$475 respectively. M. C. Vansell bought No. 7, Royal Prince 160873, out of Princess Royal 9th by Velvetee Prince, paying \$300. G. Y. Johnson, of Willis, Kans., secured the Young Mary cow, Christmas Gift, at \$205. D. W. Hayner, Emporia, got the young Moss Rose bull, Nero 150870, at \$130. Henry Ferguson, Broderick, Kans., the Zella cow, Flossie May 2d, and b. c., at \$285; also the Elizabeth bull, Gen. Funston, at \$140. T.K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, the helper Flossie May 3d, at \$100. J. S. Fergus, Olathe, the Young Mary bull, Admiral 160867, at \$130. J. G. Brinkman, Great Bend, bought the Pomona cow, Flora May, at \$105; also the Young Mary bull, Judge Letton, at \$75, and the Belina cow, Fancy D. 5th, at \$85. L. Devault, Olathe, was the purchaser of the Daisy heifer, Dianna, at \$125, and H. O. Wyatt, of Eureka, the Young Mary bull, Gen. Garcia, by Sandoval, at \$115. N. N. Gallagher, of Highland, completes the list of Kansas buyers by getting the yearling Rose Mary bull, Herman, for which he paid \$100. Thus it will be seen that out of 49 head sold, Kansas got 16, or one-third of the entire offering.

A deal is said to be on foot in Kansas City which would result, if carried out, in the formation of what would probably be the largest ranch property in the world under a single ownership. A syndicate is said to be already organized with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the purchase of 641,000 acres of land near Panhandle City, Texas. It is said that the largest cattlemen of Texas are interested in it, among whom is J. C. Goodnight, owner of the famous ranch bearing his name. It is said the organization will be affected through New Jersey. The project of the "Goodnight syndicate" is a gigantic one. Its plan is to purchase 50,000 head of cattle, a great majority of them being cows, and the rest pure-bred bulls, and to produce "stockers"—that is, grade steers—which will be sold to the men in Missouri, Kansas, and other parts of the country, who make a specialty of fattening cattle for the market. They will be able, after a short time, to put thousands of head on the market annually, and will indirectly supply meat to a proportionately large number of people. Several big ranches have been combined to make this enormous one. The largest of them is the famous "Goodnight" ranch, which has made Mr. Goodnight a large fortune. For a long time he had buffaloes. From him "Buffalo" Jones bought the herd that he sold to Central Park of New York for exhibition purposes. The land lies in the northwestern part of Texas, and has never been used for any but grazing purposes. For this it is as well adapted as any in the world. The syndicate is to have 15 directors, most of them Texas cattlemen. The projectors expect to retain all the stock in their own possession except the \$500,000 worth already sold. This is believed to be the largest deal in Texas land or cattle ever made.

ZENOLEUM Kills Lice, Ticks, Mites, Fleas, Etc.
Internally it drives out worms. Cures all cuts, wounds, sores, etc. Non-poisonous. Endorsed by leading veterinarians. "Veterinary Advertiser" free. Zenner Disinfectant Co., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

GRAND COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE!

110-REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE-110

AT

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

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

Cols. F. M. Woods, Jas. W. Sparks, R. L. Harriman. Auctioneers. **JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Mo.**

The Home Circle.

THE TWO BUILDERS.

Two men, a Chinese legend runs,
Once found that each must build
A house. And each, in building, was
An artisan most skilled.
But one thought of the days of work,
And weary was at heart;
The other thought not of the toil,
But how 'twere best to start.

The one knelt down before his Joss,
With countenance dismayed.
He asked the Joss to build the house,
And prayed, and prayed, and prayed.
The other gathered up his tools,
And straight the task assailed.
He hewed the joists, and hung the doors,
And nailed, and nailed, and nailed.

The one prayed on, before his Joss,
Through all the weary while.
The Joss peered from the altar smoke
With something like a smile.
The other, when he built his house,
Took all the extra planks,
And burned them at the Joss' feet—
An offering of thanks.

The one looked up from where he knelt,
And cried: "Oh, wretched man,
You did not wait for holy aid,
Yours was a wicked plan."
The other smiled, and answered him:
"I'd not ask Joss to bless
A quality that might be termed
As simple laziness."

The beauty of the legend is
That it may be applied
To any work we may attempt,
Or any faith beside.
For, asking Providence to do
Some toil which we would shirk,
Is apt to teach a lazy man
The usefulness of work.
—Josh. Wink, in Baltimore American.

Sociability in the Country.

MRS. LEWIS SCOTT, BEFORE MARSHALL
COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

We are created social beings. If the universe were large enough that each farmer might select his quarter or half section in the midst of a tract so extended that his neighbor's hogs and chickens would never find his garden patch, he wouldn't be satisfied to live there. One of the first questions we ask when considering a new home is, "How near will neighbors be?" We feel the need of companionship. We crave the privilege of sharing the joys and successes of fellow beings and of offering our sympathy and help when sorrow or misfortune comes to them. We might live a hermit's life and become very wise in the knowledge gained from books; we might become spiritually-minded and feel very near to God in theory of living; but the longing for friendly intercourse would soon assert itself and we would find ourselves growing selfish and morbid, and glad to leave our seclusion for the busy populated world.

IN TOWN AND IN COUNTRY.

In town, where neighbors live next door, where frequent errands take all the members of the family down street, where club meetings, receptions, calls, and public entertainments are daily occurrences, interchange of friendly greetings probably needs no further encouragement. Is there need of greater sociability in the country than now exists? Perhaps the great reason for dissatisfaction with farm work, especially on the part of the young, is the monotony and lack of social pleasures. Given good health, good wholesome work—not overwork nor drudgery—a well-ordered farm is the ideal place to live. The nearness to nature, the wholesomeness of the environment, ought to produce the highest type of character. Who will say that the boy, who each morning admires the beauty of the sunrise, and in the evening watches the sun slowly sink from view, his eyes beholding a picture of fields, of woods, of hills, and sky with more glorious colors than may be reproduced on canvas; who about his daily tasks listens to the sweet singers of the woods; who studies nature in the swelling buds, the opening blossoms, the habits of birds and insects; who inhales the sweetest fragrance from the time his friend, the pussy willow, first throws off her winter hood to greet him, till the last of the clover and alfalfa hay is stored in the mow; who is taught to see, in all nature about him, the hand of a wise creator who has given to him the powers to enjoy all these blessings; who will say that this boy shall not develop finer attributes of character, a stronger, nobler manhood than his mate in town, who scarcely ever sees the sun at the horizon, who lives in an atmosphere of books at school and marbles on the street? We may rise above our work and accept as ours the rich blessings offered in our country life, and teach our children to appreciate them also; but, even they fail to fully satisfy, and if we would keep our children under these favorable influences, we must study the needs of their natures,

the longings of their hearts and supply that which is lacking.

DEVOTION TO OUR WORK.

Perhaps, as a class of people, we farmers are inclined to become too deeply absorbed in our work. There is always work to do on a farm, both indoors and out, work which seems to demand immediate attention. But this constant application is going to make us selfish, centering our whole energies on the success of our own individual undertaking or that of our immediate family. How would a visit to or from our neighbor counteract this tendency to selfishness? In a friendly talk with him, we learn that his plans and ideas are quite as worthy of consideration as ours; that he has children who promise to make as intelligent, useful citizens as our own; that he has even raised larger potatoes and better cabbage than ours. In according him due credit for his ability and his success, we in a measure subdue our selfish spirit and then, somehow, we shall feel more worthy of our own self-respect.

WHEN WE FEEL BLUE.

We probably all experience at times, a feeling—we may term it tired, blue, out of sorts, or whatever we please—when, no matter how hard we try to accomplish a desired task, all our efforts fail; then, if a jolly good-natured neighbor drops in, or, if we hitch up the horse and drive over to see him and take a good hearty laugh with him, we come home refreshed in mind and body, prepared to make up the time consumed in our visit. Or, some day when the silver lining of the cloud over us seems hid forever, and we feel that if ever poor mortals had reason to be discouraged, we are those mortals, let us drive over to that neighbor's, who, we must honestly admit, has a harder row to hoe than ours, with less comfort and luxury to compensate him for his labor. We find him, hard at work, but cheerful and hopeful, and we return home ashamed of our weakness. We take up our work with new interest, determined to be as brave as he. However sociable or unsociable we may be, I believe, we should invite our neighbors, the whole families, each, to spend a day with us at least once a year, when we can exchange helpful ideas in regard to our work, our pleasures, our duties, and obligations as members of the same community.

HOLIDAYS AND BIRTHDAYS.

We may find many occasions for cultivating sociability by inviting our friends to join us in our holidays. I believe we ought to celebrate every birthday in the family. Mary will never be just eleven after to-morrow. John will never be just fourteen after next Saturday. If we fail to give them and their companions a royal good time and make these red-letter days in their memories, we have lost opportunities that can never return. Let us vary our celebrations as much as possible. In the winter we must have our house parties, but the spring birthday will take us to the woods. In the summer we would spend an ideal birthday in such a cool retreat as Alcove Springs, where, with a basket of provisions, a full ice-cream freezer, a swing, a hammock, and a minnow net, happiness would be complete and we never—no, never—could forget the day. In the fall, let us go nutting, or to an orchard where is kept a cider-mill. I trust there are few families who would be guilty of eating Thanksgiving dinner alone, or, perhaps, Christmas or New Year's dinner either. It would be like a pudding without the sauce. If all country people wish to be at home, because it is such a delight to prepare a feast of home-grown meats, vegetables, fruits, showing forth our harvest, let us invite our friends from town. Many of them have very good appetites for just such a dinner, and they will enjoy a day in the country at that season of the year. And here, I would like to urge more visiting between people of town and country. We have pleasures which would be increased by sharing them with our town friends, and they have ideas, ways, or accomplishments that would please and benefit us. Because our friend in town lives in a larger house than ours, with more costly furnishings and perhaps a maid to wait on her, we hesitate to ask her to visit us, but the day or days we could give her, might be a much-needed rest from the cares of that same house with its furnishings and maid. I remember a young lady who, spending a night with me, seemed content to sit and quietly enjoy the beautiful moonlight. She said to me, "Why, I have lived under an electric light turned on at dark, so I have not seen the moon for years, but this is

grand!" Another, who had lived in the city for seventeen years, seemed fairly beside herself with joy as she watched a brilliant sunset, the first, she said she had ever seen. One friend, visiting me for some days, would rise early, and while I was preparing breakfast, she would sit on the back porch listening to a bird concert with such rapt attention as we would expect to see at the finest opera.

We often feel that we would like to invite friends to spend a few days with us, but we can't take time to entertain them. To follow the plan of an old Roman would help us solve this problem of time. He delighted to have his friends about him, yet work which must not be neglected occupied a considerable portion of his time; still he invited his guests and, soon after their arrival, addressed them thus: "My friends, I much enjoy your company, yet I have duties which require my attention and shall ask you to please yourselves till I return. If you would read, make free use of my library and select that which will interest you. Consider these grounds yours, to roam over at will. Would you hunt, there hangs my gun. If you choose to ride, yonder stands my horse and carriage, at your disposal." It requires about the same effort to be entertained as to entertain, so the ordinary guest will be glad to be left alone for a time, and we shall be able to attend to necessary duties. Our table gives us no little concern, but if we would endeavor to provide what is not ordinarily had in town, the young chickens, home-made bread, pure milk and cream, fresh eggs, and fruits, we would satisfy the most fastidious appetite.

NEVER NEGLECT YOUR BUSINESS.

In turning this subject over in my mind, I find it has a contrary or "don't" side; don't carry your sociability to such an extreme that you neglect your business; don't be so sociable that you tell your family secrets and pry into your neighbor's, getting what you can and guessing at the rest; don't encourage sociability with those people who leave you feeling your self-respect lowered, your character debased instead of uplifted, stimulated, strengthened. "A man is no better than the company he keeps."

SOCIABILITY AT HOME.

Now it is just possible that we delight in filling our house with company, sharing our best of everything, in singing our merriest songs or playing the liveliest games and never refuse an invitation to accept a friend's hospitality, and yet we may need to cultivate sociability at home. The evenings on the farm are usually spent by the family together. If the father absorbs himself in his book or paper, the mother in her mending basket, her baby or possibly a book, the children will be left to find their own amusement and are likely to spend their time neither pleasantly nor profitably. But if the members of a family are sociable, companionable, each manifesting an interest in the pleasure of all the rest, they may spend delightful evenings together. Let them select a course of reading along some line, it might be history, biography, or some of the nature series which would not only be instructive for the present, but enable all to understand more of what they observe in nature while they are about their work. Choose occasionally a work of fiction, in which the characters are such as we would wish to hold before our children as worthy examples. Let this reading be aloud by one member of the family while the rest listen. It will furnish food for thought and subject for conversation. Provide entertainment and recreation, in the way of games. Occasionally give the young folks a taffy pulling, a soap bubble, or shadow party. They will look forward for days to such a treat and such merry times as may be had in any country home where there are several children, with a companionable father or mother as leader, will strengthen the ties that bind children to their parents and to the safe home life.

In conclusion of this subject of sociability, I would say, let us live the truest, fullest home life possible, turning ever to those dearest to us the cheery, sunny side of our nature. Let us meet our friend and neighbor oftener, with warmer hand-clasp, with heartier words of greeting and with a smile that shall cheer and bring sunshine into his life.

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

A Head

that throbs, pains and aches, or feels heavy, stuffy, dull or dizzy, is a poor head to do business with. It irritates the temper, upsets the stomach, interferes with digestion and wears out the brain and nerves. Make the nerves strong, the brain clear and your head will be right.

"Had headaches from boyhood, and finally got so nervous that I could not rest. Felt dizzy, dull, confused and could scarcely think connectedly. Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthened my nerves and made my head clear as a bell."
REV. W. M. VAN SICKLE,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

quiets the irritation, stimulates digestion and builds up nervous health and strength. Try a bottle.

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Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



By William Allen White

The author of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" brings the discussion up to date in an able special article, which will appear in an early number. Mr. White will be a frequent contributor to

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FARMERS

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

The Young Folks.

THE GOLDEN DAYS.

I wonder where the Fairy-book can be,
The book from which she read to you and
me,
While the warm sunlight sifted down the
tree?

And the brown eyes turned downward to
the leaf,
Tear-spotted by two tiny people's grief,
When Death bound one more princess in
his sheaf.

I wonder where the Rocking-horse has run
Who carried us before the day was done,
To all the lands that lie beneath the sun?

And the dear lips of her we loved so well
Kissed us more sweetly than our tongue
could tell,
When the two daring riders swayed and
fell.

I wonder where the crimson peaches grow
We caught together when she threw them,
so,
And ran with her to hide them, laughing
low?

And her light feet were swifter yet than
ours,
And her soft cheeks were like two rosy
flowers—
Ah, Time and Death, ye too malignant
powers!

—McClure's.

The Station Agent's Story.

The station agent was in a reminis-
cent mood. I felt more like listening
than talking. The evening train had
passed without stopping and there was
no work to be done in the little country
station. The agent was the most im-
portant man in the town, being post-
master and telegraph operator, and hav-
ing two or three rights to the title
"agent." He was also local guesser
for the division of statistics of the de-
partment of agriculture at Washngton.

The station agent, as I have said, was
in a reminiscent mood. I knew it by
the genial light in his eyes and the
pleasant and elusive smile that played
around his mouth. He was thinking of
something worth telling. He was slow
to begin, and you couldn't hurry him.

"Well," he said at last, when he
seemed fully ready—"well!" I was
getting impatient. He shut his eyes
for a moment; then opened them sud-
denly and blurted out: "You should
have heard them curs howl!"

"Well!" and this time he did not
use that much abused word. "Why don't
you go on with your story? I want to
know why the dogs howled—if that is
part of the story that is bubbling in
you."

"You see," he began, "I'm older than
you suppose. What am I—L-I-X or
I-X-L?" He was of that unusual cast
of countenance and cut of hair that in-
dicate any age from thirty to sixty

"Guess forty," said I.
"No—fifty-nine."

"You'll be sixty before I hear that
story," I added rather testily.
"But age explains some things," he
began. "I was a youngish sprout when
I went to Old Mexico to work in an
office something like this. The world
was before me then—my record was
yet to be made. It's nothing to brag
of now."

"My station—I call it mine, but it
really belonged to the railroad company
—my station was a great attraction to
the Mexicans. They used to stand
around and stare in wide-eyed and open-
mouthed wonder at my telegraph in-
struments. When I told them the click
of the key had a meaning—that I could
talk with it to people in the next town
—they believed me, but their belief
was not of the most rational or confi-
dent kind. It became sound enough
after a little circumstance I am telling
about."

"Telling about," I interjected; "go-
ing to tell about, you mean?"

"You're in too much of a hurry, young
man; You'd cross a bridge before
getting in sight of it, or have a chill at
the thought of going in swimming. The
bridge might be gone and the water
might be warm—as sometimes happens
in Texas. Did you ever notice that the
professor of rhetoric who advises all
student to leave off both introduction
and conclusion when they make speech-
es—did you ever notice, I say, that they
are not foolish enough to follow their
own advice?"

"You see a man has a stomach for
a story just as he has for his food.
When he is hungry he smells a good
beefsteak or any thing he likes, his
mouth waters for it. Well, that water-
ing of his mouth is a sign that his
stomach really wants the beefsteak,
and it's a sign, too, that his dinner will
not give him a dose of dyspepsia. A
man has a stomach for a story but it
must not be crowded. If you want a
man to appreciate a story,—to call it
good,—make him wait for it till he's
hungry—till his mouth waters for it.

"Well, after I had been in that coun-

try a few months and had learned to
talk the lingo, a butcher who had a
shop near our station came to me with
a doleful story. The dogs were stealing
his meat or making it unsalable, and
he dared not kill them. He wanted me
to help him—he was sure I could do
anything. An idea flashed into my head
and I promised to save his meat.

"After the poor fellow left, I cleaned
and freshened my batteries; got a sheet
of zinc and turned up the edges so as
to make a shallow pan of it; and as soon
as it was dark I prepared my trap—the
first electric trap I ever saw."

"I connected one pole of my battery
with the piece of meat that hung low-
est on the butcher's out-door rack; the
other I connected with my pan which
I had placed under the meat and filled
a half inch deep with water. Then I
was ready for the show."

"To reach the meat the dog had to
stand on his hind legs in the pan of
water; and he did it only after a mo-
ment's hesitation. Quick as he set his
teeth in the carcass above him he com-
pleted a circuit and had a new experi-
ence. He could not have dropped a
hot potato quicker than he tried to
spit out his mouthful of meat. The full
charge of my battery had gone through
him. He went away—called home by
a telegram. Soon another dog came—
and he received a message that sur-
prised him and sent him home in haste.
A few more came—ten or a dozen, and
each left with a bad taste in his mouth."

"Dogs can't swear; but those hairless
Mexican curs have a very effective sub-
stitute. I was glad enough when their
mouths quit watering for the meat in
my circuit. Two hours after the first
dog had tasted electro-preserved meat
the last distant howl had died away.
In that almost painful and yet delicious
silence that followed I went out and
removed my pan, took down my tem-
porary wires, and then went to bed, feel-
ing sure that the meat was safe for the
rest of the night."

"I stayed there six months longer,
and during all that time the dogs
avoided the shop of the butcher who
trusted to my skill."

"Oh, yes; the Mexican was grateful.
He used to come around at night to
thank me. He said that dogs actually
starved in sight of his meat, afraid to
try to steal it."

The station agent lapsed into silence
for a few minutes.

"I wonder," he began again. "I won-
der if dogs can't talk? A thousand
dogs in that little town thought it was
dangerous to steal meat from the only
butcher in a dozen miles; yet only
fifteen or twenty of them had howled
out of my circuit."

The Deadly Cobra.

The creatures were on the defensive,
but not one of them attempted to strike
at the master, who sat serenely in front
of them, so long as he did nothing to
annoy them. Kullan talked to them
as if they were his dearest friends.
After a time one or the other of them
would lower its head, collapse its hood
and begin to try to wriggle away.
Whereupon Kullan would give it a
smart little rap on the tail with his
stick and bring it instantly to atten-
tion again. Whether this man pos-
sessed any special magic spell over
these cobras, or whether the descrip-
tion given below of how he could han-
dle and play with them was simply due
to his method, I can not say. He him-
self repudiated the idea of magic and
asserted positively that any one who
had the necessary nerve and dexterity
could do exactly the same.

He used no reed instrument or music
of any kind to propitiate the reptiles.
He would simply squat on his haunches
in front of them and, after they had
been hissing and swaying their uplifted
heads backward and forward for a
few minutes, he raised his hands above
their heads and slowly made them de-
scend till they rested on the snakes'
heads. He then stroked them gently,
speaking all the time in the most en-
dearing Hindustani terms. The ser-
pents appeared spellbound. They made
no effort to resent the liberty, but re-
mained quite still, with heads uplifted,
and seemed rather to enjoy it. Present-
ly his hands would descend down the
necks about three inches below the
heads, his fingers would close loosely
around the necks, and he would lift
them off the ground and place them on
his shoulders. The looseness of the
grip appeared to be the main secret.
The snakes being in no way hurt, would
then slowly crawl through his fingers
and wind themselves round his neck,
his shoulders, and his arms. They ap-
peared to realize that no harm was to
be done them and they made no effort
to resent the handling. He would pick
them gently off one arm and place them

on the other, and, in fact, stroke them
and pet them as if they had been a pair
of harmless worms.—Cornhill.

Two Fighting Eagles.

John Barracliff, a butcher, drove out
yesterday to see a woodchopper who
was at work in the woods four miles
south of this city. Hitching his horse,
Barracliff started in to find the man,
but had not proceeded far when he was
startled by loud screams and flapping
of wings. He hurried on a few rods
in the direction of the strange noise
and beheld two large bald eagles in
mortal combat on the top limbs of a
big oak tree.

The birds fought desperately for
about ten minutes, and a shower of
feathers floated down upon Barracliff
and all about him. Suddenly one of
the eagles, evidently attempting to es-
cape, swooped downward, but caught
one of its wings in a thick bush. Barra-
cliff quickly seized a club and rushed
forward to do battle with the eagle,
which returned the attack pluckily and
finally managed to loosen its wing. The
huge bird struck Barracliff over the
head with its beak and tore his clothing
with its talons, but he wielded the club
with telling effect and put out one of its
eyes.

Man and eagle fought fiercely for
several minutes, but finally another
well-directed blow on the head stunned
the feathered creature. Barracliff then
procured a rope from his wagon and
tied the bird, after which he sought
out the woodchopper of whom he was
in quest. Together the men took the
eagle to a nearby farm house and made
a rough cage for it.—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

Brodie's Story of "Dry Dollar."

Steve Brodie, the king of the Bowery,
who died in Texas the other day, once
told how Senator Timothy D. Sullivan
got the nickname "Dry Dollar," which
has stuck to him for so many years.

"Don't you ever believe," he said,
"that Tim ever took a wet revenue
stamp off a beer keg and dried it and
said it was a dry dollar. Tim never
was a fool, no matter how small he was."

"Here's the way the thing really hap-
pened. There were a lot of us kids
who used to sell papers along the Bow-
ery after school. Tim was the greatest
hustler in the bunch. He wasn't like
the rest of us, always pitching pennies
or wasting our money. Tim was always
looking out for his mother."

"One day Tim had big luck in his
business. He had all the pennies and
silver he made changed into a dollar
bill, and showed it to the rest of us.
Some of the fellows asked him if he
wasn't going to wet the dollar by blow-
ing us."

"Blow nobody," says Tim. That's a
dry dollar, and it's going straight home
to my mother."—New York World.

King Edward as a Man Who Knows Things.

The new king is the most experienced
man of the world that has ever ascended
a throne. He has seen life in every
capital, he has met every celebrity of
his time, he has for long been in touch
with almost every class of the commu-
nity, and he knows the intimate history
of his own period as no other man does.
He has visited the "thieves' kitchens,"
the "doss houses" and the opium dens
of the east end; he has been conducted
through the chief manufactories of the
country; he has occupied the chair at
hundreds of meetings; his is the most
familiar face at the theater, at the op-
era and on the race course; he has
been to every exhibition of importance,
and almost every work of art with any
serious pretension to merit has been
submitted to him for his approval. He
is popular, he is an excellent speaker,
he has tact and humor, his memory is
phenomenal, and he has been trained
by the late queen to spare neither him-
self nor any trouble in the exercise of
his public duties.—London Truth.

Pat's Strategy.

Two tramps, one from green Erin
and the other from the land of sauer-
kraut, one night, exceedingly hungry,
came to a farm house, the owner of
which would give them lodging but no
food. About 12 o'clock Hans got up
and went softly down to the pantry.
Having eaten a hearty meal, he re-
turned, passing, from necessity, through
the farmer's bed-chamber. When he
got back Pat questioned him as to how
he had passed Cerberus. "And did ye
not wake him up?" he asked.

"Ya," answered Hans, "but I yoost
stand still and say: 'Miaow, miaow.'"
"I'll do the same meself," said Pat.
Rising, he went slowly and cautiously
down. As he entered the farmer's room
he stumbled over a shoe, kicked a chair,



PURIFY THE BLOOD

If you would have health
and energy in hot weather
you should see to it in the
early Spring that your blood
is pure and vital organs
strong and active.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS THE GREATEST
BLOOD PURIFIER
ON EARTH.

The efficacy of this remedy
in purifying the blood and
putting the system in order
is without a parallel in the
medical world. So thorough
and far-reaching is it that it
carries its great cleansing
and regulating influence to
every part of the body, cast-
ing out impurities that have
resulted from Winter diet,
purifying the bowels,
strengthening the kidneys,
liver and stomach, and pre-
paring the entire body to
resist the disease germs
which come with warm
weather. Those who use
this great purifier during
the Spring months will
stand the heat better and be
free from the debilitating
ailments which invariably
attack the body that is
clogged up with impurities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, \$1.00.

and woke the farmer, who cried, an-
grily: "Who's there?"

"Oh, lay sthll," said Pat. "O'm the
cat!"

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased
to learn that there is at least one dread-
ed disease that science has been able to
cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive
cure known to the medical fraternity. Cat-
arrh being a constitutional disease, re-
quires a constitutional treatment. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting
directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system thereby destroying
the foundation of the disease, and giving
the patient strength by building up the
constitution and assisting nature in do-
ing its work. The proprietors have so
much faith in its curative powers, that
they offer One Hundred Dollars for any
case that it fails to cure. Send for list of
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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
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them superior to any other
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prices or are dissatisfied for
any reason, return them at our
expense and we refund your
money and freight charges. For
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machine than those advertised
elsewhere at higher price, but we
would rather sell you better Quality
and Give Satisfaction. Our ele-
gant Arlington Jewel drop head,
\$12.50. Our No. 9 Ball Bearing Arlington, 5 drawer,
drop head, \$15.45. Write for large illustrated cata-
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper, free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders—

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116 W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The great snow-storm of April 1 which is reported to have extended all over Kansas gives the finishing touch to the well-nigh perfect conditions of the season for the wheat crop of 1901.

The committees of the swine breeders having in charge the big show at Kansas City are doing herculean work to make the show all that the most sanguine have dared to hope for. If work alone would make a show, breeders might settle back in their easy chairs and let the committees "go it alone." But the efforts of the men who are working without pay must be supplemented with some funds. Mr. H. M. Kirkpatrick sets forth in this paper the urgent need of money. His letter should bring every breeder to action and to respond with the dollars. This is the breeders' show, and will be whatever they enable their committees to make it. Of course, it is going to be a big thing to which it will be an honor to have contributed, and the road to the committees' treasury will doubtless soon be worn into ruts by the rolling in of the coin.

A FEW POINTS ON TRUSTS.

The consolidation of industries goes on rapidly and without obstruction. The union of all of the steel-making companies of the United States in a single company is the latest reported development. This union is popularly called the steel trust. It is not a trust as the term was originally applied to aggregations of companies but is a development of the corporation idea on a sublime scale. There is probably no law to prevent such development, and it is doubtful if the mere magnitude of the corporation is amenable to law. True, in times past, laws were enacted in England covering such subjects. But the progress of industry has shown that greater efficiency of operation and greater economy of production are attained by large than by small concerns. Indeed, the production of steel, for example, as required at the present time can only be accomplished by the use of very large machinery in a very large plant, costing more than an ordinary

fortune to erect. To make the steel armor plates for the battle ships now under construction would be impossible without the investment of many millions of dollars in the works. Much of the heavy steel material used in the arts demands almost equally ponderous and expensive machinery.

In view of the demands of the age for products requiring for their production, equipments whose magnitude make it almost impossible for any single owner to provide a plant, legislators and courts have dealt leniently with organizations of capital which would have been considered dangerous and against public policy a generation ago. Not only in the production of steel is this tendency to consideration manifesting itself and being tolerated, but the spirit of enlargement pervades almost every industry. The taking over into one management of the oil industry of the country has almost ceased to excite comment or criticism. Refiners of sugar have long been nearly all in one company and an agreement as to prices is almost uniformly maintained with the only concern not in the "trust." Paper manufacturers have recently effected a combination so that, when the KANSAS FARMER or any other publication goes into the market to buy paper, prices are found to be about as hard to move as cast iron. It must be said, however, that the trust has not advanced the price of paper, neither has it depreciated the quality.

Perhaps the greatest field for consolidation of interests and management is in the field of transportation. Fifty years ago the railroads of the United States consisted of short lines each under separate ownership and management. Rate cutting was common, but the lowest cut rates made for the transportation of freight were higher than the regular rates now charged. Passengers were obliged to buy separate tickets for each road used in making a journey and connections were subjects of deep study by travelers. There was a good deal of alarm when consolidations became prevalent. Consolidations are still in progress, and will not probably cease until the railroads of the entire country shall have come under a single management and the ownership of a single company. The practicability of such consolidation, the economy of it, and the efficacy of its service, are made evident as each new approach to its consummation is realized.

As the public views these movements towards the unification of great interests, alarm is experienced on two principal accounts; first, lest having the power to raise prices and to lower wages without the restraint of competition, this power will be used to the hurt of the people served; second, lest the vast political power concentrated in few hands will be used to the subdivision of democratic institutions.

That there are reasons for apprehension along these lines can not be questioned. The organization of productive and transportation industries under few ownerships and managements implies that vast numbers of people shall work for wages and under orders. The system already established almost removes the element of competition in the employment of salaried and wage-earning workers.

To offset the power of employees, almost all classes of workers are organized into unions. These unions are federated, so that their organization is almost as compact and as cohesive as that of the employers. Their contention for what they deem their share of the earnings of the industries they are engaged in, is maintained with vigor and with more or less of success.

Thus far consumers of products of manufacturing trusts and patrons of transportation companies have not had sufficient incentive to induce any considerable organization to prevent extortion. Should such incentive be given it is not unlikely that organization as thorough as that of the employees will be brought about. It has long been reported that one of the maxims of railroad management was to charge all that the traffic will bear. This implies the converse, that is, to charge no more than the traffic will bear. The practice of these maxims has been an element in the establishment of many of the discriminations of which complaint is made. A case in point occurred many years ago when the production of early vegetables in the south for the northern markets began to assume important proportions. The writer remarked that the charges for carrying this class of products from the vicinity of Mobile to Chicago were the same as for carrying them from Meridian, 150 miles less distant. The reply of the traffic manager of the Mobile & Ohio was that to make a lower rate for the shorter haul would drive the gardeners around Mo-

bile out of the business and deprive the railroad of their traffic.

This case is a typical one in several ways. In order to develop the traffic in these early products it was necessary to consider what the Chicago consumers would pay for the luxury of early vegetables, and at what price the southern gardeners would produce them, and to adjust the carrying charge so that the traffic might exist.

In general the experience of traffic managers has shown that it is quite as important to see that charges are not higher than the traffic will bear as it is to see that they are all that the traffic will bear. So, too, the managers of the great producing trusts have found that consumption is directly affected by the price of the article consumed. This applies even to such staple articles as bread stuffs, in the consumption of which people are somewhat less liberal when wheat is high than when it is low.

Whether this automatic influence will always be strong enough to restrain the rapacity of power within bearable bounds, is too much within the realm of prophecy to be indulged by the KANSAS FARMER, but that it must always be a potent force is evident.

On the score of the political power of aggregated organizations there has, until recently, been little apprehension. The anxiety of corporation managers about popular movements is a warrant that the political power of the people is now, and is likely to continue, an influence whose might may not be disregarded by any aggregation of wealth and employing capacity.

Another aspect of the matter of consolidation is its certainty to continue and to become the rule rather than the exception. Unquestionably most industries afford opportunities for the introduction of many economies when conducted in the large way. The large concerns thus justify their existence, and thus is made certain their continued development. The fact that they will continue may as well be accepted and reckoned with.

How soon this spirit of consolidation will dominate farming is an open question. It has been suggested that as soon as mechanical power shall supplant horse power on the farm, capital will see its opportunity, and farming will yield to the tendency to consolidation. Certain it is that the application of steam power to manufacturing and to transportation has had much to do with the development of the manufacturing and the transportation consolidations. Until this revolution shall reach the farming industry, the spirit of independence will find on the farm the field which is now denied to it in almost every pursuit except agriculture.

The Discussion on Tuberculosis—Part One.

PROF. THOS. SHAW, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During recent months the discussion on this question has waxed warm and earnest in the columns of the Breeders Gazette. I have watched that discussion with the keenest interest, because of the high character of the persons who are conducting it. I have also watched it with no little concern, because of what the outcome may be. I have noticed, almost with amazement, the strong things that have been implied and said reflecting upon the views and actions of veterinarians in this matter, and am at a loss to know whether their silence is to be attributed to meekness or cowardice. I have noticed with apprehension the rising of the tide of expressed opinion against the enforcement of the tuberculin test as applied to imported cattle. Not long ago it was not more than ankle-deep, soon it was up to the waist, now it is up to the bristles of the horses and threatens to sweep all before it unless the specious, and, as I think, untenable logic of those who are advocating such a measure, is met and answered. In my judgment, the abolition of the tuberculin test on imported animals would be a mistake of the gravest character. Because of this conviction I deem it my duty to speak out, and in no uncertain way. I regret such a necessity, as there is no paper on the continent with the editors of which I more reluctantly take issue, since on all public questions they are honest and manly in the expression of their views, and in nearly all instances they are right.

To a careless reader, the great question at issue is the admitting of imported cattle without the enforcement of the tuberculin test. It is on these lines avowedly that the discussion has been waged. But, after all, that question is only an incident in the discussion. It is the battle-ground, as it were, around which the discussion is being

waged. The real question at issue is of far greater import. It involves the character of this most subtle disease as being an evil in our herds not greatly or seriously harmful. It challenges the reliability of the tuberculin test; it has even raised the question of its being harmful. And if the contention of those who clamor for the abolition of the tuberculin test is successful, by parity of reasoning it will bring discredit on the value of the tuberculin test as a means of combating tuberculosis, from which it will not recover for years and years. Are those men who are clamoring thus, prepared to assume so grave a responsibility? Are they quite willing that the next generation shall look back upon them as obstructors in the way of checking or trying to head off a disease that is preying upon our cattle to a greater extent, probably, than all other diseases combined? And they are putting themselves in this position for what? Simply that a few hundred animals may be imported into the country without subjecting these animals to the tuberculin test.

Suppose the department yields and abolishes the test on such animals, what does it mean? It means that arguments on which the contention is based are conceded to be correct. It means that the department concedes that tuberculosis is not a seriously harmful disease. It means that the tuberculin test is not reliable. It means that in many instances it is positively dangerous. It means that the government should fold its hands and shut its eyes and allow this most dangerously subtle disease to stalk through the land preying upon our herds; and all this to suit the convenience of a handful of men who are engaged in importing and exporting cattle into the United States.

Why should such action on the part of the government be so far-reaching? The answer to this question is not difficult.

If there is any one place more than another in which the tuberculin test ought to be applied at all, fair-minded men will concede that it ought to be on imported cattle, as the breeders of foreign cattle have no claims for special consideration on the part of our government. It follows, therefore, that, if the government should not impose the tuberculin test on any cattle coming into the country, it should not impose it at all. This would mean that milkmen with tuberculous cows may go on without let or hindrance sending their milk into the towns and cities. If the test on imported cattle is abolished by the government, then tuberculous animals must have the right of way all over the United States. A man may have a herd of cattle 90 per cent of which are tuberculous. He may go on sending these animals into the herds of innocent purchasers, and the government dare not even try to check the evil. No state could then consistently pass a law enforcing the tuberculin test anywhere, or confining animals found tuberculous, for such action would be directly antagonistic to the action of the department at Washington. Such action would give tuberculosis the right of way over all the United States. It would mean that all the vets. in all the United States were nothing more than muffs, that on this question a handful of stockmen were wiser than they all. The Honorable John Dryden talks eloquently about educating the people on this question. Yes, such action on the part of our government as he is trying to bring about would educate them with a vengeance. It would say that tuberculosis is not a bad thing, it is so insignificant a malady that it is beneath the notice of the government. It would say to them that the tuberculin test is not reliable and that in many instances it works much harm. It would say to them, go on and buy and sell and distribute tuberculosis over the land. Rather a singular educational campaign for the government of this great republic to engage in.

I can not close this paper without a word of reference to the character of the discussion. On the one hand it has been led by the Gazette, supported by certain stockmen. On the other hand it has been conducted by Dr. Salmon almost entirely alone. I must say the contrast in the temper of the discussion as conducted by the two parties is very marked. On the one side is heated discussion and lame logic. On the other is calm, clear, logical reasoning. Notice the following manly statement made by Dr. Salmon in his paper as published in the Gazette of December 19th: "I expect, in case any person questions any of my assertions, to make said assertion good by the citation of evidence." The doctor has certainly made a goodly number of asser-

tions. They run counter to the views of those on the opposite side. Why has the correctness of none of these assertions been questioned?

That in some of the states the veterinarians have been extreme in the measures devised for the lessening of tuberculosis is certainly true. It is probably largely responsible for the wave of opposition to the tuberculin test that is now sweeping over the land. It seems to me, however, that to abolish the tuberculin test on imported animals would be no less extreme. One extreme is no justification for another opposite in character. The thing that is best under the circumstances is what ought to be done, regardless of antecedents or consequents.

The Catalpa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to know something more about catalpas. Where could one obtain catalpa seedlings? When is the best time to plant these trees? What is the best soil for them? Possibly you could refer me to some work or article giving these and other particulars concerning this tree.

ROBT. A. PADEN.

Gregory, Kans.

ANSWER BY MR. TINCHER.

Your letter to the KANSAS FARMER asking for information about the catalpa, has been referred to me. We have two distinct varieties indigenous to the United States. Catalpa Bignonioides is common in all the Southern states, and is cultivated for the beauty of the flowers in most of the Northern states. The tree is of small growth and seldom makes a well-formed tree.

Catalpa Speciosa (Warder) is a large tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet and becoming from two to five feet in diameter. It is indigenous to the lower valley of the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois, seemingly preferring the overflowed alluvial lands. As freshets occurred the seed pods were distributed along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, forming limited groves in Tennessee and Missouri. The distribution of the catalpa was not aided by birds and animals, being almost entirely scattered down-stream by water. The Catalpa Speciosa has proven to be hardy in most places in the United States between latitudes 35° and 44° and from longitude 100° to New England.

The first white settlers in the Wabash Valley were instructed by the Indians as to the power of the wood to resist decay. The wood was used in many ways by the early inhabitants of the Wabash.

ARTIFICIALLY GROWN WOOD.

The durability of artificially grown trees covers a period of about twelve years. From personal observation, I know of the tree being used for posts, and in every case but one it has given the best of satisfaction. If the tree is grown too quickly or is cut in the spring or early summer when the wood-cells are active, the wood will not give satisfactory results. The only case I ever knew of where the catalpa did not make a lasting post was for above reason. All catalpa posts should be planted with the big end down, as the increased age adds to the lasting quality of the wood. We have dozens of cases from reliable men where the wood has lasted longer when in contact with the ground than the best oak post from Missouri and Kansas.

BEST TIME TO PLANT.

Experience has taught the people of Kansas that spring is the best time to plant forest-trees, yet I have been very successful in planting forest-seedlings in the fall. Good strong trees should be used, and the ground should be in good condition at the time of planting. I prefer to open up a deep furrow from ten to twelve inches deep, placing the trees five feet apart in the furrow. Such a plan gives better satisfaction than to mark both ways and plant with a spade. All young trees should receive the best of cultivation for at least three years from the time of planting.

"SOIL."

As a general proposition, the catalpa can be grown on any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. For post-timber I prefer good prairie, because of the more exposed situation. The trees become more rugged, growing somewhat more slowly than they would on good bottom-land. Such a soil will grow about 1,000 trees per acre, suitable for posts, in from twelve to fifteen years. A smaller number of trees would produce a larger wood growth per tree, but would call for more attention as to pruning. We have learned during the last ten years that catalpas will not drop their limbs by close planting as do the walnut and other sorts. The limbs remain on the tree for many years, causing loose, ugly knots, very

damaging to all the growing timber. All catalpa-trees should be trimmed about the fifth year and every five or six years afterwards. Such treatment would cause a clear clean body, producing the best possible timber. If the forest is to be grown for pole stock and lumber, bottom-land is the best, because it produces a more rapid growth, and the trees become much taller. Twenty years time with not more than 200 trees per acre will be the average for fair telephone poles, while for lumber the trees should be at least 25 to 30 years of age.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the present year the Division of Forestry at Washington proposes to publish a bulletin devoted entirely to the catalpa. The book will contain practical information from men who have been familiar with the tree for the last twenty years. Notice of the bulletin will be made in the KANSAS FARMER at the time it is published.

GEO. W. TINCHER,

106 E. 8th Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Rape and Its Cultivation.

Rape is a succulent plant belonging to the cabbage family. It grows rapidly, making a large amount of green food, upon which pigs and sheep grow well. To make a success of rape, select a rich piece of land free from weeds. Plough deep, then roll—if not too moist—and harrow till the soil is finely pulverized and well firmed down. Finish the preparation by running a plank drag over it. Such a seed-bed will germinate the seed quickly and enable the plants to withstand dry weather. I prefer to have the ploughing done just before sowing. This will give the rape an even start with the weeds.

Sow with garden seed-drill 3 pounds or 5 pounds broadcast per acre.

When drilled, the rows should not be more than 20 to 24 inches apart. Drill sowing will permit cultivation, which will keep down weeds, conserve moisture, and increase the yield. Where drilled the animals destroy less as they walk, and lie down between the rows.

If sown broadcast, cover with harrow or weeder and roll. In many cases it is well to roll the drill-sowing also.

The season will control time of seeding. Do not sow until the ground has become warm enough to quickly germinate the seed, as it comes up better and grows more rapidly. Usually it should not be sown before the middle of April—in this latitude of north central Indiana. It is best to sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks. By the use of low hurdles, this will give fresh pasture throughout the season, as the early sowing can be grazed off a second time. This also makes less waste as the stock does not run over it so much.

Rape may be sown in corn just before the last cultivation. If the soil is not too dry, it will grow well unless the corn is very large and thick. Where thus sown it makes splendid pasture for lambs from September till cold weather.

Some men have had success in sowing rape with oats. This, however, is not a sure way, as the season will have much to do with it.

It is a good plan to have the rape-patch near the barns and alongside of the pasture. This brings the animals under the stockman's eye, and if a lamb "bloats" he is there to give it attention. If the stock can go freely back and forth between the pasture and rape, it will save trouble, time, labor, and even loss. Rape thus supplements the pasture, making fat lambs and good pigs.

When sheep have access to both rape and grass, they should not be turned on the rape until the middle of the day when the animals are not hungry enough to gorge themselves, and the rape is free from dew. If they do not have the run of the pasture, turn them on the rape for an hour a day, gradually increasing the time, until they become accustomed to it. Then keep them on it continuously till the end of the season.

J. H. SKINNER,

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

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

"The Story of Paper-making" is the title of an interesting book recently published by the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of Chicago. The history of paper-making and the displacement of ruder materials by the thin, white, fragile paper now so universally used is a charming story. The great demand for paper and the part it plays in civilization are little realized by the average reader.

All About Cabbage.

A very useful book on "Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables," by C. L. Allen, has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company.

All the various types and varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, collards, and kohlrabi have sprung from one original form or species, thus furnishing one of the most interesting and wonderful illustrations of plant variation in the whole vegetable kingdom. The author of this book has devoted a lifetime to this study; and living on Long Island, in the very heart of the most favorable cabbage growing section in the United States, and being himself largely and practically interested in this industry, is probably more familiar with its various details than any other man. Considerable space is devoted to the explanation of the requirements, conditions, cultivation, and general management pertaining to the entire cabbage group. After this each class is treated separately and in detail, as indicated in the sub-title: "From Seed to Harvest." The chapter on seed raising is probably the most authoritative treatise on this subject ever published, and will be intensely interesting and valuable to all those engaged in this industry. Insects and fungi-attacking this class of vegetables are given due attention with a view to giving the reader the latest and most effective means for their prevention and destruction. There is a convincing and practical tone about the entire work, which at once assures the reader of the safety in following the instructions given in its pages.

The many inquiries about silage may now be answered with a good deal of assurance since Prof. F. W. Wall, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, has prepared and Rand, McNally & Co. have published a book containing about all that is known on the subject. The work is taken up systematically in six chapters. The first treats of silage crops; the second of silos, describing kinds and costs; the third of filling the silo, including the preparation of the materials; the fourth of feeding silage; the fourth compares silage with other feeds; and the fifth discusses the silo in modern agriculture. Professor Wall is an authority on the subject of silage and his book should be in the hands of every farmer who uses or contemplates using a silo.

That many of the repairs which cost a trip to the blacksmith shop and make it necessary to wait around the shop while the work is being done can be made by a handy man on the farm and in less time than it takes to go to the shop is realized by a good many progressive farmers. But there are many "tricks of the trade" which make the average man hesitate about undertaking even the simple operations. A book has just been issued by Mr. J. M. Drew, instructor in blacksmithing at the school of agriculture of the university of Minnesota, in which easily understood instructions are given which will enable the man who can swing a hammer to economize greatly in the matter of time spent going to the shop. A list of necessary tools is given and their use is illustrated and described in an admirable way.

Ministerial Ways and Means.

The question of ways and means is always serious in the ministers' family. Since the average salary is \$800, it follows that life with the average pastor is both frugal and strenuous. Most of us live from hand to mouth, and are denied not only comforts, but the equipment which is necessary for intelligent work. The minister's tools are not simply pen and ink bottle, but a library and current literature. Our children are educated with great difficulty, and for the "rainy day" we must depend upon charitably disposed neighbors or the fund for disabled ministers. The average lawyer has not only a more generous income and less demand for gratuitous service, but a longer period of productive activity. This time limit is the bete noire of the ministerial profession. After seven years of specialized training the theological graduate must serve a period of apprenticeship in some obscure or indigent church, where his latent possibilities are tested. He makes the real start of life at the age of 30 or over; at 45 the shadows of coming dissolution stealthily approach. The minister's period of effective service is, therefore, within the radius of fifteen or twenty years. "The old minister," says Ian Maclaren, "ought to be shot," and the dead-line is fixed at 50. In law, in medicine, in civil government, society demands men of wisdom and experience. The church only gives preference to striplings.—Atlanta Monthly.

Transfers of Pedigreed Stock.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

John D. Marshall, Walton, Kans., reports sales of stock sired by Miles Look Me Over 18879, as follows: Boar to Oscar Richards, Ebbing, Kans.; boar to L. M. Wilson, Wilbur, Okla.; sow to M. E. Stratton, Walton, Kans.; 6 sows to Cecil McArthur, Biggsville, Ill.; boar to C. E. Gilchrist, Walton, Kans.; boar and sow to Rufus Phillips, Walton, Kans.; boar to Smith McLain, Walton, Kans.; boar to H. H. Toews, McLain, Kans.; 4 sows to Cecil McArthur, Walton, Kans.; boar to Peter Smith, Ebbing, Kans.; boar to Frank Bell, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; 2 sows to William McQuown, Walton, Kans.; 2 sows to W. Guthrie, Walton, Kans.; and 1 boar to Captain Brown, Peabody, Kans.

M. Finley & Son, of Lyons, Kans., report sales as follows: Boar sired by Rice County Boy 24645 to Sam Crow, Attica, Kans.; gilt sired by Tecumseh Short Stop 14760 to Geo. Hodgson, Little River, Kans.; gilt sired by Rice County Boy to Mark Johnson, Lyons, Kans.; boar sired by Tecumseh Short Stop to E. S. Leonard, Saxman, Kans.; gilt sired by Tecumseh Short Stop to L. J. Reems, Pollard, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, Kans., sold to Mr. Berry, the next mayor of Sterling, Kans., the prize-winning Shorthorn bull, Otto 152408.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

D. L. Button, North Topeka, Kans., sold the following stock sired by Chief Eclipse 10835: Sow to P. W. Perry, Wakarusa, Kans.; sow to W. A. Turner, St. Marys, Kans.; boar to S. P. Nash, Ionia, Kans.; boar to F. E. Klingler, Augusta, Kans.; sow to A. L. Stanley, North Topeka, Kans.; and sow to H. S. Hall, Pauline, Kans. The following stock sired by Fritz All Right 11146: Boar to S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.; and boar to Jos. Budd, Havensville, Kans. A sow sired by Sir Fritz 10779 to A. J. Owen, North Topeka, Kans.

"Latest and Best."

Eighteenth century methods of doing business are not adaptable to the opening of the twentieth century. The crude implements of our forefathers have passed into history, and the increasing manufacturing facilities are fast making obsolete old-fashioned methods of tilling the soil. Some people are content to jog along in the same old rut year after year, never seeming to realize that this is an age of improvement and progress. Others are continually on the look-out for the latest ideas and improvements in everything. The attention of the latter class especially is called to the advertisement on another page of the "Steel King," undoubtedly the "latest and best" corn cultivator known. It is intended primarily for listed corn, but can be used successfully in any field. The "Steel King" is made entirely of steel, from which fact it takes its name; the runners—not shown in the cut, being hidden by the discs—are of angle steel. This method of construction makes it very rigid and strong, yet so light in weight and draft that two ordinary horses will handle it with ease. The front discs are 16 inches, while the rear gangs are made up of 10, 11, and 12 inch discs. Rear gangs run on a solid axle, hubs cast in discs with thimbles between and with collars projecting over the hubs, making it impossible for dirt to work in and clog the gangs.

Some of the most important features are, that the discs are reversible and can be adjusted to any angle, and can also be adjusted to any width of row; the angle adjustment being made by loosening one bolt only; lever throws discs entirely out of ground when turning corners, or at end of row, the entire weight of machine and operator resting on the steel runners; the "Steel King" is made entirely of steel, hence there is nothing to rot out. Being made of the best material, in the most workmanlike manner, and sold at a moderate price, the result is a cultivator needed on every farm. This implement is made by the Farm Tool Co., of Carrollton, Mo., who also manufacture a full line of farm machinery, known as the "American" line. Circulars giving full description on application, if this paper is mentioned. We earnestly advise each of our subscribers and readers to carefully notice the advertisement of this company, and write for circulars of the several implements they manufacture. You will be handsomely rewarded and honorably served; and don't forget to mention this paper when writing to them.

A Good Move.

When Carl Sonderegger, proprietor of the German Nurseries, who has been advertising with us, moves his establishment from Fairbury, Neb., to Beatrice, it was a stroke of good business, if the only advantages secured were better shipping facilities. Besides this, however, in planning anew he was able to arrange his grounds, packing houses, and cold storage cellars so as to give him the greatest economy in packing and shipping. Mr. Sonderegger has the somewhat unusual idea that a new customer, even though he is only a small buyer, deserves just as careful service as the larger buyer. We say unusual, because some dealers act on the opposite principle. The result in Mr. Sonderegger's case is that his new customer of last year is back this season with a larger order. All this is suggested by our receiving one of his catalogues which offers vigorous, healthy stock at remarkably low prices. As a class the Germans are thrifty and conscientious in all their business dealings, and being conservative, make few losses and can afford to sell on closer margins than many others seem to find necessary. This as we believe is another secret of the large business the German Nurseries have built up under Mr. Sonderegger's management. He tells us that he has a very large stock of fruit-trees, forest seedlings which are exceptionally vigorous and well rooted. His shipments by express last season were over 40,000 pounds, and by freight more than 20 large car-loads, the equivalent of a train-load. This year past records are being broken. Write to-day for their catalogue. Besides the lines embraced in a modern nursery stock are found many specialties needed on every farm which he offers as premiums. Address German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb., and mention this paper.

Horticulture.

Cultivation of Fruits.

Hon. Aaron Low, of Hingham, Mass., read a paper before his state horticultural society lately on "Fruit Culture in New England and Its Development the Last Fifty Years." The following is an abstract as given in American Gardening:

Fifty years ago there was but a very small amount of grafted fruit of the varieties which are now in great demand, and which are produced in immense quantities.

APPLES.

Apples, then produced, mostly from orchards of natural fruit, stand first in commercial importance. Scarcely a farm can be found in New England but has its apple orchard, and its products have ever been considered the most profitable on the farm. The Baldwin, more largely cultivated in New England than any other variety, is well adapted to this climate, as it was originated in Massachusetts. It is of strong, vigorous growth, and an immense bearer. Another first-class apple well adapted to this climate is the Rhode Island Greening. This stands next to the Baldwin as a profitable variety for orchard culture. As one of the best winter keepers the Roxbury Russet is valued very highly. Within a few years it has developed a tendency to mildew, and the apples do not grow as large and fall as formerly. Porter and Hubbardston Nonsuch, formerly profitable fall apples, have been much damaged the past few years by the apple maggot.

As an early variety, the Williams, originated in Roxbury, ranks very high. The Red Astrachan, one of the earliest varieties, is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive. The Duchess of Oldenburg, of Russian origin, is a very hardy, strong grower, and an early and abundant bearer. One of the most desirable of our fall apples is the Gravenstein. There is no better variety of early sweet apple than the Sweet Bough, and as a sweet apple for later use—from November to March—the Jacob's Sweet is excellent. The King of Tompkins County is one of our largest and most showy red apples. Fameuse, or Snow Apple, when well grown, is one of the handsomest apples known, and usually sells at a high price. The Golden Russet is an old variety, but of such rich, spicy flavor that it is a universal favorite. One of the most promising of the new varieties is the Sutton Beauty. The McIntosh Red, originated in Canada, is an exceedingly valuable kind, and a very desirable variety for orchard culture. The Wealthy, originated in Minnesota, seems to be perfectly hardy, and has given excellent satisfaction whenever fruited. The Palmer Greening is not much disseminated, but is one of the best in quality. The Wolf River, originated in Wisconsin, is a large, handsome apple.

PEARS.

As the pear is adapted to closer planting than the apple, it is usually grown in the home garden. Angouleme, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Anjou, Vicar and Clairgeau are varieties much improved in the quality of the fruit when grown as dwarfs. Bartlett, Bosc, Sheldon, Seckel, Winter Nellis, Clapp's Favorite and Lawrence, of the varieties more commonly grown, do best as standards. As a variety adapted to almost all localities, the Bartlett stands first. Clapp's Favorite, an early fall pear, when picked before fully ripe, is

a very fine variety. Although the Seckel is one of the smallest pears we have, from its exceeding sweetness and unequalled rich flavor, no collection is complete without it. Dana's Hovey, also a small pear, is very highly esteemed.

As one of the largest pears grown of high quality, the Angouleme will give as good returns to the grower as any, especially when grown on dwarfs. Louise Bonne of Jersey is another variety that does best on the quince. The Anjou, introduced by Marshall P. Wilder, is one of the most valuable grown. Clairgeau is one of the largest and handsomest pears in cultivation; also one of the best to grow on the quince. The Lawrence is one of the best winter varieties. The Bosc is large, always perfect, and of the highest flavor. The tree is a good bearer, but not a vigorous grower, and does better when top-worked on such strong growing varieties as Keiffer and Vicar. The Worden-Seckel is a new variety originated in New York, and is very promising. The Hardy, a large russet pear, ripens in October, and is very desirable. Boussock is a strong, vigorous grower and good bearer. It ripens the middle of September, and is a valuable and desirable pear.

PLUMS.

The cultivation of the plum has largely increased within the last ten years. The old varieties had become so subject to the disease called black-knot that it was almost impossible to raise a full crop of plums, and the trees soon died. The introduction of the Japanese varieties created a new interest in growing plums. These are well adapted to our soil and climate and appear to be less subject to disease than the old class of plums. There are quite a number of varieties of Japan plums much superior to our old American and European kinds in the quality of the fruit as well as in the vigor and healthiness of the trees. The Abundance is one of the first introduced, and is a first-class variety in every respect. The Burbank is considered by many as the best Japanese variety. If one has a place for only a single plum tree, the Burbank is advised. The Wickson was originated by Mr. Burbank, of California, and was obtained by crossing the Kelsey with the Burbank. The Satsuma, a Japanese variety, is different from all the others, having a bright red flesh, and is much prized for preserving.

Although many of the European and American varieties of plums are subject to the black-knot, still some of them are such strong, vigorous growers that they are well worth risking in our orchards. When well taken care of, and if the black-knot at its first appearance be carefully cut out and burned, the trees will give heavy crops of very choice plums. The Bradshaw, Lombard, Pond's seedling, Smith's Orleans, and Lawrence are among the best varieties.

PEACHES.

Peaches when well grown are the most delicious of all our fruits. But as the trees are very tender to withstand the changes of climate, success in growing first-class fruit is quite uncertain. One of the most serious troubles in peach culture is the late frost in the spring. If it be mild and warm in the early spring, the peach buds begin to grow and are often ruined by late frosts and the crop is lost. The trees should not be forced to make too large a growth, as a moderate growth ripens better and makes a harder wood, not as liable to injury from cold. Among the great number of varieties now cultivated the more choice kinds should be selected, and if well cared for it is possible to get a good crop of this delicious fruit. The peach is a rapid-growing tree and comes into bearing at an early age. Early Canada, Early Crawford, Coolidge's Favorite, Crosby, Elberta, Foster, Globe, Carman, Oldmixon, Stump, and Late Crawford seem best adapted to our locality.

GRAPES.

Grapes may be grown by any one having only a small extent of land. The vines may be trained on a wall, on the side of a building facing the south, or trained to single stakes. Light, warm soil, well-drained, is desirable, as the fruit will mature and ripen sooner than on soil not well drained. Wood ashes and fine ground bone are special fertilizers for the grape, causing the vine to grow shorter joined wood and the fruit to ripen better. From the great number of varieties in cultivation, a selection of a dozen kinds will give one a good variety of the different colored grapes.

Campbell's Early, of recent introduction, is spoken of in the highest terms. It is earlier than the Concord, has a

- ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
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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.

Plants, Bulbs and Evergreens

Strawberries, 12 leading kinds, 500 per 100, \$2 per 1,000. Evergreens, Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 1/2 feet high, 25c each. Scotch Pine, 12 inches, 15c. BULBS—Cannas and Dahlias, 50 each; Gladiolus, mixed, 20 each; Tuberoses, 30; Lillies, 50 to 150 each. Greenhouse Plants, 30 to 50 each. H. H. KERN, Bonner Springs, Kans.

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

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25 Grafted Apple Trees for \$1. Ours will grow. They are well rooted, healthy and true to name. Send a trial order to-day. Due bill good for 25c and Catalogue in German or English free. We pay freight on \$10 orders. Fairbury Nurseries, Box 16, Fairbury, Neb.

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties:

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The best varieties now in cultivation are Josselyn, Smith's Improved, Industry, Triumph, and Columbus.

The Big Trees of California.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have here in California the most marvelous of all growths: the oldest living things. These magnificent Big Trees of the Sierra Nevada (with the sequoia sempervirens, or redwood of the Coast range), are the last of a great family that once dominated vegetation in Europe and America from the Arctic zone to the equator.

The species is now extinct, with the exception of the dozen groves and forests that are found between Placer County on the north and Tulare County on the south, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. These mighty trees, attaining a height of 400 feet, a base circumference of over 100 feet, and an age that is yet more amazing—eight thousand years, according to Prof. David Starr Jordan, thus being six thousand years old at the beginning of the Christian era—have stood unmoved amid all the changes that have beset the earth's surface.

Now, these Big Trees, that should be more to our nation than the pyramids have been to Egypt—for they are both older and more impressive—are in danger of destruction; are in danger of being turned into shakes and shingles and matches, fully 65 per cent of their lumber value, even, being lost in that industrial process. If some one were to propose to use the pyramids to furnish pavements for the streets of Cairo the world would stand aghast, but every day sees the number of these great trees reduced. Only one grove is fully protected, and that one—the Mariposa grove—contains but 700 trees. While some of the others are included within the national parks, the reservations at present are so poorly defined as not to admit of adequate protection.

In common with all interested in the preservation of these mighty forest monarchs we are attempting to make better known their claims to recognition and the great injustice the state and nation will do themselves if they permit these trees to be destroyed.

E. D. McCORMICK.

San Francisco, Cal.

Producing Evergreen Seedlings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to hear through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER from some one who is acquainted with sowing evergreen seeds. When and how should they be sown? I have a good many evergreen trees, but do not know how to raise seedlings.

LOUIS LEHMANN.

Antelope, Kans.

The seeds of the pines and spruces should be planted as early as the ground is well warmed. They should be planted in well prepared soil and it is well to cover the seed lightly with soil and cover the soil with a layer of sand. The young seedlings are very tender and if mud be splashed upon them it is liable to kill them. The sand prevents this to a considerable extent. The young trees require shading from the sun and protection from the winds and it is well to leave the screen over the bed until the second fall.

Seed of the red cedar usually lies dormant until the second year. The gummy coat which surrounds the seed prevents its germinating for some time. Soaking in lye water or mixing the seed with unleached wood ashes will frequently dissolve this coating and a stand is secured the first season.

It is usually cheaper for the grower who wishes but a small quantity of evergreens to buy young trees of nurserymen who make a specialty of growing them. In our climate growing evergreen seedlings has usually proved uncertain.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Kansas Experiment Station.

Air-Slaked Lime in Bordeaux Mixture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to yours of the 12th inst., enclosing a letter from Mr. Frank Yaw of Wichita, asking whether air-slaked lime can be used in the preparation of Bordeaux mixture, permit me to say that the usual formula for Bordeaux mixture is as follows:

- Copper sulphate, 6 pounds.
- Quicklime, 4 pounds.
- Water, 45 gallons.

If air-slaked lime is used instead of fresh lime, the amount should be doubled. Its use, however, can not be recommended, since full and complete information is yet wanting regarding the composition and chemical action of the mixture prepared in this manner. A simple test for the amount of lime present is to insert into the mixture a polished metal surface, such as a knife-

blade. If there is not enough lime in the mixture, so that some of the copper still remains in solution, the knife-blade will become coated with the copper. Enough lime is to be added until the knife-blade can be withdrawn unharmed.

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

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, 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 post-office, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Probably Tuberculosis.—Have a cow red in color, is 5 years old. Has the third calf, which is about 5 months old. She was in good flesh until about a month ago I noticed she was getting poor. I have been feeding her corn fodder with some corn in it. Have several other cows which are doing well. She breathes very often and coughs occasionally. Am now feeding her prairie hay and bran. She eats well but seems to be falling off every day. My neighbor has three cows which act the same way. He lost one, which he cut open. The lungs were all black, looked like it might have been lung fever or consumption. Is there any danger of the other cows catching this disease?

JOHN P. ROSELL.

Leonardsville, Kans.

Answer.—Have a competent veterinarian test your cows for tuberculosis, as it is contagious, and if it proves to be tuberculosis it is incurable.

Poison.—The 27th of last month I heard one of my seven young sows which I had bred for spring pigs, squealing as if another hog had her down and was biting her. I went to see what was the trouble and found her very nervous, quivering, trembling, and afraid of everything. A touch by anything, or a sudden noise or approach would produce something in the nature of a convulsion, causing her to jump and squeal and sometimes to turn clear over on her back. The symptoms became more and more aggravated until she died, within twenty-four hours from the time first noticed. Quite an amount of water dripped from her mouth. Yesterday morning we noticed another one of the same lot of sows affected with the same symptoms, not quite so severe but increasing until we shot her this morning to end her misery. She seemed to become almost if not entirely blind. The squeal is somewhat peculiar and hard to describe but once heard would be easily recognized if heard again. The second one should have farrowed about the third of this month, but lost her pigs the twenty-second of last month. Bowels seemed to be in good condition, water high colored. Both were in good flesh and thrifty, weight about 250 pounds. The seven sows were running in an apple and peach orchard with 16 calves. We fed the calves 2 bushels shelled corn and oats per day, also clover hay. The hogs were given some corn and slop, with shorts, milk, and water, and have good shelter.

A. M. MITCHELL.

Dunavant, Kans.

Answer.—Your hogs were likely poisoned as these are the symptoms of it. It could be strychnine or lead and might be something else. Investigate and let us hear again.

Necrosed Bone.—Have a colt coming 3 years old, which has a running sore on its jaw just where the jaw bones come together. Have taken him to a veterinary surgeon twice but he failed to effect a cure. His treatment was to scrape the bone and apply medicine to burn it. He thought it was caused by a bruise but do not remember of it ever being hurt. I think it might have been caused by distemper.

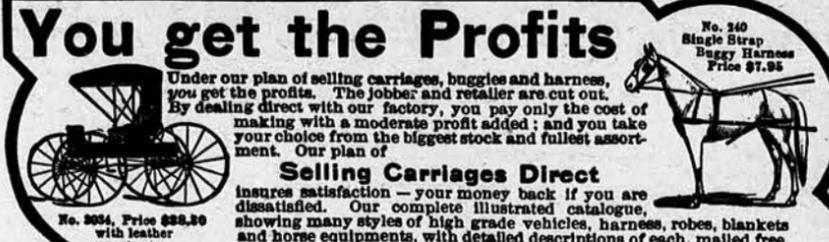
H. T. JOHNSTON.

Pawnee, Okla.

Answer.—Enlarge the opening and inject per oxide of hydrogen once a day with a good hard rubber syringe. Look for a loose sliver of the bone up in the mouth probably.

Injured Eye.—I have a 2-year-old filly that has a white lump on one eye ball. I don't know what caused it. It seems to stand out about an eighth of

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Threshes Clean

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an inch and looks like it was filled with pus. It is about a quarter of an inch in diameter and has been there for two or three weeks. I blew burnt alum in two or three times and this is all the treatment it has had. It doesn't seem to get any better or worse.

Agra, Kans. E. E. LEAKE.
Answer.—Take nitrate of silver 2 grains to one-half ounce of rain-water, and drop a few drops on the spot with a medicine dropper twice a day.

Asthma.—I have a mare that since early last fall has been troubled with a cough. Whenever she is ridden she will cough and groan for an hour or more, or dust from wheat straw will make her cough. She has about two or three coughing spells a day. I have given her nothing but condition powders (International). She is a dark bay mare nearly brown, 8 years old. She keeps in fair shape. I also have a mare that has been troubled with the same kind of a cough for about a month. She is a bay and 6 years old.

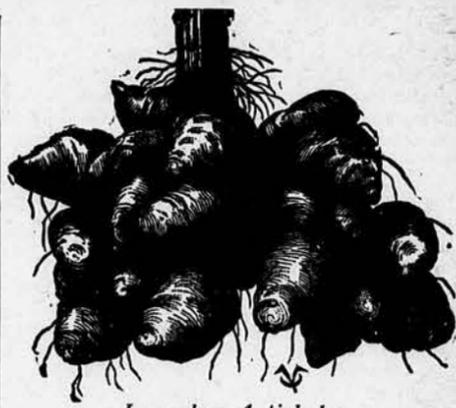
Rexford, Kans. A. W. CHRISTIAN.
Answer.—Give nitrate of potash, 8 ounces; belladonna leaves, 3 ounces; nux vomica, powdered, 4 ounces. Mix and divide into 24 powders and give one twice a day. Dampen all of her feed with salt water. Water before feeding.

Diseased Teat.—Is there any method of enlarging the vent in a cow's teat? I have a good cow with large teats but one of them is abnormally large while the vent is extremely small.

Alden, Kans. A. J. S.
Answer.—Pass the largest milking-tube you can, try once or twice a day, and if that is not sufficient, there is an instrument much called a teat splitter which you can pass up and enlarge the duct, and then pass the milk-tube to keep it open. You can get them of Sharp & Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Parturient Apoplexy. (Milk-Fever.)—Several neighbors have lost cows, calling the disease milk-fever, but there is no certainty of what the trouble is. Please give symptoms of that disease.

Alden, Kans. A. J. S.
Answer.—This disease occurs about the time of calving. It may be a day before or two to five days after, but as a rule about two days after calving. It is usually seen in cows of a plethoric nature and full milkers in their prime. Symptoms are more or less sudden loss of voluntary movement and sensation, if the cow is moved she is unsteady and even staggers, no longer notices her calf or food, and as the disease increases she falls and is unable to rise. They usually lie on the left side with the head turned sleepily around and the nose resting on the right flank. At times it is suddenly raised and again dashed back on the ground, later on



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IMMUNIZE PIGS BEFORE BIRTH through the mother's blood.
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IMMUNIZE OLDER HOGS by a different process CURES SICK HOGS by flushing and cleansing the bowel and entire system.
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HAVE AT MY OWN EXPENSE shipped into various states and exposed in cholera hundreds of my own pigs for weeks and months without harm and will continue to ship and expose on same terms.
HAVE SOLD TO OVER 2,500 of the best farmers and breeders in the United States.
DISCOVERED five years ago, was tested four years before offering to sell it.
LETTERS PATENT pending on all the above processes.
ALL INFRINGERS and their customers will be held responsible for damages.
BEWARE! of Logansport or other infringing companies.
AGENTS WANTED, WRITE the originator and rightful owner,
ROBERT RIDGWAY, Amboy, Indiana.

they will stretch out full length on their side. Pulse full at first and about 70 beats per minute, breathing is deep, stertorous, and the expiration accompanied by puffing out the cheeks and death usually in a few hours.

Grange Department.

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

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

National Grange.

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

Kansas State Grange.

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

A Good Report.

The following from Leavenworth County shows that the deputy and other patrons are in earnest in grange work, and although a new grange, it has come to stay. We wish every grange could and would send as good a report. Who will be the next?

KANSAS FARMER GRANGE EDITOR:—The High Prairie Grange No. 11 initiated two candidates at its last regular meeting and there was another candidate on the road. The grange is trying to organize a brass band among its members.

The members gave a pie social Friday night, March 15, at which Deputy Petherbridge gave them an address upon the principles and workings of the order. They cleared \$9.40.

Many of the members are going to take out insurance as soon as their old policies expire. Deputy Petherbridge had a fire at his home last Monday, March 18, which came very near causing a serious loss to him as well as to the grange. His cattle shed and feed burned, but his barn and house were saved with small damage.

X. X. X.

Lecturer of the National Grange Will Visit Kansas.

The Hon. N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, lecturer of the National Grange, has consented to visit the granges of Kansas, July 17 to 27 inclusive, and we hope the patrons of Kansas will give him a royal welcome. Mr. Bachelder has been master of the New Hampshire State Grange several years, and no state is so thoroughly organized for grange work as is the old Granite state; one or more granges in every township and a Pomona Grange in every county; a hundred patrons are members of the present state legislation; 24,000 members in the subordinate granges. If we had as many in proportion to our population, we would have nearly one hundred thousand. Mr. Bachelder is also the secretary of the state board of agriculture, and if he would only come to Kansas to stay, we would know where to look for a successor to our Coburn, when we are obliged to have one (may the day be far distant). Like our worthy secretary of agriculture, Mr. Bachelder is prominently mentioned as the probable next governor of his state. A prominent paper of the state says of him:

"From the day of his entrance into public life up to the present hour, every position held by him has been with honor to himself and credit to those whom he represented. He has been a gentleman of growth, of progressive ideas, of noble purpose. New Hampshire is a much better state to live in to-day than it was twenty years ago, because of the work, influence, and leadership of Mr. Bachelder in the important positions which have come to him each year with remarkable unanimity. As secretary and later as master of the state grange he has seen that institution grow to a membership of more than 20,000, making brighter, better, and more profitable the lives of the farmers and their families in every agricultural community within our borders. As secretary of the state board of agriculture he has been a leader in every movement to benefit the state's agriculture, to attract the attention of wealthy city people to our abandoned farms, to increase our summer boarding industry, to secure better roads, and to help the state in many other ways. He was a pioneer in these matters and advocated them long before they became as popular as they are to-day. With voice and pen, and through grange fairs and farmers' institutes, he has led a quiet, practical campaign in behalf of state progress.

No other man in New Hampshire possesses such a wide acquaintance among all classes of our people, extending from state line to state line, north, south, east, and west. Ability, industry, and an honest desire to accomplish something of value have given him a com-

manding influence. Nature endowed Mr. Bachelder with a large measure of common sense, tact, and courtesy. He knows what to do and how to do it, so as to get results. The people, furthermore, believe in him. He is one of them."

Cheering News From the National Master.

South Bend, Ind., March 4, 1901.
EDITOR BULLETIN:—In last week's Bulletin were given items on the successful work in some of the Michigan and Indiana granges. I have a letter from Springfield, Mass., saying: "Springfield grange initiated a class of 54 at their meeting Thursday last." Massachusetts is the last state heard from; let us hear from other states and other granges of the successful work being done. Such items will encourage others.

Wisconsin is doing some fine work. Vermont has between January 15 and February 22, 1901, organized 5 new granges with 184 charter members. What the existing granges have done, I am not advised, but Bro. Bell writes me that Vermont is advancing all along the line.

Colorado is heard from. Bro. Newcomb writes: "The work is progressing most satisfactorily and our members are in earnest and enthusiastic." Worthy Master, S. G. Baird, of Minnesota, says: "More are inquiring than ever before for grange light and information."

I trust our members will give to the Grange Bulletin reports of the work being done.

Bro. Frazier organized another new grange in Carroll County, March 1, 1901.

Bro. Trimble writes me that 87 new granges have been organized since the beginning of the grange year.

AARON JONES,
Master National Grange.

New York State Grange.

The Grange Bulletin gives a good report of the New York State Grange, and shows what the patrons of the Empire State are trying to accomplish both for themselves and for the nation. We quote only a small part of the report:

On the banks of the famed Hudson River, in the good old city of Poughkeepsie, the 28th annual session of the New York State Grange was opened on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1901.

Nearly every county in the state was represented and over 1,000 delegates and visitors were present. After the formal opening according to the ritual, the appointment of committees and the introduction of some resolutions, State Master E. B. Norris presented his annual message.

In reference to grange work he earnestly urged the organization of Pomona granges. If the county granges are in a state of activity, he claimed that there would be no dormant subordinate granges. The farmers are realizing that the grange offers the best and most progressive ideal of cooperation, and that its advanced methods of instruction, both socially and educationally, place it preeminently in the front rank of all farmers' organizations.

In the matter of taxation and legislation, he said that the zealous activity of the members sometimes lead into labyrinths of entanglement from which it becomes difficult to emerge quickly. Let the grange, he said, study well all the bills that are presented, and if any are found practical, endorse them, and leave nothing undone to push them to a speedy passage. There is no one thing so hard to solve by legislation as an equitable tax bill that shall do justice to all classes.

He spoke a good word for the state department of agriculture, for the farmers' institute, and for the state fair under the present management. He referred also to the injury done the dairy interests of the state by the fraudulent imitation of dairy products, and spoke a word in favor of the Groat bill.

The adoption of free rural mail, he said, ranks as the one grand achievement of the grange. It was adopted in spite of the opposition of the political managers of both parties, but the trial proved to the post-office department that it was not only a great boon to the American farmer, but also a saving of money to the department.

He endorsed the action of the national grange in its opposition to the subsidy bill, because farmers' products have to go into open competition with the world, and he did not believe in their contributing a penny for the ship builders' trust.

He opposed the proposition to irrigate western lands at government expense, and uttered a word of caution against the trusts. He also made a vigorous protest against the expendi-



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M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

ture of \$62,000,000 by the state on the canal.

Other subjects treated included woman's work, the press, the memorial day, and the Pan American Exposition.

The order in the state was shown to be in a very prosperous condition.

DEERING AT PARIS IN 1900

The Famous Chicago Harvester Company Received More and Greater Honors than Were Ever Before Accorded an American Exhibitor in the History of Expositions.

America may well feel proud of the interest which her citizens took in the Paris Exposition and the elaborate exhibits which were prepared with consummate skill and displayed in a manner not excelled by any other country. Those of Harvesting Machinery in particular were most complete and interesting. The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, America's foremost manufacturer of this line of goods, was accorded the position of honor, having contributed more to the advancement of the art of harvesting than any other manufacturer, living or dead, and with a greater array of important inventions to its credit than any other company in the world.

Visitors to the exposition were prompt to accord the Deering exhibits supreme honors, and it only remained for official mandate to ratify the popular verdict, which was done in a manner as substantial as it was well-merited. Each one of the seven Deering exhibits secured the highest award in its class.

In addition to four high decorations, the Deering Harvester Company received twenty-five awards, or twenty-nine in all, as follows: Decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Two Decorations of Officer of Merite Agricole, a Special Certificate of Honor, The Grand Prize, Six Gold Medals, Six Silver Medals, and Eleven Bronze Medals, including Deering Collaborator Medals.

The Decoration of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul in 1802, and is only conferred in recognition of distinguished military achievements. It is the highest distinction in the gift of the French republic.

The Decoration of Merite Agricole is an honor of but slightly less importance which is conferred upon those who have contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

An Official Certificate of Honor was accorded the Deering Retrospective Exhibit, which showed the improvements in harvesting machinery during the past century, and excited the highest praise of the French Government officials who had entrusted to the Deering Harvester Company the preparation of this most important exhibit. By special request this exhibit has been presented to the National Museum of Arts and Sciences at Paris, where it has become a permanent feature of that world-famed institution.

The Deering Twine Exhibit and Corn Harvester Exhibit, both of which received the highest awards, have by request of the French Government, been presented to the National Agricultural College of France.

There was no field trial, either official or otherwise, in connection with the Paris Exposition, but the most important foreign contest the past season was held under the auspices of the Russian Expert Commissioner at the Governmental Farm of Tomsk, Siberia, August 14 to 18. All the lead-

ing American and European machines participated, and were subjected to the most difficult tests by the government agriculturist. The Expert Commission awarded the Deering Harvester Company the Grand Silver Medal of the Minister of Agriculture and Domain, which was the highest award.

The Deering Harvester works are the largest of their kind in the world, covering 85 acres and employing 9,000 people. They are equipped with modern automatic machines, many of which perform the labor of from 5 to 15 hands.

This company is also the largest manufacturer of binder twine in the world, having been first to produce single-strand binder twine, such as is in general use to-day, making over a third of the product of the entire world. The output of its factory for a single day would tie a band around the earth at the equator with several thousand miles to spare. The annual production would fill a freight train 20 miles long. Made into a mat 2 feet wide, it would reach across the American continent from ocean to ocean.

Deering machines are known as Light Draft Ideals, consisting of binders, mowers, reapers, corn harvesters, shredders, and rakes.

This company exhibited at the Paris Exposition an automobile mower, which attracted much attention, and exhibitions were given with one of these machines in the vicinity of Paris throughout the season.



Two Years Ago

You were advised, IF A RENTER, a Farmer's son (unable, owing to high values of land, to secure a farm near your old home), or a farmer burdened with taxation, heavy mortgages, impoverished soil or failure of crops, to secure a

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scales whose accuracy cannot be questioned. A void loss and disputes by weighing stock, crops, etc., with the scales that are standard.

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The Poultry Yard

The Importance of an Abundance of Green Food for Laying Hens.

WEST VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

During the past year the importance of a liberal supply of green food for laying hens has been studied with two flocks of White Leghorn fowls about five years old.

The experiment began July 14, 1899, and was continued for twelve periods of thirty days each. Forty White Leghorn hens and 4 cocks were divided into two similar flocks and placed in two houses situated side by side. Both flocks were allowed runs 15 feet wide and 100 feet long, and both lots of fowls had access at all times to the grass and other herbage growing in their respective runs. For the first five periods pen 1 received an abundance of cabbage, rape and apples in addition to the grass of the run. During the next three periods the green food was given to pen 2 instead of pen 1, then for two periods pen 1 again received green food and finally during the last two periods of the test the green food was furnished to pen 2. This alternation was for the purpose of overcoming any possible variation in the original egg producing capacity of the two flocks.

During the entire experiment both lots of fowls received the same kind of food and the same attention. Each morning they were fed a mash of ground feed consisting of equal parts of brown middlings, corn-meal and ground oats, and at night whole grain was scattered in the litter. They were also supplied with granulated bone and mica crystal grit.

The following table, calculated for 100 fowls in each flock, gives the total amount of food consumed during the twelve months of the test:

FOOD CONSUMED BY FOWLS WHEN RECEIVING GREEN FOOD.

Corn-meal, 644.1; brown middlings, 335.0; ground oats, 504.1; beef scraps, 31.6; fresh bone, 714.6; corn, 933.6; wheat, 1164.5; oats, 852.4; buckwheat, 88.6; wheat screenings, 431.7; apples, rape, cabbage, 1959.2.

FOOD CONSUMED BY FOWLS WHEN RECEIVING NO GREEN FOOD.

Corn-meal, 646.9; brown middlings, 336.5; ground oats, 505.1; beef scraps, 37.8; fresh bone, 706.7; corn, 1122.4; wheat, 1201.4; oats, 1018.0; buckwheat, 86.3; wheat screenings, 431.7.

The fowls when receiving green food consumed during the test 5,800 pounds of grain, beef scraps and ground fresh bone, or 58 pounds per fowl, while the other lot consumed 6,142 pounds of these materials, or 61 pounds per fowl, showing that the feeding of cabbage, rape, and apples affected a slight saving of grain.

The weight of the fowls was not influenced materially by the abundance of green food. Each flock was weighed at the beginning and end of each period. The average weight during the year, of the fowls when receiving green food, was 3.89 pounds, while those when not receiving green food weighed 3.86 pounds.

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

FOWLS WHEN RECEIVING GREEN FOOD.

Period	No. eggs.	Wt. of eggs—lbs.	Wt. 100 eggs—lbs.
1.....	680	74.5	11.28
2.....	680	76.5	11.25
3.....	945	112.5	11.90
4.....	1,020	122.0	11.98
5.....	675	83.5	12.37
6.....	290	35.7	12.32
7.....	330	42.0	12.72
8.....	330	114.0	12.26
9.....	1,595	201.5	12.63
10.....	1,600	185.7	11.61
11.....	1,542	174.4	11.31
12.....	1,185	131.2	11.07
Total.....	11,452	1,353.5	
Average weight of 100 eggs.....			11.89

FOWLS WHEN NOT RECEIVING GREEN FOOD.

Period	No. eggs.	Wt. of eggs—lbs.	Wt. 100 eggs—lbs.
1.....	710	79.5	11.19
2.....	865	96.0	11.09
3.....	610	70.0	11.47
4.....	710	81.5	11.48
5.....	385	45.5	11.81
6.....	355	44.2	12.46
7.....	90	12.0	13.33
8.....	735	96.0	13.06
9.....	975	117.0	12.00
10.....	994	118.8	11.24
11.....	1,400	158.6	11.33
12.....	1,210	147.2	12.16
Total.....	9,039	1,066.3	
Average weight of 100 eggs.....			11.88

An inspection of the table shows that the fowls while receiving green food laid 11,452 eggs weighing 1,353.5 pounds, while the other lot laid only 9,039 eggs weighing 1,066.3 pounds, leaving a bal-

ance in favor of the green food fowls of 2,413 eggs, or at the rate of 2 dozen eggs per hen.

It is seen that the size of the eggs was not changed, as the average weight for the entire year was 11.89 pounds per 100 eggs for the green food fowls, and 11.88 pounds per 100 for the other lot.

SUMMARY.

During the 360 days each fowl when liberally supplied with green food consumed 58 pounds of beef scraps, ground fresh bone, and grain. During the same time fowls which did not receive green food consumed 61 pounds of the same materials.

White Leghorn fowls which were at least five years old laid 114 eggs each when supplied with an abundance of green food and only 90 eggs when not supplied with green food.

In view of the fact that in practice the presence or absence of green food would exert its greatest influence in winter when eggs are highest in price, it would seem very important to supply fowls during that season with some kind of green food, and in summer to allow them a run sufficiently large so that there will be an abundance of succulent vegetable matter for them at all times.

Turkey Points.

E. W. GEER, IN FARM AND RANCH.

Our success with turkeys hinges on many things. In the outset the parent stock should be of matured age. This counts considerable with chickens, but more with turkeys.

Old toms with young hens, or vice versa, our success will be about the same. If toms and hens are all past one year old, best results can be obtained.

Turkey hens are the best mothers for rearing the young, for the fact that when they become large enough to roam over the fields the turkey mother will go with them; the chicken hen will always keep them near the house.

A wet or dry season counts wonderful with our raising many turkeys. Young turkeys can't stand the wet weather, not even heavy dew. While poults are very young, dry yards should be provided for them and they should be kept in while dew is on.

When they reach the age that their wings cross on their backs they have passed the danger line and are not apt to die unless killed. They can then roam the fields, chase the grasshopper and require little feed or attention. A young turkey is a delicate feeder the first few days of its life. We feed them about the same as we do our brooder chicks. Boiled eggs and light-bread crumbled dry will start young turkeys off well, but is rather expensive to feed them in large numbers. The old standby, and one that will wear, is corn-bread made of coarse meal, sharp grit and green stuff, lettuce, onions and green rye and plenty of fresh water.

After they commence to roam the fields and pastures, throw them, of evenings, to lead them home, a little wheat, oats, or corn.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

If you wish a fine seed catalogue, containing the latest descriptions and ideas concerning all garden and flowering plants, write to James Vicks' Sons, Rochester, N. Y., asking for their beautifully colored book. You can get it for the simple request by mentioning Kansas Farmer. The name James Vick has become so well known all over the country and the seed and nursery business he established very many years ago, that general confidence is felt in anything the firm advertises.

Two of the special articles in the April number of McClure's Magazine are very fitting to this season when the new life of nature in the spring draws our thoughts from cities, merchandise, and men to field and wood. The first of these is a wonderful story of the beaver, written by William Davenport Hulbert after a long study of the animal in its home amid the wilds. The author's account is made complete by a series of pictures drawn by A. Radcliffe Dugmore, an artist sent into the beaver country for this purpose by the Magazine. The second article is by Martha McCulloch-Williams, and in it she gives us a georgic on "Ploughing." The reader is borne by the magic of her sympathetic art into a day's life on the farm, with scent of clover, song of birds, glint of sun, and sweet smell of fresh furrows. The illustrations of the article are as delightful as they are distinctive.

The April number of Table Talk has much in it that relates to Easter and its customs. Its illustrated dishes are timely, tempting, and practical, with full instructions about their preparation. Table Talk is the exponent of good living and it is a valuable assistant to the housewife in that it helps her to solve the perplexing questions of housekeeping. Its Housekeepers' Inquiry Department is always filled with recipes and information asked for by its readers. "The Much Misunderstood Biscuit of the South," is a valuable contribution by Leonora Beck Ellis, an able southern writer. It will interest housekeepers of the North and South. "Concerning the Delicatessen," "A Little Chapter on Mushrooms," and "For the Gardens" are but brief mention of the sev-

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Eggs from 3 yards of very fine fowls. A few choice cockerels. Circular with prices free.

J. O. WITHAM, - - Cherryvale, Kansas.

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

Address F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kansas.

S. O. B. LEHORN EGGS FOR SALE—15 for \$1. Write to T. E. Meek, Arkansas City, Kans.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—To make room I must sell 50 Light Brahma cockerels, from high-scoring eggs; some fine ones; all go for \$1 each. Eggs, first pen—\$0 for \$3; second—\$0 for \$1.50; third—\$0 for \$1. Mrs. John R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kans.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—I have selected from my best bred poultry a pen of the finest; I will sell eggs from these at \$1 for 15. Write for prices of birds. B. L. Grover, Burrton, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes—Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Barred Plymouth Rocks, of superior quality. 15 eggs, \$1; 30, \$1.50; 60, \$2. E. J. Evans, Box 31, Fort Scott, Kans.

High-scoring, prize-winning, Cornish Indian games, W. P. Rocks, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. O. B. Leghorn, C. I. Game, W. Wyandotte and W. Plymouth Book. E. C. Staley, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Pairs, trios, and breeding pens for sale cheap; 50 cockerels from \$1.25 up; eggs for hatching \$1.50 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.

GEM POULTRY FARM—O. W. Peckham, Proprietor, Haven, Kans. Buff Plymouth Rocks, 2 flocks. Eggs from best flock \$2 per 15. A few choice Burdick cockerels for sale. Red Comb W. Plymouth Rocks, 2 flocks. Eggs from best flock \$2 per 15. A few choice cockerels for sale. M. B. turkeys, 2 grand flocks. Eggs \$2 per 11. Young toms for sale.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—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.

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

EGGS—\$1 for 15, from Barred Rocks; fine fowls; Shoemaker and Hawkins strain. Mrs. T. Bowen, Garnett, Kans.

eral practical articles in this number. Our readers can obtain a recent number free, or the present issue for ten cents, on application to the Table Talk Publishing Co., Phila.

Deering Automobile Mower.

One of the up-to-date features of the Paris Exposition was an automobile mower, exhibited by the Deering Harvester Company, Chicago's great harvester manufacturer.

The Deering Harvester Company has always been conspicuous for its improvements and progressive ideas, and this latest production certainly maintains the traditions of the company.

Exhibitions were given in the vicinity of Paris throughout the exposition.

The Deering Automobile Mower is the ordinary roller and ball-bearing machine manufactured by this company, except that it is specially equipped with a 6 horsepower gasoline motor, which supplies sufficient power to cut the most difficult crops, and the machine is constantly under the control of the operator, who can back it or turn it with greater facility than a team can be managed. This indicates that in the near future a variety of farm implements may be equipped with automobile power.

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The Shadow of the Buzzard's Wing.

"Hogs are dying in this county by the hundreds, and the shadow of the buzzard's wing is on every farm," a swine-raiser wrote Dr. Jos. Haas, of Indianapolis, Ind. "We want some of your Hog Remedy. I write at the request of many farmers. I have a fine lot of hogs on hand, and find your remedy the only effectual remedy I have ever used."

The business farmer to-day is not raising hogs to feed the buzzards. In times past, when shipping facilities and markets were limited, and prices indifferent, a few hogs, more or less, were of no great concern to the farmer; but conditions have changed, and few they are who do not admit the necessity of scientific treatment to protect the health of their hogs. Dr. Haas' Hog Remedy is the first and only one which has successfully answered the question: "How can swine diseases be prevented and arrested?" It has withstood the severest tests for twenty-three years. See Dr. Haas' "ad" in another column, and write him to-day. Delays are dangerous.

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.

POULTRY.

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

B. P. ROCKS, SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS, AND BELGIAN HARES—Six grand matings of B. P. Rocks as good as the best. Twelve year's experience with this breed. Eggs from selected pens, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Special prices on incubator lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. B. Williams, Box 142, Stella, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Exclusively farm-raised eggs per sitting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices by case or 100 lots. P. E. Mahon, Hollis, Cloud Co., Kans.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Exclusively. Eggs—pen, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 25; farm flock—\$1 per 15; \$1.50 per 25. Mrs. B. W. Gowdy, Garnett, Kans.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS—(Rankin strain) \$1.25 per 15. Also a few drakes for sale. E. W. Adams, Berryston, Kans.

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

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

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Send postal card for circular. WHITE 'DOTTE POULTRY FARM, Wetmore, Kansas

EGGS ...FOR... HATCHING

From Pure-Bred, High-Scoring, Prize-Winning

WHITE AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED.....

13 for \$1; 30 for \$2; 50 for \$3; \$5 per 100—Receipts for making and using Liquid Lice Killer; 25 cents. Write for descriptive circular.

T. E. LEPTWICH, Larned, Kansas.

EGGS AND STOCK

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

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

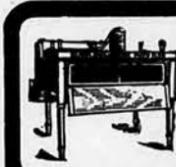
WEALTH FOR YOU hatching chickens with incubators 6 months Free Trial. ONE INCUBATOR FREE to good agents. Half price to introduce them in your neighborhood. Catalogue free. National Incubator Co., Dept. DF, Chicago



VICTOR INCUBATORS
Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively as represented. Circular free; catalogue Co. GEO. ERTZ Co., Quincy, Ill.



200-Egg Incubator for \$12.00
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



INCUBATORS
and BROODERS for Chickens, Ducks & Turkeys. Will hatch anything that a hen can. Write for Free Catalogue. **BURR INCUBATOR CO.** OMAHA, NEB.



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



SUCCESSFUL ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL
Successful Incubators and Brooders have contributed more to success of poultry keeping in recent years than any three other makes. They always succeed because they are built right. Send 6c in stamps for our new 154 page book on Incubators and Brooders. It tells of the success of poultry raisers who incubate with the Successful. Printed in 5 languages. **DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY,** BOX 83, Des Moines, Ia.

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

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.

Kansas Silage Questions.

H. V. N., Tonganoxie, Kans., writes: "In your splendid table, pages 202 and 203, I notice the high values of alfalfa and clover silage. I expect to put up these legumes in this form. Will it pay to run them through a cutter? How long after mowing should they lie in the field before going into silo?"

"My neighbor filled two silos with corn last fall. The corn was very heavy and ears well matured, many of the husks turning white and some of the leaves drying, yet his silage is very sour and he can only feed a bushel basket full to four large cows at a feed. If more is fed it is injurious. I examined some of it. The corn grains were sound, there was no must nor mold but the acid is pretty sharp. The silos were filled rapidly, as fast as a 20-inch cutter driven by an engine could put it in. Can you tell why it is so sour?"

"I filled my silo the first few feet with corn, then corn and Kaffir (bloom to milky stage), then corn, Kaffir, and cane fodder (mature), all well mixed. It has so far been in prime condition and sweet. My corn was rather dry, but the other feeds were so juicy and green that I should have thought I would have had the sour ensilage and my neighbor the sweet. My cows have all they will eat twice a day."

The Kansas Experiment Station has had no experience in using alfalfa and clover as silage crops. F. W. Woll, in his "Book on Silage" has the following to say in reference to clover, which will doubtless apply to alfalfa as well: "Green clover may be siloed whole or cut; when the former method is followed, it should be put into the silo in a systematic manner. The silo may be filled by means of a hay-fork, or by hand; the hay-fork makes harder work of the feeding out of the silage, so that generally it is preferable to fill by hand. Since the whole clover does not pack very solid, most farmers either fill the lower half of the silo with whole clover, putting clover cut in two-inch lengths in the upper half or cut all the clover put in the silo. * * * The clover should not be left to wilt between cutting and siloing, and the silo should be filled rapidly, so as to cause no unnecessary losses by fermentation."

The sour and sweet silage, spoken of by our correspondent, is probably due to the relative amount of air incorporated with the silage. The dry condition of the neighbor's corn necessarily admitted a considerable amount of air which gave the bacteria that cause the acid fermentation an excellent chance to flourish. When the corn is greener and packs closer together, considerable more air is crowded out. Fermentation will start but will cease as soon as the available oxygen is used up. Other things being equal, the more air contained in the silo the greater the acidity of the ensilage. On the other hand if the drier silage is thoroughly packed or is put in a tall silo where the pressure is great enough to exclude the air, the greater acidity is found with the silage containing the most moisture.

D. H. O.

A Few Contrasts.

The choice cow, Zacona, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, consumed feed that cost but 1.5 per cent more than the average cow of the herd and but 5 per cent more than the

unprofitable cow, yet she produced dairy products (figuring butter fat at creamery prices and skim-milk at 15 cents per cwt.), that brought an income of \$73.17, 56 per cent more than the average cow, and 149 per cent more than the unprofitable cow. If we deduct the cost of feed, labor, interest on money invested, etc., we have left a profit above all expense of \$32.92 or 361 per cent more than the average cow and of course an infinite per cent more than the unprofitable cow, as she runs in debt \$9.31 for her feed, care, interest on money invested, etc.

It was stated in a previous article on this page that seven cows (25 per cent of the herd) might properly be classed as unprofitable cows. Suppose we eliminate these from the herd and consider only the profitable ones. We still find a great difference in individuals. If we compare for instance the best seven cows and the least profitable seven cows we find that the former brought an average yearly income of \$57.86 per cow and the latter \$40.76 per cow. Deduct cost of feed and cost of keeping and we have for the best seven cows a clear profit of \$19.15 per cow and for the least profitable seven cows a profit of \$3.34 per cow, or a net profit of the best seven over the least profitable seven of 473 per cent. To summarize, 25 per cent of the agricultural college herd were unprofitable, and another 25 per cent were only \$3.34 per head better, while the best cows produced a net profit of nearly \$20 per head.

The experience of the agricultural college has also been the experience of observing dairymen in various parts of the state. Mr. A. H. Diehl, Pearl, Kans., found from a year's record that his best cow produced 347 pounds of butter while the average of the herd was only 240 pounds of butter, a difference of 107 pounds. With butter at 15 cents per pound Mr. Diehl's best cow brought \$16 per annum more than the average of the herd.

Mr. E. S. Cowles, Sibley, Kans., milks about 25 cows. For the month of March, 1900, he found that the average net profit from his whole herd was \$2.80. The net profit from his poorest four cows was 55 cents per head while the net profit from his best 4 cows was \$5.15 per head.

Mr. Chas. C. Lewis, Baldwin, Kans., in a very carefully kept record found that his best cow produced 458 pounds of butter in twelve months and his poorest cow 207 pounds, the average of the herd being 307, not counting the value of the calf. The receipts for dairy products less the cost of the feed was \$52.55 in case of the best cow, \$30.11 for the average cow, and \$13.72 for the poorest cow. This means that the best cow is 74 per cent more than his average cow and 283 per cent more than his poorest cow.

When we study the individuality of cows and see the experience of those who keep records, there is little wonder that some men say dairying don't pay. No business will pay where the raw material used and the labor involved costs more than the value of the products turned out. If a woolen manufacturer succeeds in his business, it will be by using up-to-date machinery that will turn out the right quality and the largest quantity of woolen goods. In a similar manner, if the dairy farmer is to be truly successful it will be by using up-to-date dairy cows that have the capacity to turn out the right quality and the largest quantity of milk and butter fat.

D. H. O.

The Boys of the Kansas Dairy School Visit the Continental Creamery at Topeka.

E. W. CURTIS.

Many of the dairy boys enjoyed immensely the visit made Saturday March 16, 1901, to the Continental Creamery Company at Topeka. It goes without saying that the trip was very instructive in every particular. Taking the Union Pacific train at 6.33 a. m. they arrived at Topeka, fifty-one miles away, at 8 o'clock. The boys immediately formed in columns of twos and marched up Kansas Avenue, giving their yell every block:

"Razzle, Dazzle, Biz Boom Baw, Butter-makers, Cheese-makers, Raw, Raw, Raw."

The Continental Creamery Company maintains its offices in the best business section in Topeka, and they are certainly a model for the handling of their large and growing business with the least amount of confusion.

The dairy class on arriving at the offices lined up on the sidewalk and gave their class yell with such a vim that

it promptly brought the officers to the door. Mr. J. S. Parks is president, Mr. W. F. Jensen is vice-president, and Mr. H. J. Brandt is office manager. After greetings, the party was taken in charge by Mr. W. F. Jensen and conducted to the new creamery now about completed. This factory is certainly a marvel. It adjoins the plant of the Moeser Ice and Cold Storage Company, from whom they receive steam and refrigeration. The building is of brick, three stories high, 40 by 90, and cost with machinery \$40,000. It has railroad trackage along one entire end. The building is electric lighted throughout, the power being supplied by two electric motors, a third one being used to operate the large freight elevator that runs from the bottom to the top of the building.

One would think that a very little milk would be received at a creamery in a city the size of Topeka—40,000 people, so we were much surprised to see a No. 1 Alpha fixed up for separating, and were informed that the receipts at present were about 5,000 pounds every other day. The milk and cream is received at two different doors, far enough apart to avoid confusion, opening on the same outside platform. The receiving platform and the weigh room are in the second story at the rear of the building. The starter and testing room opens into the weigh room, the remainder of the floor being given over to the office business. The third floor is taken up by creamery and skimming-station supplies, of which large quantities are carried in stock. The first or lower floor contains the cream ripener and churns, prints, refrigerator, etc.

The Continental Company operates close to two hundred skimming-stations in all sections of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. Within a few weeks all of this cream produced in Kansas will be shipped to Topeka for churning. The Oklahoma stations will be churned at El Reno, Okla., and the Colorado stations, and a few in western Kansas will be churned at Pueblo, Col. This concentrates the business into three central factories, receiving the cream from three states. The largest factory will be the one at Topeka.

Now for a brief description of the strictly butter-making end of the plant, as it was shown to the dairy class. The cream on being received on the second floor is emptied into a weigh-can that I should judge would hold 150 gallons; in the top of the can is a coarse mesh strainer, which tends to break up any lumps that may be in the cream and make it uniform for sampling. A sample is taken from each lot of cream as it comes in and tested (using 18 grams instead of 17.6 c. c. pipette) as a check on the testing of the milk done at the station. This enables them to keep closer tab on the overrun.

"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



The De Laval Cream Separators were first and have always been kept best. They have always led in improvements, which imitating machines must await the expiration of patents to use. The 20TH CENTURY improvements give them still greater capacity and efficiency. They are immeasurably superior to any other system or method that can be employed in the separation of cream—saving \$5.- to \$10.- per cow per year over any setting system and \$3.- to \$5.- over any other centrifugal method. All sizes, styles and prices—\$50.- to \$800.-

Send for new "20TH CENTURY" catalogue. **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

On the lower story on a platform elevated above the main floor about two feet, and running the entire length of the building, stand the cream ripeners. There are twelve of them holding 300 gallons each. The company expects to add eight more soon. Above the ripeners, close to the ceiling is the pipe that carries the cream from the ripeners to the weigh-can above. This pipe is worthy of close inspection. It is 4 inches in diameter, galvanized, and has all fittings galvanized. Over each of the twelve ripeners is a 4-inch three way cock. A galvanized nipple screws into the lower part of the valve. This

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS ARE THE BEST.



THOUSANDS of Dairy Farmers pronounce them as such.

Simple in Construction, Perfect in Separating, Built for Durability, Sold on Its Merits, Simplest and Most Perfect Bowl Made.

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GEO. W. HATHEWAY DISTRICT AGENT, **TOPEKA, KANS.**

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A Really Easy Cream Separator

Easy to Turn,
Easy to Clean,
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Make Pay.
That describes the



Empire Cream Separator.

with its new bowl—the bowl which has solved the separating problem. It has very few parts; it is of small diameter, and is extremely light. It gives the milk several distinct separations.

Send for our catalogue for 1901; it tells lots of things about Separators. **UNITED STATES BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO.,** Bloomfield, N. J.

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

The Improved United States Separator

HAS FULLY ESTABLISHED ITS POSITION AS

THE STANDARD SEPARATOR OF THE WORLD

IT HAS REPEATEDLY BEATEN IN COMPETITIVE TESTS ALL OTHER KINDS OF CREAM SEPARATORS

At the National Buttermakers' Convention, at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18-23, 1901, with 829 packages in competition,

UNITED STATES SEPARATOR 98 POINTS BUTTER SCORED THE HIGHEST,

made by Edward H. Webster, Ames, Iowa, and entered for scoring only.

The Third Best Butter was also U. S. Separator Butter, made by W. R. Lund, Plainview, Minn., score 96 points.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR HIGHEST IN GATHERED CREAM CLASS...

was also the product of United States Separators and Cooley Creamers, made by W. C. Noble, South Waterford, Me.

Our "would-be competitors," the DeLaval Separator Co., advertise that they had 668 entries to 19 U. S. entries, 35 chances to 1. Notwithstanding this The United States Product Scored the Highest, Scored Third Highest and Got a Gold Medal to its honor. What greater victory could anyone ask for?

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR STANDS TRIUMPHANT

Ask for circulars for full particulars and illustrations.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

nipple conducts the cream into the hatch of the ripener. When valve is so set as to drop cream into ripener No. 1, the cream is shut off by the valve from going any farther in the pipe. When No. 1 is filled and the valve turned, it shuts off the cream and the same motion allows it to go on to No. 2, and so on until all are filled. This pipe is cleaned with an inch jet of steam turned into one end.

The dairy class was much interested in the Farrington ripeners, as they were explained by the employees. The class has used a Boyd ripener, most of the winter, and was well pleased with it. They were told that the Farrington ripener was doing the work all right but was quite hard to clean, owing to the slow speed and the difficulty of reaching all parts with a brush.

In front of the ripeners stood a row of churns, Disbrows. The company is now making between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of butter per day, and expects when it gets all its Kansas cream coming to Topeka to make 25,000 pounds per day, which will entitle it to the position of the largest creamery company in the world.

The floors of all the make rooms about the building were of a thin vitrified brick laid in cement. All the floors have one-eighth inch to one foot fall to the drains.

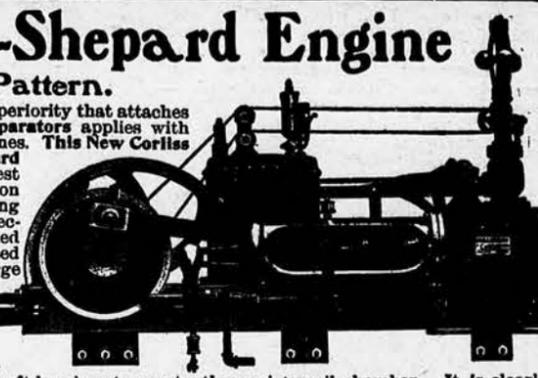
The foreman of the butter-room is Mr. A. Jensen, inventor of the Jensen line of pasteurizers, which his company is rapidly adopting over its entire system. His head butter-maker is Mr. T. G. Hanna, formerly connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College as herdsman. Mr. Larson, a graduate of the Ames, Iowa, dairy school, has charge of the starters. Mr. A. E. Blair, graduate of the Kansas dairy school, has charge of the testing. The Continental Creamery Company has learned to appreciate the value of dairy school men. They have employed 18 of this year's class of the Kansas dairy school as skimming-station men, in addition to a number of men now on their lists who were graduates of last year's school.

A Scene of Centuries.

Upon the gray background of London in the mist was painted, with rapid and glowing touches, one of the scenes of centuries, and a picture animated at once with such actual life and antique meaning as must carry the imagination of men far back into the glorious past. With the heraldic pomp and proud trumpeting and great acclaim of the stirring and significant spectacle, which the opening pages of future histories of the twentieth century will record in all its color and grouping, Edward VII. was proclaimed abroad in his vast capital as king and emperor. No words can be addressed to him so well-befitting the hearty homage of his subjects near and far as those which were dedicated to the queen-mother of well-beloved and high memory by the chief singer of her reign. In that "noblest office upon earth," to which he has succeeded, "may he rule us long!" To how many inaugural episodes in the long vista of our island-fortunes was this

Nichols-Shepard Engine

Corliss Pattern.



The same well known superiority that attaches to Nichols-Shepard Separators applies with equal force to their Engines. This New Corliss Pattern Nichols-Shepard Engine is the very best thing of its kind for use on Traction and Threshing Engines. Among its special features may be named—Guides are constructed as to give specially large wearing surface to the cross-head, which runs constantly in oil. Extra large main shaft. Main shaft boxes specially long and strong. Special arrangement for main shaft bearings to constantly run in an oil chamber. It is clearly the easiest running and strongest engine made. The Nichols-Shepard Engines use less fuel and water than other engines working under the same conditions. They are wonderfully strong in belt or on the road as a traction puller. In actual operation they manifest a total horse power always in advance of that at which they are rated. They are quick steamers, economical of fuel and steam, easy to handle, strong and efficient. They put a job of threshing through in a hurry and do not lose the farmer time and money by vexatious stops or breakage.

Write and learn why it will pay to buy and use Nichols-Shepard Threshing Machinery.

Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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If you only have four hogs it will pay you to have an

IMPROVED DEWEY DOUBLE STOCK WATERER.

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We sell 95 per cent of all Stock Waterers used. 200,000 in use in the hog raising states. The 2 nipples, one above the other, acting as a brace make it a part of barrel or tank. Not governed by stock, equipt with valve, swinging cup or outside floats. It can be set for two pens. Waters from 100 to 300 hogs per day. The price of Fountain saved every week in hired man's wages, and **Hundreds of Dollars** during the year in increasing fat. See that Improved Dewey is stamped on the Waterer. Call on your dealer, or address

THE B-B MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

No More Lonely Evenings on the Farm

A chat with your neighbor, an invitation to come over and spend the evening—all the light and pleasure that friendly intercourse can bring into your home, is within your easy reach if you have a telephone in your house and connection with your friends.

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It's yours. You own it for life without making any further payments. Not controlled by any trust. No rent to pay. Wire and poles at lowest prices.

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Send us your name and that of your nearest neighbor and the shortest distance from your house to his and we will send you full particulars and facts on Telephone construction worth while knowing.

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Do you want a **FEED MILL?** We have them the best made and at prices that **CAN NOT BE EQUALLED.** Write for further information, circulars, etc.

CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kans.

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STEEL WIND MILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS, and CYLINDERS, TANKS, and FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 41 We will furnish it to you **FREE.** Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

WINTER WATER.

When the stock goes into winter quarters you will want to be sure of a reliable and constant supply of water. A bored well is the safest and surest. Our Well Machinery does it best and cheapest. Drills 25 to 1500 ft deep. We make all appliances. Have stood the test of 13 years. We also have Gasoline Engines for all purposes. Send for free catalog.

W. M. Thompson Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
Successors to Sioux City Engine & Iron Works

Send at once for agent's terms and sample copies.

scene of medieval pageant in the modern world both a likeness and a contrast! The Earl Marshal of England, with the baton of his hereditary office in his hand—the heralds and pursuivants with gay tabards and devices as of figures out of the gallant pages of Froissart—the colloquy between Rouge Dragon and the City Marshal where the gates of Old London once rose, and bygone Lord Mayors stood for the liberty as well as the loyalty of stout citizens—all these features of old ceremony at the proclamation of King Edward were still as they were seen when the first sovereign of his name ascended the throne 700 years ago.—London Telegraph.

A kidney remedy that can be depended on will be found in Prickly Ash Bitters. It heals and strengthens.



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That there is Money Saved
In Buying Direct
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The profits between the manufacturer and consumer are large. **We save you these profits.** We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world **selling to the consumer exclusively.**

For 28 years we have conducted business on this plan. **We Guarantee** to give you much better quality for the same money, or the same goods for less money than the dealer, jobber or supply agent.

We Ship Anywhere for Examination and Comparison. Guaranteeing Safe Delivery.

We Have No Agents. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our Large Catalogue shows every Vehicle and Harness we make, and gives prices. **IT'S FREE.**

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.

W. B. Pratt, Secy.Elkhart, Indiana.



No. 707.—Extension Top Surrey with double fenders, lamps, curtains storm apron, pole or shafts; is as fine as retails for \$50 more than our price. Our price, \$80.



No. 282 Driving Wagon with 34-36 wood wheels; 4 in. rubber tires fully warranted. High arched axle; long distance spindles; Bailey body loops, open head springs and rubber covered steps. Whipcord trimmed, as fine in every way as sells for \$100. Our price, \$65.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,651; calves, 484. The market was steady to strong. Representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 12, 21, 19, 20, 46 Tex., 78, 25, 36 Tex.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 24, 114, 83, 4.

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS. (Quarantine division.)

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 4 svh., 1.

NATIVE HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 6, 7, 8.

NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 6, 4, 3, 2.

NATIVE FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 7, 2.

NATIVE STOCKERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 5, 56, 36, 5.

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 4, 2, 4.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,296. The market was steady to 5 cents higher, averaging a shade higher than Saturday.

Table with columns: No. Av., Price, No. Av., Price, No. Av., Price. Rows include 57, 62, 79, 81, 11, 6, 1, 13 spg. lms., 72 W. lms., 101 pt. sh., 50 sheep.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000. Good to prime steers, \$5.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.75; Texas fed steers, \$4.00@5.00.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500. Native steers, \$3.50@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.60; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@4.85.

Omaha Live Stock. Omaha, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Native beef steers, \$4.00@5.40; western steers, \$3.75@4.50; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.75.

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, April 1.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:

Hard—No. 2, 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2 c; No. 3, 67 1/2 @ 68 c. Soft—No. 2, 71 @ 71 1/2 c; No. 3, 68 c.

Chicago Cash Grain. Chicago, April 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 75 1/2 @ 77 1/2 c; No. 3, 71 @ 76 c; No. 2 hard winter, 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2 c; No. 3, 71 @ 73 c; No. 1 northern spring, 75 1/2 @ 77 1/2 c; No. 2, 74 1/2 @ 77 1/2 c; No. 3, 68 @ 75 c.

St. Louis Cash Grain. St. Louis, April 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 71 1/2 c; track, 74 1/2 @ 75 c; No. 2 hard, 72 @ 72 1/2 c.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, April 1.—Eggs—Fresh, 11c doz.

packing stock, 11c; northern cheese, 12c; Kansas and Missouri, 11 1/2 c. Poultry—Hens, live, 7 1/2 c; roosters, 15 @ 20c each; spring chickens, 10c; ducks, young, 7 1/2 c; geese, young, 5c; turkey hens, 7 1/2 c; young toms, 6c; old toms, 5c; pigeons, 75c doz.

Game—Frogs, 25c @ \$1.00 per doz.; plover, \$1.00 per doz.; Jack snipe, 75c @ \$1.00 per doz.; sand snipe, 25 @ 40c per doz.

Potatoes—Home grown, 35 @ 40c; Colorado, 75 @ 80c; northern, 50 @ 55c; sweets, 25 @ 35c bu; seed stock, Kaw, 35 @ 45c; S. Dakota, 60c; Red river stock, 80c; northern Triumph, \$1.10; Minnesota rose, 55c.

Fruit—Strawberries, Texas, \$6.50 @ 7.50 per crate; Florida, 7.00 @ 7.50; apples, fancy, \$3.50 @ 5.00 per barrel; Cranberries, \$7.00 @ 8.00 per barrel.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, California and Mexico, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per crate; Navy beans, \$2.25 @ 2.30. Cabbage, northern, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per cwt. Onions, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per bu.

Cucumbers, \$1.00 @ 1.50 per doz. Egg plant, \$1.25 @ 2.00 per doz. Celery, 50 @ 75c doz. Cauliflower, California, \$3.00; spinach, 40 @ 50c per bu.

CASH FOR EGGS.

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

THE McINTOSH & PETERS

Live Stock Commission Co

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

Special Want Column

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

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

FOR SALE—One registered yearling Shorthorn bull; also a few registered cows. L. R. Christy, Meriden, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shorthorn bulls ready for service. Pure White Holland turkeys, scoring 96 to 98. Also Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Address A. C. Ralt, Junction City, Kans.

FOR SALE—80 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. O. E. Sobbe, Chambersburg, Clark Co., Mo.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

160-ACRE improved farm in eastern Kansas; snap; \$16 per acre. G. E. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE—In corn belt of northeastern Kansas, 320 acres, 200 in cultivation, 9-room house, good improvements, pastures, water, etc., exceptional facilities for stock raising and feeding, 3 miles from fine town with 2 railroads, not a "snap" but a good farm at a fair price. Also irrigated lands in Arkansas Valley, Colorado, near successful beet sugar factory. Address C. K. McHarg, Pueblo, Colorado.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOY BEANS FOR SALE—Early variety, \$9 per bushel. H. G. Mosher, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fine litter St. Bernard, and Shepherd pups. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure Orange, Collier, and Colman cane seed, \$1.25 per cwt.; white seed corn, 50 cents per bushel sacked f. o. b. M. Mathewson, Route 6, Topeka, Kans.

OSAGE ORANGE OR CATALPA fence posts wanted. I want to buy a carload. Write me your prices and description of posts. N. F. Shaw, Cashier Citizens Bank, Plainville, Kans.

FOR SALE—De Laval Cream Separator, good as new, Baby No. 1. W. E. Vincent, Hutohinson, Kans.

EARLY YELLOW SOY BEANS—For sale, at \$1.65 per bushel, sacked on track at Vera, Kans. H. H. Clothier.

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

FIFTY THOUSAND apple trees \$3 per 100; thousands of peach, pear, plum, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—30 varieties. Three good ones are Excelsior, Early, Parker Earle, (Medium, and Sample late); 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000; also raspberry and blackberry plants. Write for price list. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, 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—4 Great Dane pups, 3 months old. Pure-bred, and fine individuals. W. E. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

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

600 bushels seed sweet potatoes for sale. Assorted varieties; also plants in season. For prices, address N. E. Pixley, Wamego, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have two No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales, which we wish to close out cheap. Call on F. 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.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Sell to us at highest market prices. We will always pay you more than your local dealer can. We furnish this package to ship in. Also, Cream Separators. Write for prices and particulars. O. F. OHANDLER & CO., 1430 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MAKES CARPETS LIKE NEW.

Send us 25 Cents in Stamps for a \$25.00 CARPET CLEANING RECEIPT. Anyone can prepare it. Takes the dust off the top and restores the original colors, while on the floor. A wonderful discovery. You can make \$7.00 per day cleaning carpets for others. W. W. GAVITT M. CO., Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A. Manufacturing Chemists. Three Buildings.

WONDERFUL INVENTION

Made from Utah minerals. For filling your own or your children's teeth. Why pay exorbitant dental bills? Pittwood's Tooth Enamel preparation includes Nerve Paste, Materials and Instruments for stopping the toothache, positively killing the nerve and filling any person's teeth. Practice dentistry at home. Very simple; no pain; no danger; no experience needed. Complete outfit, instructions, and enough materials to permanently fill fifteen teeth, \$2.00 by mail. If you are skeptical write for circular, etc. Our Motto: "Honest Dealing, It Pays."

PITWOOD TOOTH ENAMEL CO.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITY.

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS

in the KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE RESERVATIONS

which are to be opened for settlement in 1901. ...THE GREAT...

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

is the only line running to, through, or near the RESERVATIONS.

"OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITY"

A book describing these lands and conditions of entry, SENT FREE. Address... E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. & T. A., TOPEKA, KANSAS

THE STRAY LIST.

Week Ending March 21. Hodgeman County—S. S. Kiehl, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by W. T. Scott, in Sawlog Tp. (P. O. Jetmore), on February 23, 1901, two bay mares, 4 years old, fifteen hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30 each.

Marshall County—James Montgomery, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. W. Hazen, in Vermillion Tp., February 14, 1901, one 2-year-old white-faced steer, dehorned; valued at \$25.

Week Ending March 28. Jefferson County—R. H. Delbert, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. H. O'Roke, in Union Tp. (P. O. McLouth), March 13, 1901, one red steer 1 year past, dehorned, white star in forehead, bush of tall white, some white on belly; valued at \$18.

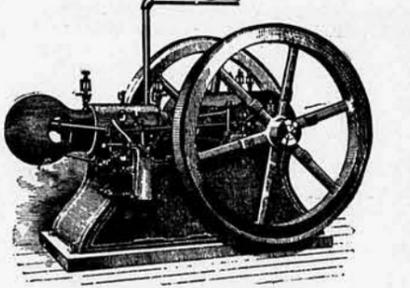
Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Keith, Salamanca Tp. (P. O. Columbus), on March 2, 1901, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, blazed face, weight 750 pounds; valued at \$15.

Nemaha County—A. G. Sanborn, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by C. H. Bell, in Gilman Tp. (P. O. Oneida), one red bull, 3 years old, weight 800 pounds, white lined back, white on hips, dehorned; valued at \$18.

Wilson County—C. W. Isham, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. P. Davis, in Guilford Tp. (P. O. Benedict), on November 1, 1900, one red heifer, polled, white on end of tail, some white on belly; valued at \$16.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk. COW—Taken up by T. L. McCandless, in Marion, on January 20, 1901, one 4-year-old cow, red and white face, piece cut from left ear.

LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Finest Spray is produced with RIPPLEY'S Compressed Air Spray. Has safety valve—can't burst. Throws a continuous stream 35 feet if desired. Guaranteed the best 5 gal. Comp. Air Sprayer made, or money refunded. Made both in copper and galv. iron. Write for circular. Nothing else so good for whitewashing poultry houses, stables, etc. We also make a complete line of Sprayers for Commercial Orchards, vineyards, etc. Agents make big money selling these and our other specialties. Write for special terms and prices to dealers and agents. RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY, Box 23, Grafton, Illinois, Eastern Branches—815 1/2 Place, N. Y. City; 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

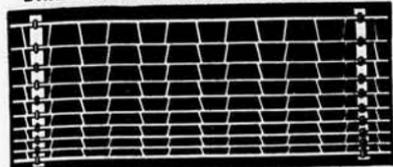
\$1.98 STEM WIND SET. This elegant watch, with beautiful chain and charm complete for \$1.98. The handsomest watch and the most beautiful chain ever offered at the price. SEND NO MONEY, cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch and chain and charm to you by express. You examine them at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price \$1.98 and the watch and chain and charm are yours. A guarantee for 5 years with every watch. Address H. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Farmer and Capital, \$1.25. The Semi-weekly Capital, published twice a week at Topeka, Kansas, is an excellent 8-page Republican newspaper. It is issued Tuesday and Friday of each week and contains all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press. To a farmer who cannot get his mail every day it is as good as a daily and much cheaper. . . . By a special arrangement we are enabled to send the Kansas Farmer and Semi-weekly Capital both one year for \$1.25. This is one of our best combination offers and you can't afford to miss it. Address: THE KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PAGE

Toothache nor Grip
do not cause half as much swearing as poor wire fences. Use Page Fence and avoid blasphemy.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

We Sell Advance Fence
DIRECT TO FARMERS AT WHOLESALE.



This plan not only saves you the middle man's profit, but at the same time gives you the best all round farm fence that can be made from wire. Many heights to suit all farm purposes. Entirely interwoven. No loose ends to unravel. Send at once for circulars and special discounts.
Advance Fence Co., 130 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Pig-Tight HORSE-HIGH!

... BULL-STRONG ...
With our Duplex Automatic Ball Bearing Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make 100 styles, and from **50 to 70 rods a day** of the best and most practical fence on earth at a cost for the wire to make it of from **20 to 30c. per rod**. We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and **Coiled Spring Wire** direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS., Box D87, Muncie, Ind.

How to Make Fences

at small cost is told in the catalogue of the Steef King Fence Machine. A great revelation. Every farmer should learn of the dollars he is losing when he buys a ready-made fence. Any big boy can build all the fence you need, and make substantial profits by building for your neighbors. Write for full information. If you are interested in fancy fences, ask for ornamental fence catalogue.
Kokomo Fence Machine Co., 74 North St., Kokomo, Ind.

A MAN WITH AN EASY "THE EASY" Costs Little. Does Much. Any Child Can Run It

can do more work in a day than 5 men with HOES. All made of steel. Propelling force goes direct to wheel. Tempered steel springs, automatic adjustment. See it at your dealers or write for free Catalog to

EASY CULTIVATOR CO., 70 West Main Independence Missouri.

RECTOR'S IMPROVED CREAM SEPARATOR

The greatest time and labor saver of the century for butter makers. Separates AUTOMATICALLY in 40 minutes. Gain in cream from 5 cows in one month pays for it. Agents wanted. 100 per cent profit. Women successful as men. For catalogue and wholesale prices address **J. A. RECTOR, 107 K. & P. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.** Reference: Western Exchange Bank.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address **PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. X, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

\$25 ON 5 TON IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE. We make all kinds of scales. Also B. B. Pumps and Windmills.
BECKMAN BROS., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Second-Class Colonist Rates to California ..

via **Santa Fe Route.**

Commencing Tuesday, February 12, and each Tuesday following to April 30, 1901, the Santa Fe Route will sell second-class colonist tickets to common points in California at the extremely low rate of

\$25.00

THIS ALSO INCLUDES all intermediate points en route where the rate is higher than \$25.00. Through tourist sleepers to Los Angeles and San Francisco daily; also through chair cars free.

Send for illustrated book on California; sent free on application.

T. L. King, Agent, TOPEKA.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL. Farmers!

If you have any fencing to do, the best way to make yourselves happy is to buy a SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE and build your own fence. You can have the best fence for the least money, built on the ground to fit. Catalogue Free. Price of Machine \$4.75 prepaid. Good agents wanted.

SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE CO., 180 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

MARK THE GRAVE.

This headstone, 17-in. high, \$4. or this monument, 42 in. high, \$14. same size different style \$11. All in good blue marble, nicely lettered. Work guaranteed. Full instructions for setting. Send for Catalogue.

W. J. Moore, Sterling, Ill.

Direct to Consumers.

Our Handsome Catalog Free, costing over \$2 each, contains 144 pages, with 1500 illustrations and 15,000 articles listed, which we guarantee to save you from 15 to 100%. Most complete book of its kind. Sent for 10c to pay cost of mailing, which will be refunded with first order. Valuable book of reference and ought to be in every household. Get it; keep it handy.

H. Her Chemical Co., Dept 47, Chicago.

"The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World."

"AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM" PAINT.

Guaranteed to preserve all wood-work against rot. Radical Remedy against Chicken-Pox. Successfully used for 25 years.

CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO., Circular free. Milwaukee, Wis.

Italian Bees.

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

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

A TRAPPER'S BOOK

of 20 pages. Pictures of 46 wild animals and their skins. Prices of raw furs. All for a 2-c stamp.

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PILES Sure cure, quick relief, simple treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and Book mailed free. **DR. REA & CO., Dept. 41, Minneapolis, Minn.**

WO RACKS O EXAS

Effective March 10th, 1901, the

FRISCO LINE

Announces the Opening of its **Red River Division** ...To... **Denison and Sherman, Texas.**

Through Train Service will shortly be established from St. Louis and Kansas City over the

Shortest Line to Texas

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1901 Bicycle. **BEST MAKES 1901 Models, \$10 to \$18**

'99 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$12. **500 Second-hand Wheels** all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BIYOLE distributing Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. 189G **MEAD OYOLE CO., Chicago**

April.... Excursions

EVERY TUESDAY IN APRIL
The Union Pacific
WILL SELL TICKETS FROM Nebraska and Kansas Points AT THE FOLLOWING

GREATLY REDUCED RATES: To CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, including all Main Line Points, north California State Line to Colton, San Bernadino and San Diego,

\$25.00
To Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington.
Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Butte and Helena, Montana,

\$23.00
Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash., Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash.,

\$25.00

Full information cheerfully furnished on application.
F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent, 595 KANSAS AVENUE.
J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent.

WHEN IN CHICAGO, STOP....

at the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but new the

... WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL,
Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters, and public buildings. The prices range from 75 cents and upwards per day. European plan. Visitors to the city are welcome.
SAMUEL OREGSTEN, Proprietor.
E. A. FROST, Manager.

CENTROPOLIS HOTEL
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KUPER, CAMPBELL, MEYER, PROPRIETORS.

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STOCKMEN.

The Centropolis has been remodeled entire and refurnished complete. American and European plan. Prices very reasonable. Take surface cars in front of Union Depot direct to hotel.

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J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney.
Solicitors of Patents.
We prepare expert drawings and specifications. Working drawings made and construction superintended. Rooms 2, 4, 5, Rosen Block, 418 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

PILES Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal Troubles quickly and permanently cured without pain or interruption of business. Mr. Edward Somers, Castleton, Ill., suffered with bleeding, swelling and protruding piles for many years, doctors had given his case up as incurable; he was completely cured by our treatment in three weeks.

Thousands of pile sufferers who have given up in despair of ever being cured, have written us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sample mailed FREE by writing us full particulars of your case. Address **HERMIT REMEDY CO., Suite 736 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

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Residence 730 Kansas Avenue
Twenty-first St. and Kansas Av. Topeka, Kans.

Ladies Our monthly regulator never fails. **FREE.** Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

TO SHEEP BREEDERS.
First edition Stewart's "DOMESTIC SHEEP" sold out. Second edition, revised and enlarged, now ready. 384 pages boiled down sheep and wool knowledge, covering every department of sheep life. Acknowledged everywhere as the best book ever published on the subject. Used as a text-book in agricultural colleges. Publisher's price, \$1.50.
In club with **KANSAS FARMER** one year for \$2.00. Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

J. G. Poppard MILLET CANE
 1400-2 Olive Avenue, OLOVERS SEEDS
 KANSAS CITY, MO. TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS.

SEEDS FIELD-GARDEN-FLOWER Everything for Farmer or Gardener.
 Choice quality, high germination
 Planet Jr. Garden Tools, Seed Sowers, Bale Ties, Onion Sets,
 Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Cane, Kaffir,
 Seed Corn, Potatoes, Blue Grass, Orchard
 Grass. Good treatment to everybody. Write for our Catalog—Free
TRUMBULL & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

TREES Ours have stood the test of 50 years.
 Send for price list.
 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Established 1882.
PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY,
 1200 Park St., Bloomington, Illinois.

Fire Dried Seed Corn

That has won four-fifths of first and sweepstakes at Nebraska State and District Fairs for the past seventeen years. At 1900 Nebraska State Fair we won first and second prizes for best large yellow corn; first and second best large white; first and second largest ears any variety or strain. For prize list or samples, address (Washington County.) **M. H. SMITH & SON, De Soto, Nebraska.**

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

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



This illustration shows the machine as it is used. It is a cabinet model, stand or desk.

SEND NO MONEY

Cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this **OUR HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD CABINET SEWING MACHINE** by **Edgemere Sewing Machine Co.**, subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at \$30.00 to \$50.00, and as good a machine as you could buy from your dealer at home at \$30.00 to \$40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay your railroad agent our **SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$11.95** and freight charges. Give the machine three months' trial for one home and we will return your \$11.95 any day you are not satisfied.

OUR \$11.95 EDMERERE SEWING MACHINE is covered by a binding 20-year guarantee, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, very high arm, positive four-motion feed, is very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid quarter sawed oak cabinet, as illustrated. Cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished and decorated with a complete set of the finest colored floral marquetry designs.

AT \$11.95 WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE with the following accessories: 1 quilter, 2 screwdrivers, 6 bobbins, a pack which makes everything so plain that a child can operate the machine. For 75 cents extra (or \$12.70) we furnish in addition to these regular accessories a complete set of highest grade foot attachments in metal box including: 1 foot hemmer, 1 ruffler, 1 shirring plate, 1 tucker, 1 underbraider, 1 binder, 1 short foot and set of hemmers, different widths up to 1/2 of an inch. In ordering say if you want these extra foot attachments never offered before at anything like the price. Write for free sewing machine catalogue or send 15 cents for our 1100 page catalogue of everything. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**



This illustration gives you an idea of the appearance of the High Grade, High Arm Edgemere Sewing Machine, which we furnish at \$11.95 in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

Use Rock Salt for Brine, Pickles, Hides, Meats, Ice Cream, Ice Making, Fertilizing and Refrigeration.
USE
Kansas Lump Rock Salt
GROUND ROCK SALT FOR STOCK. MINES AND WORKS, LYONS & KANOPOLIS, KAN.
 PUREST, MOST HEALTHFUL, BEST. HIGHEST AWARDS AND MEDALS FOR PURITY, WORLD'S EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893; TRAN-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, OMAHA, 1899.
WESTERN ROCK SALT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade-Marks

"Pasteur Vaccine"
 SAVES CATTLE FROM
BLACK LEG

Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.
Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago.
 BRANCHES: Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

SEND NO MONEY cut this ad. out and send to us, state whether you wish Gent's or Ladies' Bicycles. (LADIES' WHEELS 50 CENTS EXTRA), color and gear wanted and we will send you this **HIGHEST GRADE 1901 MODEL EDMERERE BICYCLE** by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the equal of bicycles that sell everywhere at \$20.00 to \$40.00 the **BEST WONDERFUL BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW OR HEARD OF**, then pay the express agent our **SPECIAL PRICE, \$11.75** (for \$12.25 for ladies), and express charges, express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for 500 miles.
THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDMERERE is covered by our written binding guarantee. Built on the very latest lines, made from genuine 1 1/4-inch best Shelby seamless steel tubing, 22, 24 or 26-inch frame, finest two-piece hanger, finest full ball bearings, handsome Highest grade equipment, saddle, toolbag and tools, pedals, up or down turned handle bars, highest grade genuine Clipper pneumatic tires, with quick repair kit, best of everything. Order today. \$11.75 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A saving of \$10.00 to \$20.00. Order two Edmerere at once, you can sell the extra one at profit enough to get yours free. Write for Free Bicycle Catalogue. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

TELL YOUR WIFE she can make enough money this spring by investing \$7.50 to buy this **\$125 Full Leather Top Phaeton** for only **\$77.50**. How? Send to-day for one of these wonderful Great Western Jr. Incubators on 30 days free trial for only \$7.50. Perfect every way. 60 eggs; hatches equal to any. Return it if not satisfactory. Big Catalog, everything for house and farm for only 10c to pay postage. Write now. **Western Mercantile Co. Dept. P, Omaha, Neb.** The House that Saves you Money.

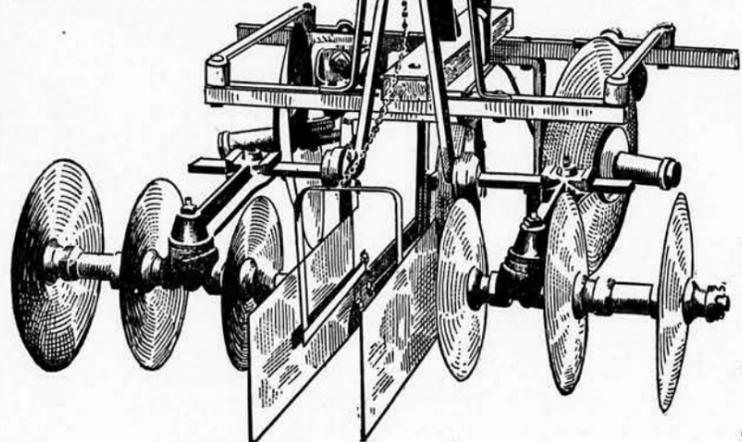
GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo., LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
 Have sold for, and am booking sales for leading stock men everywhere. Write me before claiming dates. I also have Poland-China swine, Bronze turkeys, B. F. Rock, and Light Brahma chickens. 150 birds, and a lot of pigs ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

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 19 months old, weighing 1,000 pounds or over. These bulls were sired by rather Lad of Estill 2d, 17440, 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 36788, and Reginal 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 Kenochtry 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 23993, 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.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
 Township map of Minnesota showing all railroads, printed in three colors, size 21x28, sent free for the names of ten or more parties who want to buy farms.
 Don't fail to write for descriptive circular of **FARMS AND WILD LANDS.**
FRANKLIN BENNER,
 621 PHOENIX BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

THE EXTRA YIELD
 ON A FEW ACRES
PAYS FOR IT
 IN ONE YEAR
 Quick Orders...
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SPECIAL Rates.
 Send NOW.



"STEEL KING."
LATEST AND BEST CORN CULTIVATOR KNOWN.
 DISCS REVERSIBLE.
 CAN BE ADJUSTED TO ANY ANGLE, ALSO TO ANY WIDTH OF ROW.
 LEVER THROWS DISCS OUT OF GROUND WHEN TURNING.
 MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.
 BEST MATERIAL.
 BEST WORKMANSHIP.
 MODERATE PRICE.
 YOU NEED IT. BETTER TRY IT.
 YOUR DEALER WILL GET IT.
 If not, we will sell you direct, to introduce. Send for Circulars.
 MADE BY **FARM TOOL MFG. CO., BOX 25, CARROLLTON, MO.**
 (Please Mention Box Number.)
 Watch for Big Ad. Next Week.

64 T Lever Harrow \$7
 Made of channel steel. Very hard and strong. 1/4 in. steel teeth fastened with Hexagon nut. The best Harrow on Earth. Weight 170 lb., light but very strong. Same with 5 bars 60 T \$8, 2, 3 or 4 sections, combined 2 and 3 horse evener. Send for Big Free Catalogue to **HAPGOOD PLOW CO., Box 18, Alton, Ill.** The only plow factory in the United States selling direct to the farmer.