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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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It is reported that thousands of acres of Colorado alfalfa will be plowed up Nebraska-grown and the land will be planted to sugar-beets. It is perhaps fortunate for the Colorado farmers that they know how to quickly return to al-falfa when the sugar excitement subsides.

In answer to inquiries the editor desires that it be understood that Secretary F. D. Coburn's latest report, "Kansas Wheat-growing," is not furnished from the Kansas Farmer office, but may be had by applying to Hon. F. D. Coburn, 10peka, Kans. Every reader ought to have a copy.

The annual convention of the State Temperance Union will be held in Topeka next week, May 8 The officers of the union have taken especial pains to insure an interesting and enthusiastic gathering. Among the notable features will be the address on Frifeatures will be the address on Friday evening by Rev. Wm. A. Quayle, D. D., of Kansas City, on "What an ex-Kansan Thinks of Prohibition." Dr. Quayle is an unusually gifted orator. He always draws a crowd. Friday morning Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will introduce a discussion on "How Shall Christian People Get Together Politically in Municipal Affairs?" The railroads have granted a one and a third open rate from all points in the State to Topeka and return, good from the 7th to the 10th. The Topeka hotels will accommodate guests at reduced rates. All sessions of the convention will be held in the Auditorium, which seats four thousand people.

ADAPTATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin giving the results of five years' experiments with winter wheat. The aims of the experiments have been to secure the varie-ties of wheat that are hardy and pro-lific, and that have the ability to adapt themselves to new environments, thus admitting of a gradual extension of the winter wheat growing area in the State; also to improve the quality and yield of grain by the selection of seed.

Of the 118 varieties of winter wheat tested during the last five years, Turkish Red and Big Frame have—hardiness and yield considered-been the best.

In 194 tests of these two varieties during 1900-1901 in counties north of the Platte River or west of the 100th meridian, Turkish Red yielded better, but Big Frame proved to be somewhat

Of the 194 tests in the region above described, there were nineteen cases of complete loss by winter-killing.

Some Russian varieties of wheat tested indicate great hardiness, and promise well for the northern portion of the State, especially if they can be made to mature earlier. The selection of large, heavy kernels for seed resulted, on the whole, in increasing substantially the yield over seed-wheat not so selected.

Wheats of the same variety, but grown in different portions of the country, when grown side by side showed much difference in their habits of growth, which were greatly to the dis-advantage of the seed grown east of the Missouri River.

The tendency shown by these alien wheats to adapt themselves to local conditions when grown here for a number of years, encourages the hope that seed may become

adapted to all arable portions of the State. The yields of these wheats were nearly proportional to their tentency to early maturity. Kansasgrown seed matured earliest and yield when the part of the particles winter-killed when ed best, but entirely winter-killed when Nebraska- and Iowa-grown seed of the same variety passed the winter successfully.

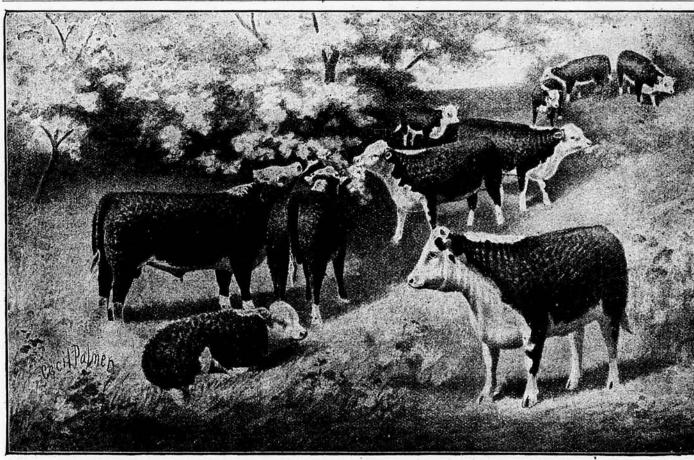
THE ADVANCING PRICES OF MEATS.

The advances in the prices of meats are attracting the attention of consumers and of Statesmen. The presumers and of Statesmen. The prevailing impression is that a combination of the great packing-houses is forcing the public to pay artificially high prices. That the packers are making large profits is probably true. That they use their power to crush the independent butcher is not questioned. It is stated however that if tioned. It is stated, however, that if a packing-house should save no more of the animal than is saved by the small butcher, the packer would speedily go into bankruptcy. Stated otherwise, it is claimed that the packer's profits are found in the savings which his large establishment and complete organization enable him to make. 'Luat the packer pockets these profits is not If by combination with surprising. other packers he forces prices above (Continued on page 491.)

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Group of San Rafael Hereford calves, bred and owned by Mr. Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona.

Agricultural Matters.

Alfalfa in Dickinson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Seeing the various reports of people who sowed al-falfa last fall and did not get a satisfac-tory stand, I wondered if these same people had ever tried to start clover in the East. Well, I have seen the trouble connected with that experiment very frequently, although if it was started as a crop by itself as alfalfa is, no doubt it would be a success nearly every time. But I want to say that red clover, which yields no more tons at a cutting than alfalfa and makes, under the best conditions, one hay and one seed crop per year against one seed crop of alfalfa in Kansas as a minimum, has the additional disadvantage of only lasting for two al disadvantage of only lasting for two years at the most. It winter-kills. I had alfalfa sown on my land in Garfield Township, Dickinson County, Kansas, in the spring of 1896. About one acre of high, gravelly upland was sown. The land was prepared, by subsoiling it to the depth of twelve inches or more with a subsoil plow. The ground was put in a subsoil plow. The ground was put in excellent condition and the seed was sown about May 1, just before a rain. In connection with about twenty pounds of alfalfa there was sown orchard-grass and Bromus inermis, the much-advertised Russian prairie-grass. After sow ing, the ground was lightly harrowed and a good rain fell shortly after seedand a good rain fell shortly after seeding. The alfalfa all grew, is growing yet, and the stand to-day, after six years, is really too thick. The Bromus inermis, which I regard as an utter fraud and an unmitigated fake, never showed a single spear. The orchard-grass came up in occasional stalks (it was sown too deeply) but wherever a plant started there is to-day a bunch of orchard-grass.

I have no particular theories to advance about the raising of alfalfa. I know that my field was the first alfalfa sown in Garfield township that was a success, although there were several failures at a much earlier period. Between the Smokyhill River and

Carlton for several years there was this and one other piece of alfalfa, and their vivd green, when all other vegetation vivid green, when all other vegetation was parched and dying, was a standing advertisement of the drouth-resisting

I do not pretend that the crop was exceptionally large on this plat of ground. It was sown as a test and purposely on thin land, and because everybody said it would not grow on upland, thin or not thin. I believe that alfalfa will grow successfully wherever wheat will in Kansas, and that the wheat counties can raise it successfully on any land on which wheat is a reasonably sure crop.

Alfalfa has been so far a failure in Pennsylvania. And I think that where red clover grows it takes the place of alfalfa and that therefore alfalfa is only intended and adapted to the belt west of where red clover is indigenous. This no doubt leaves a neutral ground between the two sections where both crops

grow with more or less success.

In conclusion, I believe that when one fourth or even one-fifth of the wheat belt of Kansas is sown down in alfalfa, it will beat the land of Canaan "flowing

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with milk and honey" clear out of sight. I do not say that what gave me a stand of alfalfa is the proper process to fol-low, but I believe it is a sure proposition that way and give my experience for what it is worth. I am told that Greely, Colorado, potatoes are all raised on alfalfa sod, and that the forty- and fifty-bushel crops of wheat out there are raised in the same way and alongside of land that is farmed every year, which produces fifteen or twenty bushels. Sow alfalfa, but be sure you have the ground JOHN H. WURTZ. ready first. Dawson, Pa.

Fall-sown Alfalfa.

I broke eighty acres of good land between the Little Arkansas and Big Arkansas Rivers in Sedgwick County last spring. I worked the sod well, raised a good crop of millet, and then worked the land again with a disk and harrow. I then sowed twenty pounds of alfalfa to the acre on this land. I put it in with a disk drill. The ground was in good conditon, but the seeding was a little late. The seed came up well and was even all over the field, but it grew only about two inches high. I thought I would have a good stand this spring, however, but I did not. It is all dead. This is the first time I have ever failed with alfalfa, either in spring or fall seeding, but a large percentage of al-falfa sown last fall is dead.

R. J. WOULFE. Newton, Harvey County.

Upland Alfalfa in the Short-grass Country.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have been a subscriber to the FARMER for only two or three years, but I consider it the ideal paper for the farmers and stock-raisers of Kansas and Oklahoma. There is or Kansas and Okianoma. There is none better. I would like to hear through its columns the experience of any one who has tried to grow alfalfa on upland in western Kansas—with what success, if any, how the land was prepared, and when the seed was sown.

I would like to see the names of more western Kansas men in the FARMER, giv-ing their experience along the different lines of farming and stock-raising in the western third of the State. The west-ern part of the State is not the barren waste many think it. Farming and stock-raising are a success with an those who do their work properly and as carefully as they should in a country favored with more rain. A. P. MILLER. Imperial, Lane County.

Alfalfa in Cloud County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I sowed five acres of alfalfa last fall. ground, which was oat stubble, I plowed deeply the last week in July and harrowed once. Then as it continued dry I gave up planting; but we had a good rain on September 8 and I concluded to risk it.

The oats and weeds had made some growth, so I disked the ground shallow with a disk cultivator, then harrowed and planked it, and sowed twenty pounds of seed to the acre, broadcast, covering with a lever harrow with the teeth slanting as much as possible.

The plants began to appear in three or four days. Soon the ground was almost covered. It was too thick to make a very rank growth, although it was dark green and was from two to four inches high when it was killed to the ground by the hard freeze in December.

The first week in March I found that it had been thinned considerable, but enough remained to make a good stand. However, the hard winds have since killed it all. The land blew badly as it was river-bottom and rather sandy,
S. W. WRIGHT.

Concordia, Cloud County.

Fall Seeding for Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I will volunteer to report my success in sowing alfalfa last fall on a piece of bottom-land from which I harvested a crop of wheat last summer. I plowed up two acres of it the latter part of July (as soon as the ground had enough moisture in it after the wheat was removed) and let it lay until about the middle of September. Immediately after plowing I harrowed the ground and also after two or three light showers that formed light crust on

I would have sown it about September 1; but the ground was so dry near the surface that it made the wisdom of seeding at that time uncertain. About September 10 we had a nice rain that put the ground in fine condition for seeding. After waiting a few days for the ground to dry sufficiently I went into the field with a cultivator and gave it a good cultivating, more to destroy volunteer wheat and morning-glories that had started up than anything else. Then I went over the ground with a harrow, following the harrow with a heavy twelve. lowing the harrow with a heavy twelve-

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foot float and thus worked the ground all down smooth. I seeded the ground with twenty-two pounds of seed to the acre, broadcast, and harrowed it in as lightly as possible. The result was, I got an excellent stand, and if anything, it is too thick. I believe if the ground is in fine condition for seeding eighteen or twenty pounds of seed is sufficient, with average conditions of weather, to insure a good stand. I have an acre ly-ing beside the fall-seeding that was seeded with twenty pounds of seed to the acre last spring which I had to fill in using six or seven pounds seed, besides I lost the use of the land for one season.

J. M. Russell.

For Kafir-corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The "No Kafir-corn or Sorghum" article in Kansas Farmer of April 17 looks like a new departure. There must surely have been reasons (not set forth by Mr. Muench) for the failure of "Kafir-corn and sorghum where Indian corn kent and sorghum where Indian corn kept green.'

I have been over the country considerably the last season during the drouth and in most localities the only green crop was "Kafir-corn or sorghum." In localities where there was enough mois-ture to keep corn green Kafir-corn was growing. In my own case the Kafir-corn was more than double the value of the Indian-corn as fodder and there was four times as much grain, and both were treated alike as to culture and were on land of equal strength. As to feeding value my experience is that the Kafir-corn fodder is much better and stronger feed than corn fodder. But as a milk-producer I do not recommend it.

My cattle and horses ate it greedily stalk and all. Many of the farmers at this place were forced to feed Kafir fodder to their work horses, and they all prize it highly and will plant largely of it expressly for the horses. I think that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases one thousand Kafir-corn or sorghum will grow and keep green when it is too dry for common corn to grow. The article from Saline County is the first instance that ever came to my notice where corn withstood drouth better than Kafir-corn and I have farmed in Kansas since 1874. J. C. STRONG. since 1874.

Moran, Allen County.

Bermuda-Grass.

PRESS BULLETIN OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

While Oklahoma is near the northern limit for its successful growth, Bermuda-grass has withstood the winter of 1901-1902 without apparent injury and started growing in protected locations about March 20. The ability which this grass has shown to withstand the dryest season on record followed by a moderately severe winter further confirms the belief that it is the coming pasturegrass for Oklahoma. Its successful growth does not seem to be confined to to any particular class of soils and it seems to thrive on both stiff, hardpan soils and on those that are very sandy. The roots of Bermuda-grass have been traced to depth of three feet in the toughest sort of hardpan, thus indicating the reason for this plant's ability to withstand the severest drouth and keep

April is a good month for the starting of Bermuda-grass. It is a difficult mat-

ter to purchase the turf or roots in any considerable amount. The most practicable plan seems to be to purchase a pound of seed, costing about a dollar. This should be sown on about a quarter of an acre of good, well-prepared soil, covering only very lightly. The seeds germinate slowly and the plants are very tender when they first come up. While they will wage a successful bat-tle with weeds and crab-grass and win in the end, it pays to keep the weeds cut closely, and after the Bermuda is well started, to harrow the plat occasionally. When the grass is once established, this quarter of an acre will furnish a supply of roots for the starting of Bermuda on pasture-land wherever wanted.

Bermuda-grass is valuable chiefly as a pasture crop. On good land, it will make sufficient growth to be cut for hay, but such soils could be employed more profitably in the growing of alfalfa. Every farmer who is at all interested in pasture-grass should get Bermuda started on his farm this year so that if it proves as valuable as it promises, it will be an easy matter to extend the acreage.

The New Siberian Millet, Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -M. L. Amos of Ellsworth, Kans., asks a series of questions that have already been ananswered in the "Old Reliable" but prabably a good many new subscribers will also be interested in their rediscussions follows: Answers to his questions follow:

sion. Answers to his questions follow: I think there is no difference between the red German, early Russian, and new Siberian millet, but I would not buy of

any firm who had a substitute name.

This new millet seems to be well adapted to Kansas, as it was the only variety of millet that matured at all last year in many parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

The new Siberian millet will produce more seed than any other millet I ever saw, under the same condi-

The tonnage of dry matter may not quite equal that of the German va-riety, but the threshed straw of the new millet is entirely devoured, while threshed straw of the German sort is not half consumed. This is what I meant when I stated that it would produce more feed per acre than any other variety of millet would. None of the

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advocates of the Siberian millet claim that the straw is an evergreen, but this is the way mine has been for me. The seed stools so, that only from one peck to one and one-half pecks per acre of seed is sown. It takes sixty days from seeding until it ripens when all conditions are favorable.

It is a good plan to double-row in cow-peas along beside the wheat-fields where the bugs are liable to travel out and injure crops, and plow the cow-peas under about a month after wheat harvest, then thoroughly compress the soil and sow to the new Siberian millet. If sown by August 1 it will be ripe by October 1 and the stubble will be in the very acme of condition to drill in wheat with a disk drill and the cow-peas ought to serve in place of any form of fertilization.

I am of the opinion that this new millet will completely solve the alfalfa, problem in eastern Kansas as the crop of millet can be sowed in May or June, ad infinitum.

fa or wheat in the millet stubble with no further preparation than the use of a good disk-press drill. It has been said that flax made itself

it has been said that hax made itself in fifty days, that is, that the most important part of its life extended over a period of fifty days, in its ninety days of growth, and no one thinks of plowing for flax. It is put in with the disk harrow generally, thus there is obtained a firm and compact soil under the seeds. firm and compact soil under the seeds. Now, if this is necessary with flax in ninety days of growth, how much more particular should we be with this new Siberian millet with its sixty days of growth from the seeding.

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Moran, Kans.

Let the Truth be Told.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-From the standpoint of a farmer, I have a kick coming against the newspapers of the State. I am not sure but that I should have registered it with the Mail and Breeze in their contest of knockers a few weeks ago, but as the farmers are interested in this subject more than any

other class, it will reach more of them through the Kansas Farmer than any other paper.

What I refer to is the eternal flow of brag that fills every sheet, from the little patent inside to the metropolitan daily. All vie with each other to see how much they can brag up their respective localities as to what large crops of wheat they raise, as to what amount of money the farmers are making, and are depositing in their banks, etc., etc.,



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patch. How many of them are bankers and know nothing of conditions but what the man who wants to borrow a patch. How many of them are bankers and know nothing of conditions but what the man who wants to borrow a little on his patch tells him? How many are real estate agents, who are in the boom business to induce Easterners to come out here and buy some? How

the estimate of the wheat



A View of McCormick Mowers at Work in Fairmount Park.

cut in July or August, and the alfalfa irilled in the millet stubble in August, and the stubble will furnish the best of winter protection to the young alfalfa.

A foul piece of land can be allowed to grow weeds until June 1, or wheat, rye, or cow-peas can be plowed under about June 1, the millet raised and alfalfa drilled in the stubble.

Now, don't let any man deceive him-self into the belief that a success can be made of this new millet in the sum-mer time with only sixty days from seeding to maturity, unless all the soil conditions are favorable. This can not be too strongly emphasized, and where a man fails with this new millet it is because the soil was not fitted for so rapid a growth of crop. It has been proven that where soil conditions were favorable, the great drouth of last year did not prevent this new millet maturing a good crop when put in as late as August.

The ground must be well plowed, well harrowed, and thoroughly compacted, so that all surplus air is out of the soil and the conditions for root-growth are perfect. To plow in June or July and follow with a harrow and seeder will never do at all. If no sub-packer is at hand, then the soil must be repeatedly rolled and harrowed until it is positively firm and compacted, and where it is compressed enough to grow a crop of

Now, the average farmer is not blowing about what he is making unless it be one of those lopsided political farmers, who takes every opportunity to get himself interviewed and his name into print, in hopes that lightning might hit him sometime by an appointment. What is the use of heralding to the outside world such exaggerated reports of our crops? Who does it help but the boards of trade, who use it to bear the prices of our commodities down? The farmer it damages more ways than one. It induces the timid ones to sell on an overloaded market and thereby help to depress it still further.

These sheets, continually bragging, make the people actually believe that such conditions exist. If not, why do we get such unreliable crop reports of crop conditions, notably the reports as to conditions of wheat in Kansas this spring?

If reports made to Mr. Coburn as to the condition of wheat in the other counties are as inaccurate as they are in returns from this county (McPherson) they are not of much account.

Any old farmer who goes to town once week and whose vision does not require a ten horse-power pair of spectacles can assure Mr. Coburn that if he would cut off 15 to 25 per cent more he would be much nearer the actual condition of things.

It would be interesting to know how many of those, from whom he gets his the new Siberian millet it is also in reports in the different localities, really Now, how many of them will display When writing advertisers please mention first-class condition to grow either alfal- know a wheat field from a cabbage on the first page, double leaded, Kansas Farmer.

many of them are actually working saying that this will meet the approba-farmers, who examine their own and tion of nine-tenths of the farmers of the their neighbor's fields, and can make a report that is within a mile of the facts? We know of men that are doing crop-reporting that years ago probably knew something about it, but who now never go ten steps from their own door-yard; one old gentleman especially, whose eyes are so dim he can not tell a tree from a hay stack, and gets help to put the figures down.

This newspaper bragging raised a crop of wheat in this State of ninety million of bushels, and we only lied about fifteen to twenty million, as an examination of the assessors' books now show that that great reserve was principally wind. Where is the balance of it all gone? Where is Northrup going to get his great blockade of wheat to inspect?

This bragging assumes all sorts of fields lack much of being a good stand. There is no sign of the Hessian fly as frost, some special correspondent to the "Capital" from Salina telegraphs, "A had plenty of gentle showers. The alfine sow. Farmers are satisfied that the wheat is saved." Let a good dew fall and these special men in Abilene, Larned, and Wichita will immediately get in their work and the daily appears with bold-face long primer head-lines, "Wheat saved. Heavy rains all along the Union Pacific and Santa Fe roads," and lo and behold the farmers' "big reserve" immediately drops 2 cents.

Now, how many of them will display

State.

Now we expect that several little pencil-pushers will get up on their hind legs and say something caustic in reply. But go ahead; we have "set our take," and are as ever,

A McPherson Farmer.

Harrowed His Wheat.

I accepted your advice to harrow the I harrowed ninet the teeth of the harrow slightly slanting. All thin places I harrowed twice. If appearance counts for anything your advice is good. I am sure many farmers would be glad to know just what benefit it is.

Wheat in this neighborhood generally looks well from the road, but on close We guess he will have to work overtime. inspection it is found that many of the falfa looks well.

Can any of your many excellent cor-respondents tell me how to overcome the habit of a cow's holding her milk? Newkirk, Okla. JOHN LOVE.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures the kidneys. regulates the liver, tones up the stomach and purifies the bowels.

Borticulture.

WILLIAM CUTTER, JUNCTION CITY, KANS. The nectarine is the most unimportant of all stone fruits. It is about as hardy in tree and bud as the peach, but nardy in tree and bud as the peach, but its smooth skin and soft pulp are so tempting to the curculio and its kindred, the gouger, that we rarely find a ripe specimen without a puncture. It should only be planted as a doubtful experiment. The apricot is also a rather unprofitable tree to plant, although it sometimes gives us a good crop. It is about as hardy in tree and bud as the sometimes gives us a good crop. It is about as hardy in tree and bud as the peach or plum, but its habit of blooming so very early usually makes it an easy victim to a belated spring frost. The tree agents have invented a lateblooming variety that they sell upon their honor. The Russian varieties possess no advantage over the older and better kinds. Every one should plant a better kinds. Every one should plant a few trees. He who plants it for profit is making a mistake. The plum is of more value than the two preceding fruits, but there is so much "chaff among the wheat" that it takes an expect to sift it out. pert to sift it out.

There are three distinct classes of the plum largely planted in this State. The European, the Japan, and the native. I will not attempt any scientific classification, as I think you understand me; they are so distinct that each requires separate consideration. Our native, or American type, the Wild Goose, Miner, etc., while perhaps the poorest in quality, are the most hardy in tree and bud, and adapted to a greater variation of and adapted to a greater variation of soil and climate, less subject to attacks of insects, and, to shorten a long story, they are worth more to us than all others combined. They thrive upon almost any soil; still a sandy one suits them best. The European sorts, as Lombard, the Gages, etc., are much the better in flavor, and sometimes produce a good crop, but are so generally destroyed by insects or rot that their cultivation is not profitable. Always plant a few trees of them, and when they do bear the sat-isfaction will pay you for all they have cost. A clay subsoil is best for them. The Japan plum is of comparative re-cent introduction, and, with its Cali-fornia and other seedlings, has about driven all others out of the South and far Western portions of this country. Its far Western portions of this country. Its area of succeess is well defined; but untortunately we are too far north. It is displayed in all our markets. Its large size and fine appearance always attract attention, which, with the volumes of armaise that needs have created as praise that people read, has created a demand for the trees far north of its line of successful culture.

In the cherry we have the surest tree to grow and bear that we know of. Still it is a lamentable fact that not one farmer in ten grows an adequate supply for his own family use. It is at home upon all soils; it is longer lived and perhaps more productive upon a clay subsoil. We have nearly all of us given up the idea of growing sweet cherries, but still many of the Germans and down casters. many of the Germans and down-easters are anxious to give them one more trial. The Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello are the three best varieties known. The Dyehouse is so near like the Richmond that it is always getting nurserymen into trouble. The fruit always sells at paying prices, and I have never seen a market oversup-

The location for a peach orchard is of great importance, and while we have and still do advocate planting upon the highest spot, especially if adjacent to a deep ravine or other low land, we have found out by experience that this site is not always the best. Cold weather is the greater, yet we need not think it the only cause of failure in this latitude. only cause of failure in this latitude. But failure comes in so many different that the damage by drouth in July and Auways and at different seasons that there is no infallible rule for success. Our minimum. buds are killed more frequently by a cold, still night in midwinter than by any other cause; and it is upon such occasions that our highest sites assert their superiority, and even a slight ele-vation will often prove of great advantage. A striking case was demonstrated last year in my own orchard. I have 5-year-old peach-trees in rows, thirtyfive rods long, on second bottom running to a hill facing the north; there is an elevation of twenty-four feet in these rows, and last year there was twice the fruit set on the trees at the upper ends that there was on the lower; and still lower, on the first bottom, there was hardly a peach to be found.

Two years ago our peaches were hurt much worse than they were last, and in exactly the opposite way from last year. They came through the winter with hardly the loss of a bud until in April, and when they were nearly in bloom

night, the mercury going to three or four below freezing. This storm destroyed the greater portion of the crop upon high land, excepting where sheltered from the wind; while on the low land, where we failed last year, we obtained our best fruit. These partial failures have suggested some things that are worthy of the peach-grower's attention, especially if it was dry in July and tion, especially if it was dry in July and August, which is no uncommon thing in this country. Of five rows running to the hill before mentioned, the Elberta and Salway were damaged at the lower ends of the rows by birds, while the Greensboro, Captain Ede, and Triumph, after losing the greater portion of their buds at the lower ends of the rows, still produced a much more valuable crop produced a much more valuable crop than at the other ends, where the trees were overloaded. Another suggestion: there is hardly an orchard of any extent that some portion of it is not more favorably situated than others; so, plant Elberta, Heath Cling, Salway, and other varieties that seldom overbear on the most favorable part of the orchard; and plant Crosby, Triumph, Early Barnard, etc., upon the most unfavorable. They will bear heavier crops than the other list will upon the more favorable part. While the habit of extra productiveness is sought for by the average planter it s sought for by the average planter it is a great niusance to the commercial fruit-grower. Not only was the fruit on my Triumph and Early Barnard (where they overbore), worthless, but a large portion of the trees are dead. It would hardly be using the Greens-

boro right to pass it without special men-tion. It is the nearest drouth-proof of any peach known. My trees were loaded to the last twig, and every peach grew a fair marketable size. It was worth more than double that of any other variety ripening in July. The drouth of July and August damaged the Elberta and all that ripened before it. We have known the same thing to occur before and advise planting more late-bearing trees. We seldom fail to receive good rains by the last of August or the first of September, which insures us good late fruit, after the products of the principal peach districts are out of the market; and if we grew such fruit in market-able quantities I believe we would find a ready market for it, both north and south. Some may ask what I mean by marketable quantities; I will explain. We have heretofore received good prices at our local markets. Such prices can not continue much longer. There will soon be too many grown for our nearby markets to consume, and then, if we are not prepared to ship in car lots, the expressmen will hardly leave enough to satisfy the commissionmen. Long before the end of the next decade, if we succeed as we have in the past, we ought to be shipping peaches by car- or trainloads from every county-seat in this part of Kansas.

But we will never get out of the woods and must keep a lookout for new pests. This year, for the first, leaf-curl did us considerable damage. It was particularly bad on Captain Ede, Elberta, and the Crawfords, destroying much of the fruit and small twigs on the inside of the trees. We must get after it with our sprayers and a solution of sulphur. our sprayers and a solution of sulphur, lime, and salt before the leaves start. The best information upon the subject is to be found in a book issued by the United States Agricultural Department. But of all the enemies to the peach, or fruit-culture in general, no culture, or even poor culture, is the worst. When the growth of either tree or fruit is checked by neglect, drouth, or any other cause, it is at the mercy of its enemies, while a thrifty tree or fruit is either not attacked, or it has the power to resist it. In answer to any who may say we have no control over the weather, I will say, from my own experience and observation, I know that had we kept our ex-

Commercial Peach-Growing.

A. CHANDLER, ARGENTINE, KANS.

The peach is to-day receiving more attention from fruit men than any other fruit, with the possible exception of the apple. I will treat my subject under the following heads: Location, varieties, planting, cultivation, spraying, commissionmen, packing, and markets.

It is desirable to secure the most elevated location possible, in the States of Kansas and Missouri. A north or east slope is to be preferred; soil should be a sandy loam, and well drained. Land liable to wash should be avoided.

Varieties will claim close attention. We have too many varieties; many of them undesirable. Some new ones are heralded with great praise, which, after a year or more fruiting, are found wanting. We have found the early we were struck by a cold wave that be- peaches lacking in quality; they are algan with rain, and we had a cold, stormy so liable to rot. Then, too, they are





Mrs. Mamie Herbert, 56 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Treasurer Empire State Fortnightly, Buffalo, N.Y., After Eight Years' Suffering Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - Inflammation and ulceration of the uterus laid me low and robbed life of its joys for me. For eight years I was in frequent pain and misery, and then Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me, the greatest boon I have known, for it brought new life and health to me. I used several bottles of Compound and your Sanative Wash. My improvement was slow, but from the first bottle I felt that I was better, and so I kept up courage and continued the treatment. None of my friends ever dreamed that I would be well again, but I have now enjoyed life to its fullest extent for three years." - Mrs. Mamie Herbert.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "allgone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine for you need the best Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

placed upon the market beside better tion of all trash, leaves, etc., will sepeaches grown South. These facts effectively bar them from profitable culpeaches grown South. These facts effectively bar them from profitable cultivation. It is not possible to name a list suitable for all seasons and locations. From a thorough trial, we have found the following very desirable and best suitable to our market, namely: Triumph, Greensboro, Mountain Rose, Family Favorite, Champion, Elberta, Old Mixon Free, Smock, Salway, Heath Cling, and Wilken's Cling. The following new varieties are gaining in favor each year, viz.: Fitzgerald, Captain Ede, Carmen, Matthew's Beauty, and Emma.

In this latitude we prefer to plant in the spring, after having prepared the land the previous season. We plant 180 trees to the acre, in rows both ways. Cultivation to some extent will be gov-erened by circumstances. The newly-planted tree will require close attention; partially controlled by mounding the tree about ten inches high. This will also hold the tree in its proper place in case of a severe storm. One-third of each year's growth should be cut away, which will add greatly to the beauty of the tree and also enhance the future value of the orchard. We recommend thorough and clean cultivation, continu-ing until August 10, especially in crop unning lightly with the disk harrow, with the extension provided for run-ning under the tree, will be found to be both safe and expeditious.

Spraying with poison for the destruc-tion of insects has not been satisfactory, but for leaf-curl, a parasitic fungus, the Bordeau mixture is invaluable: (for special treatise on this subject see Pierce, published by the Department of Agriculture). Leaf-curl can be controlled and finally eradicated. The curculio yearly destroys thousands of dollars' worth of peaches. A description of its work is too familiar to recite here. The old-time method of jarring them upon a sheet is not to be lost sight of. Clean cultivation, and the destruc-

some provision for canning; this would greatly relieve a full market. A lack of proper organization and the excessive duty on tin are serious barriers to this industry. A few ringing resolutions placed in the hands of our Congressmen

might be productive of good.

With all the facilities afforded by our railroads, we lack thorough methods in distribution. Much of our surplus would be used if it could be placed where it is most wanted. Too much emphasis can not be placed upon proper grading and packing. There is no everys for place packing. There is no excuse for placing upon the market imperfect, wormy, or over-ripe peaches. It destroys the confidence and respect of our customers, and in the end will destroy the market. In a period covering fifteen years, we have noticed that fancy peaches have always brought good prices; the market has not had too many of them. We can not censure certain practices of the commissionman too severely. One sure step toward reform is for the planter to grow salable fruit and for the handler to do honest packing. A good example is a powerful teacher. In closing, we say that commercial peach orcharding up to this date has been profitable.

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Purifying PUMP The simplest device for raising water. Easily adjusted to any well or cistern. Can be erected in 15 minutes. Steel chain and buckets galvanized after construction. Works easily; never freezes, takes air into the water, keeping if pure and sweet. Has every desirable feature. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands in general use. Price \$6, freight prepaid for complete pump for 10 ft. well or cistern. Add 30 cents for every additional foot in depth. Send for Free Catalog.

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Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured
by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.
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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

What is a Maintenance Ration for a Horse?

PRESS BULLETIN, WYOMING EXPERIMENT STATION.

In order to determine how much hay is required to maintain the university horses in winter, the following trials of feeding and weighing the horses were made. These horses are ordinarily fed no grain. The stable feed is alfalfa hay. They are occasionally harnessed, but not worked much. They have been run-ning out and have had free access to water and to a straw pile.

Water and to a straw pile.

Under these circumstances the gray pair, Ben and Doc, were fed in the stable twice daily all the hay they would take. The hay was weighed for thirty days, January 7 to February 7, both dates included, but excluding two days, January 23 and 24, on which they were doing light work at the university. The hay consumed was, for Ben, 493 pounds, and for Doc, 443 pounds. for Doc, 443 pounds.

FOR YOU AND EVERY BEADER OF THIS PAPER, POSTAGE PREPAID. 🖘

tis Stock Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Foultry, etc. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers to stock Engravings. It also contains a finely illustrated Yeterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It gives a description and history of code of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you cught to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book IT WE WILL SHIP YOU \$14.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD," ABSOLUTELY FREE, IF BOOK IS NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

THIS BOOK WILL BE MAILED FREE (Postage Prepaid) if You Write Us (Letter or Postal) and Answer 3 Questions: Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.

Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.00.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS. A:

Ben and Doc, we prefer to use the first and last weights. In the above case, if the middle weights are included, the weights of hay per 1,000 pounds live weight would be increased by one-tenth of one pound. We are inclined to think the horses were maintaining, or gaining, weight under this feeding and that to ignore the lower weights gives the closer results. Dropping the middle weights, the hay consumed per thousand pounds live weight was for Bill 13.65 Ben and Doc, we prefer to use the first weights, the hay consumed per thousand pounds, live weight, was, for Bill, 13.65 and Nell, 12.303, when these horses ate 479½ and 492¾ pounds, each, in thirty days. Therefore, these four horses, when given their freedom most of the time, with liberty to eat at a straw stack whenever they chose to do so, and with gearcely no work consumed an average scarcely no work, consumed an average of 13.5 pounds of good alfalfa hay per

Doc ate 12.85 pounds of alfalfa hay and 2.28 pounds of oat straw per 1,000 pounds of live weight. The average for the two was 13.76 pounds of hay and 2.25 pounds of straw per 1,000 pounds live weight, or, we may put it, 13% pounds hay and 2½ pounds of straw.

While Ben and Doc were receiving straw Bill and Nell were fed only the al-

straw, Bill and Nell were fed only the alfalfa hay in the barn and were out where they had the regular access to the straw pile. Two mornings and one night feeds were omitted necessarily and the night feed for the following night has been omitted. The horses strayed away; thus, ten days are given for this com-parative period, with the three average weights of both at the beginning and end. The weights are always before feed or water is given in the morning. Each horse ate 160 pounds of alfalfa

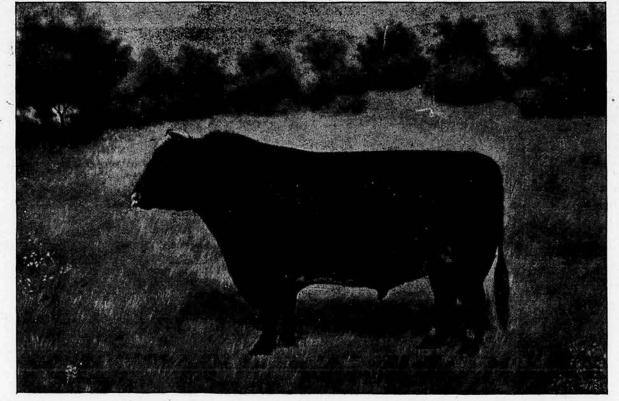
Feed Your Cattle Right

It pays to feed a variety of feeds. Make a grain ration of ground corn with

Gluten Feed Germ Oil Meal

These digestible feeds are nutritious, easily assimilated and cattle, hogs, calves, etc. eat them with a relish. Write for samples and letters of recommendation, addressing Department K F.

The Glucoso Sugar Refining Co., The Rockery, Chicago:



Herd-bull at the head of Neosho Valley Herd of Shorthorns owned by D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.

Both horses were weighed January 7, straw required to balance an alfalfa | hay in the ten days taken. The average Both horses were weighed January 7, 8, and 9, also on January 16, 17, and 18, and 28, 29, and 30. Ben was on weight on the 16th and 18th. His average was, at beginning, 1,093½, middle weight 1,060, and near the close of this trial 1,110 pounds. The average of the three weights is 1,088, but we choose to use the two averages, leaving out the lighter weights, and these give 1,101½ pounds. Doc weighed 1,080 on seven of the nine times weighed, and on seven of the nine times weighed, and on the two other dates was five and three pounds lighter. This gives 1,079 pounds as an average weight.

Taking the weight of either horse in the proportion: Weight of horse is to 1,000 as the weight of hay eaten per day is to X—gives for Ben, from a consumption of 16.43 pounds per day, 14.92 pounds of hay eaten per 1,000 pounds of live weight. Doc ate 14.76 pounds of hay per day, which amounts to 13.68 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight. The average for both horses was 14.3 pounds of alfalfa hay per day per 1,000 pounds live weight. pounds live weight.

The bay team. Bill and Nell, were also fed and weighed the same as were Ben and Doc. Weights, were taken on Hen and Doc. Weights, were taken on the same dates. These weights show that both were off weight during the middle of the feeding, but that both gained during the period. The average of the three weights taken on the last of the three dates was for each one of the pair:

	P.	Bill. Lbs.	Nell. Lbs.
Janu	ary 9	1,155	1,885
Janu		1,180	1,258
Janu		1,187	1,885

HAY BATION.

The horses ate straw very regularly during the above feeding trials and it seems that they needed more carbohy-drates than alfalfa hay furnishes for a maintenance diet where the ratio of carbohydrates should be not far from 7 or 8 to 1 of protein, while the ratio in alfalfa hay is little more than 3 to 1. Ben and Doc were accordingly put in the stable and fed alfalfa hay morning and evening and were given an adlibitum feed of straw during the day.

We take twelve days of this feeding would consume in the stable, we have with alfalfa hay and oat straw, since compared it with the standard as laid from the effect of the season the grain down in standard books for light work. We take twelve days of this feeding did not fill well, hence, doubtless, more of the material gathered to fill the kernel must have been left in the straw.

The weights of the horses we	ere:	
February 18 February 14 February 15	Ben. Lbs. 1,090 1,080 1,070	Doc. Lbs. 1,075 1,077½ 1,075
	1,080	1,076
February 28 February 24 February 25	1,120 1,125 1,120	1,080 1,082½ 1,077½
	1,122	1,080

These horses consumed the amounts of hay and straw as follows:

Alfalfa hay eaten in twelve days... 194 166½
Alfalfa hay eaten per day...... 161-6 137
Oat straw eaten in twelve days... 29½ 29½
Oat straw eaten per day...... 2.46 2.46

Here we find that Ben ate 14.68 pounds of hay and 2,23 pounds of straw per 1,000 pounds of live weight, and that he gained 44 pounds in weight during In making an average as above for the twelve days. During this period, take, when not lightly worked or shut

weight of each was.			
	Bill. Lbs.	Nell. Lbs.	
February 13 to 15 February 23 to 25 Average for this period	1,174	1,816 ² / ₈ 1,825 1,821	
Average hay eaten per day Average hay eaten per day per	16	16	

1,000 pounds weight 13.68 11.81 The average amount of hay eaten was 12.74, or 1234 pounds per day per 1,000 pounds live weight. Straw was eaten at will during every day. Calculating the ration of straw and alfalfa eaten when the gray horses were fed all they These horses were practically at rest. They were led out to be weighed and watered. We can not doubt but that when running out with access to the straw pile much more straw was con-sumed by each horse than was used in the trial above recorded. The standard and average ration consumed as given above are compared in the table below. The feeding and weighing of horses was done by Superintendent of Farm E. E.

Standard ration for light work for horse of 1,000 pounds weight...... 20 Ration

weights on the rations given above and with what exercise they were inclined to

Injury to eyes or other parts of animal.

At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only.

Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address

MOORE CHEMICAL CO.,

Buy the Double Dewey Hog Waterer

from your dealer or write us. We Guarantee Every Fountain. If not satisfactory return and get another, or your money back. We make this guarantee to every dealer. VERY CHEAP THIS YEAR.



The B-B Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa Mention the Kansas Farmer.

in barn with gray team, while feeding on this calculated ration with The ration of alfalfa hay and straw is probably better than it looks in the table. Practically, we have found it a good

y	Pro- tein lbs.	Carbohy- drates (N free extr'ct) lbs.	Fat, Ether extract lbs.	Nutri- tive sub- stance lbs.	Rati
	1.50	9.50	.40	11.4	7
	1.82 .027	5.40 .87	.122 .018		
	1.85	6.27	.14	8.26	3.

The horses have maintained their maintenance ration and sufficient for light work. In digestion experiments at the North Carolina station, it was found that there

was a higher digestibility of carbohydrates when rations rich in easily digestible protein were submitted to experiment. The protein from alfalfa hay may fulfill the same conditions, in which case there would be more pounds of

caused by the pollen of some noxious weed, but of late the idea seems to be that it is contactor in it.

The treatment, however, he declares, is comparatively simple, and he has found the following very satisfactory: In the mild cases bathe the eye with a saturated solution of poracic acid, which is made by dissolving as much boracic acid as hot water will take up. After the bathing and thorough cleansing of the eye, smear around the eyelids an ointment composed of one part boracic acid and eight parts vaseline. The easiest way to apply this treatment is to pass the animals through a chute and apply the solution with a sponge; or if on the range, by roping. Apply sufficient of the ointment to thoroughly cover the surface of the skin around the eye to the extent of three or four inches. It will not matter if a little of the ointment gets into the eye.

in very bad cases, where ulceration takes place, the animals must be taken up and daily application made to the eyeball with a solution of nitrate of silver, one grain to two ounces of distilled water. Apply this lotion to the eyeball with a camel's hair brush, drawing it across the eye once or twice.

In mild cases it is usually not necessary to apply the boracic acid letion and the cintment more than twice. Considerable improvement generally takes place after the first dressing.

Tudor's Annual Shorthorn Sale.

The annual sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Holton, Kans., on April 25 and 26 by H. O. Tudor and contributed to by M. A. Low of Topeka, and A. D. Walker of Holton was considered a very satisfactory one in view of all the circumstances. There was a large crowd in attendance and buyers and visitors were present from Oklahoma, Miscouri and Nobrecke as well as a clarge. Missouri, and Nebraska, as well as a large number from our own State. The animals offered in this sale were rather thin in flesh and many of them were too young for breeding purposes. The first day of the sale was conducted in the midst of a tremendous wind and dust storm which threatened momentarily to demolish the sale-tent. These facts together with the lateness of the season had their effects on the buyers and but for them the average prices would undoubtedly have run up much higher. The owners of these cattle are to be complimented on the judgment with which they advertised their sale among the breeders in the territory from which they expected to draw patronage, and the large and representative crowd in attendance was an evidence of the wisdom of this course. We are glad to note that all the animals were sold to Kansas and Oklathe animals were sold to Kansas and Oklahoma breeders. Among the heaviest buyers we notice J. F. Stricker, 9 head; W. J. Snodgrass, 4; Clay Harrington, 7; F. Q. Hood, 5; Dean Bros., 11; R. O. Deming, 13; P. Wykoff, 10; and W. H. Cottingham, 5.

The top of the sale was Wild Eyes Winsome 18th by Peculated Wild Eyes 109344, out of Wild Eyes Winsome 12th, an excellent representative of the Wild Eyes tribe of Bates blood. The latter was bred by H. M. Vaile, Independence, Mo., owned by M. A. Low, and was sold to Clay Harrington of Clearwater, Kans., for \$300. The top of the bull sale was Chieftain 148923 who has been Mr. Todor's herd-bull for some time. He is by Imperial Knight 119669 out of the Rosemary Imperial Knight 119669 out of the Rosemary cow, Lady Emma, and was bred by John McCoy, Sabetha Kans. She was sold to Chas. Humphrey, Larkin, Kans., for \$250. It will be seen from these statements that there were no sensational sales, but that the lot went at fairly regular and even

The 121 head sold for \$14,460, an average of \$119.50. Of these 98 were females which

brought \$12,315, averaging \$125.66, and the 23 bulls brought \$2,145, averaging \$93.26.

Hon. M. A. Low consigned fifteen females which brought \$2,230, an average of \$148.67; and three bulls, which sold for \$370, averaging \$123.33. This, Mr. Low's first considerations at auction indeed speaks well

Miss Josephine of 95, F. Q. Hood, Hol-weed, but of late the idea seems to be that it is contagious in its nature. The true cause requires investigation, and is important enough to be handled by special investigation on the part of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as of late years it has caused a considerable amount of damage to the cattle of this and other Western States.

Gem of Billbrook, R. O. Deming, Oswego, Kans.

Red Girl of Billbrook, J. K. Schlatter. 100 Gaudy Scotch Girl, R. O. Deming.

60 Miss Franklin 6th, E. L. M. Benford.

110 Nancy Patton 3d, W. H. Cottingham.

155 Fair Lady 3d, P. Wykoff.

85 White Leg, G. McKay.

186 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

75 White Leg, G. McKay.

187 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

76 Miss Gaudy P, J. L. Miller, Muscotah,

188 Jane of Billbrook B. O. Deming.

78 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

198 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

198 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

199 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

199 Jane of Billbrook, R. O. Deming.

190 Jane of Bill

The Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. "Take time while time is, for time will away" is especially true of the breeders' combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle advertised on the last page of this week's paper to take place at Kansas City on May paper to take place at Kansas City on May 6. In the first place, it is the only Angus auction scheduled for Kansas City this spring, thereby affording the only opportunity to farmers, ranchmen, and breeders to secure serviceable bulls of this great market-topping breed at public valuation. In the second place, it is contributed to by some of the oldest and best breeders of the "bonnie blacks," men that are entitled to the confidence and are worthy the pato the confidence and are worthy the patronage of the best buyers. It is under the management of W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., and is held in response to requests received by Manager McGavock requests received by Manager McGavock in the territories tributary to Kansas City, that an Angus sale be made there this spring. It is the business of this gentleman to assist in the distribution of these cattle wherever they are needed and wanted, and he feels that the spring of 1902 should not be permitted to pass without an Angus auction at "the gateway of the West." We trust his efforts to accommodate the public will be appreciated.

Extreme prices are not expected, but we

Extreme prices are not expected, but we trust a good crowd of representative stockmen will assemble on this occasion and take these splendid animals at fair valuations. W. J. Trupin, Carrollton, Mo., who is one of the oldest Angus breeders in the State, consigns the show-bull, Gapewood Celsus, a yearling that he had intended showing this fall, but since he has aban-doned the idea of exhibiting, he proposes to give some one who may desire to pos-sess a winner a chance to procure one.

Kentncky, with her Prides, Ericas, Heroines, and Queen Mothers from the herd of W. W. Massie, of Paris, gives evidence that the blue-grass State is still in the front rank as a producer of high-class pure-bred cattle. The minois herds of O. A. Bridgfird, of Joy, and I. D. Webster, Pleasant Hill, have each choice contributions from them. It is the largest Angus bull offering made in Kansas City in recent years and no one in need of a bull can afford to miss this great sale held just at the season when bulls are needed and to suit the convenience of bull buyers. The catalogue is interesting and can be had on application to W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

Persistence of Type in the San Rafael Herefords.

To improve a type and at the same time to fix it and give it persistence so that under adverse conditions the good qualities of the type will be conserved and transmitted unimpaired to the offspring is the object for which Mr. Cameron has been to present the paint of the type will be conserved and transmitted unimpaired to the offspring is the object for which Mr. Cameron has been to present the present of the property of the property of the present of the property of the present of the started the product at type of Herefords whose ancestors for as many generations as possible should not only be of one type but each one as superior individual of that type. The reford for the striking uniformity of type, but the result which is most evident, most valuable, and most surprising is that these cattle are able to transmit to their off or the present which is most evident, most valuable, and most surprising is that these cattle are able to transmit to their off or the present which is most evident, most valuable and the striking unimpaired by the range, all the scalves price of the present To improve a type and at the same time

for themselves.
Catalogues will be sent upon application to C. R. Thomas, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure-bred Shorthorns for the Northwest.

In answer to a strong demand for pure-blood cattle, which has developed in the Northwest, a considerable shipment of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle was made from Kansas City April 23, over the Union Pacific railroad. This shipment was composed of three carloads of bulls, which average in age about 2 years, and which are shipped to Colfax, Washington, to be sold at auction. Both the shipment and sold at auction. Both the shipment and the auction are under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and under the direct management of Pres. C. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Mo., and Asst. Sec. B. O. Cowan, of Springfield, Ill. This is no matter of experiment, as the Here-ford breeders' associations of Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa, shipped ten car loads of Herefords to Oregon about two weeks ago, where they were sold at auction. During the drouth of last summer, when prices of all classes of cattle were depressed, a number of stockmen from Washington, Oregon, and Utah came to Kansas City and vicinity, where they purchased a num-ber of pure-bred animals of various breeds with such a degree of satisfaction to themselves that a vast territory in the North and West has been now opened for the surplus breeding stock of Kansas and adjacent States. This will unquestionably result to the advantage of our advertising patrons who may have any surplus stock patrons who may have any surplus stock to sell. This Shorthorn consignment is

to sell. This Shorthorn consignment is made up of drafts from some of the best known and finest Shorthorn herds of the West. The contributors are as follows:

H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., 5 head; G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., 4 head; George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 2 head; T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., 3 head; J. F. Finley, Breckinridge, Mo., 8 head; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., 3 head; John Morris & Son, Chillicothe, Mo., 10 head; and W. P. Harned, Bunceton, Mo., 20 head. 20 head.

Important Sale of Shorthorns at Chillicothe, Mo.

That rising young auctioneer and promoter, Col. Harry Graham, of Chillicothe, Mo., is arranging for a great sale of Shorthorn cattle at Chillicothe, Mo., on Thursday, May 15, 1902. The offering will consist of thirty-one bulls and twenty-nine cows and heifers, of such well-known and nonular families as young Phyllis. Young

The best lamp in the world is not best, without the chimney I make for it. MACBETH.

Thunderbolt, \$2,500. Lenox, William C. Whitney, \$4,750. American Rose, E. James, \$750. American Star, William C. Whitney \$1,800.

Denman, William Sellers, \$1,500. The San Rafael Herefords Calves.

Herefords, on account of the long continued use of the best blood of the same type, produce calves in every way the equal of the best Herefords in the East, and he wishes visitors at the sale to study these calves for themselves and judge for themselves whether this is true. He wishes buyers to study all the calves. He believes that these calves by their good heads, strong hearts and backs, heavy bodies, short legs, deep flesh, and rich quality and character, and still more by their remarkable uniformity, will say to the breeder what he can not say for them. He believes that the buyer will accept and he wishes visitors at the sale to study He believes that the buyer will accept He believes that the buyer will accept them as the best evidence of what the result will be which these cattle will produce for him. They are that very result themselves. The majority of cows in calf are bred to Little Giant. The younger lot of calves at foot, all by Little Giant, will show what the calves to come in the future will be. Write Secy. C. R. Thomas, 225 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo., for a catalogue, and other information.

Casino (45462) 27830.

This week we present an illustration of the imported prize-winning Percheron stal-lion Casino 27830 (45462). He was foaled in 1896, and was purchased by Mr. Omer Singmaster from the stud of Monsieur A. Tacheau, a leading breeder of Percherons, as the best stallion in France. In his reas the best stallion in France. In his remarkable conformation he is a model of beauty and he has fine, vigorous action and rich breeding. He was sired by Theudis 25015 (40871), by Besigue (19602), he by Brilliant III 11116 (2919), he by Fenelon 2682 (33), he by Brilliant 1271 (755), dam Jubine by Favoir (12874), second dam by Bayard (717)

Casino took first prize at the great Percheron concour at Nogent, 1901, and also at Nance. He was in first place in the great Tacheau breeding stud and was universally admitted to be the very best stallion in Le Perche. All of the American importers wanted him, but he was not offered for sale at that time.

He was placed at the head of Singmaster breeding breed at the least of Singmaster

Gossip About Stock.

Australian sheep-growers are buying pure-bred rams in the United States with which to improve their flocks, and they have gone an the way to Vermont to find them. A lot of sixty Merinos were purchased in Addison County at a cost of \$10,000, and shipment was made to Sydney, accompanied by P. V. Norton, the man who bred them. This is Norton's seventh trip to Australia, and he claims to be the only breeder of Merinos in America who has a trade with Australia.

The Shorthorn breeders of Kansas will feel special interest in the second annual sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held at Columbia. Mo., on May 9, 1902, at which time sixty-five head of Scotch topped and American Shorthorns will be sold at auction under the auspices of the Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Asociation. The offering is a grand lot of all-purpose useful cattle, mostly young stock, which will give good satisfaction to purchasers. Many of the cows have calves at foot and all heifers old enough to be bred are safe in calf. There is a strong contingent of young Marys in the female offering. There are four Scotch bulls, two by Godoy, Harned's celebrated herd-bull. Buyers who delivered in Kansas City, Sedalia, or St. Louis by the consignors. A great many Kansas breeders have been desirous of visiting the numerous Shorthorn breeders' establishments in Boone County and this will afford them the desired opportunity, besides the chance to visit the great university town of Missouri and the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, see the butter-making, college barns, new stock-judging payllion, in which the sale

nearly approaches his ideal of what a Shorthorn ought to be. No breeder can attain success without an ideal for which he is striving, and the roan helfer, Iridescent, by Baron Ury of Inglefield 131581, out of Strawberry 15th, may be taken as the ideal type for the Inglefield herd. She is a beautiful, rich roan, with short, broad head; broad and well rounded brisket; wide, roomy barrel; broad, level back, and with extra good, well filled crop and loins. She has large heart girth with long, deep hind quarters, and well sprung ribs; a good, stragen underline, with deep, full flanks, and a fine "feel" that does a feeder's heart good. She is a very even animal with good lines all over, and stands so low on the ground that "you can not roll a keg of nails unuer her." As an evidence of her feeding ability it may be stated that owing to the scarcity of corn the Doctor has kept his entire herd very largely upon alfalfa during the season, and yet this heifer would need but little grain to put her in show-ring condition. The Doctor is a good feeder and, being a doctor, looks after the sanitary as well as the alimentary needs of his cattle. The three young bulls which he is now advertising for sale are of the same breeding, practically, as Baron Ury of Inglefield is the sire of all, and the bulls have Strawberry 15th, Udora 1th, and Rose Louis for their dams. The Doctor is a mighty pleasant man and his farm is only five minutes walk from the depot so that it will not cost much time and will afford a good deal of pleasure to visit his farm and see his cattle, especially the young bulls, which are for sale. Notice his advertisement in another column.

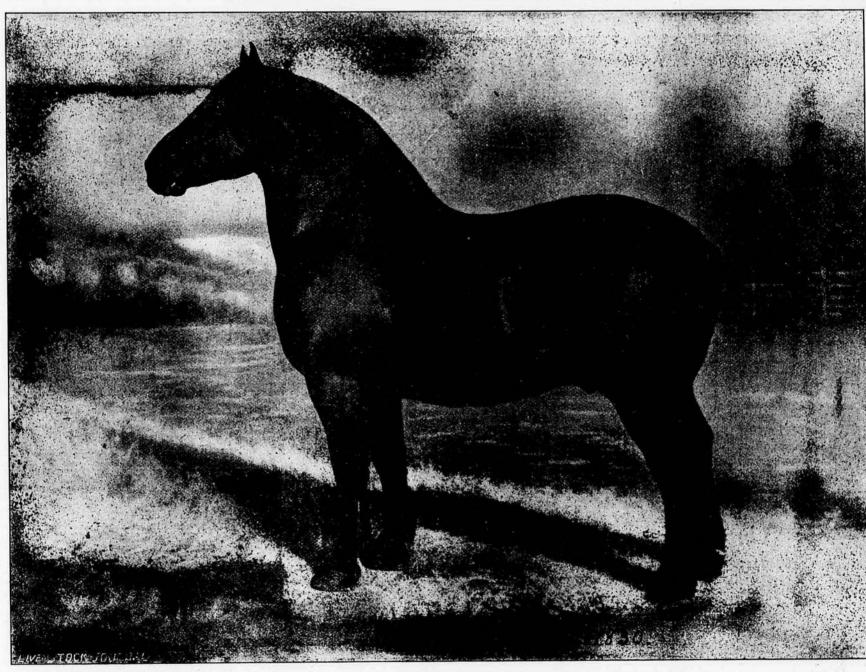
Herewith we print a picture of the biggest Shorthorn bull in Kansas and one

get of Royal Bates. As Mr. Hothan is an excellent feeder, his cattle are all a credit to both himself and the blood lines which they represent. He now has, at the head of his herd, Rosebuds Prince 168748, by Prince Wild Eyes 149987, out of Rosebud E. Vol. 39, and while he may not reach the size and weight attained by Royal Bates, he will very nearly do so, and now has the quality and finish which makes him a worthy successor to that great herd-bull. Rosebuds Prince will undoubtedly appear in the show-ring this fall, where he will make a warm competitor even among such animals as were shown in the American Royal of 1901. Mr. Hothan has been preparing himself to sell his young stock in car-load lots, and he can now furnish both bulls and helfers ready for service and in good condition to any who desire to obtain car-load lots of the excellent breeding and quality which are maintained in the Carbondale herd. See Mr. Hothan's advertisement on page 501, and write him for prices or go and see his stock, and you will be sure to be pleased.

Get ready for the great Scotch Shorthorn sale of W. T. & H. R. Clay, to be held at Kansas City Stock Yards on May 14. It will be an event in Shorthorn circles and everybody will be there. W. T. Clay has bred the best of Shorthorns for thirty years and this will be a dispersion sale for his herd. His cattle are all pure Scotch or Scotch topped, and, as he has been selling off the culls from his herd for some time past, the sale offering will consist of only the choicest of the herd. H. R. Clay will still remain in the business and only contributes twenty head to this sale, but they are of the same excellence and breeding. The great Cruickshank Orange Blossom blood is very strong

face to chair and cut. Th new, but wears twice as long by th use of Eurek Harness Oil, Standard Oil Company

stock yards company will furnish a sultable tent with 500 pens eight by eight feet and also an additional tent eighty by one hundred and twenty-five feet for the show and sale-ring with all necessary facilities for the care of the animals and their prop-



AT THE HEAD OF WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM, PERCHERONS, OWNED BY J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS. SEE PAGE 484.



and Kansas Shorthorn breeders who will enjoy the trip and have an opportunity to buy cattle well worth the money. See advertisement on page 496.

That corn crop failure last year was more disastrous to the farmers and ers of the corn States than even they have yet realized. It forced the rangemen to make a discoverty, and that is that they can feed their own cattle at home and make more money than they could selling feeders and at the same time make themselves independent of corn crop failure. For a number of years past the condition of the corn crop has governed the price of cattle in the West, in fact all over the country. Rangemen have rebelled, but until last winter they were helpless, or thought they were, which is the same time, Now they are discovering all kinds of ways to make beef without corn, if necessary, and they have also discovered that the high, dry climate of the West is ideal for beef-making.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Dr. H. G. Slavers, of Neosho Falls, Kans., has a type of Shorthorns that very and they have also discovered that the high, dry climate of the West is ideal for beef-making.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Dr. H. G. Slavers, of Neosho Falls, kans., has a type of Shorthorns that very and help have also discovered that the high, dry climate of the west is ideal for beef-making.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Dr. H. G. Slavers, of Neosho Falls, with Cruickshank tops and are largely the last two breeds are represented. The least two breeds are represented that at least two breeds are represented. The last two breeds are represented to the showth him a large and representative herd of Shorthorn cattering the continuous corn, and they have also discovered the price of cattle in the different breeds have succeeded in the climatic properties of the creat American Cante Shorthorn cattering the continuous control of the corn crop has a sto include other breeds to a cattle show, which is aftened to receive the cattle show, which is dence the cattle show, which is dence the cattle show, which is dence the

will be held, and also visit the manual riming shops, and the fine new hospital riming shops, and the fine new hospital now in operation. All trains will be metad visitors shown the city and its numerous shown the city and its numerous shown the city and its numerous shown that the shops and all and was a poper that the could selling numerous shown that city and its numerous should allow that (Continued on page 490.)

Brange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country and man kind."

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. Bachelier, 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.

Of Interest to Patrons.

Several dormant granges have been reorganized since the last State Grange meeting, but this week we have had the opportunity of signing a new charter for a subordinate grange at Larned. It is easier to start a new grange into life in some places than to raise the dead in

This new grange so far from any other, seems like a voice from the wilderness, and we hope it will attract others in that section of the State.

Manhattan Grange No. 748 has applications for membership at nearly every meeting, and its members have decided to show their colors by wearing metallic buttons or pins. At the last meeting there was only one who had not ordered a pin, and nearly all were in possession

Laying the Foundation.

Foundation involves digging. The rule is general; the more digging, the better the foundation. Of course, there are exceptions. The builder must use wisdom. It were an inexcusable waste of effort to spend all in making a founda-tion. There should be a sense of proportion; the roots of the trees must balance the branches; the foundation match the house; the piers be in harmony with

In an editorial discussion of the Tuske-gee Conference, the Outlook, referring particularly to the annual address of Booker T. Washington, said: "This year he urged, as the historic lesson of advancing civilization, that the prosperity and usefulness of any race largely depended on the ownership and proper cultivation of the soil. Agriculture lays the foundation of everything else." We may end the quotation with that great declarations. ration. It is worth emphasizing.

But first a word regarding the state-

ment that prosperity and usefulness depend on the ownership and cultivation of the soil. Do we realize the importance to the community and the Nation of the possession by a large share of the people of permanent homes? The man with an acre or a hundred acres of ground is the man who is believed to be anchored to the neighborhood in which he lives. He is the substantial citizen. He is accounted responsible be-cause he has something at stake. Moreover, he has the independence that comes from the knowledge that, when worst comes to worst, he can dig a living out of his own soil regardless of trusts and combinations. No man can drive him out of the town by refusing to give him work. The little, unincum-bered farm of the thrifty farmer is his grant of nobility, his assurance of a comfortable home and the opportunity to win the respect of his neighbors. course, there are the burdens of taxa-tion and other burdens not always easily borne; but the sense of home more than balance all these—the "sense of home," which in its fullness is denied to those who pay a monthly price for their dwell-

soil is at the root of things. He becomes familiar with beginnings. He digs; but he digs in the kindly earth that rewards the worker who understands her secrets. He lays a foundation; but foundations are nearer to his brother men than are towers and domes. Moreover, they are more useful.

The grange can well take a lesson from the wise leader of the colored people of the South. He is teaching them the importance of owning homes in the country and of making a respectable living by cultivating their own soil. Not that these are the most important things that these are the most important things in life, but that they are the steps by which we may approach the most important. Home makes the man, lack of it the tramp, the vagabond. Life is more important than the means by which we sustain it. Yet it is necessary that there be means—necessary that the lower nature be made to nourish the

higher nature. Out of homes and home associations grow the virtues which homes make possible.—Grange Bulletin.

Talks With Lecturers.

Few of us escape the blighting influence of that sordid question, "Does the grange pay?" To most of us the question has only the narrowest and most unworthy meaning. We want to get two dollars in return for every dollar we pay into our grange treasury. We have a feeling that every day is wasted which does not show results that can be interpreted in dollars and cents. Of course, we know better, but we have alcourse, we know better, but we have allowed ourselves to get into the habit of acting as if we believed that the only things worth striving for are the material things which can be weighed and measured and turned into cash.

It is not forgotten that a large part of the work of the grange is to buy and sell and get gain for its members. This year, next year, or at some other time.

year, next year, or at some other time, every member of the grange saves or gains enough to return more than the amount spent for fees and dues. There should be gains in selling together, sav-ing in buying together, and increasing power to gain and to save through plan-ning and working for mutual advantage. The farmer wants power in the market and the independence which is both source and result of power. The knowl-edge which the grange brings becomes transformed into this power and inde-pendence. It brings results which the bankers understand and respect. We need not forget the injunction to make unto ourselves friends of the mammon unrighteousness. But that is another story—part of the work of the executive committee or the committee on cooperation.

Your work, worthy lecturer, is in another line. You are to emphasize the great truth that the life is more than meat, and the body more than the raiment. The best pay is of a kind that can not be measured. No price can be put upon the services of friendship. Who can measure the value of an hour spent in friendly association with neighbors in the grange? Who would venture to put a price upon the inspiration and the training which thousands have received in grange meetings? A day of with-drawal from the ordinary cares and labors of the week-is it not worth something to man or woman weary of the grind of daily toil? "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and all over the country hearts are made merry by the grange.

The best lecturer takes himself and his work seriously. He has a calling and an opportunity. He does not appear with a long face and a solemn manner preaching the gospel of gloom. He has learned that the things which do the most good are those you get out of people, not the ones you put into them. To educate is to develop, to draw out. You educate a boy by getting him to be-lieve in himself and then trying to do something worthy of the man he pelieves he can become. The most successful lecturer, like the most successful teacher, is the one who can get others to do most. He persuades them to think they can do the things which they have thought they could not do. It is doing the new things which they have thought they could not do. It is doing the new things that students gain power. By doing the same things over and over they acquire skill. In our work, the great thing is to discover the secret of doing what we have never done before. Once this is learned, the rest is merely matter of will and work.

The wise lecturer inspires people with faith in their own powers, but not with over-confidence. He leads them to be-To lay the foundation of everything lieve that they have capacity; he inelse is no mean labor. Does it involve digging? It does, but it is not necesery opportunity to account in the efthose who have accepted small responsibilities; those who have turned every small task into a training for larger tasks; those who have faith and patience and industry.—Grange Bulletin.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

GUESSWORK.

It is Responsible for the Prolonged Suffering of Many Women.

When a woman "doctors" for years for a complication of ailments, and gets no better she is generally set down by the local practitioner as incurable. He has reached the limit of his skill and knowledge, and he does not think more can be done than he has done. But when this sick woman is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it proves that the doctor was certainly wrong in his statement of incurable less. It also proves that he must have been wrong in his treatment; probably treat. other women who had found no neip in other medicines and who at the best found only temporary relief from the treatment of local wrong in his statement of incurableness.

sixteen. I took five bottles of 'Prescription' and three of 'Discovery,' and nearly two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' for constipation. In conclusion will say I had taken three or four kinds of patent medicine before trying yours, which made me feel worse instead of better. I think your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best medicine on earth for women.' NO WOMAN CAN BE WRONG

in following the example of the thousands of other women who have been cured of womanly ills by the use of Dr. cured of womanly ills by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. These cures cover every form of disease peculiar to women which is curable by medicine. No matter what the condition of any sick woman may be, "Favorite Prescription" claims her confidence and invites a trial of its healing powers because of its many remarkable cures of other women who had found no help in other medicines and who at the best

physicians.

The very fact that "Favorite Prescription" cures forty-nine out of every fifty women who give it a fair and faithful trial is the best guarantee of its suc-In the one rare case where a perfect cure is not possible, the use of this medicine will lesson pain and increase the strength.
If it does not altogether remove the burden of sickness it will so lighten it that to bear it becomes easy.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I write to tell you what your medicine did for me," says Mrs. Lizzie Grees, of Laurel Bloomery, Tenn. "About eighteen months ago I first wrote to you for advice; you wrote me a kind letter and told me what to do. At that time I was very sick and had been for nine months. Had ulcers and misplacement of uterus and such a stomach trouble I could not eat anything without suffering afterward. Had pains around my heart, and such smothering spells could hardly get my breath. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription of Couldn't Medical tion, six of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Doctor Pierce's Pellets. I began to get better the first day. My friends all say, How well you look.'

well and do all my work, and it was Doctor Pierce's medicines that cured me."

WHAT IT DOES.

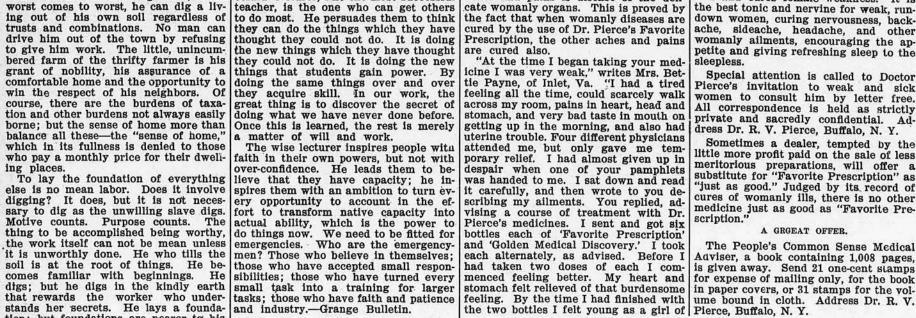
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes reularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulcera-tion and cures female weakness. It is the best tonic and nervine for weak, rundown women, curing nervousness, back-ache, sideache, headache, and other womanly ailments, encouraging the appetite and giving refreshing sleep to the sleepless.

Special attention is called to Doctor Pierce's invitation to weak and sick women to consult him by letter free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious preparations, will offer a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" as "just as good." Judged by its record of cures of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Pre-scription."

A GRGEAT OFFER.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1,008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing only, for the book



ing his patient for the wrong disease. His treatment was mere guesswork. The

consequences of womanly disease are

far reaching. In chronic cases every organ of the body suffers. There is perhaps pain around the heart, and headache, backache, and sideache among other aches. But the real cause of all the aches and pains is disease of the deligate womanly organs. This is proved by



The Some Circle.

THE OVER-NEAT WIFE.

The neatest woman in town
Folks say I've got for a wife;
And what folks say is gospel truth
This time, you bet your life.
Keturah Brown she beats the world
On bakin' bread and ples;
But her best holt is figntin' dirt
And circumventin' files.

Her temper's like her piecrust, which
They're both uncommon short,
An' tho' I am free-and-easy like
Sometimes she makes me snort,
There ain't no sense in havin' things
So dum'd all-fired neat,
Nor sayin' ev'ry time I step,
"Now, Zek'l, wipe your feet!"

I can't set down in our best room,
It is so slick and spruce;
Fact is, 'most everything we've got's
Too good for common use.
Though next to godliness the Book
Puts cleanliness, I am bound
To say Keturah's mighty apt
To run it in the ground.

There ain't no use in kickin'; I'm
Prepared to bear my cross.
Some day, perhaps, I'll wear my crown;
Keturah she can't boss
Things round in heaven. An' since we're
told
That there no moth nor rust
Comes to corrupt, I guess it's safe
To say there ain't no dust.

But, oh, what will Keturah do
Within those pearly gates
If she no longer finds the dirt
That she so dearly hates?
O'ershadowed heaven itself will be,
Enguired in awful gloom,
When my Keturah enters in
And can not use a broom. When my Keturan enters ...
And can not use a broom.
—Portland Transcript.

Training Children to Useful and Successful Lives.

EMMA TROUDNER, BEFORE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The proper training of children is an object many generations of our ancestors have sought. Past efforts must not be viewed over our shoulders in bewailing and regrets that they were not efficacious, lest we meet the fate of the woman in "Holy Writ" who, because she looked back on the past became transmuted into a "pillar of salt" and could not reach a higher conception of life and its duties because her life was swallowed up in regrets and in contem-plation of things and conditions that were behind. The lesson for us is in the present every-day life, to live it to the highest conception of our duty. The future is well provided for.

We as parents, teachers, and persons of mature years have demanded of children a certain respect—in many instances we have inspired them with fear for what we are pleased to assume as —for what we are pleased to assume as our due, because of our superiority in size; age, and condition. It has long been a hobby of mine, that children have some rights, too. They have the right to be treated with civility at all times, the same, exactly, that you and I have. Because they are children do not ignore them: do not preach duty not ignore them; do not preach duty to them. They do not enjoy it a bit more than you do, when some superior soul (?) imagines that you are needing some of his or her council-deliv-

ered gratis.

The sensibilities of children are finer than of those who have reached mature years; and yet we cripple and needlessly, yes thoughtlessly, wound their sensibilities on the slightest pretext, correcting them for a fault in the presence of visitors or strangers, snubbing them if they ask for information, but more than all else, sometimes give them a public scolding. There is nothing a child feels or resents more than the injustice of teacher or parent in subjecting them to such a humiliation. If any one should dare address you or me in one-half as scathing terms that we some-times hurl at the sensitive child, there would doubtless result a vigorous protest-if we were large enough to attempt it. Such a system of child-training is, to say the least, baneful in its effects and in all the years to come when memory reaches back, such incidents are remembered with a sting and who can say they do not poison the better part of the whole life?

In the analysis of the important problem of future citizenship and the industrial problem relating to the young, we need first consider present methods that they may be fairly presented to our minds for a fair consideration. If we find we have been unwise in our methods while seeking to train the young to a high ideal of life and its accompanying duies—if many times we have failed, then the fault lies in our own lack of effort and care that should never for an instant relax. We treat the little ones with care and love when they are tiny and helpless, and we dote on the quaint sayings and cute things they are constantly presenting to our notice. The next part of their education is to load them with the latest fashions and they soon learn to ape the men and women

whom they meet. The little men can strut about with all the dignity of their peers in age, while the little women primp and look equally fine. Thus their home education is begun with the false premises for a starting point, that fine clothing makes them of vastly more im-portance in the world. School days are soon come and gone by, and then every effort is put forth in self interest. It precedes all other interests. Every avenue of loving home influence and education pales beside this desire to get through school days. At last many have attained their hearts' desire, the diploma and there ends their education. ma, and there ends their education. And they are then ready for what? There is always a chance that they may take up teaching until something else comes that may be better suited to their inclination or while they look about and decide what particular line of work they will follow. As places and positions are not standing about waiting for the applicant, they must generally take to that particular vocation which is offering them the opportunity, and they are launched in the great world, with a large interrogation point confronting them as to their training for a useful and industrious life. and industrious life.

Then there are children who are simply turned loose—some with a horse, dog, or gun-to come and go as they choose, who are not under a system of home training of any especial nature, who do what they are told—if it suits them. If sent to school, they go hunting, fishing, or skating. This class very often find the opportunity to learn a useful and industrious trade under the supervision of the State, for the fact can not be controverted that it is by this method of child-development that our prisons are largely filled.

With these conditions—the result of our present civilization—before us, let us now consider possible conditions under a different system of education. Suppose we taught the child from youth up that it was a soul here for its educa-tion and development; that instead of demanding all the respect from the child to the parent, teacher, or those of ma-ture years that conditions be reversed and the child receive its portion of respectful treatment. By respectful treatment understand me to mean courteous, consistent, and honest dealings at all times. This will act as a medium in character-building, and develop the highest conception of life and its attendant duties as well.

Under our present school system there are no openings for an industrial education and that is to my mind the goal to which we must hasten to appropriately solve the problem of training children for useful and industrial lives. It would not be expedient to consider the question especially as pertaining to our present district school system, but the mind's eye can see the wonderful stride in methods to save the children when we can establish in each township a graded school system with an industrial department. While we have a fine industrial school at Manhattan, only a comparatively few can have access to it because of its limited capacity, the necessary expense incident to a college education, and continued absence from home. With the district schools in each township consolidated into a graded system with high school and industrial department, every boy and girl, though ever so poor, would have the same op-portunity to fit himself for a useful trade and thus be able to confront the conditions which present themselves in the various phases of life. Under such a plan of education, the children could receive training for the particular genius of each one. A child that is educated to a good trade as well as scholarly attainments has two chances in life by which he or she can cope with the problem so necessary to life—that of earning his bread and butter.

The consolidation of district schools is of Ohio; and it is said that fourteen States have adopted the same methods in some localities. The children are gathered up and taken to school and home again daily. They have the same chance that the children of the city have to secure a good education and at the same time have the home influence continually, which will be a cause of rejoicing in so many homes where parents are loth to send their children away to receive an education. The expense incurred at first must be greater, for we must have suitable buildings in central

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

locations, but after the first expense the cost of fuel and school supplies would be lessened and the number of teachers would be materially decreased under a graded system. With an industrial de-partment each child's education would be complete, and when school days were over they would be really fitted to a useful and industrial life.

The manual-training school is an advance step in the right direction. The system is gradually gaining friends where it is brought to the attention of scholarly minds. The aim is to teach children to create or develop new ideas by the work with which they are made familiar and thus assimilate the underlying principles of any occupation. lying principles of any occupation.

"A Typical Training School" is well described in Munsey's Magazine of July, 1901, by Arthur Henry. He says: "In 1894 a free high school for boys was founded in Brooklyn to educate those who did, or did not, intend a college course to teach the practical application of the studies. Girls were admitted in 1896. The school has more than 750 pupils, about evenly divided as to sex. The science course of four years includes the study of law, medicine, and dentistry. It also prepares the young men for responsible positions with architects, builders, manufacturers, and electrical engineers. The business course is three years and prepares both men and wo-men for successful commercial life." Manual training is a part of the New York City school system; in the third primary grade the pupils are taught paper-folding work, the making of boxes, baskets, and other things. Wood work is a part of the fifth grammar grade, and a carpenter shop is conducted in the seventh grammar grade.

With all the advantages for fitting the pupils of the city's school with an education and competent to fill useful positions at the close of school days, it presents a different view to the farmer in considering the subject of country school consolidation. We as farmers can ill afford to be found lagging in educational matters and the subject of the "industrial department" should be carefully considered and become an added feature when the change is made from our present district school system to that of the township consolidation into a graded school.

The home training, and our treatment The home training, and our treatment and training of youth should be from a different starting point. The conditions and opportunity is ours to start a genuine Sunshine Club, if we would only make it a duty to give a kindly greeting to every child we meet. It would be a lesson in kindness and courtesy that would do even our hearts good. If you would do even our hearts good. If you do not really believe it, suppose you try it. Just one day will convince you. When you meet the little men and women as they are plodding along the road to school on when a stage of the school of the sc to school or when going on errands, speak pleasantly to them, or smile and nod your head—if you can not lay aside your fancied dignity enough to open your mouth—and see the look of happy supprise and wondersents. surprise and wonderment as they turn the courtesy with a look which says, "That must have been some one who knows me," or, "I wonder who that was." Occasionally, you will meet some little hardened heart that the genial rays will fail to pierce and he will simply stare at you as much as to say, "I don't know you, we have never been intro-duced;" and with a supercilious stare pass on.

I really think if this simple act of courtesy should be cultivated and put in active operation on all country highways among the grown-ups it would result in great good—a polite bow to the stranger if nothing more, rather than a frigid stare or a glance the other way. Even a lonesome dog will wag his tail in acknowledgment of a civil word. Scientific investigations have established the fact that no two persons can hout an molecule or part of each. With this fact for a basis might we not make a better, a higher exchange by being courteous than in trying to ignore?

The home influence has such a significant bearing in this matter of training children for useful and industrious lives, if the sympathy between parents and children is actuated by true affection. It is beautiful to see, in the home a father and son friends, brothers, companions to each other. If only the fathers would unbend and try this plan of treating his boy with respectful courtesy and cordial affection, how many boys would be lift-ed into a purer and higher atmosphere, and how much love and confidence would be bestowed where now only a spirit of tolerance exists.

A home training that will bring about a revolution in ideas, and a more just conception of life and its responsibilities will be the natural outcome of the youth of to-day if we fail not in the duty which lies before us, and who is so pes-

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

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simistic as to deny that the world will be peopled with a race of growing and progressive sons and daughters?

Receives an Enormous Mail.

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

years, has made some most wonderful discoveries during the past year in modern emthods for treating and curing chronic diseases, especially kidney, liver, stomach troubles, etc.

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

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

There is perhaps no gentlement in the

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

SCHOOLS.

SEVEN

Chillicothe Normal Scheel
Chillicothe Commercial College
Chillicothe Shorthand College
Chillicothe Telegraphy Cellege
Chillicothe Pen-Art College
Chillicothe School of Oratory
Chillicothe School of Oratory
Chillicothe Musical Conservatory
Last year's enrollment 739. 6130 pays for 48
week's board, tuition, room rent, and use of text-books.

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The Houng Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE MESSIAH OF NATIONS.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

[Written soon after the assassination of President McKinley and since set to music by John Philip Sousa. It will be sung for the first time at the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Indianapolis, May 15. The song will be given by a chorus of 150 male voices, accompanied by brass instruments.]

In the need that bows us thus, Shape a mighty song for us— America! America!
Song to whelm a hundred years—
Roar of wars and rain of tears,
'Neath a world's trumphant cheers;
America! America!

Lift the trumpet to thy mouth,
America!
East and West and North and South—
America!
Call us round thy dazzling shrine
Of the starry old ensign—
New-baptized in blood of thine,
America! America!

Dying eyes through pitying mists, America!

See the assassin's shackled wrists,
America!

Patient eyes that turn their sight
From all blackening crime and blight,
Still tow'rd Heaven's holy light—
America! America!

High o'erlooking sea and land, Trustfully with outheld hand,
America!
Thou dost welcome all in quest
Of thy freedom, peace and rest—
Every exile is thy guest—
America! America!

Thine a universal love, Thine the cross and crown thereof,
America!
Aid us, then, to sing thy worth;
God hath bullded from thy birth,
The first Nation of the Earth—
America! America!

A Son of the Soil. XIII.

Three years have passed since we last looked into the college halls. It is a wonderful day in June. Outside the sun shines with summer brilliancy. There is the lightest possible southern breeze coming in at the windows, bearing on its breath the scent of pine and the perfume of roses. The college audi-torium is filled with expectant people. There is a murmur of voices, a waving of fans, while now and then a little rustle betokens a new arrival shown to a seat by one of the white-kowned junior girls who wait near the door as ushers.

And now there is a turning of heads, to see the double line of seniors step-ping down the middle aisle in all their youthful dgnity. Among them are several whom we recognize, on whose faces three years have wrought their inevitable traces. On many the ripening of a strong and gracious manhood or womanhood; on a few, alas, the blight of wasted opportunities, of dissipated en-

The program begins. An invocation by the venerable old President, a song by the glee club; then the address. The speaker is an earnest man, a man of national reputation for integrity of character and originality of thought; and the words that he speaks, looking into the upturned, thoughtful faces of young men and women just ready to take up the real business of their lives, are words whose truth he has solved in the crucible of his own life and they sink into the hearts of his hearers and become a warring impulse for good for many a day. "To lead a real life we must hold fast to our visions and patterns; we must be ourselves; we must be good men and women, we must be good citizens, and we must attack these tasks in the spirit of the soldier. Life is a battle. Victories will come; in victory be magnanimous. Defeats will ple on the way. with the poet:

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"They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee, Better men fared thus before thee, Fired their singing shot, and passed, Hotly charged—and sank at last. Charge once more, then, and be dumb; Let the victors, when they come, When the forts of folly fall, Find thy body by the wall."

At the close of the address there is a song by Mr. John Copley; a martial song, and as the clear voice rings out on the stirring strain, it seems the spirit of

the words we have heard put to music.

A sweet-faced elderly woman in the audience turns to the gray, rugged man at her side and whispers with tears in her eyes, "Ain't you proud of our boy,

The hard-earned diplomas are presented with a few appropriate words from the President, then the Glee Club sings the good old college song and the class of '9— has graduated.

arms and sends them forth, each to do his share in the world's work, to stand or to fall in the great conflict that never ceases. She has done the best she can for each one of them; she has taught his mind to think, his eyes to see, his ears to hear; she has put before him beautiful thoughts; she has shown him a new universe; she has given him books for friends who will always be at his service with words of cheer, or warning, or noble inspiration—friends who will not fail him in sickness, in poverty, sorrow or disgrace. She has tried to teach him to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy, the real and the false, the wise and the foolish. She has tried to give him the ability to discern truth in whatever obscure or unattractive form it appears If she has failed in any particular, let not her son blame her, but let him look for the fault within his own self. She has done what she could.

John takes the congratulations of his friends rather gravely for him.

"Glad to get through, aren't you, old boy," says some one who has never graduated.

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," answered John. "One gets to thinking a good deal of the old place, though."

"Well, I'm mighty glad your class is out at last," says a hearty, good-humored voice.

"I bet you are, Wainwright-I bet you are," chuckles John, while two or three class members who happen to hear, smile at the blush on Miss Winthrop's face. For it is very well understood that Mr. Wainwright has a place wait-ing for a certain charming little maid to make it a home. A look into tne handsome, careless face of the former coach gives one a little chill of disappointment. Dissipation has begun to write its story there. One sorrows to see the tell-tale blush on the girl's sweet face.

"Sorry you are going to leave us, Cop-ley," says another voice, while a hand grips John's heartily.

"Thank you, Professor Cottington, you're no sorrier than I am. Say, when you need a little country air, run down see us-you'll make him welcome,

won't you, ma."
"Surely," answers John's mother, who stands close by his side. "I'll always welcome you, Professor Cottington, because you was so good to my son. And pa will, too. He ain't near so down on college folks as he used to be."

While they are talking, here comes

Dr. Brown with a handclasp that makes John wince; and his beautiful daugh-ter says, "John, don't forget that you and your mother and father are to take dinner with us to-night."

John nods and smiles his thanks while he turns to Miss Clark, who puts her tiny slender hand in his and con-gratulates him in her stately, melan-choly way, and then turns to his mother and father with words that are very pleasant to parents' ears.

John looks around across the room where a slender little maiden with fluffy

reddish hair is surrounded by a crowd of friends. He crosses over.

'Miss Blake, allow me to congratulate you on having at length finished your college course," he says with his characteristic one-sided grin.

"Ob doer" says that young lady

"Oh, dear," says that young lady, turning away from the others and speaking comically and confidentially, Isn't it an awful bore to be congratulated-so often! And all the women and old men insist on kissing one and that gets monotonous!"

John is amused at her pretty petulance, though he starts to say something quite seriously about wishing he were an old man, but she turns her back on him to receive another friend with a winsome grace all her own. John makes his way back to his mother and father, shaking hands with a dozen peo-

"You and pa are invited to eat lunch-eon with Miss Clark, aren't you, ma? Well, you'd better go on over, now, I think. I have to go to the alumni ban-quet, but I'll come over this afternoon and we'll all go to Dr. Brown's. Good-bye!"

John Copley and his mother and father start for home at midnight. The old people are tired, and soon settle back into their seats in uneasy slumber, but John feels wide awake and sits staring out into the darkness.

He thinks of many things. He looks backward over the four years that have just passed and a feeling akin to homesickness saddens him as he remembers that he has turned his back forever upon that part of his life. But youth has a habit of forgetting the things that are behind and looking forward into the future, and

route. With this, he intends to buy a share in his father's farm. He and his father have planned also to farm the old place in partnership. Many new plans and new ideas for improvement and profit are turning in his head.

John begins to nod a little. In the background of his thoughts is a little cottage, on a broad, many-acred, wellcultivated farm. There is a sound of music in the cottage; there are pictures on the walls; there are books on the shelves; there are magazines and pa-pers everywhere. There are marry-voiced children romping about the door-At the door appears a slender, fluffy-haired beauty who says, "Oh John, I'm so tired of being congratulated-come here and k-

"The next station at which we stop is Appleton. Appleton!" breaks in harshly on John's dreams. He wakes with a start.

'Say, pa—pa! say! We're almost there. Got your things all ready, ma? You people have been having a good sleep. Guess we'll get home in time to hear the cocks crow."

(THE END.)

When I Heard the Blue Jay Sing.

Perhaps there are many persons who do not know-or at least never hearddo not know—or at least never heard—the jay bird sing. I do not mean when he sits bobbing his head and calling: "Cl-ark, cl-ark," nor when he files over head, calling, "Dew-ey, dew-ey," nor "Skee, skee, skee," nor when he is making that warble that sounds like the rattling of bones.

It was my exquisite pleasure, once upon a time, to hear a blue jay sing. It was the lowest, sweetest, most charming melody I ever heard. I was at work in my summer kitchen one warm even-ing—near sunset—when I heard such a low, sweet song. I hastened to the window to see what sort of bird it could be. In the next lot adjoining my kitchen was a complete "tangle-wild" of briars and grape-vines and trees. And, although I looked for several moments, I could see no bird except a jay flitting about. I returned to my work, but the unusual, sweet melody continued, thrilling, warbling, calling somewhat like a canary, only much softer and sweeter.

Again I returned to the window, thinking: "I must see that sweet little singer," for my mind was made up to see a small bird. I leaned far out of the window, listening and looking in-tently, but could see no bird but the jay still hopping here and there. "Well," I thought, "you must be so tiny and so nearly the color of the leaves that I can not see you."

There was no ceasing of the song; on and on it went, so beautiful that I resolved that I would see the bird. I leaned further out the window, very quietly, for I did not wish to frighten it, and peered more earnestly into the bushes. The song was here, there, everywhere, as though the bird were flitting from place to place. Just then my eyes again fell upon the jay, sitting in an exposed place, and there was its throat rippling and waving with that sweet song! It only made the music with its throat; that was the reason it was so soft and low. Not once did its mouth open with the song, but he hopped here and there, turning his head this way and that most indifferently, as though he neither thought nor cared if he was doing something unusual.-Pets and Animals.

It is interesting—not to say startling—to the writer to learn that the blue jay can sing. Once upon a time, when the writer was a very small child, she ran to her mother, exclaiming, "Oh, mamma, come and hear the little piggies a-squealin'!" The mother went to the door and pointed to a large flock of lay bigs in the tone of the cetter weed jay-birds in the tops of the cotton-wood trees. They were making a great commotion, quarreling and scolding among themselves in a very high key. And to this day, although the little girl has become a "grown-up," she still looks upon the blue jay with distrust, expecting nothing but discordant sounds from his throat. All of which goes to show how throat. All of which goes to show how early impressions cling to us, and also how a single disreputable performance may ruin a bird's reputation.

How Much Do You Know?

How much do you know? Please do not think I ask this brusquely. I am not speaking of things you find in books. f refer to common things. Do you know why rubbing blacking on your shoes makes them shine? Do you know that the kernels of corn are arranged on the c?b in an even number or rows? Exar ine any number of ears and fl:d, if sings the good old college song and soon visions of his lifework begin to the class of '9— has graduated.

Thus Fairfield releases these her youngest children from her protecting

be a big fly? All flies are adults, and you can not expect adults to change their stature. I can not understanl why so much attention is paid to the various hings to be found in the heart of darkent Africa and so little to those be-neath our feet. One reason may us that we can what we know of the former read from books, and of the latter much has to be read from nature, whose handwriting and spelling are sometimes dif-

ficult to decipher—the same as my own.

Among the first things we were taught at school was to read from books. How many of us were taught to read from nature? Perhaps a few were. That fortunate few are able to get as much from a trip to the country as many are from a trip to Europe. The difference of expense in the two trips in both time and money is considerable, besides the country tourist has an asset not greatly affected by financial depression.— John W. Spencer, in Chautauquan.

Boys, Take Notice.

One of our daily papers has this to say to the boys of the land:

Henry Wilson, Vice President under Grant, died in a room in the Capitol building, and upon the wall is to be placed a tablet upon which will be engraved the following, which was written by Senator Hoar. It is a life history in a few words that should be committed to memory by every school boy in the land: "In this room Harry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, and a Senator for eighteen years, died November 22, 1875. The son of a farm laborer, never at school more than twelve months in youth a journeyman twelve months, in youth a journeyman shoemaker, he raised himself to the high places of fame, honor, and power, and by unwearied study made himself an authority in the history of his country and of liberty, and an eloquent pub-lic speaker, to whom Senate and peo-ple eagerly listened. He dealt with and controlled vast public expenditures during a great civil war, yet lived and died poor, and left to his grateful country. men the memory of an honorable pub lic service and a good name, far bet ter than riches."

Up a Tree.

The Cosmopolitan offers the following on Johnnie Bull's position at present: The latest news from the scene of conflict in South Africa suggests that the present situation of Great Britain is painfully analogous to that of the rash Irishman who had climbed up a tree in pursuit of a small but irate wildcat. His friend, awaiting him below, heard in dismay the uproar of a flerce combat. "Pat," he shouted, "Pat, will I come up

and help you catch him?" Above the crash of breaking branches came a groan, "No, for Hivin's sake come up and help me let him go."

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

HARRY LIKES MOLASSES.

Oh Harry likes the 'lasses; I'll tell you how I know, One day when we were shelling beans His mother told me so.

Oh Harry likes the 'lasses, The 'lasses good to eat; And he likes some other lasses— Some other lasses sweet.

Oh Harry is a 'lasses boy, A lasses' boy is he, "A-lass! a-lass!" he often cries, "Alas! alas! for me."

Oh Harry likes the 'lasses,
The lasses good and sweet;
Oh Harry likes the lasses,
The lasses nice and neat.
—Margaret Arleton.

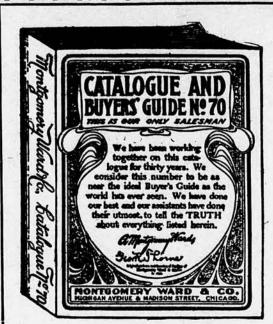
A Collection of Rabbits.

FLOYD STALEY (THIRTEEN YEARS OLD). I have a collection of rabbits that I want to tell your readers about. I have two Belgian hares, and one of them has three little ones. When they were three days old I found, while harrowing ground for oats a nest with five little cottontails in it. They looked as if they were about five days old.

I took them to the house and warmed them by the stove, for they were almost dead with cold; some of them were stin and could not move. After they got warmed up I took them out and gave them to my old mother hare, and she raised her own three and the five wild

Now I have added a young jack rabbit about the same age to my collection. I think lots of my rabbits, and would like to know where I can get a pair of white rabbits to add to my collection.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters;



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Two Thousand Stores in One Two thousand average dealers together will not buy so much in a year as we. The makers who whole cost of selling the same goods to 2,000 separate stores, scattered everywhere. The fiercest competition in America centers in the effort to get our trade. The prices we pay are never much above cost; and goods that we cannot buy low enough are made in factories of our own. Is it any wonder that we can sell for about what common dealers pay? We get along with a fraction of the profit charged by stores. We have no salesmen—no selling expense save our catalogue. A dealer must make several times as much on each article to pay his expenses and live. Our expense is but a small percentage when spread over sales that amount to millions of dollars annually. We simply combine the buying and selling of two thousand average stores. We save the wasteful methods that cost more than the merchandise, and we give the saving to you. This is the modern method of business, and the buying of the 20th century will be done more and

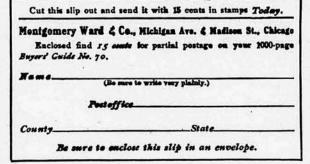
is the modern method of business, and the buying of the 20th century will be done more and more by mail. In this way we are now saving our customers from four to five million dollars annually. You will become one of those customers when you see this book.

Send Only 15 Cents If you want our catalogue, fill out carefully the slip to the left of this, and mail it to us today, enclosing 15 cents. This catalogue which we offer you costs us about 70c to print, even in million lots. The postage on it costs us 22c more. We ask you to send us but 15c (less than half the postage alone) just to show that you do not send from mere curiosity. This book will save an average family at least \$100 per year. If you don't find that it will save you at least a hundred times what it costs you, simply write us, and we will cheerfully send your 15 cents back. Please send today, before you forget it.

Michigan Avenue and Madison Street



... Chicago



PRESS BULLETIN OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT SBATION.

The steer-feeding experiments during the winter of 1901-1902, at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, were closed March 11, after a feeding period of 105 days. Twenty-five grade Shorthorn steers that were raised in the vicinity of Stillwater were divided into five lots of five steers each and fed the following rations:

Lot 1.—For the first seventy days, cottonseed, 12 parts; and cottonseed-meal, 3 parts; for the last thirty-five days, cottonseed, 8 parts; and cottonseed-meal, 7

Lot 2.—For 105 days, cottonseed-meal, 3½ parts; and wheat chop, 11½ parts.

Lot 3.-For the first seventy days, cottonseed, 12 parts; and wheat chop, 5 parts; for the last thirty-five days, cottonseed, 8 parts; and wheat chop, 9

(Lots 1, 2, and 3 received the same kinds of roughage; four pounds of prairie hay per day per steer, and all the wheat straw they would eat.)

Lot 4.-For 105 days, all the cottonseed-meal and wheat straw they would eat. Twenty pounds of wheat straw per day was chaffed and mixed with the cottonseed-meal as fed to the lot. The oalance of the wheat straw was fed in a rack.

Lot 5.—For the first seventy days four pounds of prairie hay per day per head, and all the cottonseed and wheat straw they would eat; for the last thirty-five days, all the cottonseed, wheat straw, and alfaifa hay they would eat.

The steers were 3-year-olds in the spring of 1902, and of fair quality for natives. At the beginning of the experiment, November 26, they averaged practically 1,000 pounds, and were in fair flesh for steers off from grass.

The following figures are for the feeding period of 105 days:

Total Av. daily Grain Grain eaten gain gain per eaten per lb. of lbs. steer. lbs. gain lbs. ps. 177 6,760 7.27 4,664 1,874 2.66 7,744 5.63 6,232 1,088 2.07 7,451 6.85 4,089 1912 1.78 5,767 6.32 5,280 659 1.26 4,215 6.88 6,784 6,760 7,744 7,451 5,767 4,215 Lot I.. 928 Lot 2.. 1,374 Lot 3.. 1,088 Lot 4.. 912 Lot 5.. 659

The steers were sold on the Kansas City market March 17 in lots of five as

Feeding Cottonseed Products to Steers. they were fed. The selling prices and weights are given below:

Total Aver-weight. age. Aver- Price per age. 100 lbs. Dressed out percentage. 1,182 1,220 1,200 1,164 1,126 5 20 5.60 5.40 5.25 5.00 ... 5,910 ... 6,100 Lot 8.... 6,000 Lot 4.... 5,820 Lot 5.... 5,630

The Ruddy Packing Company made a careful slaughter test and the percentage dressed out is given above. The meat was not criticised in any respect except that some of it lacked finish as might have been expected.

The change in the rations of three of the lots was found necessary as they were not doing well on the rations on which they were started. After seventy days feeding, a change was made in the grain ration of lots 1 and 3 for the reason that the steers would not eat enough of the former ration to enable them to make fair gains. The amount of cottonseed was evidently too much and that a reduction in the amount was desirable is plainly shown in the table which follows. Lot 5 refused to eat anough cottonseed and wheat stream enough cottonseed and wheat straw along with four pounds of prairie hay per day per steer to produce anything like good gains. The introduction of the alfalfa hay that was eaten at the rate of about twenty pounds per day per steer during the last three weeks of the experiment, made a radical change for the better, as is shown in the table which follows. The periods were of thirty-five days each and it was at the end of the second period that the change in feed was made. The rations for lots 2 and 4 were not changed.

Lbs. gain 1st period. 875 617 400 429 196 Lbs. gain 2d period. 190 879 250 227 121 Lbs. gain 3d period. 867 878 487 256 341

The steers were all perfectly healthy during the experiment and in so far as could be seen, could have been continued on the same feeds for some weeks and some of them at a profit. All of the lots would be classed as short fed catue but lots 2 and 3 were amply fattened for the prevailing market and were fairly well finished for cattle of their quality. Lots 1, 4, and 5 were only well warmed up, measured by the standard of well finished cattle, and they appeared rough. Each lot of steers was followed by

two shoats during the experiment and these lived and thrived. They were They were compelled to work over the droppings of the steers, as they were given about a half grain ration in ad-dition to what they obtained from the manure. In order to study the results, no extra grain was fed at times and at other intervals, it was very small. The average gain per shoat in lot 1 was 92 pounds; in lot 2, 76 pounds; in lot 3, 130 pounds; in lot 4, 82 pounds; and in lot 5, 133 pounds. The total wheat chop fed during the whole feeding period averaged 337 pounds per shoat. The pigs averaged 103 pounds at the beginning of the experiment.

Taking feeding steers at \$3.25 per 100 pounds, cottonseed at \$16, cottonseeu-meal at \$25, wheat chop at \$25, wheat straw at \$5, prairie hay at \$10, and alfalfa hay at \$12 per ton, and the fat steers at the prices sold in Kansas City, and not taking into account the labor or the manure, the lots made the following net returns: lot 1, \$43.19; lot 2, \$43.79; lot 3, \$52.18; lot 4, \$41.06; lot 5, \$33.50.

The fact that the shoats following

the steers fed no grain except cotton-seed-meal lived is a point that should be noticed. Reports from feeders vary on this point. In some cases, pigs are said to die when following such steers and in other cases, they do not. probably depends on whether the steers get the cottonseed-meal and no other grain, and whether the pigs get any other grain than that which they get in the droppings. As a rule, steers fed ex-clusively on cottonseed-meal are not followed by hogs, but when only part of the ration is cottonseed-meal, many feeders run hogs after them with but little loss from death. It is probably safer and more economical to feed the pigs a little extra grain.

These experiments seem to indicate that if cottonseed is to be used in fattening steers, the amount fed should be limited to four to six pounds per day and preferably mixed with other grains. If it is to be the exclusive grain in the ra-tion, the roughage fed with it must be highly palatable and nutritious. Even then, it is more suitable for cattle that are roughing through than for those with which rapid gains are desired. As an exclusive grain, it did not scour the cattle or make them sick in any way, but it was not palatable enough to induce them to eat the desired amount.

Lice on Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the readers of the Kansas Farmer tell me what they do for lice on cattle. Elk River, Minn. F. M. SANDUSKY.

Take 1 part of Zenoleum to 75 or 100 parts of water. Apply this to nearly all parts of the body and repeat in about one week. This is the best known rem-



LUMP JAW.

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on re-PAY. Our method fully explained on re-ceipt of postal. Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.







Gossip About Stock. (Continued from page 485.)

of the cattle we hope to see made true of the hog exhibit next fall. The Kansas Farmer will aid by every means in its power to make this show the success that it deserves to be, located as it is in the midst of the best breeding country on the face of this earth.

There is no longer any excuse for working horses with sore shoulders. The Security Stock Food Company warrant Security Gall Cure to cure while horses are working. Their guarantee is good. See their advertisement in another column.

The highest priced cow sold in the G. B. Scott Poland-China sale at Carbondale, Kans., was bought by Louis Hothan, of the Carbondale Shorthorn Farm, for \$45. She is one of the best things that Mr. Hothan has upon his place and he expects great things from her.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle at Auburn, Neb., last week made an average of \$124.88 for forty-two animals. The females averaged \$133.84 and the bulls \$110.31. The contributors to the sale were the J. H. Codington estate, J. L. Hitchcock and William Wendle.

Poultry will thrive much better if not lousy. The Security Stock Food Company warrant their lice killer, and as its cost, diluted ready for use, is only 4 cents a gallon, you can not well afford to keep lousy chickens with lice killer at this price. See their advertisement in another column.

Who among our readers is the owner of white rabbits, angora rabbits, and angora cats? We are receiving frequent inquiries from interested parties as to where each of these classes of animals may be obtained, and we are at present unable to answer. A good business is awaiting for somebody who will advertise either of the above in the columns of the Kansas Farmer.

The North Montana Round-Up Association adopted a resolution protesting against the reinspection of stock by the inspectors of Colorado and Wyoming, while in transit from the South to Northern ranges when feueral inspectors have given a certificate of health for them. The association indorsed National Irrigation and protested against the oleomargarine bill, during its sessions just closed.

Mr. M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, is shipping his Percheron stallions to all parts of the country. They are going now every day to buyers from Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado as well as to various parts of Missouri and Iowa. It has developed of late that it is a sure shot to go to Shenandoah to buy a good horse. The horses are there, and they are for sale at prices that move them when the prospective buyer is once on the ground. Go and see the horses.

The contributors to the second annual Shorthorn sale to be held at Columbia, Mo., May 9, 1902, under the auspices of the Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, are the following well known breeders: W. E. Bradford, R. W. Dorsey, P. M. Wright, D. W. B. Kurtz, Nathan King, John Burruss, J. L. Harris, Columbia, Mo.; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Mo.; T. F. Murry, McCredie, Mo.; J. R. Brown, Centralia, Mo., and E. S. Stewart, Sturgeon, Mo.

E. W. Thrall, the well-known Galloway breeder at Eureka. Kans., is making very attractive prices this spring on both sexes and all ages of Galloways. He has around 300 head for sale and will let them go either singly or in car-load lots. Probably no Galloway breeder in Kansas is better known in the Southwest than Mr. Thrall. He has sold hundreds of cattle in that section and his customers have always been well pleased. The bulls he offers now are an exceptionally good lot and are being priced away down.

At Chariton, Iowa, April 24, fifty head of pure-bred Shorthorns, mostly of Bates breeding, the property of Dr. Samuel Buzzard, were sold at public auction, bringing a total of \$6,320. The few breeders present were mostly from the surounding neighborhood. The top price for a cow was \$400, paid by George McCart of Mumeston, Iowa, for Peri of Union Flag. The top price for a bull was \$210, paid by J. V. Arney, of Leon, Iowa, for Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst. Thirty-one cows brought an average of \$154.83, and fifteen bulls brought an average of \$101.33.

The imported black Percheron stallion Faisan (42961) 28185, bred by N. Toutain, Cisai, Orne, France, and imported by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, and Lawrence, Kans., has just been sold to a company recently organized at Meriden, Kans. The officers of the company are John Lounberg, president; G. A. Swallow, secretary; and Henry Becker, treasurer; the other members of the company being E. M. Lake, A. E. McCue, James Quaney, James Dweney, J. R. Dressell, C. E. Windroff, Wm. Young, M. L. George, Geo. Kaufman, S. M. Henly, Andrew Hakanson, C. F. Cook. Faisan was foaled May 6, 1895, and now is in his prime. He has great size, heavy bone, short legs, high finish, and good quality and action, and will make a very useful horse for the farmers of Meriden and vicinity.

On April 23 a Shorthorn sale was held at Auburn, Neb., and the offering consisted of contributions from the estate of J. H. Coddington, Auburn, J. L. Hitchcock, Falls City, and Wm. Wendle, Falls City. The top price of the sale was reached on Coddington's young herd-bull, Orange Viceroy. He was secured by A. B. Thompson of Belvidere for \$300 and was easily worth more. Mr. Thompson is to be congratulated on getting so good an individual to head his herd. Col. T. C. Callahan, the auctioneer, was at his best and was ably assisted in the ring by M. W. Harding of Humboldt. While prices for the cows were not very high they were uniform and the average is a profitable one for both buyers and sellers. The sale resulted in twenty-six cows selling for \$3,480, averaging \$123.84; sixty-two bulls, \$1,765, averaging \$110.81; forty-two Nebraska Shorthorns sold for \$5,245, averaging \$24.84.

horns held at Indianola, Iowa. A total of 49 animals were disposed of for an aggregate of \$28,630, or an average of \$584.28. Forty-two cows brought an average of \$637.65, and seven bulls brought an average of \$626.285. The top price of the sale, \$3,500, was paid by N. A. Lind, of Rolfe, Iowa, for the cow Victoria of Village Park and bull calf. The next highest was \$2,015, paid by C. C. Bigler & Son, of Hartwick, Iowa, for Imp. Gazelle. J. W. Smith & Son, of Allerton, Iowa, paid \$1,275 for Altoona; John Lister, of Conrad, Iowa, bought Imp. Mino Auguston for \$1,025; and \$1,000 was paid by F. A. Shafer, of Estherville, Iowa, for Strathearn of Bluffview. The buyers were with few exceptions from Iowa. The highest price paid for a bull was \$500 by E. R. Durham, of Caloma, Iowa, for Choice Archer 147011, a yearling.

Choice Archer 147011, a yearling.

In the advertisement on another page, Thos. Andrews & Son. Cambridge, Neb., calls attention to the fact that they have for sale a very desirable 3-year-old Clydesdaye stallion. This fellow is Farmer's Glory 10005 Vol. II. He is a horse of commanding appearance, clean-limbed, and very active on foot. He is priced to sell, and should make a remunerative stand in any good neighborhood where a good horse is yet wanted. Don't fall to write Mr. Andrews about this great young horse, or, better yet, go and see him. Mr. Andrews is an enthusiast in good draft-horse stock, and he can show visitors a fine string of a dozen young registered mares that are being reserved for his public sale next fall. These mares are of Mr. Andrews' own breeding and they are now being bred to the great 4-year-old imported stallion, Earl of Aberdeen 9665. See the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and mention the same when you write about either the Clydesdales or the Shorthorns.

Same when you write about either the Clydesdales or the Shorthorns.

The artist, Mr. H. L. Ritchie, of Kansas City, Kans., has completed the handsome drawing of the Booth-Scotch bull, British Lion, for Mr. D. P. Norton, of Dunlap, Kans., which is shown on page 483. Mr. Norton does a good business in Shorthorns—his recent sales being mostly calves by British Lion, a bull, by the way, that any breeder might be proud to own. His sire, the famous Canadian buil, Isabella's Heir, was a son of Isabella 3d the great Bow Park show-cow. Isabella's Heir was by Waterloo Banner, sire of Mysie of Browndale, second prize yearling at the World's Fair. Both Waterloo Banner and Baron Evenlode (sire of British Lion's dam) were by the noted Baron Warlaby 78878, who got the famous bull Earl Fame 8th 107695 (that headed the great herd of H. F. Brown, Minnesota), and he, Earl Fame 8th, was the sire of Lady Fame, 2d prize heifer calf at World's Fair 1893—Earl Fame 8th was third-prize bull at World's Fair and headed the first-prize herd or sweepstakes herd at same fair, in competition with the great champlon bulls, Young Abbotsburn and Gay Monarch. British Lion's pedigree is pretty nearly a tabulation of prize-winners and it is little wonder that his calves grow out to the satisfaction of those who buy.

Feeding cattle will receive attention at the Hereford division in this year's Royal Cattle and Swine show. The Hereford Association has just announced a list of prizes that will be offered breeders for the best car-lots of fat Herefords and stockers that will be exhibited at the show. The prizes aggregate \$500 and will be divided as follows: Best car fat stock, \$125. Second best car fat stock, \$75. Best car feeders, 2 years old, \$50. Best car feeders, 1 year old, \$35. Best car calves, prospective feeders, \$15. This addition of feeders to the prize list is a most praiseworthy one. If fat cattle that have pure Hereford blood in their veins are eligible to compete for prizes, pure-breds that are ready for the feed-lots should also be allowed a part in the show. It is expected that the Southwest will contribute the major portion of the Hereford feeding cattle that will be on exhibition. Kansas City's reputation as the chief feeder market in the world will doubtless bring more of such cattle here than were the innovation introduced at any other cattle show on the circuit. The rules provide that twenty head of fat cattle will constitute a car-load and twenty-two head of feeders will make the necessary representation for thin stock. All the animals in these two classes must be grade Herefords or preferably full bloods.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The Century Manufacturing Company, department 54, East St. Louis, Ill., are large manufacturers of buggles and surreys. Their business has been organized for the purpose of selling direct from factory to consumer and they already enjoy a very large and extensive patronage throughout the country including Kansas. Notice their advertising on page 495 and write them for further information. If you are in want of any special thing ask for prices.

We call especial attention to the new seed-corn advertisement of J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa. They have had a magnificent trade this season as was mentioned last week, but in referring to their season's business and quoting the their season's business and quoting the Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois, who had tested their seed-corn, which they reported as having strong vitality and power of germination (96 per cent), our type, last week, made us give it a lower percentage, which was wrong. The varieties of seed-corn advertised this week on page 490 will be of special interest to all readers who want some reliable and early maturing seed-corn.

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The Wool Situation.

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The wool market situation, writes Silberman Bros., Chicago, presents a welcomed aspect when compared with observations twelve months ago. Then, the exactions imposed by prevailing conditions were appailing to the commission houses and dealers—prices accepted for wools being simply and absolutely controlled by the manufacturers' bid. The depressing developments were purely subject to the consumers' whims, and the humor of manufacturer fashioned the demand and consequent quotations. Now, the producer demands and is accorded an entirely different consideration. He is no longer a character in the wool sphere obliged to satisfy the requisitions of a manufacturing class, but occupies a position in direct contrast to such level, and to-day stands "monarch of all he surveys," and the key to the situation rests within his palms to be turned to vast advantage if the opportunity be not lost.

The relation of events which effected this reverse of affairs will but prove a repetition of what you probably already know. The London auction sales in the latter part of 1901 developed an element of strength which led to a decidedly steady advance throughout the entire wool market—the recuperation being especially pronounced in fine wools. A reason for this strong tendency is ascribed by authoritative sources to an immense consumption by manufacturers in this country. This local absorption has not only maintained the initial movement, but has fashioned itself to such an extent that the disappearance of wool into the looms has reached proportions greater than ever before in the trade's history.

The situation, however, presents one item of slight perplexity. In spite of the advance across the water, and so rapid a utilization on this side that the available supply has reached a minimum, we can discern in the domestic market but a slight appreciation in quotations during the past three months. Economic conditions which baffle practical explanation may be responsible for this apparent paradoxical question, and the

must right themselves and the natural turn assert itself in the form of increased prices.

A year ago the supply presented half of the 1900 clip unsold and an entirely new clip due, a situation which portended grave matters and something akin to stagnation. Twelve short months have wrought a phenomena, for to-day not a vestige remains of this vast quantity which like a spectre threatened demolition and business depression; and so strong has been the demand and instantaneous absorption of our products that we can safely accompany an anticipation of such a market for another nine months, with an assurance that an absolute consumption of the available supply will be effected, to say nothing of needs which will go begging for satisfaction. Statistically the quantity of wool to be used here by manufacturers approximates 600,000,000 pounds—the estimated quantity of the coming clip is only 290,000,000 pounds. It needs but slight commercial persplcuity to foresee with reasonable certainty the outcome of such a condition, and assuming, in accordance with every possible sign, that business prosperity will not wane within the near future, the process of simple mathematics argues a deficit in supply of over 300,000,000 pounds. An invasion of foreign markets will be made an imperative step; an emphatic appreciation in prices will obtain there immediately. The assured improvement of affairs in Germany, England, and France will augment the advance in those countries, and this, together with the settlement of the South African troubles, will so operate upon the wool market that the rise which is bound to follow will permeate the entire

world and will far surpass any activity which we have ever before experienced.

Needless to conclude that to us the future for the growers and dealers in wool seems exceedingly cheerful and promising. Manufacturers have never hitherto been so prosperous, and from our advisers and experts throughout the commercial sphere we feel justified in candidly advising pronounced optimistic expectations.

Our position as the leading wool merchants of the West, and the fact that our connections now extend to Boston (having opened a place of business there), not only offords us unequalled facilities to give our customers every advantage obtainable; but also to secure for them the very earliest information of any turn in the market. We give here present prices of wool for South Dakota, Kansas, and ebraska:

Fine (heavy), 10 to 12c; fine (choice), 13 to 15c; fine (medium), 13 to 15c; medium, 15 to 16c; coarse, 15 to 17c; cotted, etc., 10 to 12c; black, 10 to 12c.



What this Boy's Mother Says

has been said by the mothers of many other boys and girls, regarding the wonderful curative and strengthening qualities of

Miles Nervine

HASTING, NBB.

"Our little boy, Harry, had spasms for 3 years and we feared the disease would affect his mind. Though we defice continually he grew worse and had the spasms in one week. Our attended to be made the spasms of the continual to the had taken the fough better the spasms disappeared and he has not had one for five years. This health now is perfect."

Has, B. M. Tindakk.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee to benefit or money refunded.

Ds. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Seed-Corn That Grows is Seed That Pays to Plant

Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinols.

J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa: Dear Sirs—The Seed Corn which the Agricultural College, University of Illinols, received from you has been tested and has shown a sufficiently strong vitality and power of germination (96 per cent) to warrant its use as seed. Thanking you for your cooperation with us in our work in seed testin, I am

Very truly yours,

A. D. SHAMEL, Per C.

Whiting, Kansas, April 2, 1902.

J. R. Ratekin & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa: Gentlemen—The Seed Corn arrived in fine shape. I planted 100 grains as a test, and 99 of them germinated strong, although conditions were unfavorable. Inclosed find postoffice order for \$2.25 for which send me Dwarf Essex Rape Seed.

Very truly yours,

LEE MILLER.

Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. Very truly yours,

"10WA SILVER MINE," whi'e; "PRIDE OF NISHNA," yellow; and "IMPERIAL," white. Pronounced three of the best varieties of field corn in the world. Ears large and handsome; 9 to 12 inches long; 16 to 24 rows deep grains, solidly set on small cob, thus maturing soundly in 90 to 100 days. Our stock was grown especially for seed from the best and most select strains; free from barrenness; every stalk producing one or more good ears; yielding from 20 to 40 bushels more per acre than ordinary sorts. PRICE, \$1.50 per bushei; 10 bushel or more \$1.40, bags free aboard cars here. "QUEEN OF NISHNA," an extra early 80-day Corn, \$1.75 per bushel. A 56-page Illustrated Catalogue and "Book on Corn Growing" free if you mention this paper. Write for prices on Pure Dwarf Essex Rape, Cane and Millet Seed. All seed shipped promptly same day order is received.

J. R. RATEKIN & SON, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 29, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A week of extremes; the temperature ranging from 90 degrees to 100 degrees on the 20th; followed on the 23d by the formation of ice in the northern counties; quite warm again in the eastern part the morning of the 25th. No rain was reported during the week, from the western division and the extreme northern counties of the middle division west of Republic. Fair to good showers fell in the eastern half of the State on the 24th, with good rains in the Cottonwood and Neosho Valleys. High winds occurred on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 25th, without any beneficial effects. Some frost on the 23d.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has been injured to some extent in the northern counties by high winds and continued dry weather, and in Miami farmers are complaining of the prospect. Wheat is doing well in the central and southern counties, and is beginning to joint in Anderson. Corn-planting is nearing completion in the south and centinues in the central and northern counties; some of the early-planted is beginning to come up in Jackson; it is being cultivated in the south. Oats are making a good growth generally, but in Morris and the northern counties have been damaged by dry weather and high winds. Flax has been damaged some by wind in Allen and by wind and dry weather in Morris, but it is doing well in the other flax-growing counties. Grass is doing well except in the northern counties. Apples, cherries, and plums are blooming.

Allen County.—Violent winds damaged some fields of flax, and destroyed some fruit; wheat averages a foot tall and promises an excellent crop; cats and flax look well; corn coming up; pastures furnishing abundant feed. Anderson.—Windy week; rain very beneficial to oats, flax, and gardens; wheat commencing to joint; cattle on pastures; ground in excellent condition, and farm work progressing rapidly.

Atchison.—High winds and dust storms in-

cept in the northern counties. Apples, cherries, and plums are blooming.

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Anderson.—Windy week; rain very beneficial to oats, flax, and gardens; wheat commencing to joint; cattle on pastures; ground in excellent condition, and farm work progressing rapidly.

Atchison.—High winds and dust storms injured all growing crops; pastures short; cherry- and plum-trees very full of blossoms, peaches and apricots winter-killed.

Bourbon.—Corn-planting almost finished; oats a good growth.

Brown.—Cats and wheat damaged by dry weather, and pastures in poor condition; cornplanting progressing rapidly, a large acreage.

For Week Ending April 28, 4902

early-planted up, with a good stand, and being cultivated; some damage to fruits by hail on

cultivated; some damage to fruits by hall on the 24th.

Morris.—A dry windy week; early corn and early potatoes coming up; oats need rain, some fields damag.d by high winds; alfalfa doing nicely, except last fail's seeding, which needs rain; cherry-, plum-, and apple-trees showing bloom.

Nemaha.—Ground very dry, and much damage done to crops by high winds; corn ground in fair condition, and listing being rapidly pushed; fruit-trees in bloom and showing good prospects, peaches rare.

Pottawatomie.—All crops doing well, considering the great need of rain; apples, cherries, and plums in bloom, but no peaches; cornplanting well advanced; winds quite destructive.

planting well advanced; winds quite destructive.

Riley.—Cold, dry and windy; frost on night of 22d; cattle on pastures, but grass scarce in some localities; corn-planting nearly finished. Shawnee.—Week cool and windy; wheat and cats doing well, but need rain; cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots in bloom; corn-planting commenced; grass starting slowly.

Woodson.—Corn-planting progressing, and early-planted coming up; wheat and alfalfa making good growth; hall 24th, no damage.

Wyandotte.—Two dust storms; wheat looking very well, but everything else needing rain and growing slowly; corn-planting in progress.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is in fair condition in the southern counties, good in Barber and Pratt, but is badly in need of rain in the central and northern counties. Corn-planting is progressing; the early-planted is coming up in the southern and central counties; Kafir-corn and cane are being planted in Barber. Oats are doing well in the south and growing slowly in the central counties, but have been damaged in the northern. Alfalfa is, in general, doing better than the other crops. Grass is growing slowly. Apples, pears, cherries, and plums are in bloom.

For Week Ending April 26, 1902.



SCALE IN INCHES.

1 to 2.

2 to 3.

Over 3. T, trace.

Chase.—High winds and but little rain; wheat air; alfalfa looking well; corn about all planti; gardens and potatoes slow, on account of y, cool weather; fruit prospects not of the

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

ed; gardens and potatoes slow, on account of dry, cool weather; fruit prospects not of the best.

Chautauqua.—Ground in fine condition, and orops growing nicely with plenty of moisture; stock water scarce.

Cherokes.—A good growing week; farm work stopped by heavy rain of the 24th, in some localities; wheat, cats, grass, and fiax doing well; some corn coming up.

Coffey.—High winds first of week drifted some light soll; corn-planting three-fourths completed; cats and flax about all sown, and coming up nicely; ground in good condition.

Crawford.—High winds, but no damage; heavy rain Thursday; crops doing well; corn coming up nicely; wheat in good condition; grass doing well; apple bloesoms beginning to open.

Doniphan.—Wheat damaged by winds, except where soil had been moistened by local showers; corn-planting begun; plum-, apple-, and cherry-trees in bloom, and promise an average crop.

Douelas.—No frost during the week, and rain

cherry-trees in bloom, and promise an average crop.

Douglas.—No frost during the week, and rain of the 24th did much good.

Elk.—Some damage done to growing crops by high winds; wheat looking well, with a large acreage; planted corn coming up, but too dry for listed corn; grass slow.

Franklin.—Crops benefited by rain of the 24th; high winds injurious to small grains just beginning to grow; more rain needed.

Geary.—Week cool with high winds; latesown wheat making excellent growth, and condition of early-sown noticeably improved where not pastured too close; ground in excellent condition.

Jackson.—Wheat not stooling well; early-planted corn coming up unevenly; pastures very glow, and will probably be thin; ground very dry.

slow, and will probably be thin; ground very dry, and will probably be thin; ground very dry, Jefferson.—All crops looking well, but making slow growth; corn-planting almost finished, with the ground in excellent condition; early corn coming up; prospects for strawberry and other small fruit crops poor on account of dry weather; apples, plums, and cherries promise a fair crop.

Johnson.—Good effects of light rains largely counteracted by wind and sand storms; corn nearly all planted; apple-trees in bloom; some injury to shade-trees in high winds; rain needed.

injury to shade-trees we have the sed.

Labette.—Wheat and oats in good condition; corn nearly all planted; early corn up and being cultivated; pastures good.

Leavenworth.—No damage done by high winds; aifsifa in bottom land in excellent condition and growing nicely; forest-trees starting to leaf; spaking rain needed; ground in good condition to work; pastures improving, and stock doing fairly well; apple-trees in bloom.

bloom.

Marshall.—A dry windy week, with little advancement in growing crops, which were damaged by high winds; corn being rapidly planted.

Mlami.—Crops need rain; grass and oats very backward; corn about all planted, with a large acreage.

acreage.

Montgomery.—Good week for growth of veg-etation, and for farm work; wheat and oats in excellent condition; cattle doing well on pastures; corn-planting nearly finished, and

slow; wheat about as last week needing rain.

Jewell.—Dust storms and dry weather damaged wheat and oats; vegetation making slow growth; corn-planting continuing; a few peach blossome.

Jewell.—Dust storms and dry weather damaged wheat and oats; vegetation making slow growth; corn-planting continuing; a few peach blossoms.

Kingman.—Wheat looking well; large acreage of corn being planted; oats coming up nicely; grass in need of rain; apple-trees blooming.

Lincoin.—Rain much needed.

McPherson.—Light rains gave temporary relief, but more is needed; early corn coming up, listing still in progress; alfalfa looking well; grass growing slowly; potatoes up; apple-and pear-trees in bloom; gardening retarded by dry weather.

Ottawa.—Wheat prospects not very good; oats not making much growth; alfalfa doing well; corn-planting progressing; vegetation slow in starting; cherry- and plum-trees in bloom.

Pratt.—Local showers on the 21st and 22d, hall some damage to gardens; wheat looking well; vegetation making good growth; fruit promises well; too cool for corn.

Reno.—Dry and windy; corn-listing nearly finished, and early coming up; wheat improved by light rains; alfalfa growing nicely; stock doing well on grass and wheat; gardens damaged by high winds; apple-trees in bloom.

Republic.—Ice nights of the 20th and 24th; wheat and oats in need of rain.

Russell.—Light shower 21st; high winds latter part of week; wheat making little progress; corn-planting begun; ranges making slow growth; cattle in fair condition; plums, peaches, and cherries in bloom.

Saline.—Wheat somewhat damaged by high winds, and needs rain; oats not doing well; alfalfa growing slowly; corn-planting about injured in some localities; fruit prospect excellent.

Sedgwick.—Corn about three-fourths planted, that coming up looking well; oats promise a good cop; wheat generally in good condition, but injured in some localities; fruit prospect excellent.

Smith.—Ground dry, and high wind and dust storms are delaying farm operations.

Stafford.—Too cold and dry for spring crops. Washington.—Apple-trees and a few peach-trees in bloom; corn being planted; a hard week on wheat, oats, and alfalfa; rain needed.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is not doing well in Gray, and was damaged by winds in Norton and Wallace, but in the other counties it is in good condition. Alfalfa is generally doing well. Grass is generally growing nicely. Corn-planting continues, and forage-crop-planting is beginning. Frosts have not injured any crops except spring-sown alfalfa.

sown alfalfa.

Clark.—Still enough moisture for plowing; buffalo-grass growing as well as usual; wheat needs rain.

Finney.—A warm, windy week; grass and alfalfa growing nicely; wheat in good condition; fruit promises well; most of cattle on range.

Decatur.—Very little change in crop conditions; high winds several days seemed to damage wheat in spots, though to what extent can not yet be determined. Ice formed several nights and spring sown alfalfa is somewhat in-

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advance.

corn-planting progressing; alfalfa and grass growing fairly well.

Sometimes farmers hesitate and ask the question, Will it pay me to purchase seed when I have a good common corn of my own? The following testimony received by the C. M. West Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, will answer this question. From Fred A. Witt, Melbourne, Iowa: "In reply to your letter of the 27th, I will say that the Improved Legal Tender and Pride of Iowa are splendid corn. The Legal Tender yielded fifty-five bushels per acre, the Pride of Iowa sixty bushels per acre. The corn of my own seed yielded forty-five bushels per acre. I made \$192\$ by getting four bushels of seed from you." This testimony shows that a small amount of money spent was surely a good investment. The average farmer is not careful enough in the growing of his corn, as a rule. The varieties get mixed more or less, and most farmers do not have time, or take time, to select their seed properly. This firm has put lots of hard work, study, energy, and money in the business. Their corn won a gold medal and diploma at the Omaha Exposition, also first premium and sweepstakes at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa, also many premiums at the Shenandoah Fair. The time is now short until planting time. If you have not already secured your supply of seed-corn, it will be to your interest to order seed direct from their advertisement in this paper, or if you have time before planting, write the firm and they will send you catalogue and sample.

It will be to your advantage to ascertain the rates from Chicago to New York, New England, and all Eastern points applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare. One feature of service on that road is meals in diningcars, on American club plan. Pay for what you get, but in no event more than from 35 cents to \$1. Folders, rate and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, ill Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Depot, Fifth Ave. and Harrison St.

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jured. Corn-planting is well advanced, and that planted early is germinating nicely.
Ford.—Dry, windy week with extremes of heat and cold; wheat and coats look fine; barley injured by high winds.
Graham.—Twentist in and 21st warm, followed by cooler and frost; high winds three days; corn-planting in full operation; wheat doing well; volunteer wheat no good; ground in procken up; everything promising.
Gray.—No rain during week; wheat not doing well; grass growing slowly; alfalfa doing fairly well, but some killed by drouth and winter; plowing and corn-planting progressing; cherries in bloom; cold nights and windy days.
Hodgeman.—Small grain has made very little trogress, on account of lack of moisture; nor age from high winds the drying up of the moisture.
Kearney.—A dry and very windy week; a good rain needed to wet the subsoil.
Lane.—A variable week; crops doing well; grass growing slowly.
Thomas,—A variable week; crops doing well; grass growing slowly; present cold on plowed ground; not much planting yet; pasturage improving rapidity; some live stock quite thin and weak.
Norton.—Dry and windy week; little growth of vegetation; wheat undoubtedly injured by dust and wind; ice Friday night, but fruit blossoms seem all right; grass growing a little.
Phillips.—Wheat looks fine; light frost Tuesdons and barley; planting of corn and Kaficore,—Dry week; wheat and grain somewhat injured; grass and alfalfa making good growth; cattle looking well. Thomas.—Cool, windy, dry week; wheat and grain somewhat injured; grass and all vegetation growing slowly; frost the 23d, and frost and ice the 26th.
Wallace.—Wheat damaged by high winds; cool weather injured fruits and gardens; too dry; frost the 23d, and frost and ice the 26th.
Wallace.—Wheat damaged by high winds; cool weather injured fruits and gardens; too dry; frost the 23d, and frost and ice the 26th.
Wallace.—Wheat damaged by high winds; cool weather injured; grass and all vegetation growing slowly; frost the 23d, and frost and ice the 26th.
Wallace.—Wheat damaged by hi

tirely to artificial causes. The resist-less encroachment of farms upon gressed for a generation. Until thirty years ago this encroachment was balanced by another. As the farmers pushed the herdsman's Eastern base towards the setting sun, the herdsman maintained and really increased his areas by driving back and killing off the buffaloes. These wild cattle of the prairies have for more than a quarter of a century been practically extinct of a century been practically extinct and the extension of farming areas have been at the expense of purely grazing areas. True the cultivated farms produce meats. They possibly produce, at increased cost per pound, more meats than when the lands were devoted exclusively to grazing. But this slight increase is not equal to the increased demand for American meats. The meat-producer has for several years anticipated the time when supplies would be short of the demand. That time has been brought prematurely and rather violently forward by the peculiarity of the last season, the short crops of which caused the marketing of very many young animals. These with cheap feed, would have matured into possibly 50 per cent more meat on the average than they yielded when slaughtered. It is, then, a real shortage which has put up the price of meat-producing animals. Foreseeing the inevitable consequences of this shortage, packers are putting up the prices of meats to figures which will probably be warranted in the near future. These prices are already causing a re-vision of the home bill of fare of persons of limited incomes who have to buy their meats. The demand may be somewhat modified in this way, but it is probable that the day of cheap meats is moving into the past in the wake of the day when wild game furnished the frontiersman's table.

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will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections to all points in New York, New England, and the Eastern States. Three daily trains to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining-cars, on American club plan, at prices to suit passenger, from 35 cents to 1 per meal. For particulars call on or address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago. Depot, Fifth Ave. and Harrison Street.

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In the Dairy.

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

Milk Tests.

Variation in the milk test has caused more trouble among creamery patrons than any other one thing. The price paid for butter-fat may not exactly suit, or the weights may seem light, or some-thing else may go wrong, but nothing will cause one-half as much disturbance as the test.

One patron may own a herd of cows which he considers to be as good as any of his neighbors' herds, but the test may not be as high. He may be getting much more milk from the same number of cows and in this way get better returns. One herd may possess more fresh cows than another and thus have a lower test. The fact that the test becomes better as the period of lactation ad-vances is generally known. This should

excitement, and various other things The cows may not be milked clean and thus the richest milk may be left in the udder; or sometimes the owner has formed the habit of milking the first half of the milk and letting the calf take tne last half. Experiments show that the first half of the milk may test as low as 1½ to 2 per cent, while the last half may test from 4 to 6 per cent and even higher. The season also affects the test. Cows getting succulent feed produce more milk than those on dry feed, and as a result the test is lower in the spring and summer than in the other seasons

The following table taken from the creamery test sheet will show the effect of feed and season on the test:

Patron. May. June. July. Nov. Dec. Jan.

H. M. BAINER.

Good Dairy Literature.

Some dairymen do not realize how indispensable good dairy literature is to successful dairying. I do not see how a dairyman who does not read can take any interest in his business. Good dairy literature is the life of dairying. Without it dairy work becomes an endless drudgery. It instructs and encourages the beginner and inspires in him love and enthusiasm for his business; it criticises and corrects his methods and tells icises and corrects his methods and tells him what to do and what to avoid; it keeps him in touch with practical, successful dairymen so that he can take advantage of his experience and avoid their mistakes; it gives him the results of invaluable experiments and an understanding of the scientific principles of dairying. A successful modern dairyman must not only have a thorough practical knowledge of his business, but he must also have a scientific knowledge and he must read and study to obtain this knowledge.

In these days of inventions and improvements methods in dairying are changing so fast that no dairyman can afford to be without some good dairy paper that will keep him posted on all matters pertaining to his business.

The man who thinks he knows it all and has no time to read,
Had better change his tactics or he will quickly go to seed.

FRED SCHOAF.

Corn Ensilage v. Alfalfa Ensilage.

This winter's work has given the writbe applied to herds in general as well as to the individual cow. The test is also affected by the general treatment given the herd, as to shelter, water, feed, dry one, the one hundred acres of corn

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planted for the purpose of filling our hugh silo of 1,100 tons capacity failed to do so and we were obliged to finish with alfalfa, cut green and run through the insilage cutter. It was put in last, on top of the corn. I am well aware or creditors to annow you nor any debts to with alfalfa, cut green and run through the insilage cutter. It was put in last, on top of the corn. I am well aware that the alfalfa would have been bet-ter had it been put on the bottom and the corn on top, but we were obliged to

get the corn in before it dried up; even then the last of it got too dry. In feeding we cut the ensilage down as you do hay in the stack. This gave us alfalfa for a while and then corn, and visa versa. We found this to be a very poor practice, for the change from corn to alfalfa always reduced the milkflow; notwithstanding there was a change and increase in the grain ration. The alfalfa was very dark, had a strong odor, not unlike that of tobacco, and was not relished so well by the cows. The corn, which was put in at the proper time, retained the green color, had a mild acid flavor, and was eaten greedily, the cows even leaving grain to eat it. The 140 head giving milk, invariably fell off about 200 pounds when the change was made. In order to have as few changes of this kind as possible we fed the alfalfa to the dry cows and young stock. When necessity compelled us to change we kept the cows on alfalfa until we have a large amount of corn ahead. I am in hopes that we have made our last change for this winter and another season I trust that our silo will be filled with corn alone.

Why Patronize the Creamery?

A. E. BLAIR.

In considerating whether or not to patronize a creamery, probably the first question would be: Will it pay? There is no business that will pay better than a well regulated dairy. Capital invested in such a dairy is a perfectly safe and sure source of income. Dairying will pay, because it keeps up the fertility of the farm. The manure of the feed-stuffs is all kept at home. If you patronize a creamery you get back the skim-milk, so that the butter-fat is all that leaves the farm; but with every load of wheat or corn you haul away load of wheat or corn you haul away you deprive your farm of a certain amount of its fertility, so, in the course of time your land will become so poor that you must use commercial fertilizers in order to obtain a crop.

If you patronize a creamery, you have a check coming to you once a month. So you know what your income is from

creditors to annoy you nor any debts to keep you awake at nights. The creamery makes its patrons prosperous, and as the prosperity of a community de-pends on that of the farmers, the creamery makes the whole town or community prosperous.

Dairying promotes intelligence. For no one can make a success of the business unless he studies dairy literature and comes in contact with others that follow the same occupation at dairy conventons, etc. In doing this he will absorb a great deal about the worl din general and will be able to discuss other topics.

Perseverance Will Make Kansas Win.

Having noticed for some time a state of apparent quietude among the Kansas butter-makers as towards the butter world as regarding their publicity, ability, and attitude upon the various un-solved or rather unpracticed variable problems that must be confronting them

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was a good thing in its day, but the lightning express has buried it forever. The pony post was swift in its time, but wireless telegraphy knocks it silly. The old churn you worked when a boy—the same one your wife and children are breaking their backs over now, was better than nothing, put the DeLaval Separator and the CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COM-PANY is the new way, the better way, the really sensible, economic, practical and paying method of dairying.

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We are paying two and one-half cents below the top New York market price for butter fat in cream shipped direct to us, and three and one-half cents below that market for butter fat in cream delivered to our stations. If you have no station, write us. If you have no cream route and want to start one, write us. If you are ready to get out of bondage and want a separator, write us. We will treat you right. Don't buy a separator until you have heard from us.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO., . Topeka, Kansas.

to-day, it behooves me to say that while they may be in the dark in the sight of some they have not taken a back seat in any case. The Kansas butter-maker will be prepared to show the material of which he is made as soon as oppor-tunity offers, and I believe that time to be not far distant. It must be remembered that, in comparison, as a dairy State, Kansas is yet in her infancy; but rapid strides are being made continualbe expected without encouragement and ample financial and personal aid through the medium of the State Legislature. In the meantime the butter-maker must battle for the "superiority of the inevitable" with the crowning glory of certain success, always keeping in mind that "In declination there is weakness," "In knowledge there is power," and "In union there is strength."

The occupation is one which of necessity requires men of extraordinary ambition, intelligence, and perseverance; and just such men must be born, raised, taught, and trained to the peculiarities of the business every day, and we und them, too, without going outside the borders of our own great State, and all that remains to be done is to keep ever-

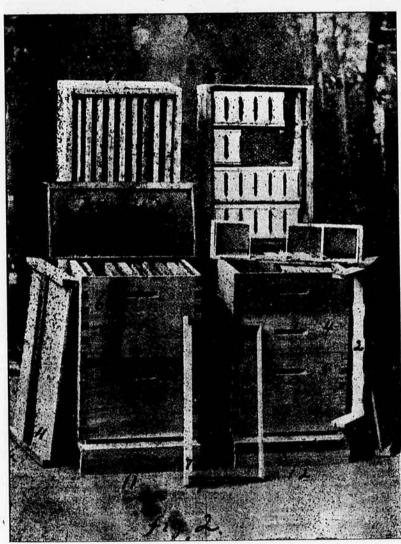
good flow of milk. They were running on the grass and when it became too dry for them, we turned them in the sorghum field. We also had a field of clover and timothy, which we let them graze on a while each day. I can not say that the drouth affected the flow of say that the drouth affected the flow of milk very much. Everything moved along nicely; in fact, I would hardly have realized that we had such a severe drouth had it not been for some provisions a had made for feed for the winter. If it had not rained last fall we could have wintered our fifty-five head of cows and seven horses without disposing of any of them. disposing of any of them.

The Apiary.

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

Beehives.

In the illustration here given we show two hives as well equipped with the dif-ferent parts as can be shown in a pic-ture. One of the hives is equipped for comb-honey production, and the other for extracting. No. 11 is the hive arranged



Bee-hives, Equipped for Production and Extracting.

state, will be a "winner," as she has shown or proven herself to be along certain other hydrographics. It is a two-story hive, the upper story and lower story of the broad department being the same in every other hydrographics.

tain other business lines.
M. H. Marrs, Dairy Student, 1901.
Homewood, Kans.

Testing Milk at Low and High Tempera-

An experiment made in testing whole milk at different temperatures has shown the following results: The first test with milk at 40 degrees F. gave 4.1 per cent butter-fat; second test of the same milk at 60 degrees, 4.1 per cent; third test at 80 degrees, 4.1 per cent; fourth test at 120 degrees, two of the bottles showed 4.1 per cent, and the other two of the four showed 4.2 per cent; fifth test at 140 degrees tested 4.2 per cent.

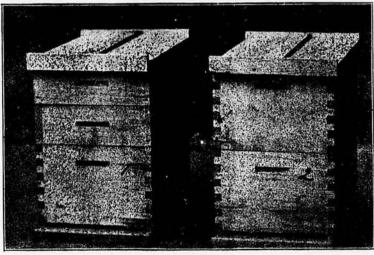
With each test we used four bottles. The only variation appeared with the very high temperatures. We obtained a clear reading each time, but with the high temperatures a dark colored fat.

L. E. JOBE, H. P. GOODELL Dairy Students K. S. A. C., 1902.

Being Prepared for Emergencies. F. F. FAIRCHILDS, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

We can not let each week or month provide for itself when it comes, but we have to look ahead and provide for drouths whether we have them or not. We must plant or sow something that will take our cows through a long dry spell. Last year when the drouth came

brood department being the same in every way. Each contain eight frames of comb. No. 7, leaning against the front of the hive, is an empty frame, and No. 10, resting on top of the upper story, is a frame of comb. No. 11, leaning against the one on the left being fitted up with



Bee-hives Closed.

the side of the hive, is the lid for the same and the upright box, No. 9, is simply a hive with the bottom part or side facing, which shows how regularly the bottom of the frames should be spaced spell. Last year when the drouth came to insure good and straight comb-build-we had fifty-five head of cows giving a ing and good manipulation of the frames.

the double starter. These hives are used either with one, two, or more supers of boxes, but usually not more than two.

There are many large hive manufactories in this country and these hives are cut out very accurately and sold

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comb-honey with two supers containing twenty-four section boxes each added to the brood-chamber and numbered 3, 4, and 5. No. 2 is a section-holder, which holds in place four one-pound sections, as shown on top of the super with one section out of place. Six of these section-holders occupy one super, keeping in place twenty-four sections. Other styles of supers are also used for keep-

very cheaply. They are usually shipped in the flat, as in this manner the freight is low. It is an easy matter for any one to nail them together and have the latest and best hives, and they will cost them less than if made at home. It requires not only a mechanic, but one who understands bees to make a good hive.

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The Poultry Hard.

Training the Laying Chickens.

The spring and summer eggs are always the cheapest and easiest to get, and in a great many cases they hardly pay for the cost of wintering the layers. Eggs sell for two to three times as much in the late fall and winter as they do from the first of April to the first of October. Two or three dozen eggs in the former season are consequently worth from six to nine dozen laid in the spring and summer. Our profit, consequently, must largely come from the eggs laid out of season. I would not give much for the owner of a poultry flock who could not get plenty of eggs in the spring and summer, but I have great respect for those who can get two eggs in the fall and winter where another manages to get one or one and a half. This may not be the time of the year to consider fall and winter laying, but if you will stop to think a moment you will find that it is just the right time to begin laying plans for the fall months. It is only by carefully rearing and selecting a flock of birds which will lay in the fall and winter season that we make a success of it. If any one thinks it is an easy matter to let the hens go and lay right along, and then when fall comes expect them to keep it up, he is bound to disappointment.

The first essential for next fall and winter laying is to select our flock of birds this spring. The best layers last winter and fall should be selected for next year's work. They should be selected carefully, and then be kept in pens or yards by themselves, crossing them with the best males on the farm. Half the battle is fought out by selecting from known good layers. Some chickens show a tendency to lay in the cold weather, and others can not be induced to do it under any circumstances. It is possible by carrying this method of selection and careful breeding for several years to obtain a flock of winter layers which will nearly double the ordinary number of eggs. All the feeding methods in the world will fall short unless we have the right birds to begin with, and this summer is the time to ANNIE C. WEBSTER. select them.

Rearing of Turkeys. MRS. CHAS. JONES, IN AMERICAN POULTRY

JOURNAL.

During the breeding season I yard my turkeys, as I find that a large part of. my success depends upon keeping the breeding stock yarded and under my control. This prevents them from wander- act sickly. ing off and laying their eggs where they become chilled or the crows get them. Many people imagine that it is impossible to keep turkeys under restraint, but more importance is attached to it than it deserves. Turkeys soon learn where they belong and they know that they are out of place when they get out of their yard. I use large grassy runs and the birds are just as well off when confined in this way, and besides you do not have to spend half your time watching them to find where they lay. You can gather their eggs every day and by providing china or hen's eggs tor nest eggs, you can gather the turkey eggs as fast as they are laid and, therefore, none of them become chilled.

> WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

I clip one wing of the birds to pre-

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and painsfor Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Sore-ness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

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vent them from flying, and it does not require a much higher fence to keep them in than is needed for chickens. I use a three-foot wire fence with barbedwire above sufficient to make it four or five feet high. The birds do not like a fence of this kind and will not attempt to fly over it. For nests I provide barrels or boxes and use hay or straw for nesting material. If the ground is warm, I prefer that they should sit on the ground when they are ready to go to sitting, as this is nature's way.

Turkeys, when left to follow their own instinct, will select a place to lay their eggs and hatch their brood, which is dry and in a secluded place among leaves or litter. Turkeys are very close sitters and when compelled to leave their nests to obtain food and drink they make all possible speed to get back again, lest their eggs become chilled. They mean business from the very start and stick to the nest persistently until they proudly leave it with their young Thanksgiving hopefuls, and right here is where our success or failure commences, as the young turkeys must have care until they learn to care for themselves.

My first feed is hard boiled eggs. place the eggs in cold water and let it come to a boil, after which they are allowed to boil for a half hour. This prevents them being leathery and hard to digest. Eggs put in the oven and baked are much more easily digested, as they are crumbly. I chop them up shell and all and feed a little at a time until the birds are 2 days old I never commence feeding them until they are 36 hours old and begin by feeding three times a day. After they are 2 days old, I feed them dandelion leaves in the morning and always put in some sharp mica crystal grit. At noon I feed them a little curd. At night I chop onions and mix them with the eggs and curd. After a week or ten days I feed dry oatmeal and millet. I always manage to give them a variety by changing the feed; for instance, giving one kind to-day and another kind to-morrow. Their rations should be well balanced. They should also be given various kinds of grains.

When the little turkeys are 4 or 5 days old, I pull their first flight feathers off their wings. They come out very easily and it does not injure them. They grow in again, but we think that the strength required to grow them when they are not pulled is much greater, and by pulling these feathers this strength is contributed toward building up a good strong body. I think this is a very important matter, as the flight feathers of ten grow so fast that they drag on the ground and cause the birds to look and

One of the most important things in turkey raising is to keep them free from lice. When the turkey-hen brings off her brood I paint the inside of the box with liquid lice killer and put the turkey in it, shutting her in for about two hours. Care must be taken, however, to see that the box is not air tight. We grease the heads of the young ones and dust them with death to lice, and they are thus started out free from these pests. I raise nearly all that I hatch treated in this way.

There is nothing more injurious than filth, unless it is overfeeding. To keep them clean when the ground is cold and wet I put straw in the coop, in order to keep them off the ground. This is renewed daily. After the weather gets warm and the ground is dry I move tne coop to fresh ground. It is always necessary to build a yard around the coop, as the young ones will wander away and get lost unless confined. If the weather is dry I do not coop them over three hours through the day.

Among the highly interesting features of the coming annual convention of the State Temperance Union will be Prof. Wilcox's recitation of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's story, "Who Killed Joe's Baby?", acompanied by forty-two stere-option illustrations. The slides for these pictures were photographed from life in Topeka by Strickrott, the photographic specialist, the posing being under the oversight of Prof. Geo. M. Stone. The recitation occupies about forty-five minutes. The story is said to be founded on fact, and is one of the most pa-thetic of Dr. Sheldon's shorter productions. The officers of the union are striving to make the convention both profitable and attractive, and they think a large attendance is in sight. All railroads have granted a one and a third open rate to Topeka and return. The convention meets May 8 and 9, beginning at 3:00 p. m.

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for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little extra profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

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FOR SALE—Light Brahma eggs from the finest, high-scoring hens in the land. Taking 7 straight premiuns at our show in January, 90 per cent hatch. ing. The largest and finest chicks I ever saw. First premium pen \$2; second, \$1.50; third \$1 for 15. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, 1102 Waco Ave., Wichita, Kans.

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Miscellany.

Reciprocity Resolutions.

At the recent meeting in Chicago of the National Reciprocity League, non-partisan, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The wealth of the world is measured by the world's production, and whereas reciprocal trade relations are the great incentive to production, ren-dering possible the exchange of the surplus products of the different nations of the world; and where the enormous resources of the United States in fields, forests, mines, factories, coupled with skill of its labor, the ingenuity of its inventors, and the brains and push of its business men, have resulted in producing certain commodities in excess of the demand for home consumption; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to give continuous and remunerative employment to our labor and capital we must secure markets for our increasing surplus products among the fifteen hundred millions of people who constitute the population of the world; and that such markets can best be opened and kept open through liberal, reciprocal trade agreements, which to be fair and lasting, must in-volve mutual tariff concessions, each

party giving as well as taking.

Resolved, further, That the doctrine that there should be no "modification of the tariff which involves any injury to any home industry" and which permits each industry to be sole judge of whether such modifications will cause injury. prevents all reform in existing trade laws, however beneficial to the people generally such reforms would be, and subordinates the interests of the many to that of the few, in place of which we propose broad, liberal, commercial reg-ulations, beneficial to the people of the whole country.

Resolved, That the reciprocity treaties negotiated by ex-Minister Kas-son under the direction and with the apson under the direction and with the approval of President McKinley should be promptly ratified as beneficial to the interests of the people of this country, and that further treaties along the same general lines should be negotiated with others. er nations

Resolved further, That no matter what may be done with reciprocity treaties with other countries, a liberal treaty should be promptly negotiated with Cuba, which is virtually a ward of the United States, the present duties on Cuban products being unjustly much higher than the average duties on the prod-

ucts of other countries. Resolved further, That the interests of an active minority should not prevail over those of a passive majority, and that in making tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements with other nations, the interests of American industries and of the American people as a whole should be considered.

Pasture Weeds, Their Prevention and Eradication.

There is constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing land. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable, or grass-seed. Railroads, particularly through the freight-trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of country, if left to itself, reason that certain kinds of plants only are found growing predominantly anywhere is because, for the time being, they are best fitted to survive under local conditions. Those less well fitted are crowded out, and perish. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may lie dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself.

So long as the conditions in nature surrounding the wild prairie-grass remain the same they will continue to grow in about the same proportions and to about the same extent. Man, how-ever, changes natural conditions violent-By breaking sod and putting in crops he opens places which afford room case of biennials or perennials with tap-

TAKEN FROM SCHOOL

Her Mother Says She Did Not Receive Proper Treatment

There has of late been considerable trouble in the schools and not a few girls have been kept at home by their parents on account of it.

One of these is Grace E. Locke, a prepossessing miss of sixteen years. Her mother, Mrs. Alice M. Locke, during an interview on the subject said:

"My daughter is a good girl and I have never had any trouble with her. But about six months ago I was obliged to take her out of school. She had worked hard and, since her heart had not been good for about three years, it had been too much for her. She grew pale and listless, she was tired all the time and the least exertion made her breathe hard. The disease was anæmia and I was afraid of it, but I hardly knew what to do, for medicine didn't seem to be doing her any good.

"But at last we noticed an advertise-ment in the paper saying that Dr. Will-iams' Pink Pills for Pale People would cure diseases caused by impoverished blood, and I made up my mind to have her try them. Her trouble was deep-seated and obstinate and, at first, the pills didn't seem to help her much. But she kept on and in a little while she began to feel better. She continued using them till she had taken ten boxes and now she looks and feels like a dif-ferent person. She is back in school, as well and strong as any of the girls and I feel very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for her."

Mrs. Locke and her daughter live in Whitman, Mass., and many of their neighbors are willing to vouch for the truth of the above statement. As nearly everybody knows, anæmia, the disease from which Miss Locke suffered, is a dangerous one to neglect. It is caused by an actual deficiency of the blood, and a watery and depraved state of that

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anæmia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They may be bought at all drug-gists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medi-cine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

for strange plants, weeds, the seeds of which are carried thence to neighboring grazing land. Even then they will not drive out the wild grasses if the latter are left to themselves. On the contrary, if a farm is abandoned, weeds may riot for a few years on the broken land, but the sod retakes the soil eventually in the prairie regions, and the weeds are crowded out.

The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they can not compete with the weeds. The latter being unpalat-able usually are left undisturbed by the stock. Sometimes these are introduced weeds never found on the prairie, as iron-weed, snow-on-the-mountain, or milkweed, horse-weed, and thistle. Others are tough prairie perennials growing among the grasses, but not spreading greatly unless the latter are kept down.

Prevention of weed-invasion of pas-

tures is generally perfectly possible by grazing fewer head per acre. Compare the number of weeds in a prairie pasture with those in an adjoinpasture with those in an adjoining piece of similar land not grazed but kept to be mowed for hay. What number of stock per acre can be safely grazed depends on the region. In the "short-grass" country fifteen to twenty acres per head must be allowed. In central or eastern Kansas two and one-half acres per head is perhaps a limit. Every farmer can tell by observation when weeds are coming in. If so, it is a sign to reduce the number of stock per acre. No man can afford to raise stock in such numbers that they use up the capital itself (the land) by killing out the pasture-grasses which make it valuable instead of consuming the interest only.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them will send up new sprouts. In the



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MENTION THIS PAPER.

DEP'T 54, # East St. Louis, III.

roots, cutting the latter under ground and beneath the "crown" is effective. Perennials like the bind-weed, which spread by underground stems, are ex-tremely difficult to deal with because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Plowing under simply spreads the plant by cutting the propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfactory way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw mulch, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective, and arsenite of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water, is recommended. This can be obtained of wholesale druggists at 10 cents per pound. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill call the other weetstien for several all the other vegetation for several months. Chemical methods of weed extermination, then, should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice. All bulk seed purchased should be carefully cleaned before sowing.

H. F. ROBERTS.

Kansas Experiment Station.

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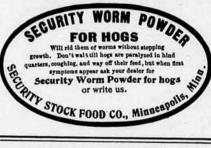
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THE MARKETS

Last Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., April 28, 1902.

Prices on grain were strong throughout the week and especially is good milling wheat in much demand. Foreign markets are also somewhat higher, but the favorable crop situation in Europe makes foreigners slow about making new deals for future shipment although they are good buyers for immediate use. Light rains in most of the winter-wheat territory has made speculators forget that we had a drouth and they are now paying more attention to the abnormally light receipts of wheat coming forward at this time than to the drouth. The total receipts of wheat at all the primary markets were only 1,424,371 bushels last week in contrast with receipts of 2,525,606 bushels for the same time a year ago. On the other hand all primary markets in this country made shipments of 2,147,333 bushels against 2,142,-643 bushels a year ago.

As a result of the week's shipments and apports of wheat the visible supply de-

primary markets in this country made shipments of 2,147,383 bushels against 2,142,-643 bushels a year ago.

As a result of the week's shipments and exports of wheat the visible supply decreased 3,192,000 bushels and is now down to 41,053,000 bushels, which is double the decrease for the corresponding time a year ago. Exports of wheat last week from both coasts were about four million of bushels which looks like an encouraging feature for higher prices when comparisons are considered, independent of the crop prospects, which are certainly much below those of last year.

For weeks past an increase in the movement has been looked for, but this increase in wheat movement is like prospective rains, it does not come. Under these circumstances we can not help but look for better prices, every condition and statistics warrant same, but what manipulators may do, that is a different thing and can not be forseen by ordinary mortals.

The corn situation is hardly as strong as it was a few days ago; to be accounted for by alleged rain all over the corn belt east of the Missouri River. Some uneasiness was felt regarding the growing oat and hay crop which has been quieted for a time at least and easier prices on corn are the result.

The visible supply of corn is now down to a little less than 7,000,000 bushels and total exports have been only 26,000,000 since last July, with weekly exports of less than one-half a million of bushels for a long time past.

Consumption of corn is cut off all around and it looks as though corn was much too high.

Markets closed as follows to-day:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 834 to 84c; No. 2 hard wheat, 76c; No. 2 corn, 682c; No. 2 corn, 684c; No. 2 hard wheat, 76c; No. 2 corn, 68c.

F. W. FRASIUS.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Kansas City, April 28, 1504.

Medium to common beeves and feeding cattle declined heavily here the past week, the weakening market almost amounting to demoralization in certain branches. Anything half fat and on the Western order was singled out by the packers and gouged severely during the latter part of the week. Prime beef steers sold at the high point of the year and closed strong for the week as compared with the previous seven days. The top was \$7.20 another high-water mark for the year. Nebraska carried off the palm. a feeder from that State, L. Schacht, of Cook. securing \$7.20 for a bunch of 1,266 pound steers. The supply of beef steers and butcher stock was liberal and enabled buyers to pound away at the inferior grades. Plain hay- and grass-fed Westerns declined 30 to 40c, and butcher cows of the commoner kind were off more than that. Compared with the high point of the season, medium killing stock showed a loss of \$1 in the worst instances. During the previous week killers took many fleshy feeders that they would not glance at during the past week. Yearling steers and helfers that had been handled with corn declined not over 25c. Stockers and feeders of the cheaper grades were slow sale and at prices the lowest since last fall. The outlook for corn cattle still continues bright, however, and feeders are advised to place their stock in good hard flesh before mar-Kansas City, April 28, 1504.

keting-it. The expense will be met by the additional prices the fat stock commands. Hog receipts were light at this point at 35,300 head, a shortage of 53 per cent from a year ago. At the combined leading Western markets the falling off from 1901 amounted to 100,000. The market started out on Monday with a decline, but as the week progressed and receipts continued below anticipations, a reaction set in and the loss was regained. At the close another weakness was had, which placed values about 10c under the previous week. The top price for the entire six days was the same as the previous week. The top price for the entire six days was the same as the previous week, \$7.37½. Receipts showed a good percentage of heavy desirable hogs. The quality of the local arrivals is steadily growing better and the average weight is nearing a more normal level. A few piggy trashy swine continue to arrive, but instead of being the bulk of the receipts they are now in the minority. Sheep arrivals were light at 14,200 head, and included a heavy supply of Texas muttons. The remainder of the offerings ran to Colorado stock, with a sprinkling of native Kansans. The market on lambs was generally steady all week. Native clipped stock sold for \$6.35, the high-water mark of the season, if not the best on record. Muttons advanced 15 to 25c and closed at the high point. The only factor that will operate against the present good sheep values is the Texas movement. Should it prove heavy, prices will have to come all week, but medium chunks and drivers were off \$5 to \$10. Extra expressers sold as high as \$210 and \$225 per head: Mules ruled quiet and developed a further weakness in prices. Choice miners and big mules were the only active grades.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin Butter Market.

The quotation committee announce but-ter 22c.

Shakespeare Never Wrote Macbeth.

We can state this as a positive fact, be-cause the poet lived in a time when the lamp-chimneys made by Macbeth were un-known

known.

If Shakespeare had lived in our day, he would have written Macbeth, Pittsburgh, that "pearl top" or "pear glass" lampchimneys never break unless you hit them, just as thousands of men and women write from all over the globe.

Macbeth's name is known wherever lamp-chimneys are used.

If the "best" means anything it spells "Macbeth."

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J. C. HALL, Hallsville, Mo

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AUCTION!

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60 Head-31 Bulls and 29 Females. A Chance for All Classes of Buyers to Secure Just What They Need.

Cows with calves at foot, and bred again, heifers safe in calf, and young bulls bred well enough to head any herd, from such families as Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Arabella, Rosemary, Lady Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Sanspareil, Desdemond, Victoria, and Caroline. Sired by Imp. Nonpareil Victor, Imp. Grand Elector, Imp. Aboyne. Imp. Chief Stewart, Imp. Chief Justice, Grand Victor, Winsome Duke 11th, Red Cup, Golden Knight of Enterprise, Chief Violet 4tn, and Scottish Hero.

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W. T. & H. R. CLAY, of Plattsburg, Mo.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1902 75--SCOTCH, SCOTCH-TOPPED AND BATES SHORTHORNS--75

Consisting of Butterflys, Secrets, Orange Blossoms, March Violets, Lady Gunters, Young Marys, Phyllises, Rubys, and Rose of Sharons. The offering embraces a select draft of 20 head from H. R. Clay's herd, and the entire herd—55 head, of W. T. Clay, including 41 cows, 3 to 8 years old, some with calves at foot; six 2-year-old helfers, bred, 12 helfers 7 to 20 months old, and 16 bulls 12 to 24 months old.

A Grand Lot of Highly Bred Shorthorns of Great Quality from the Oldest Herds in Missouri. EVERYBODY INVITED.

For Catalogue, Now Ready, and Other Information, Address & H. R. CLAY, PLATTSBURG, MO

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

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

CATTLE.

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE-Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE - Three pure Cruickshank-Shorthornulls. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

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

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

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FOR SALE—9 high-grade Angora goats buck 3 does and 5 kids. \$30; takes the bunch. A. L. Bushnell Mound Valley, Kans.

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

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FARM FOR SALE—Farm of 320 acres, on rural route, 3 miles from railroad town, in Bourbon County, Kansas, well improved, 225 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in affalfa, balance in pasture. Good two-story 8-room house, large barn, nearly new, cistern, 2 wells, never-failing water, windmill, tank, stock and wagon scale. A bargain; price, \$7,000. Call on or write, A. Woodcock, Bronson, Bourbon Co., Kans.

STOCK RANCH—A SNAP I—A fine stock ranch of 400 acres, within 22 miles of Topeka, located in Wabunsee County; 80 acres in cultivation, 80 acres timber good living water, together with three good wells; good seven room house, 30 x 70; good out buildings, cribs and etc. Fenced and cross-fenced with stone fences; a desirable ranch at rock-bottom prica and easy terms. For price, terms, etc., call on or address Frank C. Bowen, care County Treasure, Topeka Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—A ranch of 2,240 acres deeded land, 640 acres school land leased, 8 miles from Dodge City, on never-failing creek, 150 acres alfalfa land; two set good improvements, about 200 acres in cultivation, all fenced and cross-fenced. Price \$4.50 per acre; part time if desired. Painter & Jones, Real Estate Agent, Dodge City, Kans.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE-640 acres, grain and stock farm, in central Kansas; one mile to town, best soil, running water, natural timber. Address J. C. Brown, Bur-dette, Kans.

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WANTED-A good, active man with horse and wason, to represent us in each county. Will bear investigation. Imperial Stock Food Co., 902 Jackson St., Omaha, Neb.

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SOY BEANS—For sale. Early yellow variety, good; \$2.25 per bushel, bags free. E. F. Scott, Rural Route 2, Burlingame, Kans.

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CANE AND KAFIR-CORN SEED-Choice re-cleaned; quantities to suit. V. S. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

SORGHUM-SEED, \$3, and White Kafir-corn, \$2 per 100 pounds, on cars, sacked; both of extra quality. E. C. Stratton, Pavillon, Kans.

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SIBERIAN MILLET, the new forage millet, 100 lbs., sacked, \$2.50; seed.-corn, several varieties, per bushel, \$1.50; Bromus Inermis, per lb., 18 cents; per 100 lbs., \$67. Dwarf Essex rape, per lb., \$5 cents; per 100 lbs., \$67. Write for catalogue. Trumbull & Co., Kansas City, \$67.

WANTED—If you wish to buy or sell corn, cats, hay, cane seed, Kaffir-corn, corn chop, or anything in the feed line, correspond with us. Western Grain & Storage Co., Wichita, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AM WANTING to buy Osage hedge posts by the carload. Parties who can furnish same correspond with D. K. Unsicker, Wright, Iowa.

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SEE AD. of Bush's Gas Releasing Bit in this issue, and watch for Matson's Galloways at Kansas City show this coming fall.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia. Kans.

WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price for wool. Sacks for sale. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Oakland, Kans.

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J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney,

The Stray List.

Week Ending April 17.

Russell County—J. B. Himes, (Deputy) Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Gottlelb Swartz, in Big Creek
p., March 7, 1902, one red helfer, I year old, white forelead, white on left side; valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

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

Week Ending April 24.

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

Week Ending May 1.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. R. Hubbard, in Lowell tp.
(P. O. Galena), April 7, 1902, one bay mare, 5 years
old, weight about 950 pounds, shod all around, about
14½ hands high; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Darnell, in Lowell tp.
(P. O. Galena), April 22, 1902, one brown filly, 2 or 3
years old, about 600 or 700 pounds, white spot in forehead, a little white spot on end of nose and right hind
foot, white half way to the knee, and white spot on
the left fore foot; valued at \$30.

Mantromery County—D. S. James, Clerk

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Barnes, near Elk
Clty, April 8, 1902, one sorrel horse, 9 years old, baldfaced, crow-loot brand on left hip, figure 5 brand on
left shoulder.

Allen County-C. A. Fronk, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by V. J. Sloan, in Marmaton tp., April 14, 1902, one sorrel pony, with strip in face, white right hind foot and left fore foot, a little white on left hind foot, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

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Herd numbers 115 head.

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Herd numbers 125 head.

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

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Bulls Cut Price 30 Days.

We have a carload of registered Bulls, 12 to 20 months old, several are pure Scotch and herd headers. Will sell singly, or in lots to suit purchasers. These bulls were sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Knight's Valentine 157068, both Scotch bulls. The dams of these bulls are splendid cows with from two to five Scotch-top crosses. We desire to close these out during the next 30 days and for that reason will sell at reduced prices. T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, (R. F. D.), Shawnee Co., Kans.



Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale at all times. O. F. WOLF & SON, Ottawa, Kans.

T. K. Tomson & Sons,

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

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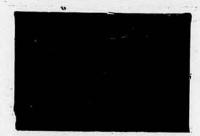
Gallant Knight 1244468 and Imported Tellycairn in service. A choice lot of serviceable bulls, and a few bred cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Sunny Slope Herefords

...200 HEAD FOR SALE...

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

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans





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YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

sired by the Cruickshank bulls La-fitte 119915, and Baron Ury 2d 124970, ranging in age from 8 months to 2

Inspection Invited

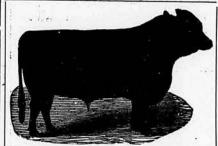
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BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66804, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ALAMO 11th 83731. 25 miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Ft. Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads

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50 Aberdeen - Angus Bulls

Coming 1 year old, weighing about 750 pounds. 50 Yearling Heifers

Sired by the registered bulls: Hummel 23993, Ebbitt 31509, Heather Lad of Estill 2d 17440, Emment P 36788, Regnal Doon 32728, and Gardner Mine 32240.

Bulls from my herd have, probably, during the last three years produced more market-topping steers than have been produced from the bulls of any other herd of Angus cattle in the United States during this time. My cattle are full bloods by breeding up but are non-registerable. These cattle are on my farm adjoining Frankfort, 75 miles west of Atchison on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

For further information, call on or address O. H. BUTLER, Frankfort, Kans.

I have 160 acres in Lane county with some improve-ments, located 1½ miles from good railroad town, all nice, level prarie land, which I offer for quick sale at 48 per acre; it will net the buyer a profit of 4½ per acre before the end of the year; this is the farm bar-gain of the season.

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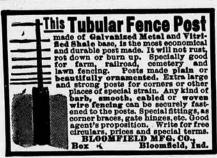
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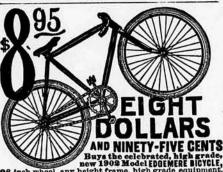
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GALVANIZED WIRE—AT BARBAIR

ds of new galvanized wire, in short length
Never was used. Comes from 6 to
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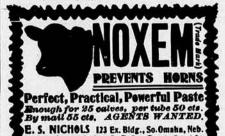
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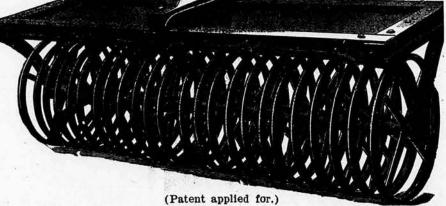
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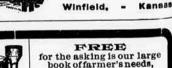
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25 Mammeth, Warrier, and Spanish Jacks New For Sale.

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Closing-Out Sale of REGISTERED AND HIGH-BRED PERCHERONS.

Owing to my extensive real estate business and other matters requiring my attention, I offer for sale my entirestud of Percheron horses numbering some 180 head. All of the highest type of perfection and as good as money will buy. About 26 head are registered. At the head is the stallion Becouel (38123) 17977. He is a magnificent black, fine style, good action and bone, weighs about 2,200 pounds. Herkless No. 25668 is a black, coming 3 years old, weighing about 1,000. Two black grey studs, coming 2 years old, weighing nearly 1,500 pounds. Eleven brood mares, all in foal to Becouel. Balance are youngsters, all blacks and of extra good quality. Remember this magnificent bunch is only offered on account of my extensive real estate business, which makes it impossible for me to give them the attention I should. They can be seen at my Willowdale Farm by coming to Kingman where buyers will be transported to and from the farm. Any information will be gladly furnished by writing me at Kingman, Kans. Yours respectfully, FRANK WEINSCHENK. FRANK WEINSCHENK.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON HORSES, and

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. GARRETT HURST, Breeder, ZYBA, SUMMER COUNTY, KARSAS. Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



FOR SALE. Direct 19839, by Bendago 11807, by Brilliant 1271, dam Fenelo 14118 by Fenelon 2682, by Brilliant 1271. Ben-dago's dam the famous prise-winner Julis 5976 by La Ferte 5144. Also 6 Young Stallions by Direct.

HANNA & 80., Howard, Kans.

HENRY AVERY & SON. BRUNDERS OF

Pure Percherons.

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

Prospect Farm.



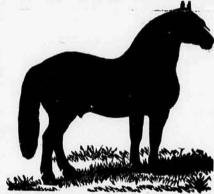
H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas, Breeder of

OLYDESDALE HORSES, AND SHORTHORN OATTLE.

For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 8 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 18 mares.

Inspection and correspondence invited.

Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm.



F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans., -Breeder of-

PERCHERON HORSES, AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS

For Sale—Twelve young stallions and a few mares Inspection and correspondence invited.



SHARON VALLEY Belgian, French Draft, and Percherons STOCK FARM... Belgian, French Draft, and Percherons The Finest Selection of Draft Horses in America chosen by one who is a judge of a horse. I have no representative in Europe buying the culls rejected by the government, but buy them myself from the breeders' farms, in first hands—no rejects. This is why my horses give such universal satisfaction. I am not after number, but quality. My horses must be a credit and honor to the Americas breeder, and not a disgrace, as some are. My horses took more premiums to the number in 1901 than any other importer—winning first and second prizes in class, and champion over all, wherever shown. I have just established a new branch barn at Emporia, Kans. Trust all interested in good horses will call and see them.

COL. G. W. CRAWFORD, Proprietor, EMPORIA, KANS.



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III.

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

Percherons and French Coachers. 500 Head on Hand.

Nearly 300 stallions purchased in France during the last twelve months, being more than double the number of Percherons bought by any other firm, and more high-class animals than by all others combined.

AT THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO, the Oaklawn Percherons won every championship, first prize and gold medal award and every second prize in classes.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue sent on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.



PERCHERONS.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Importers and Breeders, TOWANDA, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.

Largest herd in the State. Imported, and American bred stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.



RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kans.,

Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. FOR SALE—Percheron Stallions and a few Mares, about 20 head of Shorthorn Females, and a few fine, young Bulls. Also several fine, large Jacks. Pedigrees and breeding of all stock guaranteed.



WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST IMPORTERS

In the United States, neither have we all ton horses. But we do make five importations each year. Our stables at Lincoln, Neb., and at South Omaha Union Stock Yards are full of first-class Percheron and Shire stallions. If you want a good one for what he is worth, it will pay you to see us. Our horses won sweepstakes in all draft and hackney classes at Nebraska State Fair. Address all correspondence to

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & CO., Lincoln, Neb. Special Notice: Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb., have two cars of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and cows at a bargain.



German Coach, Percheron, and Belgium

OLTMANNS BROS., Importers and Breeders, WATSEKA, ILLINOIS. Three Importations in 1901. 100 Stallions For Sale.

No other firm enjoys such buying facilities; the senior member being a resident of Germany is personally acquainted with the best breeders in France, Germany, and Belgium. We can save you money. Come and see us. We shall exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-7, 1901.

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas,

Registered Mammoth, and Imported

Spanish Jacks and Jennets; Also Registered Stallions.

All stock guaranteed just as represented. Correspondence solicited.



SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE, SHIRE and PERCHERON HORSES, and POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

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



Lincoln Importing Horse Company Make Their Last Call

commencing April 1st and continuing 30 days, 20 per cent off on former prices. This includes a lot of elegant Percheron and Shire stallions, ranging from 3 to 5 years old, all dark colors, mostly coal blacks, thoroughly acclimated; over five months since we made our last importation. Write us or come at once and examine our stock. If you find any misrepresentation we will pay all expenses.

Long distance 'phone 575. 33d and Holdrege Sts., Lincoln, Neb. A. L. SULLIVAN, Manager.

America's Leading Horse Importers

We import not only far the greatest number of stallions from France, but far the best ones.

We import more prize-winning stallions than all others combined at the three greatest shows of France, at Nogent-ie-Rotrou, Nantes, and Mortagne.

Our Percherons won every first prize including grand championship over all draft breeds at the great Pan-American Exposition. Our success at the Iowa State Fair and Ohio Exposition

Our French Coach Stallions did not sustain one defeat at any one of these great shows.

The best horses and just and honorable treatment of customers have given us the lead. McLAUGHLIN BROS., COLUMBUS, OHIO. BRANCHES: EMMETSBURG, IOWA; LAWRENCE, KANS.



DRAFT STALLIONS



Percherons, Shires, and Clydes.

We have a selection that are sure to suit you. As grand a lot of young stallions, of serviceable age as san be found in the country. We do not claim to have every color or kind of a stallion, you or anybody may want, but what we claim you will find true if you pay us a visit. All of our selections are made by a member of our firm, who has been at this line of work the past decade and has absolutely a first choice from the leading breeders of Furope. Our last importation, consisting of the three great breeds, and 63 head in numbers were selected in the early part of February, before any of the shows and to-day are ready for sale. Write us, or come and see us, if you or your community are in need of the best to be found.

KEISER BROS., Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.

KANSAS CITY'S ONLY ABERDEEN-ANGUS AUCTION OF -- THE -- SEASON

AT THE FINE STOCK SALE PAVILION, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902.

50 HEAD=35 BULLS AND 15 FEMALES

FROM THE HERDS OF

W. J. Turbin, Carrollton, Mo.; J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; N. R. Tracy, Trenton, Mo.; H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo.; W. M. England, Callao, Mo.; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo.; John B. Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.; Marion C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; J. F. Hanna, Tarkio, Mo.; I. B. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Ill.; O. A. Bridgford, Joy, Ill.; and W. W. Massie, Paris, Ky.



The offering is a good, useful one, combining individual merit with choice blood lines and affords the only opportunity that has been, or likely will be presented this spring to secure at Kansas City serviceable bulls and breeding females of this great market-topping breed at public valuation. Do not miss it.

FOR CATALOGUE, ADDRESS

W. C. McGAVOCK, MANAGER, - - - MT. PULASKI, ILLINOIS.

Auctioneers: Col. F. M. Woods and Assistants.



Third Annual Sale





San Rafael Herefords

COLIN CAMERON, Loohiel, Arizona, will sell at Public Auction, in the Fine Stook Pavilion, Kansas City, Missouri, on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MAY 7 AND 8, 1902.

78 Cows--Nearly all of them in calf 90 HEAD OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS. or with calves at foot. 12 Bulls--Strong, lusty fellows ready for immediate use.



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

The San Rafael Herefords are Arizona range bred, raised on native grasses in fenced pastures, are in perfect health, have strong constitutions, and are in every way a desirable and profitable kind of cattle to handle. Bulls strong in the best blood of the breed have been used in this herd for 20 years. The opportunity is unequaled for breeders, and especially for beginners, to secure strictly well-bred cattle at their own prices.

For Catalogues C. R. THOMAS, 225 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.



MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Pigs by Anderson's Perfect, Harris' Black U.S. (the champion sweepstakes boar at the Iowa State Fair of 1900), Kemp's Perfection (the highest priced pig by Chief Perfection 2d sold last year). Stock of all ages for sale, including three yearling boars. JAMES MAINS Oskaloosa, Kansas.

ROME PARK STOCK

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kans., ... BREEDER OF ...

Poland-Chinas and



Shorthorn For Sale. Bulls

Three of them, 3 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruickshank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate.

A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republicant, Neb. A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republican, Neb.

H. O. TUDOR, HOLTON, KANSAS. BILL BROOK BREEDING FARM, (REGISTERED SHORTHORNS).

Comprising cattle from the following well-known families, (topped with the best Scotch and Bates blood): Rose of Sharon, Zelia, Belina, Ruby. This is a select draft from my herd and will constitute one of the best offerings of the year 1902.



Large English Berkshires. FOR SALE-12 Berkshire boars and 20 bred sows and gilts, 20 Poland-China boars, and 50 bred sows and gilts Angora goats.