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KANSAS FARMER.

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The compact recently entered into between England and Japan to prevent the dismemberment of China is for a purpose warmly approved in the United States. This approval added to the moral influence carried by the compact will tend strongly to preserve the peace of the world in a quarter where it has been strongly threatened. Incidentally it is likely to promote the development of a very desirable market for American farm products. By all means let the peace be maintained.

There sifts through the censorship in South Africa some muttering of discontent on the part of Canada's soldiers in the service of the King, at alleged violation of pledges. These sons of our northern neighbor claim that their military organizations were to be kept intact and under their own officers. They are reported to claim that, jealous of their prowess, the British officials are trying to break up their original organizations and to distribute them among commands. Into these they refuse to go. On this account they are, according to reports, receiving treatment as traitors. The home people in Canada object to this. Perhaps John Bull will do well to observe a care or possibly Canada will ask admission and be accepted as a state in the American Republic.

Kansans generally are not taking much interest in prospective Congressional action on the subject of irrigation. Measures brought before the National Legislature are nearly all of one brand. They demand big appropriations for big schemes whose utilization requires modifications of the practices of individualism. This individualism is one of the strongest characteristics of the Western man and he is not likely easily to relinquish it. When the Gov-

ernment can by its experiments and other investigations show the Western man how he can be the sole owner of a successful irrigation plant as to the use of which he has neither to await the convenience nor to ask the permission of any other man, even though it cost him double, he will regard irrigation as an improvement over dry farming worth considering.

T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., took a consignment from his herd to the Charleston Exposition where several of them contracted splenic fever and some of the most valuable died. The great herd-header, Improver, which is certainly one of the two or three extremely fine Hereford bulls in America; Thickflesh, another magnificent specimen, and Checkmate, Loadstar, and Golden Lassie were all exposed. Checkmate and Golden Lassie died on the road home; Thickflesh died on Wednesday night, January 29, (during the Kriterion sale), and Improver died on Friday, January 31. Loadstar, on account of his youth, bids fair to recover. The five members of this show herd, viz., Pure Gold, Galatea, Improver's Coral, Princess Pearl, and Wood Maid were not exposed, for they have shown no symptoms whatever, and are well and hearty, the time for development having passed several days ago. When they arrived home the well ones were isolated and put in quarantine while the sick ones were kept in the car on the side track.

WICHITA LIVE STOCK EVENTS.

Just last week Wichita enjoyed a combination of important live-stock events. The reports which we publish this week of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association's Southwestern cattlemen's convention show the greatest meeting ever held by this association. The ranchman, the fine stock breeder, the commission and stockyards men, all combined to form a great body of men interested in the animal industry.

Enterprising breeders took advantage of this great gathering to hold a series of well-advertised fine stock sales, all of which were pronounced successes. Messrs. Snyder Bros., of Winfield, and H. E. Lunt, of Burden, sold eighty head of pure-bred Poland-Chinas at an average exceeding \$25. J. F. Stodder, Burden, sold fifty-one Short-horns at an average price of \$172. J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, made one of the most successful sales of Percheron horses ever made in the West and realized an average of about \$470. Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., Scott & Marsh, Belton, Mo., and C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, sold about seventy head of young Herefords, intended mainly for Southern trade, and realized an average of \$153. In addition, quite a number of cattle were sold at private sale by some impecunious breeders who took advantage of the legitimate advertising of other breeders, and sold a

large number of cattle at a fair price as a result of their imposition upon the breeders who made their offering in a proper and regular way. Reports of each event appear in this issue.

This is the first attempt at auction of pure-bred stock in Wichita for a number of years, and the out-standing success achieved will tend to make Wichita a great center for public sales hereafter, provided that enterprising city rises to the occasion and provides suitable accommodations for the encouragement of this regular line of business.

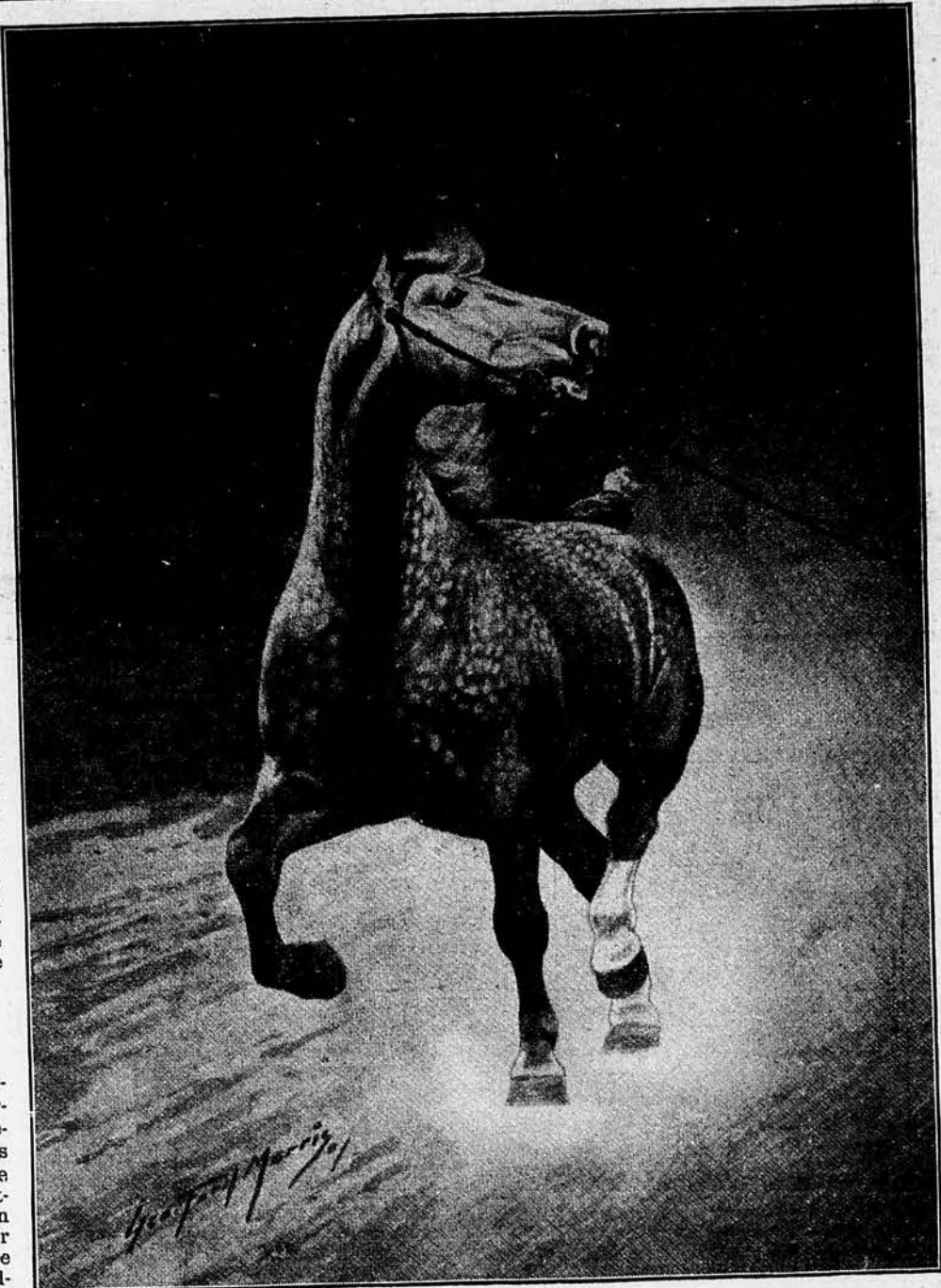
The KANSAS FARMER desires to congratulate Wichita upon this series of brilliant live-stock events, which has aroused an unusual activity in the mat-

ter of improved stock in the Southwest, besides achieving reputation and pecuniary benefit to Wichita.

A GREAT FEEDING TEST IN IOWA.

In response to inquiries from stock feeders throughout the West, in quest of definite information relative to the feeding values of the various stock feeds, etc., so extensively advertised at the present time, the animal husbandry department of the Iowa Agricultural College has planned and is now about to commence a feeding experiment, which promises to bring out facts of great value to stockmen the world over.

In extent and detail of work this experiment surpasses anything of the kind ever conducted by any station in



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THE PERCHERON STALLION CHAMBELLAN 27849 (46787).

Winner of first prize for stallion four years old and over at International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, December, 1901. Winner of first prize at the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne, Nogent, 1901. Winner of first prize at the Government Show, Vendome, 1901. Imported by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

the world. Stock foods have been up for discussion at nearly every State meeting and county institute held this winter. Feeders all over are craving for definite knowledge. There are men who champion certain feeds, while others are bitterly opposed to the use of them.

Talk is cheap, but the results of a well-planned and carefully conducted experiment should be conclusive. Thus feeders the world over will await with much anxiety the report of this test, which will be given to the public in bulletin form about September 1, 1902.

The work will be carried out on the farm of Albert E. Cook, of Odebolt, Iowa, where Mr. Cook owns and farms over 7,000 acres of land in one block, comprising twenty-three farms of 320 acres each. Each half-section has its own foreman, who works under the directions of the general foreman. Everything is conducted on a thorough business basis, and it is doubtful if there is a neater and better managed farm in the State of Iowa.

Mr. Cook is a progressive man, ever on the alert to get definite information. Being an extensive cattle feeder, he wished to get more light on this question of stock foods. Realizing the fact that there were thousands of other men in the same boat as he was, so far as stock foods were concerned, he joined hands with the animal husbandry department of the Iowa Agricultural College, and offered to furnish cattle, corn, and roughage, providing the college would direct the work, secure the different feeds, and give the results to the world in bulletin form.

Professor W. J. Kennedy immediately visited the Cook farm and completed arrangements with Mr. Cook, and also took the matter up with the manufacturers of the different foods, all of whom readily responded by donating the feed desired.

One hundred and eighty steers will be used for the test, and they will be selected from an excellent bunch of over 700 high-grade Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford cattle, purchased by Mr. Cook in western Nebraska last October.

They will be divided into nine lots to be fed as follows:

Lot 1—Crushed corn and cob and roughage.

Lot 2—Crushed corn and cob, oil-meal and roughage.

Lot 3—Crushed corn and cob, cottonseed-meal, and roughage.

Lot 4—Crushed corn and cob, gluten-meal, and roughage.

Lot 5—Crushed corn and cob, gluten feed and roughage.

Lot 6—Crushed corn and cob, germ oil-meal, and roughage.

Lot 7—Crushed corn and cob, Iowa Stock Food, and roughage.

Lot 8—Crushed corn and cob, International Stock Food, and roughage.

Lot 9—Crushed corn and cob, Standard Stock Food, and roughage.

Professor F. R. Marshall will go to Odebolt this week to make a final division of the cattle and get the work started. The feeding period will be of six months' duration. The cattle will be weighed at the end of each four weeks, and Professor Kennedy or Professor Marshall will visit Odebolt each weighing time and will keep all

weights, as none of these will be given to the public until the experiment is concluded and the animals marketed. The feeding will be done by R. J. Kinzer, one of the five boys who won so many honors at the student judging contest at the International Show.

A GREAT CHANCE TO LEARN.

During the week of February 24 to March 1, special work will be given in beef-production at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each afternoon John Gosling, Kansas City, one of the greatest expert judges of beef cattle in the United States and Canada, will give instruction in selecting and judging beef animals. Classes each forenoon will make a study of steer-feeding.

Friday evening, February 28, a program will be given in the college chapel. Addresses will be made by Senator H. B. Miller, Osage City; Col. J. F. True, Newman, Col.; Guilford Dudley, Topeka; and M. M. Sherman, Geneseo.

Senator Miller has had twenty years' experience in feeding steers, and is now running a 14,000-acre ranch to its full capacity; Colonel True is one of the oldest Kansas Shorthorn breeders; Colonel Dudley produces on a large scale beef of unusual quality and flavor; Mr. Sherman raises his cattle on immense ranches in Old Mexico, and fattens them on his 30,000-acre ranch near Geneseo, Kans.

Many prominent feeders will take part in the discussions. The week's work will be free and open to everyone interested in beef production.

KANSAS BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Stock Breeders' Annual for 1902, gotten out by the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, will be issued about March 1. It will contain the entire proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting and a revised and classified Kansas breeders' directory. Owing to a desire by many breeders to be included in this directory, the matter has been delayed in order to accommodate them. February 25 will be the last hour for breeders to be included in this directory. The names are coming in so rapidly that it is impossible to acknowledge receipt, but the early issuance of the directory will be sufficient evidence that the \$1 membership fee has been received by the secretary.

The Anti-Horsethief Association is now represented by a neat paper, "The A. H. T. A. Weekly News," published at St. Paul, Kans. It is edited by W. W. Graves and J. W. Wall, the latter being secretary of the association. The worthy object of this association is to insure the safety of our people, and the security of their property against loss by thieves, robbers, murderers, vagrants, tramps, incendiaries, and all violators of law, and to secure to us and our families the enjoyment of life, and the pursuit of happiness in the possession of our honest rewards of labor with equal and just rights to all. The official organ of this association should attain a wide circulation.

Secretaries of subordinate granges in Kansas, who have not reported the names and post office address of the master, lecturer, and secretary, elected for 1902, to the secretary of the Kansas State Grange, are requested to do so at once to enable him to complete the roster for 1902. Send to Geo. Black, Olathe, Kans.

The State Dairy Meeting.

The rapid advance of the dairy interests in Kansas during the past ten years is to be attributed largely to the influence of the State Dairy Association. Organized in 1887, it has held a meeting each year since. Hon. J. G. Otis, of Topeka, at that time a member of the Kansas Legislature and a successful dairyman, was its first president, which office has since been held by a number of men prominent in the history of the State. The work of the association has been persistent and to a purpose. On its programs have appeared the names of the most expert and scientific feeders, breeders, creamerymen, butter-makers, and dairy farmers of the United States. The association has circulated 100,000 copies of its annual proceedings in the last ten years, and by this means rather than through its meetings has the greatest good been accomplished. This work has been accomplished without aid from the State, and has been supported alone by contributions and memberships.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the association will be held at Manhattan, March 4 to 7, when the best program in the association's history will be presented. The railroads have granted a one and one-third rate on the certificate plan. Aside from the attractive pro-



WHEN ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

and you never know just when that will be—it's very convenient to have at hand a good, reliable, dependable remedy, like

Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.

A burn, a bruise, a frost-bite, a cut or a sprain, an attack of rheumatism, cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhoea, flux, sore throat, mumps or diphtheria do not admit of experimenting. You want something to help you, and you want it right away. Why not, then, keep on hand a really reliable remedy, so as to have it by you when you need it?

Watkins' Liniment, for internal and external use, for man and beast, has been for 40 years the best standard household remedy known to medical science. It has peculiar penetrating qualities, and gets at the root of the trouble as does no other liniment.

Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment is sold by our traveling salesmen through the country. If our agent has not called on you, send us your name and address at once, and we will see that you are promptly supplied. Price \$1.00 and your money back if it isn't the best liniment you ever used.

Watkins' Home Doctor and Cook Book free. Gives home treatment for all common diseases of man and beast; contains numbers of valuable recipes, weather forecasts and an immense amount of interesting and useful information, for home and farm. Something for every member of the family, old or young. Send for copy, free.

THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO., 28 LIBERTY ST., WINONA, MINN., U. S. A. We want a few more live, hustling men who want to earn a good living. Write for particulars.

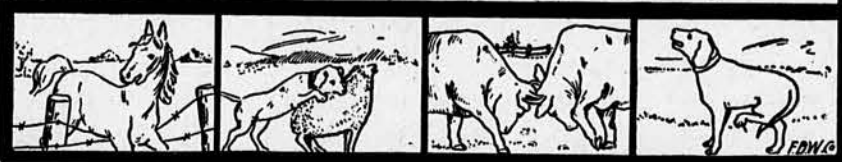


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We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Illinois Wire Company, of Chicago, which appears on another page of this issue of our paper. These people are making a woven wire fence for general farm use and the description in the advertisement would seem to indicate that the fence was a very good one indeed. Since these people are new advertising patrons of ours, and come into our columns modestly requesting the consideration of our readers, we commend them and their fence to your attention. Write them for their illustrated catalogue and look the fence over. It may be just what you have been seeking.

Only a Name

No Money Is Wanted.

Please show this to some person who needs one of these books. Ask him to send me his name.

I will mail the book, and with it an order on your nearest druggist, for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell the druggist to let the sick one take it for a month. If satisfied then, pay \$5.50. If not, I will pay the druggist myself.

I mean that exactly. I do not always succeed, for sometimes there is a cause, like cancer, which medicine can not cure. But most of these diseases result from weakened inside nerves; those nerves which alone make every vital organ do its duty. I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen them; my Restorative always does that. I have furnished it to 555,000 people on terms like the above, and 39 out of every 40 have paid for it—paid because they were cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend. I will pay all the cost if I don't. Won't you tell this to some sick person who wants to be well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wisconsin.

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

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia
Book No. 2 on the Heart
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for Men
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

February 21, 1902—Harris & McMahan, June K. King, and J. T. Pollard, Berkshire hogs, Kansas City, Mo.
February 25-28, 1902—C. A. Standard, Guggell & Simpson, Scott & Marsh, and others, Kansas City, Herefords.
February 26, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
February 28 and March 1, 1902—Dispersion of Waver-tree herd of Galloways, South Omaha, Neb.
March 15, 1902—C. F. Nigh, South Omaha, Red Polled cattle.
March 19, 1902—Dispersion Shorthorn sale. Col. W. R. Nelson, Kansas City.
March 20, 1902—B. B. & H. T. Groom, Kansas City, Shorthorns.
March 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)
April 1, 1902—M. Sooter, Lockwood, Mo., Shorthorns.
April 15, 1902—Geo. H. Augustus, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.
April 16, 1902—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Shorthorns.
April 16, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.
April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sotham management.)
April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.
May 7 and 8, 1902—Colin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.
May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotham management.)
June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

Oklahoma Stockmen at Wichita.

Proceedings at the Great Annual Meeting

The meeting of the Oklahoma Cattle-men's Association at Wichita, February 11, 12, 13, was the biggest event of the kind that ever occurred in Kansas. Kansas met the Oklahomans in force, Texas and New Mexico were plentifully represented, while Kansas City contributed her quota from two States in the person of able representatives of the stockyards. All sections and all interests fraternized with the hearty good-will which characterizes broad-minded men. The "Peerless Princess" extended a hearty welcome. The Wichita papers did themselves honor by publishing complete reports of all proceedings.

The formal address of welcome on behalf of the city of Wichita was extended by Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, whose characteristic directness and telling points were well received. The response was delivered by Judge A. C. Cunningham, of Woodward, Okla.

Secretary W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, editor of the Live Stock Inspector, made a detailed report showing the healthy condition of the association.

Treasurer John J. Gerlach reported showing nearly an even balance of receipts and disbursements and a little cash in the treasury.

The following committee to prepare resolutions was appointed by President Wilson: T. P. Wilson, Kiowa, Kans.; Jerry Simpson, Wichita, Kans.; P. L. Herring, Coolidge, Kans.; D. P. Marum, Woodward, Okla.; Geo. M. Crowell, Alva, Okla.

A committee on constitution was appointed as follows: Geo. H. Brett, Ponca City; Court Brown, Liberal, Kans.; A. J. Crewdson, Kiowa, Kans.

GEN. W. W. GUTHRIE.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, Kans., delivered an address from which only the few following sentences can be presented here:

"A. D. 1871, from which I think Kansas may date the beginning of her substantial prosperity, is no so very long ago. Boys do not usually in fact become men at twenty nor communities states. Now, with a population, in round numbers, of a million and a half of people, after having settled Oklahoma with a population three times that of Kansas at our admission, we are ready to 'stand up for Kansas' under all circumstances. I shall not undertake to indulge in figures while Secretary Coburn is around. Do you know of any one who would? I think it safe to say that Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is not the man to try it.

"Where have we got to in our fifty years, all told, such as it has been, of real existence. Probably not a farm in eastern Kansas is beyond the sound of a railroad whistle; the daily mail is on the table with the noon-day meal; the telephone is at command; the farmers' former hard work—plowing, seeding, reaping, mowing, is now done on wheels; the farm wagon, with seating borrowed from the kitchen, has given way as a means of neighborhood travel to the spring wagon and top buggy; the kitchen safe with its perforated tin doors, to the cellar and ice-house; home-grown fruits are abundant, and

the food products of other climatic conditions are in easy reach. In like class, no people on the face of the globe live so well as the Kansas farmers. I have 'batched' in Brown County in the early days—visited since—and dined over a good share of the civilized world, and know whereof I speak.

"Our cattlemen should cease to be 'cow-boys,' and raise their cattle from the cow to the slaughter-house—fewer if need be, but better—and of the kind that can be turned into money within two and a half years. It is not so much what is done as what there is to show for it after it is done. The beef, butter, and cheese markets at large should be at the command of the United States and Kansas ought to have a good deal to say about it. We have the climate, soil, and now with alfalfa, our conditions are complete for any competition. Produce draft horses, improve our cattle and hogs to utilize their waste, raise sheep and no protective tariff will be needed to sustain our industries. We can discount cheap labor, cheap money and starvation-living, and beat all competition—but Chinese—and they must get beyond the reach of steam laundries or go with the balance. Already American enterprise is building steel bridges in English South Africa, electric street railways in the streets of London, and subways under them, selling all sorts of recently improved mechanical economies, and their products, all through Europe; notably, cutlery in Birmingham; and within the last two years Massachusetts shoemakers have opened up in London an immense stock of shoe wear from their home factory. Imagine an American tourist's surprise upon seeing the sole means of heating the 'throne room' in the queen's palace at Amsterdam to be a Crown Jewel stove made at Detroit, U. S. A., or in meeting on the road to the Lake of Killarney an Irish woman carrying home in her donkey cart a sack of Kansas flour. What do we want—the earth?"

SEC. F. D. COBURN.

Secretary F. D. Coburn captured the cow-boys with a presentation of the case of the pig in highly humorous and extremely considerate manner. An idea of how this was may be inferred from the following brief excerpt:

"The razorback was not very much improved by crossing him with a Poland-China or Berkshire, and the only method as yet found for making a good hog of a razorback, was to cross him with a railroad train, and if he did not throw the train off the track, the company would have the privilege of paying for him at the rate of one dollar per pound; and for this price could shovel his carcass off the track and right of way.

"The Kansas hog is the best," said Mr. Coburn. "He stands without a peer in the world; he is big, fat, and juicy, and in 1893 he went up against the finest hogs in the world and beat them. The United States Secretary of Agriculture has prepared statistics which show that the Kansas hog is 28 per cent better than all others, 47 per cent better than the Virginia, 51 per cent better than the Kentuckian, 62 per cent better than the Texan, 134 per cent better than the Arkansan, and 139 per cent better than the Florida hog; and all because he had people with brains to raise him, the best of grub to fatten him and the best of care during that process."

THE IMPORTANCE OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

W. E. CAMPBELL, WINCHESTER, OKLA.

In 1875 I sustained my first heavy losses from splenic or Texas fever and then began the study of the cause, nature, and prevention of the disease under the able direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, now Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. At that time we were all groping in darkness and never suspected the little infant Texas fever ticks of conveying the deadly poison from the Southern cattle to our Northern herds. But scientific investigations finally proved the tick theory to be a reality. Members of Congress and State legislators then began to talk of the feasibility of traffic restrictions and quarantine regulations, but to no purpose. Hence the forming of local organizations for self-protection became a necessity. Trails for Southern cattle were then established and generally followed, but ignorant or unscrupulous parties disregarded the established trails and scattered death and destruction in their wake wherever they came in contact with Northern herds. Myself and neighbors, after suffering numerous losses from Texas fever, were among the first to organize a cattlemen's protective association in southern Kansas. A runner or trail-rider was employed and sent out to meet all ap-

proaching Southern herds. It was his duty to inform them of the location of all established trails and to induce them to travel by said trails and to keep south and west of the ranges occupied by the members of our association. The plan succeeded for a time, but a number of herds consolidated, armed themselves and prepared to cross our ranges by force of arms. They were a hard lot and the association's representative failed to turn them. Mr. J. G. Duncan and myself then went out and met them, and endeavored by appealing to their honor and sense of justice to persuade them to change their course, but to no purpose. They were not only insolent and defiant, but flourished their sixshooters and Winchesters about us with such fiendish glee that we had no difficulty in deciding that discretion was the better part of valor on such occasion. We then sparred for time, but on they came and camped for the night on the east edge of my range. I stood guard alone all that night. Every other man on my ranch and also at neighboring camps were sent out and rode all night giving the alarm, asking friends and neighbors for many miles around to meet at the ranch at daybreak the next morning prepared to participate in the expected matinee.

They came in force and when the sun began to shed his golden light over the eastern hills, J. C. Pryor and myself went over to the hostile camp and cordially invited them to come over to the ranch and breakfast with us. We also informed them that we had invited out neighbors in to assist us in giving them a warm reception and an up-to-date entertainment and that the curtain would rise on a select drama whenever they saw fit to ring the bell. Strange as it may seem, these ungrateful creatures did not appreciate the efforts we had put forth to entertain them, but beat a hasty retreat to Caldwell where they shipped their cattle by rail to Dodge City and other points to the south and west.

You can imagine my surprise when I found they had made me the defendant in a \$10,000 damage suit for presuming to interfere with inter-state commerce, though on my own premises. And I for the first time fully realized the importance of quarantine regulations. A few years later a bunch of ticky Southern cattle were driven through my pastures, Texas fever broke out and I lost over \$15,000 worth of well-bred cattle, for which I never received one penny as compensation. Again I realized the importance of quarantine regulations.

The live-stock associations of Kansas and Oklahoma are either directly or indirectly responsible for all the intelligent and practical legislation on quarantine matters now on our statute books. And I very much doubt the ability of the State, the Territory, or the Government to rigidly enforce such laws without the hearty cooperation of our live-stock associations. Therefore all such organizations should be encouraged throughout the land. The Oklahoma Live Stock Association has done more to protect our cattle interests and encourage the breeding of high-class cattle than all the other organizations of our Territory combined.

The eternal vigilance of this intelligent body of men has not only made it possible to enforce quarantine regulations in Oklahoma, but they have enabled our ranchmen to safely breed herds of broad-backed, deep-quartered Herefords, the hardy, early-maturing, white and crimson monarchs of the range; the red, white, and roan Shorthorns, the combined milk and beef machines of the day; also the hardy, shaggy-coated, sable-colored Galloways; and their more pretentious Angus cousins.

Now let us return to Kansas. She is a great State and she is very generous in paying her grain inspectors and also in compensating the gentlemen whose duty it is to inspect the products of the Standard Oil Company that are shipped into the State. But how different it is when an honest farmer approaches the State line from Oklahoma with his family in the wagon and the old milch cow tied behind. He must pay the cattle inspector or leave the cow. When a ranchman, though a resident of Kansas, wishes to ship cattle from his Oklahoma ranch to market or to his feed-lot at his home in Kansas, he must pay the cattle inspector before entering the State.

Kansas is too big a State and has too good a name to indulge in such an unjust and short-sighted policy. All inspectors should be paid by the State. The Sanitary Board of Kansas is one of the best and most efficient working organizations of its class in existence. Its chairman, Hon. M. C. Campbell, has been identified with the range-cattle interests of Kansas and Oklahoma for many years. He is a tower of strength

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and a big man wherever found, but Oklahoma has the distinction of having the biggest sanitary man on the continent in the person of our own genial, energetic, warm-hearted chairman, Hon. W. E. Bolton. He is a living example of what can be accomplished on a fresh range in the short-grass country of Oklahoma, and we one and all pray that his shadow, his usefulness, and his stock of good humor may never grow less.

COL. O. C. FRENCH.

Col. O. C. French, of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, read an excellent paper, in which occurred the following suggestive and opportune paragraphs:

"While I have neither the statistics nor the official information to justify the statement, it is my belief that the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., through the B. of A. I., expends more money in each State and Territory infected with fever than do such States and Territories themselves. Instead of a feeling of appreciation of the aid received, there is an element of jealousy and an idea that local rights are being trespassed upon. The effective work of the Department of Agriculture has saved to the cattle interests of the West an amount of money that can only be expressed high in the million mark.

"Perfect and thorough inspection is the sheet anchor of the quarantine work. To procure such inspection is at times very difficult. Only persons who are well informed as to the origin and habits of the fever tick, together with thorough knowledge of the cattle business in all of its various ramifications, should be considered for the position of an inspector. Frequent changes of inspectors are unfortunate and often result in great misfortune and loss. An incompetent or indifferent inspector can, in a single act, do more damage than the commission can rectify in half a year. Were I going to continue in the quarantine work, I should insist on strenuous laws and their rigid enforcement. I should oppose the admission, for location in our territory, of a single animal from an infected country, and I would insist upon a thorough inspection of all cattle recently admitted from below the line, especially in the southern and eastern portion of the territory, and quarantine all herds found infected and hold them until the owners had thoroughly disinfected them and would insist on this rule being so rigidly enforced that the owner's interest would compel his compliance with the rule.

"The conditions in Oklahoma at this time are such as to require the constant service of the regular inspectors. The field work is complicated and difficult. A large portion of Oklahoma, now under quarantine, has until recently been available for cattle from infected country and a class of cattlemen who are migratory and move their cattle from place to place as induced by free grass and non-assessment for taxes, will give up this range with much reluctance. The recent settlers in the country will, many of them, be unduly hostile and work a hardship to themselves by such hostility. Many desirable cattlemen have secured holdings of school and other lands in the territory who will be good customers of the ranchmen by buying their surplus feed at good prices. The experience of this commission has been to find a very large per cent of the cattlemen always ready and willing to comply with quarantine regulations, the exceptions being found in the class

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referred to above. It is evident, however, that the task of disinfecting the southern and western portions of the territory is a difficult one which will be attended with many obstacles. The commission has been compelled to bring suit for violation of the law in a number of cases and over \$3,000 has been collected in fines and turned into the school funds of different counties.

"Anyone who holds the belief that Oklahoma can be cleared of infection without causing great inconveniences and much loss in mistaken. It will require a liberal appropriation and diligent and conscientious work. Surely it would be preferable to have an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for three years and the territory disinfected, than to have an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for ten years with a good supply of ticks on hand at the end of the ten years."

MANGE OR SPANISH ITCH.

COL. H. G. MOORE, KANSAS CITY.

"Mange, or what is more often called Spanish or Texas itch, is a skin disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, and is caused by the presence in the skin of various saccharines, especially the mange-mite. Mange-mites consist of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short two-jointed foot stumps; styloform jaws, and a suctorial proboscis. They burrow into the skin and are so active and incessant in their movements that the animals infected become restless and seek relief by licking, or rubbing against fences, posts, or other obstructions, and in their vain efforts to allay the itching and torment often lacerate the skin, not infrequently denuding the hide of large patches of hair.

"I do not like to hear people call this disease Texas itch, as it did not have its origin in Texas. I believe it is strictly Spanish in origin, coming to this country from South America with or through the little horn-fly, third-party fly or black fly, which are brought to our shores concealed in hides. As proof of this statement, I maintain that there never was a case of mange, such as we now have to contend with, until after this particular species of fly had been working industriously on our cattle for a greater or less length of time. As further evidence of the truth of this assertion, I desire to call your attention to the fact that native cattle far removed from any possible contagion are now affected the same as range cattle; a thing unheard of a few years ago.

"The rapidity with which this germ is spreading, not only through the range or grazing sections, but also among the native cattle in Illinois, Minnesota, Wyoming, Oregon, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas, and California, challenges the attention of every man engaged in raising cattle, and the importance of checking its inroads and effectually stamping it out should appeal to your good judgment and call forth united effort in the right direction.

"I make the assertion, and full investigation will bear me out, that there is scarcely a man in this audience who realizes the area covered by this pest, or the amount of damage it is working among the various herds in widely divergent sections of the country. Gentlemen, if you knew the number of men who have been ruined as the direct result of this disease, you would realize much more fully the danger which constantly threatens your own stock, and thus be brought to realize the urgent necessity of putting forth every possible effort to stamp out this fell destroyer before further and greater losses are sustained. If comprehensive and intelligent effort is not put forth in the near future, I venture the opinion that the loss from this source above the quarantine line will be as great as is now suffered from fever below the line.

"I have given you a brief description of the origin of mange, with my conception of the cause of the present virulent type of this trouble, and will now briefly consider the best methods to adopt for its speedy and thorough eradication.

"When a small number of animals are to be treated, any efficient liquid remedy can be successfully applied by means of the swab, brush, or spray pump, with the use of which you are all doubtless more or less familiar. When it becomes necessary to go over

a large herd for mange or any other purpose, the above will be found wholly inadequate, largely owing to the length of time required to apply a remedy of any kind, to every part of an infected animal, even though the brute be entirely docile, and when you have range cattle to deal with, this plan becomes still more difficult if not entirely impossible. Therefore, I believe there is but one solution of this problem—one practical and certain way to wipe out this trouble and restore your cattle to the contented and healthful state they enjoyed before this tormentor made its appearance, and that is to dip them; wholly immersing every affected animal in a solution which is known to be harmless, yet thoroughly effective. Dipping cattle is not a new idea, nor has it always been a glaring success, however, there are several cooperative plants in operation in different parts of the country which are being used to the financial advantage of the stockholders, as well as all other ranchmen who avail themselves of the opportunity of having their cattle dipped. It is not sufficient that you dip your cattle in a small tank, improperly constructed and filled with a mixture which if strong enough to cure mange and kill vermin, will in all probability injure the eyes or other parts of the animal.

"The dipping of cattle is an undertaking which means the application of ideas resulting from careful thought and practical experience, combined with a remedy of known efficiency.

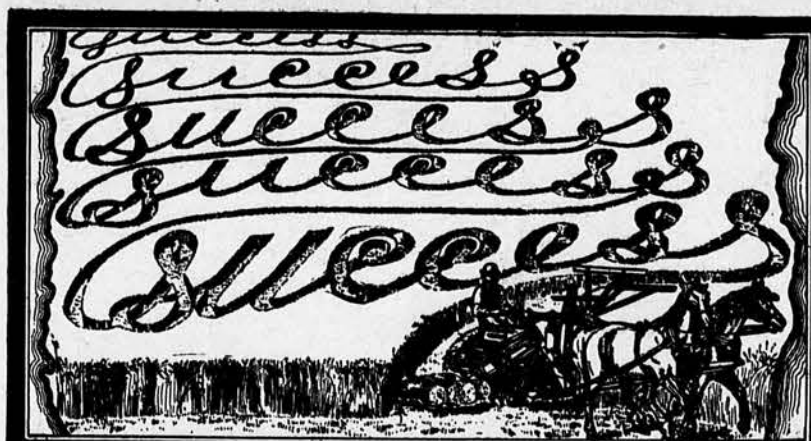
"In conclusion, I wish to say that I firmly believe that the dipping-plant is the only certain solution to this troublesome problem. And it is also my belief that within a few years ticks, Texas fever, and the quarantine line will be memories, as the result of the dipping process."

OUR UNITED INTERESTS.

GOV. W. E. STANLEY.

Governor Stanley made some telling points in favor of reciprocity, as will be seen from the following excerpt from his address:

"People of Kansas and Oklahoma can join in singing the old familiar hymn, 'Our hopes, our fears, our aims are one—our comfort and our cares.' Should the time ever come when through misfortune or mismanagement the ship of Kansas goes down, that of Oklahoma would sink in the vortex. The interests of Kansas and Oklahoma are largely, almost entirely agricultural. With the single exception of Nebraska, we differ in this respect from all other States. Farming and stock-raising are and always will be the chief business of the people of these two sections. This being true, every movement looking to the development of these great interests should be encouraged, and everything tending to impede this growth and development should be discouraged. Kansas and Oklahoma consume but a small part of the meat products that they produce. And one of the chief matters of interest that ought to concern this great industry is a market for our surplus products. How this object shall be attained is somewhat an open question. It is clear to me, however, that it can be best reached by the encouragement of better trade relations with every country in the world that consumes meat products and this, in my judgment, can best be brought about through reciprocity. This may or may not be orthodox from a political standpoint, but it is certainly good sense and business. If we produce more than we consume in grain and meat, we must find a market outside of ourselves for these great products, and this object, in my judgment, can be best accomplished by encouraging those friendly trade-relations with the nations purchasing these commodities, and no way yet has been devised except through reciprocal treaties. There are such close organizations of those representing most of the other industries, and they are accomplishing much in this direction. The great manufacturing interests are so thoroughly organized that they can act, and are acting, together as a single individual. The dairy interest is so well organized that it can act in the same way. And this is true of the sheep and wool industries. But I do not think it is true of the great cattle interests representing not millions, but billions of dollars. And if your interests in this respect are looked after, you must do it yourselves. The sheep men will not do it, the dairy men will not do it, the manufacturers of steel rails will not do it. Any of the great combinations of capital will not do it. The politicians will not do it. And so, it is important that the great cattle interests of the country be so thoroughly organized that you can act together as one man, and when you are so organized you will have such power that your requests will



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not be disregarded. It is idle to talk of the difficulties in the way. Difficulties lie in the way of all great movements, and especially new ones, but this should not hinder men whose interests are involved from making a determined effort to accomplish what they desire."

SOME DANGERS.

FRANK COOPER, KANSAS CITY.

Mr. Cooper spoke in part as follows: "A cattlemen's association, at its meeting, should consider and present some of the pitfalls of the business, and critically examine and discuss the ever-changing environments and circumstances thereof. Its members should draw lessons from experience and attempt to point to safe ground.

"First and foremost, the industry represented in part, in this convention, is, by far the largest industry of our Nation, but still more important, it is of a character to impress the mind and mold the character of its members in a way peculiar to itself, hence the observer of human nature can never fail to mark the cattleman wherever he finds him. In the cattle business, the unit of value is the single animal, whose value is generally from \$20 to \$50; operations, therefore, in cattle runs speedily and inevitably to the use of large sums of money on a large scale. The prosecution of business requires big men and big transactions, calling for great comprehensiveness and alertness of mind, courage, and executive ability of the very highest order.

"This condition points to the first and grave danger in the business, and discloses the pitfall into which so many have fallen in recent times. The very magnitude of transactions leads the mind away from the close attention to details and minutiae, without which no business can succeed. The careful counting of the costs, the scrutiny of expense, the thoughtful weighing of contingencies, are the prosy things which the average cattleman too often leaves out of calculation, and thus exposes himself to surprise and failure. I have often been impressed with this feature when figuring on some cattleman's proposition.

"Do you know, I have often thought I would like to write a lecture on money; not on the 16 to 1 feature; I never was able to understand that—I would want to leave that to my friend Simpson—but I mean on the sociological effect of the varying volume in use, and methods of using. It is an old saw, that 'an hundred men can stand adversity where one can stand prosperity.' Money can be taken by the majority of men only in homeopathic doses. Money in inordinate large supply is more demoralizing than whisky or opium.

"The successful control of wealth and the handling of large sums of money, require the constant exercise of rare virtues as well as great skill, and the amount a man can successfully manage is a crucial and correct test of his calibre. Many a man who can successfully run a work team and road-scraper will go to pieces when he attempts to run a threshing outfit; many a man, who can run a herd of 100 cattle, falls down on 500; and many a man, who can safely borrow and use \$10,000, is converted into a rattle-brained, harum-scarum, by the use of \$20,000, (or \$100,

000, as the case may be). He goes over the precipice at some curve in the track, while moving at the rate of a 'mile a minute.' If you will analyze the smash-ups that have occurred within your knowledge, you will find that many were caused by a load of credit and money beyond the capacity of the machinery. 'The speed was high, the rail was slippery, the brakes failed to work.'

"Closely coupled with the foregoing is another great bane of cattlemen and to all business men, especially in America and the West, the 'get-rich-quick' idea; the playing for high stakes with low margins; the taking of desperate chances for a rich reward. This fever breaks out now here, now there. But in every line of commercial endeavor it causes overtrading, resulting in panics, wide-spread ruin, and destruction of the innocent and guilty alike. You have seen the corner-lot real estate craze break out also in industrial stocks, bank organizations, bank stocks, and finally, in cattle. The obvious lesson is, that one should go no farther than he can protect himself under ordinary circumstances.

"To cite a recent instance: Hundreds of thousands of dollars of good Kansas and Missouri stockmen and farmer's money have been raked into Chicago and Kansas City lately, gone from the recent owners forever, on purchases of corn, oats, provisions, that were perfectly good, that is, useful to the purchasers at the purchase price; but instead of stopping at what they could use or resell and take care of, they spread their margins away out so thin, in the hope of making big gains on a rise, that they could not respond to the bear raids, and their little lamps went out just before dawn. It is an old and profitable practice of the millionaire operators, to shake out the weak holders of all kinds of property periodically and pocket the contributions. An outside operator should be in position to call for delivery of the articles on day of settlement, if the market does not suit.

"So a cattleman should never float a loan of over 50 per cent valuation on a herd of cows and stock cattle, nor over 60 to 75 per cent on stock steers, according to market conditions. The higher the market, and the larger the deal, the greater the margin."

INVESTIGATIONS OF LOCO.

Director John Fields, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, described the investigations of that station as loco. The principal results have been published in a valuable bulletin, which may be had on application to the station at Stillwater, Okla.

PRICES OF THE FUTURE.

Col. L. A. Allen, of Kansas City, read a paper on "Prices of the Future," of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

"Just at the present time there is a prospect of a short crop of fat animals for the spring and early summer markets. I have heard many say lately, that there would be no beef, pork, or mutton until they were fatted on next summer's grass, or on the new crop of corn the coming season, and that cattle, hogs or mutton would go to extreme high prices. While I believe there will be good prices for all fat animals, yet I do not think the average quality of

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meat-producing animals will go to extremely high prices. We must remember this is a big country and live-stock is scattered nearly all over it. There may be drouths and short crops in one section, and plenty of feed and fat animals in another, or, at least, sufficient, with other food products, to supply the wants of the people. Therefore I say to those engaged in the live-stock industry, at no time get excited, but go ahead in the even tenor of your way, basing your future actions on past experience and from what you may learn from others longer in the business."

THE ST. JOSEPH MARKET.

Col. M. B. Irwin, traffic manager of the St. Joseph Stock Yards, presented an interesting showing of the part taken by that market in promoting prices. Following is an excerpt:

"Prior to the opening of St. Joseph every stockman before me today knows that prices on the Missouri River always ruled from 10 to 25 cents lower than Chicago, and that under the present order of things every man before me is therefore a beneficiary. If St. Joseph, therefore, has increased the value of your stock and your lands, why are we not entitled to at least a fair share of your patronage? We do not ask for all of it, but think we are entitled to a liberal share to further encourage us in our efforts in your behalf. We do not claim to have no bad days, but we do assert to have fewer bad days and more good days than any market on top of earth, and that the shipper or producer who will consistently ship to the St. Joseph market will increase his bank account very materially in the course of twelve months.

"Our packers who have located in St. Joseph have constructed their packing houses upon the most modern and up-to-date plan, each and every one of them being operated by electricity, and they can, therefore, put the carcasses in the cooler on the hooks cheaper in St. Joseph than at any other point. This being the case, they are better prepared to pay you as much or more money for your stock in St. Joseph than at any other point. The history of our business the past three years proves for itself that the stockman is fast learning these things and quick to take advantage of them."

"During 1901, we received 38,267 cattle, which was an increase of 12.3 per cent over 1900—an increase of 48.6 per cent over 1899, and an increase of 88.8 per cent over 1898. During the same year we handled 2,105,209 hogs, which is an increase of 25.4 per cent over 1900—an increase of 50.5 per cent over 1899, and an increase of 103.6 per cent over 1898.

"Our sheep receipts, during 1900 were 525,933, which means 34.7 per cent over 1900, 103.5 per cent over 1899 and 33.2 per cent over 1898. Our receipts of horses and mules were 22,521, or an increase of 112.7 per cent over 1898.

"Your freight rates are as low to St. Joseph as any market on the Missouri River, and your train service equally as good, and time in transit the same.

"This magnificent showing speaks more for itself than I can tell you. 'Once a patron, always a patron,' is proven in this case by our handsome increase of receipts."

A thoughtful paper was read by G. M. Walden, of Kansas City, on "Lessons of the Drouth." Following this were some remarks by Col. J. H. Neff, of the Drovers' Telegram, on "What Market Reports Mean."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

As a representative of the committee on resolutions, Jerry Simpson read the following resolutions at the convention this morning, which were adopted:

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association respectfully represents that it is an organization composed of the principal stock-raisers, feeders and breeders and various commercial organizations of the Southwest.

This association in behalf of its constituency earnestly urges upon the Congress the great importance and increasing need of federal legislation which will give to the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate power to correct discrimination, remove preferences, abate unreasonable rates, and, where necessary, to prescribe the maximum and minimum rates, making its decision effective, pending any appeal to the courts.

When the present interstate commerce law was enacted in 1887 it was at least popularly supposed, and we believe, clearly intended, that it gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission, after due hearing and investigation, the power to say what was a reasonable and unreasonable rate, and to enforce

its decisions. Court decisions have since declared that the Interstate Commerce Commission does not have the power to fix rates for the future, either directly or indirectly. As substantially every complaint that has been or would be brought before the commission involves the question of the reasonableness of rates it can readily be seen that these court decisions practically wipe out the only real power the commission was supposed to have, and limits its usefulness to the collection and promulgation of statistics.

While governmental control over railroad charges through the medium of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been gradually fading away, the general railroad situation has undergone portentous changes. Little independent carriers have been forced to the wall and absorbed by the larger competitors who in turn have combined with or sold out to other larger competing systems, until today, by this centralization, the rail transportation facilities of this country are practically controlled by the scarce half-dozen different interests. By these transactions, reorganizations and combinations, added burdens have not only been placed on the men who pay the freight by reason of increases in the fixed charges of indebtedness of the railroads, but their sole remaining safeguard by free competition has been virtually eliminated, so that the public, which now has greater need of intelligent and effective federal supervision and regulation of railroad charges, has less protection today than previous to the enactment of the present interstate commerce law.

The general and marked advance in rates during the past three years of unexampled prosperity to the railroads was apparently unnecessary and seemingly unwarranted upon any other theory than the intent of the railroads to exact all they could. The multiple economics of railroad operation, together with the enormous increase in the amount of traffic, would seem to logically suggest a reduction instead of an advance. Their action, however, enables us to unmistakably forecast what they would do, unrestrained by federal control, when by further consolidations or by other agencies, competition becomes entirely stifled.

The members of the Oklahoma Live Stock association recognize that the railroads are powerful agencies of progress, and that more than other factors they have contributed to the development of the country. The superb service they perform merits our commendation. We expect to pay the railroads the cost of the service they render, together with a reasonable profit on their investment; we do not want the service for any less, nor ought we be compelled to pay more. We are not presuming to say what are or may be reasonable and fair rates, but we do emphatically protest against the railroads being the sole arbiters of their charges and exacting what they think the traffic will stand, or, in plainer language, all they can get.

If railroad rates are fair and reasonable the railroads should not fear any investigation of them by a fair and impartial tribunal. The objections they make against the proper federal supervision of rates by an expert commission confirms the suspicion that railroad rates need regulating.

Either the government must assume at once an intelligent and comprehensive control over railroad charges, or prepare for absolute ownership of the transportation facilities of this country. For these, among many other potent reasons, the members of the Oklahoma Live Stock association respectfully request Congress to give early attention to this much needed legislation, which has already been too long delayed.

Whereas, This convention realizes that the long trains and heavy tonnage system of moving railroad trains has resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the cattle interests throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, and Whereas, It has been the direct cause of loss of life of cattlemen in charge of stock-shippments on said excessive trains and long delays in reaching destination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the handling of trains of stock exceeding twenty cars in number is a menace to the best interests of the stock-grower and shipper, and to the life and limbs of the parties in charge of the stock, and that railway companies are hereby requested to limit trains carrying stock to the above size. And, if necessary, we request the Legislatures of Kansas and Oklahoma to protect our interests as a matter of public safety.

Whereas, The long experience of farmers and cattlemen located west of

the 100th meridian has proven that a quarter-section of land is not enough to make a homestead; that it takes at least ten acres to each head of stock, cattle and horses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the homestead should be increased to a section of land west of the 100th meridian in Kansas and Oklahoma, and, therefore, we ask our representatives in Congress to present a bill to this effect and work for its passage.

Whereas, The Oklahoma Live Stock association has learned with regret that the lower house of Congress has passed the bill known as the "McClary" bill, which, if it becomes a law, will prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, thereby reducing the market value of cattle at least \$2.50 per head, or \$21,000,000 each year. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the cattlemen of Oklahoma and Kansas in convention assembled, That we hereby express our disapproval of such class legislation, and we protest against the passage of any law of this nature, and we firmly believe that such legislation is unjust, unconstitutional and unfair, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives to do all in their power to defeat the bill in the Senate.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and the visiting delegates from other cities and States is hereby tendered to the people of Wichita, for the kindness and hospitality during the session of our association in the city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association be extended to the United States Sanitary Board for their zeal in clearing the ranges of the fever tick and extending the quarantine line as far as practicable over the territory covered by this association. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the United States Sanitary Board at Washington.

Resolved, That in Hon. Eugene Rust this association recognizes a steadfast friend; we congratulate him on his selection as general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company.

Whereas, We have perfect confidence in the incoming executive committee of this association,

Resolved, That we refer to said committee, with full power to act, the matter of the proposed consolidation of this body with the Panhandle association and any change of name involved thereby.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association is hereby tendered to the Wichita Eagle and Wichita Beacon for the splendid treatment this association has received at their hands.

President Wilson announced the executive committee of the association for the following year. The committee consists of: George Carr, Woodward, O. T.; Court Brown, Liberal, Kans.; George Brett, Ponca City, O. T.; Orth Connett, Cupid, O. T.; J. P. Campbell, Ashland, O. T.

THE SPORTS.

The sports of the event consisted of broncho-riding and "roping" cattle. The following is from the Wichita Eagle's account of the roping contest:

"The winners in the roping contest were:

"Jesse Cups, Higgins, Tex., first prize, \$100; time 1:33.

"Buck Walsh, Woodward, O. T., second prize, \$50; time 1:36.

"Jim Seldman, Alva, O. T., third prize, \$25; time 1:39.

"Miss Lucille Mullhall, Mullhall, O. T., fourth prize, Stetson hat; time 2:20.

"Billy Brakefield, Guyton, O. T., fifth prize, Stetson hat; time 2:28.

"More than 20,000 people stood in the cold, most of them facing the raw, northeast wind, and toward the last, a drizzling rain, to see real cowboys, on real bronchos, rope and tie real, wild, long-horned, raw-boned, fleet, Texas steers. It was a very unpleasant day for the contest, but a great crowd was out to see the fun and they were well repaid for their trouble. The thermometer registered several degrees colder than the day before and there was a cold, raw, northeast wind blowing, and about three o'clock a light rain began to fall and the mercury took a tumble at

WOMEN'S FACES

Some Have the Glow of Health and Some are Sickly Pale—A Few Useful Hints to Mothers of Growing Girls.

"A woman's face," said a well-known physician, "is a mirror which reflects unfailingly the condition of her health. 'One can tell at a glance if she is well or not and usually one can tell what the trouble is. Upon parents rests a great responsibility at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is tired out upon the slightest exertion, if she is troubled with headache or backache, pain in the side, if her temper is fitful and her appetite poor, she is in a condition of extreme peril, a fit subject for that most dreaded of all diseases, consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms lose no time in procuring Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They will assist the patient to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood and restore health roses to the cheeks; bright eyes and a lightness of step will surely follow their use, and all danger of consumption and a premature death will be averted."

Out of the many cases which illustrate the truth of this may be cited that of Hannah Nicholson, of Erie, Col. Her father, Mr. Newton Nicholson, says:

"Our daughter, Hannah, 15 years of age, was taken sick about a year ago. She seemed to have no life or energy and became white as chalk. Of course we had our doctor, and he is considered a good one, but the girl did not get any better and we were feeling very uneasy about her. One day I was in a drug-store and I picked up a little book about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It described her case exactly. I purchased a couple of boxes and she had not taken them for more than two or three days before we could see a change for the better. They did wonders for her and now we recommend them to all who are ailing as she was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for anemia but for all diseases arising from impoverished blood or shattered nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

the same time. Long before the contest was over the water was freezing as it fell. The day did not dampen the ardor of the people, however, for as the men made a good play in roping a steer, they cheered loudly, and the last number on the program—Miss Mullhall—was cheered from the time she started after the steer until long after the animal was roped and tied.

"Not a person left the grounds until after the last steer was tied and the ropes thrown away. It was a novel scene to the people of Wichita and vicinity, and also to a great many who came from a distance. To see wild steers with horns four feet long is something very unusual for this city, that is if they are loose and at liberty to roam at their own sweet will. Stockmen have a large number at the stockyards, but they do not turn them out just for the fun of seeing some man rope and tie them.

"The steers used yesterday were the real thing. They were shipped here

30 DAYS TRIAL.

on any vehicle we make. Keep it if you like it, return it if you dislike it. We save you dealer and jobber profits. If you want to know more send for our free 22nd annual catalogue. KALAMAZOO CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. COMPANY (Pioneers of the Free Trial Plan.) Station 32, Kalamazoo, Michigan.



LICE ON POULTRY and ANIMALS.

No matter how clean your yards and pens are kept, poultry and animals will get lousy. They must have help to rid themselves of insects. You need a never failing destroyer. LIEBIG'S LICE KILLER is a staple upon the farm. It is the old standard remedy used all over the world. By painting, spraying or sprinkling, roosts, pens and floors, the work is done. Has no superior for spraying vines and shrubbery. Prices—quarts, 35c; 1/2 gallon, 60c; 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, \$5.00, prepaid. Ours is the only Wholesale Drug House selling direct to consumers at wholesale jobbing prices. Quotations cheerfully given. Agents wanted. Write for free illustrated "Live Stock, Poultry and Veterinary Book." HELLER CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 47, Chicago, Ill.

from the Southwest and almost any of them could outrun a horse. Some of the ropers said last night that the steers were the best they had run up against since they had been attending the contests. They were long-legged, and when turned out were very badly scared, and they ran like a streak of double-geared lightning. The old cattlemen said that the steers ran faster yesterday than they usually did when out with the herd.

"The men were at a considerable disadvantage, as the ground was new to them and the ground had been considerably torn up the day before, and this made it exceedingly rough and dangerous. Cow punching is a dangerous game at any time, but it is very seldom that the men have any worse conditions than they did yesterday. This is not the time of year that the cowboys do very much roping or riding of bronchos. The ropes were wet and soon seemed like a strand of wire, and several times the men lost their steer from the fact that the loop did not open out properly or as they would in fair weather. Most of the men had new ropes, and as soon as these were a little damp they were unwieldy.

"It was very exciting to see the steers plunge away from the gate and then the roper go after him. The steers would dodge every way and do all they could to prevent the rope from dropping over their heads. When the roper was very near the animal they began to swing their ropes high above their heads, to get the proper loop, and as the rope flew through the air it made a singing noise. Then to watch the steer after he had been successfully roped over the head and see his frantic efforts to get away. Many times some of the steers had to be thrown before the man could get to him and bind his feet together.

"The action of the horses was the best part of the whole show. They were all trained ropers, and the way they followed the steer was good to see. The men did not have time to do any guiding of their horses while after a steer. They let the reins hang loosely over the neck and the pony followed every movement of the steer. Every dodge the steer made, the pony followed in his tracks or tried to cut him off ahead. They seemed to know what was wanted of them, and did their best to place the roper in a position to make quick work of tying the animal.

"After the steer was roped the pony again showed its sagacity. It seemed to watch every movement of the rider and seemed to know when the rope was in the right position and he worked like a beaver to throw the steer after he was roped, and adapted itself to them, and this was a great aid to the men.

"After the steer was down the little horse pulled and tugged with the rope tied to the saddle-horn and many times the steer was dragged several feet before he had given up the fight. Then the little pony stood with the rope drawn tight, while the man was tying the steer's legs together.

"The pony usually slackened the rope a little when the rider reached the steer, but let the steer move his head or even switch his tail a little, and that rope was tight enough to allow a person to walk on it without sagging. Often the steer tried to get up, but the first move he made, the pony was on the run, dragging the steer with him. After the rope once reached the steer he had no trouble in tying him, for the pony kept the animal down. Some of the horses seemed to be better trained in this line of work than others, but all aided their riders as far as they were able.

"The judges were selected by President Wilson at the side of the ring, and were the following, all old cattlemen: Sam Isaacs, Canadian, Tex.; J. McFall, Kingman, Kans.; E. T. Davis, Dock, O. T., with Jim Crossfield, of Kingman, as timekeeper.

"The rules governing the contest were as follows:

"Three mounted judges. Contestants to start after a steer at tap of drum after steer has crossed a line 100 feet from corral, roper remaining at gate until steer has crossed line. Steer to be roped over head or horns, thrown and tied by three feet.

"The judges will tag steer, giving roper's name and make record of the time. If steer becomes untied before contest is over, contestant is not entitled to any prize. Ropers are allowed to be ready when steer is turned out of corral."

THE YOUNG LADY'S PART IN THE SPORT.
Space will not permit presentation here of the details of each feature of the contest. All will be interested,

however, in the account of the young lady's part in this performance.

"Miss Lucille Mullhall was one of the party after the big, white steer, and she was the first one to rope him. Then some man roped him and together they led him to the pen. While the men were putting this one into the pen, the big one that had been brought in a few moments before broke out and made a dive for the policeman. The copper did not see him coming until some one yelled and he turned around and he didn't do a thing but throw his club at him.

"The last number on the program was the greatest. Miss Lucille Mullhall, of Mullhall, O. T., roped and tied her steer with the best of them and won the fourth prize by doing it. As she was preparing for the fray, the crowd cheered her, and when the steer was turned loose they cheered every move she made. She was mounted on a little bay pony that knew his business, and the steer was the biggest one of the bunch. He was a red one that had plenty of speed.

"A drizzling rain had been falling for an hour and none of the ropes were in a good condition. They were stiff and hard to handle, and seemed as if they were simply a wire strand. Miss Mullhall took the rope and started east after her steer. She knew her business, as she did not wear herself out swinging the rope, and she showed the best generalship, for she made her first throw in the best possible position. The rope fell over one horn and slipped off.

"The crowd were cheering all of the time. People danced up and down and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. In getting her rope in her hands again, and trying to get it in proper position, her hat was knocked off, but she did not stop. The steer had been going toward the east fence all of the time, but the guards headed him off and he was started back as the young lady got ready to go after him again.

"She started him west and he was going for all he was worth when, almost in front of the grand stand, she made her cast, and the rope fell over the steer's head as well as any of the old-time cowboys could do it, and better than any had accomplished it during the afternoon. She swung her rope around the steer's legs, and in less time than it takes to tell it, he was down and down hard. That steer was thrown hardest of any animal during the day. It was a great rumble when the animal struck the ground.

"The pony braced himself and held the animal fast. The little lady slipped off the horse and ran to the animal. She climbed on top of him, and then the crowd did yell, and began to come from all directions. The men on horses rode up to watch her tie him and she tied him good. It was rather hard work to pull the big legs of a big steer up close together and tie them fast, but she did it and did it good. She had her steer tied in two minutes and two seconds and won the fourth prize. When she got off and went to the steer the crowd ran in to help her, out of respect, and this slightly embarrassed her, and she could have tied the steer in a great deal less time if given a better chance. She holds the world's record for throwing a steer in 26½ seconds."

The Next Big Sale of Herefords.

A little over a year ago the leading spirits in the breeders' sale of Herefords to be held at Kansas City the 25th, 26th, and 27th inst., announced that they would sell the best 200 head of Herefords to be sold during the year 1901. That sale was held February 26, 27, and 28, 1901, and concerning it the Drovers' Telegram said: "The best lot of Hereford cattle that has been sold at public auction in recent years." The verdict of all the breeders regarding the offerings in the combination sale which closed here yesterday. The Breeder's Gazette said of the same sale: "One of the most uniformly good lots of Herefords that has ever been offered the public."

New faces and new names was the rule, and many of the cattle were taken by young and comparatively unknown breeders. Buyers purchased because they wanted the cattle, and found them a better lot than they expected." At the close of this sale these same breeders announced that on February 25, 26, and 27, 1902, they would sell at Kansas City the best 200 Herefords to be sold during 1902. They made good their promise in 1901 and will make it good in 1902.

Scott & March, C. A. Stannard, Gudgell & Simpson, and Steward & Hutcheon were four of the consignors to last year's memorable sale and these four great breeding establishments will again bring forth the pick of their herds for this year's sale. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Frank Rockefeller, Walter B. Waddell, and O. Harris join them in next week's sale because they have cattle of the right kind, and as a result each of these eight contributors are offering the kind of cattle that every man who is now breeding Herefords or who contemplates making a start in this profitable industry needs—the kind that makes this lot of 200 cattle a better lot than the 200 sold in February last year, and consequently form the best lot of Hereford cattle, numbers considered, that has ever been sold at public auction.

As is stated in the catalogue the herds represented in this sale number over 2,500 head of registered animals, and with an annual increase of over 1,000 head no one can question their ability to put up annually 200 head of extra good animals from their surplus increase. Furthermore, an examination of the reports of the great exhibitions of the past few years will show representatives of these herds standing at the highest posts of honor in nearly every competition. Quality of a very high order they undeniably have in their herds and like quality they pledge themselves to submit in this offering. Quality and number of animals in a sale are two conditions that are requisite thereto from the standpoint of a buyer. Without one he would not be interested and without the other his wants could not be supplied. Both conditions are fulfilled in this sale.

Mrs. Cross is selling but three animals in this sale, two of which are yearling bulls. But such bulls! One is a Steward & Hutcheon bred youngster by Dixie—represented by so many of his get in this firm's show herd—and out of the imported cow, Dewdrop 3d 76169. The other is a 17-months-old bull by the great Java, and is pronounced by Mr. Stannard to be the best son of that famous sire that he has ever seen.

Mr. Waddell's consignment is almost exclusively of females, but two yearling bulls being included. One of these is by Heslod 56th—a worthy son of old Heslod 3d—and the other is by Grove Briton, by Ancient Briton, the World's Fair champion. It may prove unfortunate that Mr. Waddell will sell thirteen females, but not to the purchaser. They are not the kind that prove an unfortunate investment. They are the kind that you will find predominating only in herds like Mr. Waddell's, where quality is the watchword and the end to which all means are bent. Only three of these females are yearlings. One is a 2-year-old by Keep On, and she is due to calve in May from service by Heslod 56th. The other nine are tried and true matrons that at time of sale will be safe in calf to either Grove Briton or Heslod 56th. A few of these are Gudgell & Simpson bred cows—the kind upon which so many good herds have been founded.

Mr. Harris is another who courts misfortune by offering thirteen females, and incidentally disposing of ten good females sired by the great breeding bull, Benjamin Wilton. Two of these Benjamin Wilton heifers are yearlings, six are 2-year-olds, and two are 3 years old. Several of them will be sold with calves at foot by Premier or by Bruce, two imported bulls purchased by Mr. Harris at long prices and very successfully shown by him in their 2-year-old form. Females sired by this bull were practically invincible in last year's show rings, and now Mr. Harris is selling ten of them. He is also selling three bulls—Cassio 2d, just turned 2 years old, and a prize-winner wherever shown last fall, a yearling by Good Enough, the sire of several of Mr. Harris' show herd, and a yearling by Premier. This is the largest offering of "Model Herefords" that has yet been made, and is but indicative of the many good things in the sale the 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Gudgell & Simpson will sell ten bulls and thirty females. Concerning them Mr. Gudgell says that they are a better and more uniform lot than the ones they sold last year. And when that is said it means a good deal. People who have bought stock from Gudgell & Simpson—and they are probably more numerous than the patrons of any other existing herd—never have anything but words of the highest praise for this kind of seed. The bulls are the kind to put at the head of your herd. All are yearlings but one—a 2-year-old by Lamplighter—and all are of their own breeding. They are good ones, every one. The thirty females are something for the lovers of good Herefords to rave over. Twenty-four are yearlings—long yearlings—and the other six are 2-year-olds. Twelve are by Beau Brummel, seven by Militant, six by Lamplighter, and the others by Andrew and Aaron. Is there a Hereford breeder in America that can truthfully say he does not like that kind? All of them of sufficient age have been bred mainly of Militant, Dandy Rex, and Martinet.

Frank Rockefeller makes his first public offering with a choice lot of 16 head—9 bulls and 7 females—and the first one of his in the catalogue (lot 5), is indicative of the kind. This is a yearling bull bred by the late K. B. Armour, sired by Beau Brummel Jr. and out of that queen of Hereford dames, Beau Real's Maid, by Beau Real. When Mr. Rockefeller paid \$1,025 for Beau Real's Maid at the Armour-Funkhouser sale in December, 1900, there were a good many present who cast long eyes at the bull-calf at her side. Here it is, lot 5 in the catalogue, and whoever gets him will get a good one. The majority of this gentleman's offering are cattle of his own breeding, and with but a few exceptions the remainder are calves from dams purchased at long prices by him during the past two or three years.

C. A. Stannard attempts fate by offering thirteen bulls in addition to a magnificent consignment of fifteen heifers. These bulls are, in the main, by that great trio of sires Java, Keep On, and Wild Tom, the bulls depended upon to uphold the reputation of Sunny Slope, and it is Mr. Stannard's misfortune that he can not keep and use the thirteen bulls he now offers. The fifteen heifers are mostly by Java and Keep On. Eleven are yearlings, there is a 2-year-old by Java, two just turned 3 years old, one by imported Salisbury, the other by Theodore, a son of Wild Tom, and a 3-year-old cow by imported Saxon. This forms the best lot ever sent out from Sunny Slope, and it is cattle of this kind that help make this sale the best lot of 200 Herefords to be sold during the year.

Scott & March's offering of forty-three head are all yearlings with the exception of two 2-year-old heifers. This firm raises a great many good cattle and they have picked out their best for this sale. About fifteen of the bulls and heifers are by Admiral Dewey, the son of the great show bull, Heslod 29th, that has been reserved for service in their own herd. A number of the others are by the imported bull Roderic, and the majority of the remainder are by Tribune 10th and Monitor, the latter a son of Bombastes by Don Carlos. The get of Heslod 29th is represented by a bull and two heifers. Scott & March's name is so inseparably linked with good Herefords that it is deemed sufficient to say that their offering on this occasion is their best one.

Steward & Hutcheon consign seven head to next week's sale. Two yearling bulls one by March On 5th and out of Collina by Eureka by Kansas Lad, and the other

by Dixie, are the kind Steward & Hutcheon have been showing so successfully during past seasons. And the heifers! There are 2-year-olds by Tempter. Tempter is the sire of the best things in Steward & Hutcheon's herd, and his get have never failed to secure some of the prize money wherever shown. These three heifers are among the best things in this great sale and you don't want to overlook them. They are also selling a very neat yearling heifer by old March On that will prove a good investment for somebody.

In fact, the only kind of cattle in this sale are the kind that will prove good investments for the buyer. Here is the blood and the individuality. In the terms and conditions of sale in the catalogue every animal for sale has its future usefulness as a breeder guaranteed. All the females that are of breeding age have been bred to bulls in use on the herds from which they come. Many of them will drop calves in a very few months. These calves can be sold as yearlings and repay the purchase price of their dams. There is a profit to be made in buying this kind of breeding stock. It is the best there is in the land and you must not overlook this opportunity to get hold of some of it. Catalogues were issued a little late but you can now secure one by addressing Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo. Remember the date, February 25, 26, and 27.

Stodder's Shorthorn Sale.

The public sale of pure-bred Shorthorns from the Silver Creek Herd, owned by J. F. Stodder, of Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, was held at Wichita February 12. It is gratifying to state that it was generally considered one of the most successful Shorthorn sales held in Kansas during recent years. Mr. Stodder has good reason to be proud of the outcome for the reason that he has scored the first successful sale of pure-bred cattle attempted at Wichita in many years, besides exceeding the average made in the combination Hereford sale at Wichita the day following, by such noted breeders as Stannard, Gudgell & Simpson, and March.

The attendance was simply enormous, owing largely to the fact that the stockmen's convention was held during the same week. It is safe to assume that not one-third of the bidders secured animals. The entire offering of fifty-one head was speedily gobbled up, making an average of \$172.25. Thirty-one cows and heifers made an average of \$190 and twenty bulls averaged \$145.75. The top price for females was \$415, which was paid for Hattie May 2d of Silver Creek by C. Harrington, of Clearwater, Kans. The top price for bulls was \$270, paid for the young show-bull, Strawberry Prince 171256, by Barnard Cortrite, of Larned, Kans.; and \$265 for Prince Fancy 171255, bought by J. D. Brewster, of Belle Plaine, Kans.

The auctioneers who had the credit of making this sale were Colonels J. W. Sparks and R. L. Harriman, who were ably assisted by Lefe Burger, of Wellington, a "new Richmond in the field," who made a brilliant success of his first effort with pure-bred stock. As a result of his work at this sale he booked several engagements for other pure-bred stock sales. Mr. Stodder expresses great satisfaction at the outcome of this sale, Wichita as a sale point, and the Kansas Farmer as a very superior advertising medium.

The detailed sales were as follows:

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
Florence Fourth, W. C. Edwards,	\$205
Wichita.....	125
Clara 13th, T. J. Davis, Nickerson.....	125
Hatty May 11th, C. F. Wolf & Son,	
Ottawa.....	300
Hatty May 13th, W. C. Edwards.....	135
Hatty May 8th, J. F. Funk, Nickerson.....	200
David, T. J. Davis.....	120
Blondine of Silver Creek, Wm. M. Port-	
land, Garfield.....	200
Fancy Second, J. W. Wheaton, Coats.....	250
Valentine, W. C. Edwards.....	155
Topsy Turvey 2d, T. K. Tomson & Son,	
Dover.....	200
Oxford Bloom 11th, W. C. Edwards.....	255
Fancy 3d, L. W. Stewart, Sedgwick.....	190
Miss Lee, B. J. Hobbs, Whitehead,	
Oklahoma.....	115
Flora 2d, J. I. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.	135
3d Rosewood of Silver Creek, L. W.	
Stewart.....	170
Bertha, E. Cook, Freeport.....	130
Fancy 2d and c. c., J. D. Brewster, Belle	
plaine.....	205
Daisy Barmpton, W. C. Edwards.....	170
Beauty Sharon 4th, L. W. Stewart.....	180
Rosewood 6th and b. c., J. W. Heaton.....	225
Hatty May 2d of Silver Creek, C. Har-	
lington, Clearwater.....	410
Miss Ilga 3d, Miss Edith Hobbs, White	
head, Oklahoma.....	125
Second Silver Creek Fancy, J. K. Pruitt,	
Goddard.....	140
Bentona's Princess, J. W. Heaton.....	170
Clarinda of Silver Creek and b. c. W. H.	
Cottingham, McPherson.....	150
2d Silver Creek Beauty, J. K. Pruitt.....	150
Lady Dover, E. Cook.....	225
Mallie Barmpton, B. J. Hobbs.....	125
Flora Bell, T. K. Tomson & Son.....	325
Mary Rose 6th, W. C. Edwards.....	185
Magnolia, W. C. Edwards.....	160
Rosamond 3d, H. E. Lunt, Burden.....	185
BULLS.	
Sunflower Prince 171256, B. Cortrite,	
Larned.....	270
Walnut Duke 171322, W. Crowe, Bush-	
ton.....	100
Saucy Bud, D. R. Potter, Harper.....	125
Prince Constantine, H. E. Lunt.....	200
Sereno, A. Van Scoik, Marion.....	120
Chief Jack 170788, J. I. Adamson.....	105
Prince Fancy 171255, J. D. Brewster.....	265
Chief of Davless, Henry Comstock,	
Cheney.....	130
Sereph Lad, Carl Miller, Haven.....	225
Mixer, T. F. Kyle, Pratt.....	95
Sophocles 170790, A. C. Jordan, Lawrence	
Sharon Prince, J. G. Busard, Oxford.....	155
Taffy, G. C. Barker, Pratt.....	100
Lord Velvet, H. E. Bacon, Hutchinson.....	125
Prince Wildeyes, A. N. Reichenberger,	
Andale.....	125
Achaner 170787, F. W. Forney, South	
Haven.....	135
Adelbert 171314, Wilbert Root, Blackwell,	
Oklahoma.....	100
Royal Vernon 173398, Wm. Miller, Haven	
Prince Brighteyes 158675, Marshall	
Bros., Atlanta.....	155
Victor N. 170319, Michael Lill, Andale.....	130

Have You Hogs?

All our subscribers who own hogs should read Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa. It is a first-class swine paper. Send stamps for sample.

A Sale of Kansas Percherons.

During the Stockmen's Convention at Wichita last week there was held a very successful sale of Percheron horses, on February 13. Consignments were from the well-known establishments of J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans. The Messrs. Robison sold fifteen stallions and mares, excellent young stock, at an average of \$472.33; Snyder Bros. sold eight head at an average of \$461; and twenty-three Percheron stallions, mares and fillies averaged \$468.70. This sale is said to have brought the highest average made for Percheron horses at auction in twelve years in the United States, consequently the event was one of more than ordinary interest. As public sales of Percheron horses have been exceedingly rare in the West. The outcome was very gratifying to every one interested in this class of draft-horses and will result in a renewed interest throughout the West. The auctioneers who contributed to this successful horse event were Colonels J. W. Sparks, R. L. Harriman, and L. B. Burger. The sale was largely attended and despite the wintry weather reached a very successful conclusion.

In addition to the Percherons consigned, Snyder Bros. had a few other horses, including two Shire stallions, Sampson 5501, which brought \$600, and Agriculture, a 12-year-old Shire that brought \$305. He also sold the Standard-bred colt, Donald, sired by Westbrook, for \$225.

In the Snyder Bros. offering of Percheron youngsters they were at a disadvantage in the matter of color, being mostly greys, while the Messrs. Robison's were black, the popular color now; otherwise Snyder Bros. colts were sound and showed superior action.

The detailed Percheron sales were as follows:

STALLIONS.

Lecoq 15430, consigned by Snyder Bros. 12 years old, sold to Wm. Chaffee, Garber, Okla.	500
Cedric 28708, Snyder Bros., 4 years old, to John Schmidt, Tipton.	730
VaVite (44633) 25974, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 4 years old, to Jno Schmidt.	1,075
Frascati (27373) 13151, Snyder Bros., 3 years old, to J. B. Goldsmith, Bartlett.	500
Cowley Boxer 28711, by Snyder Bros., 3 years old, to B. D. Shores, Argonia.	300
Fantome (43683) 25972, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 4 years old, to O. L. Thisler, Chapman.	1,000
Cowley Peck 28709, by Snyder Bros., 3 years old, to E. B. Shores.	300
Cowley Beaumont 28712, by Snyder Bros., 3 years old, to F. S. McKewn, Billings, Okla.	510
Charlie M. 22427, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 3 years old, to J. W. Harris, Wichita.	1,100
Cowley Pride 28704, Snyder Bros., 2 years old, to Shile Bros., Coffeyville.	450
Cowley King 28705, by Snyder Bros., 2 years old, to P. H. Marsh, Tonkawa, Okla.	405
Powerful Lad 26516, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 1 year old, to W. H. Cottingham, McPherson.	725
Pride of Bourbon 25637, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 1 year old, to Joe Fox, Greeley.	305
Gibraltar 28596, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 1 year old, to E. Mershom, Buckner, Mo.	205

MARES.

Zetta 16153, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 10 years old, to O. L. Thisler.	275
Victoria 17593, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 9 years old, to W. O. Park, Atchison.	250
Felisse 28686, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 1 year old, to W. O. Park.	310
Madam Dumonte 17102, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 21 years old, to O. L. Thisler.	225
Ruby 26181, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 7 years old, to O. L. Thisler.	225
Lottie 18547, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 8 years old, to W. H. Cottingham.	530
Anisette 2d 24173, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 4 years old, to L. E. Fyffe, Newton.	300
Helen 22351, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 2 years old, to O. L. Thisler.	310
Juliette 28283, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, 1 year old, to J. H. Tangeman, Newton.	170

Wichita Hereford Sale.

During the Stockmen's Convention on February 13 a sale of sixty-seven Hereford cattle consignments from the herds of Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., C. A. Stannard, and Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans. were made at the stock-yards, Wichita, under very discouraging circumstances, a winter storm prevailing and the Cattlemen's Carnival in full blast on the side, yet despite these facts the cattle were readily sold at fair prices to the shivering buyers in attendance.

This lot of cattle was intended for sale next month at Fort Worth, Texas, and a number of the offerings had been immunized against Texas fever, so as to be suitable for the Southern trade and the entire offering was much younger than is usually put up at a public auction, consequently the prices realized were not up to the expectation of the consigners, yet considering the age and condition of the cattle it can be rated as a fair sale.

Twenty-three heifers sold for \$4,010, an average of \$175; forty-four bulls sold for \$6,385, an average of \$145.11; sixty-five young Herefords brought the neat sum of \$10,395, a general average of \$153.66. The top price for females was \$355, paid for Ruth 113482, consigned by Mr. Stannard, an inoculated animal, which went to W. A. Sherman, of Ninnekah, I. T. The top price for bulls was \$250 for Galucus 126513, a grandson of Beau Brummel, and consigned by Gudgell & Simpson, and sold to H. L. Ives, Ellinwood, Kans.

Colonel Edmonson, of Kansas City, and Colonel Harshberger, of Lawrence, Kans., did fine work as auctioneers to the entire satisfaction of the consigners.

The complete list of buyers is as follows:

W. Jacobus, Mulvane; S. J. Anderson, Garfield; M. J. Tanner, Springfield, Col.; Jos. Babcock, Caldwell; Saml. Mitch, Woodbine; J. E. Myer, Wakita, Okla.; J. C. Studder, Canadian, Texas; S. G. Anderson, Moro, Okla.; L. Roll, Peck; David Fox, Norwich; Wm. Goldener, Derby; J. B. Shields, Lost Springs; H. L. Ives, Ellinwood; R. H. Lockwood, Wichita; W. M. Barber, Goss; J. E. Crouch, Anthony; G. H. Dessen, Moro, Okla.; P. N. Ferguson, Cherokee, Okla.; J. W. Moore, Caldwell; J. E. Casebeer, Harper; J. W. Brand, Wa-

kita, Okla.; F. W. Fritchman, Wellington; T. C. Daniels, Douglas; J. W. Baker, Milan, Okla.; G. W. Woodmance, Cherokee, Okla.; F. S. Scofield, Wichita; J. B. Hughes, Anthony; C. F. Wright, Valley Center; W. S. Sherman, Ninnekah, I. T.; B. L. Houston, Chanute; L. M. Wilson, Wilkes, Okla.; R. F. Plummer, Wellington; I. J. Rude, Claude, Texas; C. H. Carswell, El Reno.

Wavertree Galloways, Omaha.

Dr. W. H. B. Medd, the long-time manager at Wavertree, will have established himself at the comfortable quarters to be found in the splendid appointments of the new sale pavilion at South Omaha, Neb., by the time this is read by the great mass of Kansas Farmer readers. Dr. Medd has already written us of the early appreciative interest manifested in the big gem of an offering that must go under the hammer, by reason of this dissolution of Wavertree's Galloway interests. As the time approaches for the consummation of so unusual and important an event as this the feeling of interest must necessarily grow and it is confidently anticipated that the crowd that shall assemble on March 28-31 will constitute the most representative Galloway breeders, and friends of the breed, that have ever been together on American soil. It should be an honor to be among this number. It may be truly said that Galloway honor will be at stake when this splendid procession of shaggy-goated beef-makers shall be lined up for the approval of buyers. Wavertree has been able to show a winning hand at all the big beef-breed contests of recent years and it is to her credit that she has annually been able to put forward so many new candidates. It is surely a very distinct loss to the breed that this final breaking up of Wavertree interests must come at a time when steps had just been taken by the management to enter upon the third decade of advancement, with so excellent an importation as that which would have swelled the herd-ranks had Wavertree been kept intact. All this is now left to others. Such great sires as Imported Gallant Jordan, Speculator of

WATER WAS IN THE CORN.

A little stream of water was running down every corn row in my fields during the drouth last summer while other fields were suffering very badly, and drying up. Do you realize the difference? In other words—my fields produced a fine crop of fully developed seed-corn. The other fields produced mostly nubs and some not that. If you wish to raise a full crop this year, you can not do it by planting drouth-stricken seed.

When you plant my IRRIGATION GROWN SEEDS you have planted the best, and they will assure you a strong and vigorous stand, with the great vitality which is necessary to secure a large yield of corn. Send four cents for samples. CLARENCE L. GERRARD, Columbus, Nebraska

equal or greater amount in the Hereford classes. The shows at Hamline, Minn., Kansas City and Chicago, will be under the supervision of the Hereford Association as heretofore, and at each of these places 100 head of Herefords will be sold at public auction. The amounts of prizes and the classification at the three big shows will be almost the same as last year, one change being in the addition of a class for junior yearling bulls, thus making the classification for bulls and heifers identical. The base dates for computing ages this year will be September 1 for seniors and January 1 for juniors. It will be noted that the principal amounts to be distributed among the fairs go largely to a section outside of what may be considered the great Hereford-breeding district. It is the policy of the directors to give this territory all the encouragement possible and is in line with the past efforts of the Hereford people to bring to more general notice the merits of the breed.

Swine Sale of the Week.

The combination sale of Poland-China swine at Wichita on Feb. 11 was a good one and the animals a representative lot from the herds of Snyder Bros., of Winfield and Harry E. Lunt, of Burden, Kans. This offering consisted of sixty-one sows, which sold for a total of \$1,639.50, an average of \$26.87, and nineteen boars, which brought \$376, an average of \$19.79. The eighty animals sold for \$2,015.50, an average of \$25.19.

Silver City, Iowa, topped the bulls at \$655 for the March On bull, On On, consigned by Redhead Bros. The highest price for cows was \$700, paid by Wm. Carpenter, of Fort Worth, Texas, for Redhead's Gipsy Briton. The following are the names and addresses of the breeders contributing to the sale: Geo. J. Anstey, Massena, Iowa; C. L. Bullard, Creston, Iowa; G. S. & C. W. Redhead, Des Moines, Iowa; F. A. Baylles, Guthrie Center, Iowa; F. C. Shain, Atlanta, Iowa; and J. B. McNeamy, Coin, Iowa.

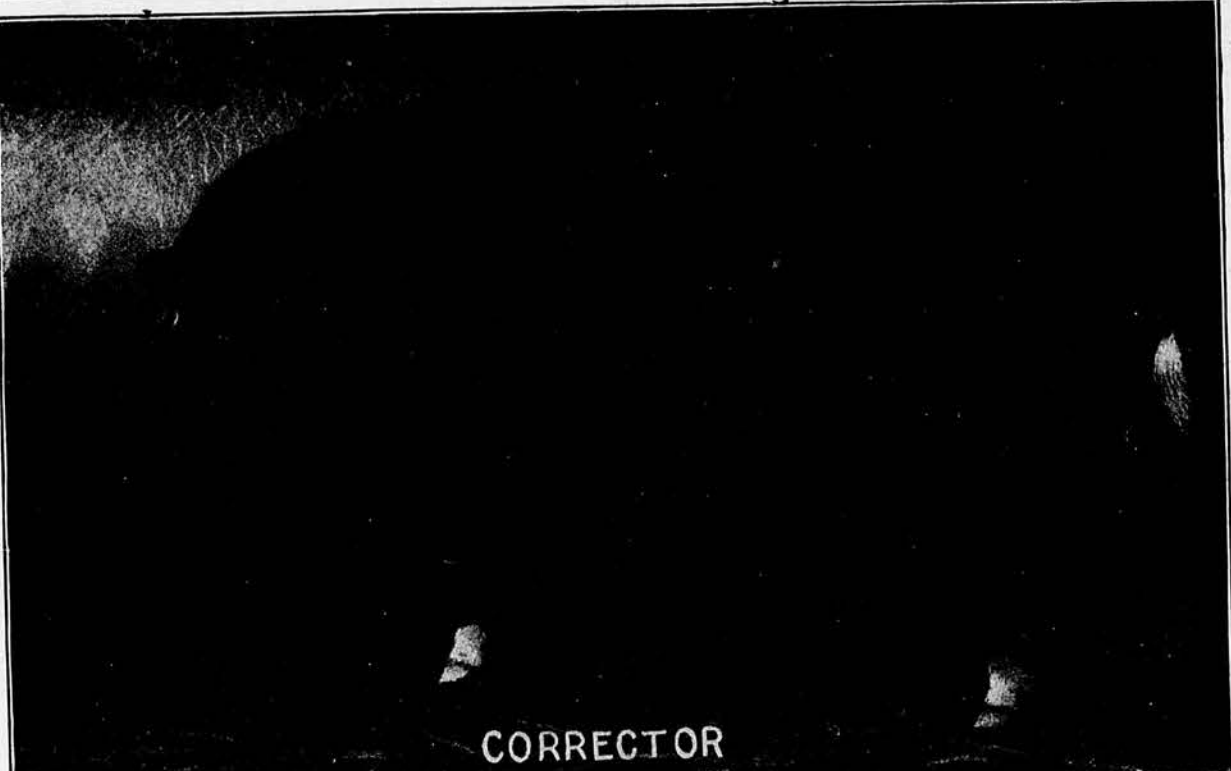
Gossip About Stock.

H. E. Lunt, of Burden, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, announce a public sale of Poland-Chinas to be held at Winfield, March 21, 1902.

Among the new bargains offered by our readers in the Special Want Column is the announcement of Barnes & Bircher, of Pratt, Kans., who offer seven head of choice registered Hereford bulls for sale.

This is the last call for the combination brood sow sale at Waverly, Kans., on February 27, by A. B. Mull, of Iola, Kans., and H. Davidson, of Waverly. Don't forget it. Write A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans., Rural Route No. 2, for catalogue and mention Kansas Farmer.

Jackson Bros., of Miami, Texas, have a new advertisement in this issue. They have a large number of good Pan Handle



CORRECTOR

WINN & MASTIN'S \$2,500 HERD BOAR.

Poland-China Bred-Sow Sale at Mastin, Kans., February 25, 1902.

Dundee, Imported Wolfal, and Imported Marlo of Castlemilk have successfully left an indelible impress upon the Wavertree herd. The plain statement of facts set forth in the sale catalogue, shows the excellent blood mixture involved throughout the entire offering. Aside from the 113 head numbered in catalogue there comes a whole troop of youngsters that are the very culmination of this great breeding plant's twenty years of enterprise. To secure some of these good young things, along with their dams, should be the ambition of a hundred or more lovers of the breed. The females are a superb lot and the twenty-four bulls are eye-openers from first to last. It will be the right thing to be in attendance at this great dispersion sale. Kansas should secure her share of this great offering.

Hereford Premiums for 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Kansas City on the 5th inst., \$16,000 was distributed among the various fairs and shows as premiums for Herefords this fall, as follows:

International Live Stock Show, Chicago	\$4,000
American Royal Kansas City	4,000
Minnesota State Fair	2,000
Dallas State Fair	600
San Antonio International Fair Association	600
Fort Worth Fat Stock Show	500
Great District Fair, Radford, Va.	500
Utah State Fair	500
Oregon State Fair	500
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling	300
Indiana State Fair	300
Illinois State Fair	300
Ohio State Fair	300
Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Live Stock Association	300
Iowa State Fair	300
Nebraska State Fair	300
Missouri State Fair	300
Georgia State Fair	300
Kentucky State Fair	300
Tamontum Exposition, Baltimore, Md.	200

However, to avail themselves of the amounts set apart for them the managers of the State fairs to which \$300 was appropriated will be required to give an

This sale was topped by Nora's Perfection by Idea Corwin out of Nora by Hanna's Tecumseh. She was bred by Snyder Bros. and consigned by Harry E. Lunt; sold to A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans., for \$57.50.

The top boar was Model Boy 27045 by Unique out of Anderson's Model by Hands Off, who went to L. F. Wilson, Wilbur, Okla., for \$40.

The other purchasers at this sale were: L. C. Horst, Newton, Kans.; G. Horst, Zyba, Kans.; G. C. Miller, Viola, Kans.; A. M. Reichenberger, Andale, Kans.; W. S. Sherman, Ninnekah, I. T.; E. D. Miller, Viola, Kans.; J. D. Marshall, Walton, Kans.; J. W. Dawson, Wellington, Kans.; L. Fultz, Dover, Okla.; B. T. Stevens, Wichita, Kans.; E. E. Waite, Altoona, Kans.; G. C. Robbins, Mount Hope, Kans.; C. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.; W. F. Farkers, Oatville, Kans.; E. C. Tremblay, Comiskey, Kans.; C. H. Green, Leon, Kans.; J. B. Barnett, Augusta, Kans.; T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kans.; S. L. Pope, Goddard, Kans.; T. W. Morse, Kansas City, Mo.; H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.; Grant Shoemaker, Norton, Okla.; F. M. Sumpter, Argonia, Kans.; L. F. Wallace, Eureka, Kans.; Noah Finch, Enid, Okla.; Henry Stunkle, Peck, Kans.; J. W. McFadden, Stafford, Kans.; S. T. Marshall, Atlanta, Kans.; J. E. Kirk, Clearwater, Kans.; U. H. Shull, Mulvane, Kans.; J. B. Hunniwell, Wellington, Kans.; A. Huffman, Center, Kans.

Omaha's Hereford Sale.

The two days' Hereford sale which closed at Omaha February 14, was very satisfactory as to prices and attendance. On the 113 head sold a general average was made of \$217.25. The bulls averaged \$150 and the cows about \$85 higher. George T. Rue, of

steers to offer as well as a considerable number of good farms and ranches lying in the midst of the cattle region. Write them for list and prices.

H. O. Tudor, proprietor of Bill Brook Herd of Shorthorns, reports the sale of thirty-five bulls to parties in Texas, Colorado, and Kansas, and announces his sale to be held on April 25 and 26, 1902, at Holton, Kans., when he will sell ninety registered cows and heifers and twenty bulls.

Wm. McBrown, of Fall River, Kans., has a large herd of registered Herefords that are making a record for themselves and their owner. In this splendid cattle country Mr. McBrown expects to have only the best and is now forging to the front with a herd to be proud of. See their advertisement and write for prices on young breeding stock.

E. S. Nichols, the energetic hustler for that well-known dehorner, "Noxem," reports a very successful trip through the State of Illinois, where he placed large orders for his popular and humane anti-horn grower. He says, "Everywhere I went I found farmers and stockmen in

(Continued on page 213.)

DO YOU FEED SWINE?

For the most practical swine paper, giving up-to-date methods and market reports, send 10 cents in silver for four months trial subscription. Regular price 50 cents a year. Address

BLOODED STOCK,
Oxford, Pa.

BUTTER FAT ADVANCED.

THE BLUE VALLEY OREAMERY CO., OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.,
Advise us just as we go to press that the price of Butter Fat has advanced to 28 Cents. And it should so read in their Advertisement on page 222.

The Home Circle.

UNCLE BEN ON THE SEASONS.

Summer 'r winter?
Which of 'em do I like best?
Well, I dunno;
There ain't much choice atween 'em, fur
as I'm concerned, but jest
The same, it sort o' strikes me that I like
the winter best.
On the hull:
Kind 'f sets the blood a-jumpin when the
frost gits in the air,
And a feller keeps a-humpin', jest as
though he didn't care
How much he worked.
But in summer, when the weather gits so
drowsy like and hot,
It ain't so blamed enticin' in the big east
medder lot
As you might think;
And it's tough to go to pitchin' on and
pitchin' off the hay,
Though of course the very meanest work
's to have to mow away.
But it's exhilaratin', sort of, when it's rip-
pin' good and cold;
Makes a feller kind of frackshus, like some
hosses, hard to hold.
And it seems to sort o' git a person's liver
into gear
More'n summer weather does or any other
time o' year—
'Thout it's fall.

Eat!
Why, I've been off my feed all summer,
never cravin' nothin' much,
And the way I've gone to eat in 'in the fall
'd beat the Dutch!
Couldn't seem to git enough o' mother's
buckwheat griddle cakes,
And when it comes to pun'kin pies—Oh,
my goodness, mercy sakes!
Why, I used to be ashamed about the way
I used to eat.
When the frost'd come and sorter set a
feller on his feet;
Still, I'm fond enough of summer, and I
ain't so sure that fall
Ain't about as good as any time, but winter
's best of all—
'Thout it's spring.

—The Dellneator.

American Life.

HON. T. A. M'NEAL, BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE TOPEKA HIGH-SCHOOL.

When I received an invitation to deliver the address to this graduating class I felt considerably flattered. I felt that it was a great honor to be invited to address a bright class of handsome young ladies and gentlemen in the best city in the best state in the best country under the sun. When I speak of this class as bright, handsome, ladylike and manly I do not think it will be necessary to submit evidence to prove the assertion—the members of the class will admit it themselves.

I accepted the invitation to make this address with alacrity and ever since I have repented my hasty action. To accept an invitation to make an address to a graduating class is easy—to say something that will be appropriate and worth listening to is an entirely different proposition.

I might congratulate you on the amount of knowledge you have acquired, but as a matter of fact I do not know how much knowledge you have acquired. There are to be some diplomas distributed, but I learned a good while ago that a diploma was not a guarantee of scholastic training or voluminous and accurate information.

I have met a few graduates who seemed to have sufficient general information to enable them to get under shelter during a rain-storm, to ache when they were hurt, and to refrain from taking a second bite out of a green persimmon—but that seemed to be nearly the extent. They disagreed widely from Webster and other lexicographers in the matter of spelling. They could not construct a sentence properly. They could not write legibly. They could not correctly figure the interest on a promissory note where partial payments had been made. They could not keep a set of books. They could not read intelligently. How they had managed to get through and secure diplomas was a mystery, but I presume if the "ponies" they rode through the course could have been found, the saddle marks would have been evident. I assume that none of this class have gone through that way; I hope not, but I do not know.

ABOUT ADVICE.

The maker of an address to a graduating class generally assumes the role of an adviser, but I hesitate to take this position for the reason that gratuitous advice is seldom heeded and sometimes resented. Mallet says, "Advice is a superfluity. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred do not take, the hundredth takes it with a reservation, then of course it turns out badly and the person who has taken it with a modification sets you down as a mental imbecile." Gratuitous advice is sometimes resented. I confess to a certain repugnance to the person who comes to me with an assumption of superior wisdom and tries to pour advice into me as if I were an empty pitcher or slop jar. I

hesitate also to give advice because it is so cheap. It is so cheap that it seems almost like offering a present of a glass breastpin or a brass ring. I think I never knew an individual so trifling or so ignorant or so parsimonious that he was not willing to give advice. Even Russell Sage freely gave away nearly two columns of advice during the late Christmas holidays and then I presume he murmured to himself, as he gripped a dollar until the proud bird of freedom on the one side of the coin squawked with pain, and the Goddess of Liberty, whose image and superscription adorns the other side, shed tears of agony, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

I might speak of the tremendous benefits of the education you have received but the fact is, as it seems to me, you may be educated so far as knowing what is in the books is concerned; you may have been diligent students, as that term is generally understood; and yet this education may be of comparatively little value. An education is useful I apprehend, not so much on account of any given number of alleged facts committed to memory but just in proportion as it enables you to think rightly and to communicate your knowledge plainly to others. You may have committed to memory a large number of alleged facts and in five years from now you will have forgotten two-thirds of them. In the ordinary business of life you will actually use only a few of the elementary branches that you have studied. If a study of the other branches hasn't helped you to think properly and to communicate what you know in better shape to other people, then the most of the years you have spent in high school and the other years that you may intend to spend at college will be mostly thrown away. But if your training enables you to reason carefully, to think clearly, and take a broader, more comprehensive, and correct view than you would have or could have taken without an education, then these years at school will be of inestimable benefit to you; because I think I am safe in saying that before you get through and are ready to be ushered into the sweet bye and bye, if you live out the average number of years, you will need all the ability to think that it is possible for you to acquire. I assume that your education has been along the line I have indicated, and that the purpose of it has been to give you a better control of your mental machinery. These teachers have, I assume, been taking you over the training course to get you ready for the race you must run. They haven't, I trust, simply been endeavoring to pump into you a certain amount of algebra and geometry and Latin and German but they have tried to train you so that you will have action and courage and all the things you will need in the race. This is all the preliminary training that some of you will get. Some will, I presume, take further training at college, but for some the race is nearly on; the signal-bell is about to be tapped and the first and last race for you will begin. Skilled horsemen have found that it is a great advantage sometimes to know the track over which they are to speed their horses. There are places in most tracks that are heavy and these places tire the horse and lessen his speed. There are other places that are uneven; if the driver knows just where the heavy places and the uneven places in the track are he may possibly avoid them. Now about the only purpose this address can serve is to give you if possible some idea of the condition of the track that lies ahead of you.

It has been twenty-five years or more since I was as young as the oldest of you. I have been over that much of the track ahead of you. I have scattered some of my native-born teeth and most of my native-born hair along the road. I have made some observations, had some experiences, and reached some conclusions which I will give to you. They may not be of any value whatever to you, because no man can live another man's life for him and twenty-five years from now you may find that your experiences and observations and conclusions are different from mine.

BE OPTIMISTIC.

Permit one who is standing at nearly the noon-time of life, who can soon look down both ways, toward the morning and toward the sunset, to congratulate you that you are alive, that you live in the twentieth century, and that you are about ready to start on the actual business of life. In this matter my observation and reading and experience seem to have led me to a different conclusion from some others. I have recently read articles written by men of learning, and have in the not-distant past listened to

speeches made by men and women of age and experience which would seem to lead to some conclusions; viz., that you were out of luck to be born at all; that youth is the only period that contains anything of joy and gladness; that from now on you may reasonably expect to travel through a vale of tears; that you will find the world full of wickedness and scoundrelism and mean selfishness, where the wicked continually triumph and the good man gets it where the turkey gets the ax at Thanksgiving time; in short, that the world is continually going from bad to worse. I desire to say to you, my young friends, that my experiences and observations and reading of history, both sacred and profane, ancient and modern, do not bring me to any such pessimistic conclusions. In the first place I do not concede that youth is necessarily the happiest time of life. More people die between 1 and 20 than between 20 and 50. The sorrows and trials of youth are as severe and the griefs as corroding as they are in after life, on the average. Tell me candidly, my bald-headed friend, has the world ever seemed more like a desert place to you than it did when that bright-cheeked girl first informed you that your company would no longer be appreciated and that you could go away back and sit down? Do you remember how your whole interior seemed to be filled with the gall of bitterness when you saw her walking with your successful rival? And do you tell me that in manhood you have ever had any keener sorrow?

THE WORLD GROWING BETTER.

My conclusion is that the world is not growing worse. On the contrary, while it lacks a lot of being perfect it is better than it ever was before. Noah was a preacher of righteousness, the best there was in his time; but if Noah were alive to-day he would either have to take the Keeley cure or be run in by the police. Do you think that he could get a call to any pastorate in Topeka to-day? Why it would be a tight squeeze for him to get into the Elks, to say nothing of the church.

Jacob seemed to have a fairly good standing with the Almighty, better at any rate than his neighbors, and yet he swindled his brother, lied to his old blind father, and did up his father-in-law in a cattle deal.

Samson had no traits of character that we in this day could admire. He was essentially coarse in his tastes and careless about his associates. About the only thing that can be said to his credit was that he was the most successful after-dinner speaker the world has ever known. After the Philistines had been feasting and drinking, Samson made a few remarks, and he had not said a dozen words before he brought down the house.

Elsha was one of the best prophets of his time, a good man as men went then, a man who was tender on the subject of hair. Do you think that any bald-headed preacher now would stand quietly by and see a couple of bears eat up forty-two children and watch the performance with satisfaction just because the children had made unkind remarks about the state of his poll?

Shakespeare was the most marvelous literary genius of his age; his wonderful productions will be studied with profit and delight by generations yet unborn; but if the obscenity had not been expurgated from the original works, Shakespeare's writings would not be permitted to pass through the mails to-day. The fact is that the world is growing better, more decent, more sober, more intelligent, and more kind. You are living in the best century of all the centuries, in the best city, in the best county, in the best state, in the best government that the world has ever seen, the best that the sun shines on by day or that the stars watch over by night. Instead of the majority being filled with evil designs it is the small minority who are ready and willing to commit crime and swindle their neighbors.

The majority of people in this country—I can speak for no other—are, I think, honest; the majority are kindly disposed; the majority would rather help you than pull you down. The one man who turns out to be a thief or a murdered attracts attention; his name gets in all the newspapers in the country; people generally read about him; but the ninety and nine who go along attending to their legitimate business and doing about the right thing, attract no attention. The chances are that their names do not get into print.

There is a deal too much of crime and want and misery in the world. There is enough of meanness and selfishness and sordid greed to make the



What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee? If you knew, you would be sure to demand

Lion Coffee

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or glue—just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

road that humanity has to travel harder and rougher than it ought to be. But slowly the world is growing more kindly, more decent, and more civilized and Christianized than it has been heretofore.

I have heard a good many of these pessimistic people say also that the chances for young men and women are less than ever before. I do not believe that either. Some of the old methods have become obsolete. The same things do not win that used to win. But the opportunities are as good and the prizes greater than ever before.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

I am inclined to think that there have been some mistaken ideas promulgated about this thing called success. Only those who have taken the greatest prizes are referred to as successful. The men who have grown immensely wealthy are the only ones referred to as successful business men. The authors who have acquired national fame are referred to as successful literary men, and so on all along the line. This is liable to create the impression that unless you can become wealthy or famous you will not be successful. If that view is correct your chances to succeed are small. The law of probabilities shows that each one of you has 1 chance in, say 40,000,000 of becoming president; about 1 chance in 350,000 of being a United States Senator or the wife of a United States Senator; about 1 chance in 15,000 of being a member of Congress. Your chances of getting to be millionaires are even less than your chances of getting high offices. Rumor says that there is about 1 millionaire to every 150,000 people in the State of Kansas, but so far as we know the assessor has never found any gentleman in the State who is near enough to the million-dollar mark to shoot it with a thirteen-inch gun. Even in the city of St. Louis, one of the wealthiest in the world, there are only 131 millionaires in a total population of nearly 600,000 people, a little more than 1 to every 5,000.

The United States is the richest country in the world; the opportunities are better here than in any other country, but even here you do not stand more than about 1 chance in 25,000 of becoming a millionaire. In literature all the men and women in this country who have acquired even moderate fame could be crowded onto this small rostrum and not have to ask each other to shove over. There is about 1 chance in 1,000 that some one of this class will some time be a millionaire; about 1 chance in 1,500,000 that some one of you will be President of the Republic, after the ladies are granted the full privileges of citizenship to which they are entitled; about 1 chance in 14,000 that some one of you may reach the United States Senate and possibly 1 chance in 500 that some one of you may go to Congress.

But I deny that it is necessary to become either rich, famous, or to hold a high office in order to be a success. The strength and glory and success of this Republic do not depend on its millionaires, the people who have achieved fame in one way or another, or on the office-hunting and office-holding politicians. The real strength of this Republic is in the middle classes, who are neither very poor nor very rich, who are not seekers after office, who have no expectation of ever being millionaires, and who, as a rule, are not known outside of their own townships. I think the man who is an independent, self-supporting, law-abiding, and intelligent sovereign of this Republic, who builds up an unpretentious but comfortable home for himself and his family, who educates his children and teaches them to be industrious, honest, and generous, is a success, though he may never be even elected to the Legislature or get his picture in the public press in connection with a certificate setting forth the benefit he has derived from imbib-

ing Nervine, Peruna, or Payne's Celery Compound.

In the sense I speak of I see no reason why every one of this class may not be a success, barring, of course, the accidents and misfortunes that are liable to upset the best-laid calculations and plans of the children of men.

There are those who appear to be pursued by ill luck all the days of their lives. The unlucky boy is the one who falls out of the tree and breaks an arm or a leg; who injudiciously stirs up a hornet's nest, and the hornets do the rest. When he is a man his cattle get into the field where there is a crop of second-growth sorghum; his calves die with the blackleg and hogs with cholera; his hens get the pips and his horses get locoed; his crop is destroyed by a hail-storm, while the crops of his neighbors escape unharmed; a cyclone comes out of its way to work devastation on his premises, carries away his house and wife and children and leaves his mother-in-law on his hands unscathed. Bad luck seems to pursue him relentlessly from the colic to the tomb. But the career of the unlucky man does not disprove the rule that in this country it is possible for any individual with health and a moderate amount of brains, industry, and honesty to achieve moderate success. As a rule those who fail, fail because they lack honesty, industry, and persistency of purpose. They never learn to do anything thoroughly. They seem to be laboring under the fear all the while that they may render too much service for the compensation received. They have no settled purpose. They are like the bird-dog that insists on chasing jack rabbits. Such a dog is necessarily a failure; no good as a hunter of birds and not having sufficient speed to gather in the jack rabbit.

ABOUT GREATNESS.

I do not wish to be understood as discouraging you from entertaining an ambition to be great. All that I say is that you will have no particular reason to feel unhappy and discontented if you do not achieve great wealth, position, or fame. I am inclined to think that perhaps as good a way to get to the front and gain fame as any is to do just as well as you can the thing that you find at your hand to be done. In the course of my life I have heard several college orations and essays on such subjects as "Aim High" and "Hitch Your Wagon to a Star," but I can not now call to mind one of the authors of these essays who ever got anywhere in particular. Hitching your wagon to a star is all right, I suppose, in theory, but as a practical proposition, it will hardly work. Some individual who is quicker at figures than myself estimates that if you could get on a flying machine going at the rate of a mile a minute, never stopping for lunch or water, it would take you about sixty years to reach the nearest planet, outside of the moon. You can see that the coupling will be a trifle long if you hitch your wagon to a star. Perhaps on the whole, until the stars get more neighborly, it would be just as well to hitch your wagon to a team of good stout mules, and instead of trying to get your head into the clouds it may be more to the purpose to keep close to the grass roots.

I think I may say in addition to what I have said already that there is more of satisfaction, contentment, and happiness in living the moderate, healthy, uneventful life of the good citizen I have described—than there is in the life of the millionaire, the man of fame, or in the life of the office-holder. Nature seems, where great fame or wealth have been acquired, to demand a recompense in the way of a disordered stomach and a striking liver. Rockefeller is reported to be worth half a billion. His income is about three million a month. But he has to live on crackers and milk. Don't you suppose that John would be willing to let go of a hundred million in exchange for a first-class stomach that would not hesitate at fruit cake, beefsteak, or bologna? The fact is that we put too much stress on wealth and official position—this tendency to pay deference to wealth and position is inherited. Our ancestors had it beaten into them that there was a divinity that did hedge about a king, and after all these generations of life in a free Government we still unconsciously cherish the same opinion to a degree.

Some time ago our Treasurer of State announced that he was glad that he had not accepted the position of private secretary to our Senator for the reason that senatorial custom compelled the Senator to treat his private secretary as a social inferior. If this is true it is time to put a stick of the dynamite of popular opinion under that senatorial

custom and blow it into the warm hereafter. This Government was founded on the theory that the citizen is the sovereign and any officer from the lowest to the highest is his servant and not his superior. It is true that the sovereign delegates certain temporary power and authority to his official servant and submits himself to the very authority he has delegated, even as the just monarch submits himself to the same laws that he has promulgated for his subjects. But the citizen in this country is the sovereign still. The United States Senator and the Department clerk are both public servants and for one public servant to assume that he is the social superior of another is a bit of snobbery that may go in the effete monarchies of the old world, but which ought to be condemned in this American Republic.

I trust that one part of the education of these young men and women has been to develop in them a healthy Americanism. We have no place here for an official or wealthy aristocracy. I want you to realize that you are more than subjects in this Republic; you are sovereigns, sovereigns of a mightier principality, by far, than was ever ruled by the Imperial Caesars or by Napoleon at the very height of his power, when his eagles screamed in triumph along the Rhine and all Europe trembled with the tread of his armies and the thunder of his guns. Is not that a high enough ideal for you? If you are sovereigns then you ought to deport yourselves as becomes sovereigns. The true king lives as an example to his people. He does justice and loves mercy; he is above doing what is low and groveling and mean. Suppose that idea could be firmly imbedded in the mind of every American citizen, think of the result. Jails would be empty, penitentiaries would be the abodes of owls and bats and the bolts and hinges of cells would be consumed with rust. The Nation would be filled with Christian charity, gaunt-faced want would no longer shiver over the feeble fires of the poor; nor would arrogant wealth flaunt at poverty.

DUTIES AS CITIZENS.

I am inclined to think that there is not sufficient attention given in our schools to the duties of citizenship. Indeed there seems to be a disposition to teach that the really good man abstains from politics. Good citizens often say that they pay no attention to politics, that they know nothing about politics. It is the business of the American citizen to know something about politics, to know nothing of politics in this Republic is either an indication of mental imbecility or else it is criminal negligence on the part of the citizen. There is a good deal of loose and incorrect thinking along the line of what constitutes good citizenship even among fairly good people. This Government of ours is the noblest product of human genius and enlightened patriotism. We, as I said awhile ago, are a race of sovereigns. Each one has surrendered certain of his natural rights and privileges for the common security and good. There is no kingly, inherited power, but in place of it we have established through our representatives a government of law, and then as good citizens we are supposed to give loyal submission to the law we have ourselves established. In all governments a portion of the inhabitants will always be in either open or secret rebellion against the powers that be, and so in this Government. No matter how just and equitable the laws may be, there will always be found a certain number of citizens who will endeavor to evade or overthrow them. The loyal citizens, who are in the majority, are supposed to be ever ready to rally to the support of the laws they have made, because it is clear that only in this way can the integrity of the Government be preserved.

And yet I have heard reputable citizens here in the city of Topeka, and more often in other parts of the State of Kansas, not only excuse the violators of law but advocate the making of an arrangement with them by which they may, in consideration of the payment of certain sums of money, be permitted

to violate the law with impunity. The excuse urged for this demand is that the law will be violated anyway and that the city may as well derive a revenue from the violation. I have no hesitancy in saying that only thoughtlessness or a lamentable ignorance of the principles upon which our Government is founded can relieve such a suggestion from absolute infamy. It is bad that law should be violated. But it is infinitely worse that bribery should pollute the fountains of justice. If the city authorities are justified in receiving a bribe as the representatives of the municipality, by no process of reasoning can the individual officer be condemned for having an itching palm. To enter into an arrangement of this sort with law-violators is a stroke at the very foundation of the Republic and the officers who enter into it are perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless surely, disloyal to their Constitution, their country, and their flag.

A few days ago the Interstate Commerce Commission made a report that is, to say the least, somewhat startling. They say that after a trial of several years they are compelled to report that the law for the control of railway corporations is persistently and flagrantly violated, that certain shippers are favored by means of secret rebates and the penalty on the part of the railroads is avoided by means of the manipulation of the books of the companies. In this way shippers who are discriminated against are driven out of business by the unfair and ruinous competition. What would be thought of the man who would stand up in Kansas and declare that since it had been demonstrated that the railroad corporations would disobey the law of the Government the United States should establish a system of monthly fines in consideration of which the railroad corporations should be permitted to continue to violate the law to their hearts' content? And suppose that this man should also urge in justification of his plan that some of the weaker railroads would be driven out of business and only the strong and more respectable corporations would be left to rob one set of shippers in order to enrich others!

THE HOPE OF THE REPUBLIC.

This Republic can never fail except through the degradation of its own citizenship. We have no need to fear the armies and navies of any foreign foe. All of the nations of Europe might unite and send their uniformed battalions across the ocean to attack our shores. They would be beaten back by the marshalling hosts of freemen from North, South, East, and West, rushing to the defense of a common flag and a common country. If our Republic is ever overcome, it will be from within and not from without.

A sturdy oak once reared its head far above the surrounding forest. For more than a century it had withstood the buffetings of the storms of winter and the rough play of the lightning of heaven, and it stood, a grand and mighty monarch, unscathed in its rugged majesty and power. But finally a worm digging at the root, bored its way into the heart of the great oak and started there the process of decay. The tree still reared its head above the surrounding forest. But its leaves grew yellow and sickly. The bark grew dry, and here and there patches of it fell away from the giant trunk. Then the storm-king loosened his winds which went roaring through the forest and the giant, which had laughed at the storms of an hundred years, unable to withstand the fierce blast, fell crashing to earth and lay a melancholy ruin—for the heart of the oak was dead.

Just so it is with this Republic. So long as its citizenship is pure and honest it will be invincible and its power and glory will increase until they fill the whole earth. But if its citizenship be corrupted; if it is understood that money can buy immunity from punishment for violated law, then decay has commenced in the heart of this Republic, and its decline and ultimate fall are as certain as the passing of the day. The hope of this Republic is in its educated youth, and I congratulate the members of this class that they are a part of the hope of the Nation. Yes,

I congratulate you on your youth and strength and at the same time I see no reason why you should not find that middle life and old age have their triumphs and pleasures as well as youth.

I looked out on the world at sunrise just as Aurora was unlocking the gates of day. The air was vocal with the song of birds; a million dew drops hung on the blades of grass and glittered like diamonds in the new light, while the morning-glories, like silent bugles, were lifted up to meet the sun. I was entranced by the freshness and beauty of the new day. That represented the youth of man.

Six hours later I looked out over a glorious Kansas landscape. The miles and miles of ripened grain bent and swayed in the wind like waves of a glorious, golden sea. Far and near could be heard the click of the reapers as they swept along, and here and there the hum of the threshers beating out the grain, and the rumble of a mill graining the wheat into flour to feed and bless the sons of men. The gentle swish of the wheat as it bent before the wind, the click of the reapers, the humming of the threshers, and the rumble of the mill, seemed to blend in a mighty music, industry's potential song. That represented full, ripe manhood and it was glorious.

The hours sped on and I stood looking to the west at the close of a perfect day. The sun sinking to rest, flung a picture on the sky, rich with colors of red and purple and gold. There was the tinkle of a distant bell, the droning sound of insects ready for sleep; the sleek-coated cattle had lain down to rest and chew the cud of contentment and happiness; the horses, weary with the toil of the day, relieved of their harness, rolled upon the grass; there was a hush, and calm and sweetness in the air as the busy day pulled down the curtain and bid the world a cheery good night. That represented age, and who will say that there was less of pleasure in it than in the crisp and dewy morning, or the glorious, busy hour, just before the noon?

My Symphony.

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy not respectable, and wealthy not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly, to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never;—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden, and unconscious, grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony.—Wm. Henry Channing.

Do not think of your faults; still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it; and as you can try to imitate it and your faults will drop off like dead leaves, when their time comes.—Ruskin.

"All the boys, nowadays, they seem to think that ez soon ez they commence to keep company, they must have ribbon bows tied on their buggy-whips—an' I reckon it's in accordance, ef anything is."—Ruth McEmery Stuart.

Have the wild things no moral or legal rights? What right has man to inflict long and fearful agony on a fellow-creature, simply because that creature does not speak his language?—Earnest Seton-Thompson.

It is astonishing how much petting a big boy of ten can endure when he is quite sure that there is no one to laugh at him.—Rudyard Kipling.

Circumstances alter us less than we think. If we are of a gay temperament, gay we shall be through all. If somber, no happiness can drive that somberness away.—H. S. Merriman.

"Rest is not quitting the busy career—Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere, 'Tis loving and serving the highest And best; 'Tis onward—unswerving—And this is true rest."

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE RIVER OF TIME.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical
rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime
As it blends in the Ocean of Tears.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of
the snow
All the summer like birds between,
And the years in the sheaf, how they come
and go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its
flow
As it glides into shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing,
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical
clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are stray-
ing.

And the name of this isle is the "long
Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there;
There are beams of beauty and bosoms of
snow,
There are heaps of dust—oh! we love them
so—
There are trinkets, and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody
sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept and a harp without
strings,
There are broken beads and pieces of
rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed
isle,
All the day of our life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful
smile,
And our eyes are closed in slumber awhile,
May the home of our souls be in sight!
—Benjamin Franklin Taylor.

A Son of the Soil.

III.

A RECEPTION.

John's room-mate was a very young man, whose chief accomplishment was his taste in the matter of clothing. He always was dressed with immaculate care. His clothes were of the latest cut, his neckties were of the swellest, his collars the highest. He spent fifteen minutes on his hair every morning, and ten on his finger-nails. John, who spent daily fifteen minutes on his entire toilet, looked upon his friend's performances with supreme contempt.

One evening about four weeks after the beginning of his first term, John came whistling up to his room and sat down by an open window with his algebra, and was soon absorbed in working a list of difficult problems. Suddenly the screen-door downstairs slammed and his room-mate came tearing upstairs and into the room.

"Say, aren't you going to the reception?" he asked, an accent of surprise in his voice.

"You bet!" said John, cheerfully, but without looking up from his book.

"Oh!" pulling off one pair of patent leathers in order to put on another pair. "Going late, are you?"

"I reckon I'll be there about as soon as you are, Carl," said John, twinkling one eye at him, as he looked up for a moment.

"Well, it's going to be the swellest thing this half, so I should think you ought to put on a few extra touches."

Carl began to hum one of the college songs as he industriously went on with his preparations. Presently John closed his book with a triumphant little slap, saying, "I wish everything was as easy as math."

"Guess I'll have to copy yours for tomorrow. I haven't got time to get 'em. Come on now, do some primping—you need it!"

John could not help confessing to himself that there might be some truth in this, as he stood before the mirror. He began to brush his hair, which was so curly that it was kinky, and stood up in a fuzzy mass on top of his head.

"Suppose you try parting it in the middle," said Carl, looking on with deep sympathy. "Say, if I was you I'd give it a hundred strokes with the brush every day, and I believe it would get all right."

"Oh, rats!" said John, thanklessly.

John stood looking at the reflection of himself somewhat disconsolately, yet with a humorous twinkle in his eye.

"Say, I'll loan you one of my collars," said his obliging friend.

"Well, give her here," said John, taking off his own old-fashioned and low-cut collar.

"This blue necktie will be becoming to your style of beauty. And, say, while you're about it, you might just put on this coat of mine. I shan't need it, and yours looks confoundingly shabby." Carl's tone was becoming more and more patronizing with each word

he said, for he felt very much elated that his independent friend was at last beginning to recognize his superiority.

But John was just as independent as ever, and by no means inclined to bow to a fashion-plate. Besides, he was having a most trying time with the new collar, which persisted in refusing to stay fastened in the back, poking him under the chin meanwhile, in a most irritating way.

"Confound it," he said, heatedly. "Here, take your old collar and all your old duds! I guess my own clothes are good enough for me."

He jerked the collar off and threw it down, turning his neck around and stretching it up and down in the relief of having it free.

"Oh, of course if you don't want them"—said Carl, resentfully.

"Oh, well, you needn't get mad," said John, cheerfully, his good nature returning in a moment. "If you're ashamed of knowing me when you're cutting a figure with the swells, you needn't speak to me."

He put on his own turn-over-and-lie-down collar and brushed his coat, and went out, leaving Carl to finish his dressing at his own time.

An hour later he was standing backed up against a wall in the crowded and buzzing reception-room, wishing with all his heart that he were in his own quiet room, and wondering what malicious fate had led him there. He had caught a glimpse of a familiar face or two in the changing groups that had passed before him, but not one word had he exchanged with any one. However, he was beginning to lose his feeling of uncomfortable self-consciousness in his amused observation of the people around him. He found a good deal of entertainment in the embarrassment of a very large young man who was making desperate efforts to keep off his companion's train and who was kept constantly apologizing on the failure of his endeavors. John sympathized with him deeply and thought that if young ladies must wear trains, they ought at least to endeavor to keep them out of the way of the unfortunates who walked behind them. The large young man looked up and instant recognition flashed into his face as his eye met John's.

"Hello, there," he said, with an easy, happy-go-lucky air that John recognized. "Say," he went on, as John shook hands with him, "that was a deuced mean thing for me to slip off that way at the depot, but, I declare, I plumed myself when those fellows jumped into me. You got out here all right, though, I see. Say, Miss Winthrop, let me introduce Mr.—"

"Copley," said John.

"One of your class-mates, I believe, Miss Winthrop. Freshman, aren't you, Copley?"

John bowed a trifle awkwardly and Miss Winthrop began to talk to them of class affairs, then of foot-ball (as John had guessed, his new friend was the foot-ball coach), until John quite lost his awkwardness and became his own natural self. She talked with a simple sincerity that was charming, after the affectation and forced animation which John had been noticing in many of the people who had come under his observation that evening.

The coach turned for a moment to speak to some people who claimed his attention, and Miss Winthrop seized the opportunity to confide to John a secret of their class of which he had not before heard, having been absent from the last class-meeting.

"Don't you think it is a good idea?"

"It's great!" he assented enthusiastically. "When do you say it's to come off?"

"Miss Winthrop, you know Miss Clark, do you not? Miss Clark, this is Mr. Copley."

As he bowed, John met the darkest eyes he had ever seen. They were so intense in their dusky blackness that he almost started. But the face smiled, and a small, delicate hand was extended to meet his.

"Ah, Mr. Copley is to be our new tenor in the Glee Club, I believe. It is fortunate, indeed, for us, Mr. Copley, that you have come, for we were in desperate need of some one to supply the place of our late lamented tenor, who was graduated and left us last year."

"Thank you," muttered John, feeling that he must be grateful for something, though not quite conscious as to what. This tall, dark-eyed woman affected him strangely. The face was old, but the form was graceful and young. The voice was sweet, the manner gracious beyond anything he had ever known, yet he felt an inward repulsion.

"Do you sing, Mr. Copley? I am so glad," said Miss Winthrop's clear, cool voice. "That just chimes in with

some of our class plans." John instantly thought of what she had told him about the last class-meeting and smiled back at her knowingly.

"Mr. Wainwright, wouldn't we better go on down now? Mr. Wainwright and I had just started for the dining-room when we stopped here, Mr. Copley, so you will please excuse us?"

John talked solemnly for a little while with Miss Clark, feeling all the time an unnatural restraint, almost as if he were some one else and only pretending that he was John Copley. But presently she moved off, and he soon left.

He sauntered slowly homeward, thinking of many things. The cool night air clarified his thoughts and the twinkling stars looked down on him like the eyes of an old friend.

When he reached his room, he found Carl already in bed. He was greeted with the remark, "Got in with the swells, didn't you? How did you work it? Say, ain't Miss—?" He stopped suddenly as the fierce clang-clang of the fire-bell smote the silence of the night. There was a great rattling and something swift and dark flew past in the moonlight.

"Fire! By jingo, I'm going," said John. Hastily putting his shoes on again, he dashed downstairs and up the street toward the college, following as swiftly as possible the noisy wagons.

(To be continued.)

Some Oracles of To-day.

When the Greek law-maker, Lycurgus, returning home after years of exile desired to change the system of government of ancient Sparta he found that his plans at first met with violent opposition. Being a shrewd man, however, he applied himself to the sacred Delphic oracle and by means of a heavy bribe induced it to declare him "Beloved of God and more God than man," and that "his government should be the greatest on earth." With this divine sanction the superstitious people at once approved of his plans and his famous laws were at once adopted.

Looking back on these Spartans after the lapse of twenty-nine centuries we are inclined to scorn the ignorance and superstition that could have so large a part in shaping the destinies of a people. As Americans we pride ourselves on our independence and common sense. But after all how many Delphic oracles exist in our land if we but recognize them in their true light. Booker T. Washington recently went to a Massachusetts town to lecture on the industrial development of the negro. Every hotel in town refused him admittance because his skin was black. A Delphic oracle has declared that the negro is not the social equal of the white man and the people silently bow to its decree. Every few years a new President of this Nation is elected. Thereup nearly every federal officeholder in the land loses his position. It is manifestly unjust and unfair but the Delphic oracle has decreed that "to the victors belong the spoils" and no one dares to make merit and efficiency the test of all appointments.

In like manner, to-day there are thousands of young men and women living on farms and in villages all over the country who are rushing to the large cities as fast as their legs, their horses, or the railroads can carry them. Some Delphic oracles have declared that a person can not amount to anything if he stays on the farm; they have made our youths and young women to believe that the open door to wealth, fame, and happiness lies in a migration to the city—and they all migrate. Arriving there they soon are disillusioned. They find themselves shut up in mills and factories, sweeping out stores, "braking" on freight trains, working in the hotel kitchen, and constantly called on to endure all sorts of drudgery and hard work, all for the mere sake of being in town.

But it does not pay. The best place for the boys and girls is at school and when they have finished the course in the common school let them go to a college or university even if they have to work their way through. Then when they have graduated and still feel that their place is in the city let them go, but the greater number will prefer to come back to the farm and village. The free, happy, out-door life of the country will develop more manly men and womanly women, more honest public officials, more broad-minded statesmen than all other occupations combined.

Is it not time we were breaking away from some of these Delphic oracles? Superstition has no place in our lives. The time will come when the negro will be the recognized equal of the white man. The time will come, when

civil service will be applied to every department of public service. And I hope and believe the time will come when the American boy and girl will be proud to remain on the farm, to live lives of sobriety and honesty, to furnish the raw material from which shall be made our future poets and authors, our artists and inventors, our Governors, Senators, and Presidents.

G. D. F.

QUESTION BOX.

Ingalls' Poem.—Will you please publish, as soon as you can, the little poem written by John J. Ingalls on "Opportunity?" It was in a number of Kansas papers when he died. A SUBSCRIBER.

Following is the poem:

OPPORTUNITY.

Maker of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and field I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel, and mart, and palace, soon or late
I knock, unbidden, once, at every gate!
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
I answer not and I return no more.

Shakespeare.—Would you advise young people in school to read Shakespeare?

MARGARET SMITH.

It depends entirely upon the age and mental maturity of the reader. There is much that is fine in Shakespeare, that could not possibly prove harmful to anyone. But it is also indisputably true that many unwholesome and coarse things are inextricably mixed with the good, which it were better not to receive into one's mind until good principles and habits of thought have become somewhat fixed. Such, at least, is the opinion of one who began reading and loving the great dramatist in childhood, and who feels that it might have proved a serious mistake.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

THE ICICLE LESSON.

An icicle hung from the eaves,
And a tear ran down its nose;
It said, "It's time for the great green
leaves,
And the birds, and the things like those!"

All day it hung in the wind and sun
And wept with a woeful air;
It grew so weak it could scarcely speak,
And at night—it wasn't there!

You see how it was, my dears—
So foolish to fall in a pet!
If the icicle had not burst in tears,
No doubt it would hang there yet!

Whatever goes wrong, we'll not forget
The icicle, you and I,
But try our best to be self-possessed,
And will never, never cry!
—Dora Read Goodale, in "Little Folks."

The Fire Man's Imps.

David sat in front of the open fireplace looking at the dancing flames. "See those little red men?" he said to his big sister.

"Yes, what are they doing?" "They're the Fire Man's imps, and they're spearin' each other. Don't you see them? Tell me a story about them."

"Well," began the big sister, "you know in the big engine that pulls the trains, there is always a big man all black and dirty, who takes care of the little imps, who live in a little black house which he calls a fire-box. One day the little red imps had been having a great war, spearing each other with their long red spears, and then falling down all dead and gray into the ashpan. They were tired, that is, those who were still living after the awful battle, and were just settling comfortably down into the lumps of coal which were their homes, when the big man came with a long black stick and broke open their houses and punched and pounded the sleepy little imps until they grew very angry and jumped and danced around, trying to keep out of the way of the cruel poker, and some of them roared at the Fire Man and jumped out at him. But he just shut the door and left them there, howling and kicking and jumping. Two or three, who were more daring than the others, jumped very high and climbed up the side of the smoke-stack until they peeped over the top and saw the stars laughing at them, when they felt ashamed and wanted to go back to their brothers who were down below, even if they did quarrel and fight all the time. But they could not go back, for the Wind came with his big, soft chariot, which

nobody ever sees, but which is very swift and strong, and took them away off and set them gently down in a field of dried grass, near a hay-stack. When the fiery little fellows began to creep along on the grass and wherever they stepped they left an ugly black place behind them. And suddenly there were, oh, ever so many of them, all creeping, creeping, fast and silently toward the big hay-stack. And when they reached it, they climbed right up to the top and then they were so glad that they jumped high into the air and roared with laughter, and some jumped off again and fell on the grass and ran on and on. But soon a farmer saw them dancing all over his hay-stack and running toward his house, and he called all his men and ran out with rags and carpets and buckets of water. And they beat the little naughty imps, and drowned them, and after while you could not see a single red imp near, but all around where they had been it was black and bare.

The farmer said, "We must look out for those fire imps. They might do lots of damage, for fire is a good servant, but a very poor master."

"Do you know what he meant, David?"

And David said, "Yes, I know what that means. We won't let our fire imps loose will we?"

Their Own Physicians.

Many birds, particularly those that are prey for sportsmen, possess the faculty of skillfully dressing wounds. Some will even set bones, taking their own feathers to form the proper bandages. A French naturalist writes that on a number of occasions he has killed woodcocks that were, when shot, convalescing from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stem feathers and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In some instances a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others bandages had been applied to wounds or broken limbs. One day he killed a bird that evidently had been severely wounded at some recent period. The wound was covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, which had been plucked by the bird from its own body, and so arranged as to form a plaster completely covering and protecting the wounded surface. The feathers were fairly netted together, passing alternately under and above each other, and forming a textile fabric of great protective power. Birds are often found whose limbs have been broken by shots, with the fracture neatly joined and bandaged. M. Durnoutell tells of a woodcock that had been shot by a sportsman on the afternoon of a certain day. After a long search the bird was given up, but it was discovered the next morning by an accident. In the meantime the wounded legs were found to have been cared for, an exquisitely neat bandage having been placed around each limb. The poor bird, however, had in dressing its wounds entangled its beak with some long soft feathers, and had it not been discovered it would have died of starvation.—American Boy.

Woodson County Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Woodson County Farmers' Institute held a two days' session, February 5 and 6, at Vernon and was voted a success by all in attendance, and the organization was made permanent. Each session was well attended and good cheer, friendly association, and a deep interest in all things that would tend to the betterment of the farmer, was manifested by all. The first day's session was principally taken up with papers and talks by some of our leading and most successful farmers; giving many good, practical ideas which will prove profitable and helpful to the younger and less experienced man. An open question-box at each session was one of the things most enjoyed, as it gave all a chance to make inquiry concerning the special topic of most importance to himself. Prof. Albert Dickens and Miss Margaret Minis, both from the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, added much to the pleasure and success of the meetings. The Professor is a good talker, of pleasing address, and to meet him is a real pleasure. While his specialty is horticulture, he is well-informed on all subjects pertaining to the farm and was ever ready to impart such information. Miss Minis is more at home with books, and her talk on "Home and Home Reading" was full of interest and listened to with pleasure by all, showing that the farmer and his family cultivate the mind as well as the soil and appreciate a good talk or

lecture on subjects other than farm work. The college will send these speakers out, at its own expense, making it possible for all such meetings or associations to secure them. By so doing the people are brought more in touch with the home college and the work being done at their Experiment Station.

The Yates Center Glee Club was with us the second day, and their lively jovial manner, as well as their excellent music, won them many friends—all will remember with pleasure, the singers as well as their songs. The closing session was one of the best of the institute, Professor Patterson, of Yates Center, being with us and giving a most excellent talk on "Consolidation of Rural Schools." This is a subject which should be of the greatest interest to all farmers, as the education of our children is of great importance; and if we can raise the standard of the rural school, employ better teachers, have better and more commodious school-houses, free transportation to and from school, with the same or even less expense, why not? Professor Patterson presents the subject in a clear, forcible manner, and could every farmer hear him as he sets forth the many advantages of proposed consolidation over the present system, they surely would be convinced that fewer and better schools is the solution of the country-school problem. At the close of the session resolutions were passed extending a unanimous vote of thanks to Professor Dickens, Miss Minis, Prof. Patterson, the Yates Center Glee Club, also the Vernon Glee Club and all home speakers who helped to make the institute a success. R. H. RUSSELL, Sec.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 200.)

need of just such a dehorner, and when 'Noxem' is once seen, a sale is certain." Any one desiring "Noxem" should read the advertisement in this paper, and write Mr. E. S. Nichols, Room 128, Exchange Bldg., South Omaha, Neb. He will give you wants immediate attention.

Chas. E. Sutton, of Russell, Kans., who has won fame and some measure of fortune as a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Berkshire swine, had one of the best consignments in the Berkshire sale at Kansas City on Friday last. His eleven head averaged \$31.45, while his two boars were topers at \$45 and \$40 respectively.

Mr. J. R. Young, the owner of the young boar, the Lad for You, of Richards, Mo., writes that he has secured special railroad rates on the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City Southern of one fare for the round trip for his great sale on February 26. The sale stock is now in the pink of condition and everything promises a good sale. The Lad for You alone is enough to make a great sale.

The Shorthorn breeding fraternity has a special interest in the dispersion sale of imported and American-bred Shorthorn cattle, the property of Col. W. R. Nelson, of the Kansas City Star, which will be sold at Kansas City, Wednesday, March 19, 1902. The catalogues are ready for distribution. Notice advertisement in this issue and send for catalogue at once. Further announcements of this sale will occur in subsequent issues.

Among the recent transfers of registered Shorthorns we are in receipt of the following: Hasty Boy 160864, by F. B. Campbell, Altamont, Kans.; to Thomas & Stevenson, Altamont, Kans. Prince Bampton 176702, by H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kans.; to F. B. Campbell, Altamont, Kans. Estelle, Vol. 43, by J. C. Norton, Moran, Kans.; to F. B. Campbell, Altamont, Kans. Pearl Ashcroft, Vol. 43, by J. C. Norton, Moran, Kans.; to F. B. Campbell, Altamont, Kans.

T. A. Hubbard, proprietor of the Rome Park Stock Farm Herd of Poland-China and large English Berkshire swine, was very much in evidence at Wichita last week at the stockmen's meeting and the sales. He is now equipped with the best bunch of hogs of serviceable age of any establishment in the State and would like to hear from prospective buyers. Carefully notice his new advertisement in this issue and write him your wants.

During the series of fine-stock sales at Wichita a new auctioneer, to most of the Western breeders, appeared on the scene and his work created a genuine sensation. So many new men have entered the field, that it was quite refreshing to find among the new men such a magnificent worker as Lefe Burger, of Wellington, Kans. As a result of his work at the various sales he was booked for some of the best sales in the country and accordingly placed his card in the Kansas Farmer. Breeders who saw his work say that he is bound to rank high as a coming auctioneer.

J. O. McDaniel, Gardner, Johnson County, has sold his Pine Tree Stock Farm and will make a dispersion sale on February 27, at which time, as shown by his advertisement in this issue, the only one in which it will appear, he will sell 110 head of stock including horses, Shorthorn cattle, Poland-Chinas, Shropshire sheep, poultry, etc., etc. This will present an exceptional opportunity to get some good stock at right prices, and as many of our readers as possible should avail themselves of this opportunity. The special bargains consist of Percheron stallions and mares, Shorthorn bulls and cows, and quite a number of Poland-China brood sows and boars.

Special attention is called to the two great jack sales to be held in the immediate future as per cards in our advertising columns. Limerick & Shepherd, of Columbia, Mo., offer seventy-five head of high-class jacks on February 27, and L. M.

Monsees & Sons, of Smithton, Mo., have twenty good blacks, and some good Percheron stallions, saddlers, and German coaches, as well as twenty work mules and other stock which will be sold on Tuesday, March 4, at Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri. Catalogues for both of these sales are now ready and may be had for the asking. This offers an exceptional opportunity for our people to secure the Missouri jacks, which have won so wide a reputation.

Secretary Park, of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, has just received word of a meeting of Illinois Galloway men for the purpose of forming an association for their State. Heretofore the Illinois Galloway breeders have had no central organization of their own. The meeting was in response to a call by Marion Parr, of Harriestown. Among those present were: O. H. Swigart, Champaign; John T. McClure, Gibson City; Marion Parr and Alonzo McClure, of Gibson City. Mr. Parr was elected president and Mr. Swigart secretary. A program committee consisting of Miss Nell T. McClure, Gibson City; A. Myers, Sheffield; and O. H. Swigart was also named. There are about fifty Galloway breeders in Illinois, and it is the intention of the association to enroll them all as active members of the new organization.

More people own swine than any other farm animal except chickens. The hog has come to be one of the great factors in the financial world as the prices of hog products affect a long line of other commodities. On the farm Mr. Pig is either kept to furnish the family meat supply or is bred in large numbers for market. The readiness in which money can be realized from this source has greatly stimulated the swine industry, and to-day the hog is the most profitable animal kept on the farm. Every swine-grower needs a practical, up-to-date swine paper. Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa., is the most practical monthly swine paper printed and should be in the hands of every reader of this paper. It is adding thousands to its subscription list because of its common-sense business ideas. Blooded Stock is making special inducements in their advertisement on another page and you will find it offered in our clubbing list. Write to-day for trial subscription or sample copy.

Winn & Mastin, of Mastin, Kans., in a recent letter to the Kansas Farmer, write as follows: "The sows for our sale of February 25 are coming along in fine shape. We have only two or three sows that are not already showing heavy with pig. There are many sows for this sale that are the equal in every respect to those sold at our Springfield sale, which broke the World's record for the number, averaging \$125 on 105 head. These sows are exactly of the same breeding and are bred to the same boars as those sold in the Springfield sale. We have been requested to put in a fine boar or two, and have concluded to offer a May boar by Proud Perfection, and out of Mabel, the greatest living brood-sow. Mabel is the dam of the undefeated Lady Louise, the sweepstakes Margaret, and Big Perfect I know. We have christened this fellow Proud Perfection Jr. We do not hesitate in saying that he is one of the best boars we have on the place, and that he is good enough to head any herd in the land. We cordially invite all prospective buyers to this, our first sale at Oakwood, and will do all in our power to make every one's visit enjoyable."

The first annual sale of Poland-Chinas, held by Thompson Bros., of Marysville, Kans., on February 11, proved very successful. There was a good gathering of both breeders and farmers at the sale and the prices were very satisfactory. The total of forty-one animals brought \$1,267, an average of \$30.93. The thirty-nine females averaged \$31.69, while the two boars averaged \$15.75. Taking it all together it was a most satisfactory sale, and Thompson Bros. are to be congratulated on the result of their first annual sale. The top of the sale was won by Mc's Pride, by Sander's Boy, out of Dolan's Gift, which was the highest priced sow, as well as the highest priced animal, in the sale. She was bought by A. B. Garrison, of Beattie. The other purchasers were: P. & C. Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; D. Branscomb, Home City, Kans.; J. M. Williams, Home City; W. J. Smith, Oketo; Lee Wakefield, Marysville; Thos. McMahan, Home City; Frank Powell, Marysville; Chas. Wecker, Marysville; G. Burgett, Marysville; T. H. Roseberry, Marysville; H. E. Johnson, Sabetha; John McCoy Jr., Woodlawn; H. W. Cheney, Topeka; A. McMillen, Home City; W. A. Dawson, Wymore, Neb.; Dave DeLair, Oketo; Cottrell Bros., Hull; B. F. Thompson, Havensville; H. E. Weddemeyer, Marysville; Frank Schultz, Marysville; Elmer Yates, Marysville; F. T. McKee, Marysville; A. J. Bain, Marysville; R. M. Aukensy, Reedsville, C. C. Stone, Marysville; John Moser, Marysville; Frank Fuller, Oketo; Henry Schutter.

W. P. Goode, of Lenexa, Kans., has some great things to offer at his sale, which is to be held on March 10. Among the good things are Miss Tecumseh Victor 1st 55800 and Miss Tecumseh Victor 2d 55801, both by old Chief Tecumseh 2d; A's Chief, tain, by A's Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 2d; Chief Eclipse, a Missouri's Black Chief yearling, and a fine yearling sow by A's Chief, both out of the Axline herd; Miss Hadley I Know 1st 60112, by Chief I Know; Miss Hadley Maid 63071, by Hadley B Jr.; Kansas Rose 63072, by Model I Know; by Model of '97, out of Black Beauty; Best On Earth 2d 55812; Miss Rye Black U. S. 55808, by W. H. Black U. S., by Welch's Blupum U. S.; Lady U. S. 62078, by U. S. Wampum 23776; Ida Tamale 43604, and four of her year-old gilts, by Black Queen's Chief, are an extra good lot, as well as are three fine sows by Kansas Chief, by old Chief Tecumseh 2d; also a great sow by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d 42393, which is claimed by good authority to be the best boar in Ohio; and a fine young sow by Chief Perfection 2d 42559 that will be an ornament to any man's herd. Mr. Goode claims that no herd in the State will show better bred animals nor more individual merit than his will this sale. He has been using in his herd Goode's Perfection 2d, sired by Chief Perfection 2d 42559, which Colonel McCracken says is the finest Chief Perfection 2d boar he has sold this year. He has a toppy, stylish head and ear, excellent feet and limbs, color right, smooth and even in body from end to end. An equal candidate for popular favor is Goode's Ideal Sunshine, by Ideal Sunshine, who is con-

sidered by some to be even better than a Chief Perfection 2d boar; and Black Queen's Chief by Old Chief Tecumseh 2d, and the best son of Hadley Jr. 18314 will be a close contestant for honors. Write to Mr. Goode at once for catalogue and read the details of his great offering.

In this week's issue we have the advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, from the State Plains Herd of B. B. & H. T. Groom, Panhandle, Texas, who will sell forty-five head of highly bred Bates cattle on March 20, at Kansas City. Mr. H. T. Groom, of this firm, was elected one of the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and is doing probably more than any other Shorthorn man, in a public-spirited way, to promote the Shorthorn interests among the ranchmen of the Southwest. At the El Paso Mid-winter Carnival, which was a great success from a fine cattle breeder's standpoint, and especially strong in Herefords and Shorthorns, the championship was carried off by a pure white Shorthorn heifer from the Grass Lake, Michigan, herd. The herd of B. B. & H. T. Groom was represented by ninety-eight head of grass-grown Bates Shorthorns. The Messrs. Groom have just sold to J. J. Hagerman, of the Pecos Valley, thirty-nine head of registered cows and heifers. These cows are to form the basis of one of the best Shorthorn herds in America, as the location of the Hagerman ranch is superior even to that of the famous Blue Grass Ranch of old Kentucky; with its alfalfa, cane, Bermuda grass; its shade, and its superabundance of artesian water flowing in every paddock pasture and field. Messrs. Groom are to be congratulated in adding to the Shorthorn ranks such a valuable addition as Mr. Hagerman will prove to be, and the Shorthorn breeders are to be congratulated on having in their new directory such a pushing and enthusiastic member.

A. L. Sullivan, manager Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb., in sending in a change of copy for his advertisement, makes the following significant statement: "I can truthfully say that with our sixteen years of importing business at this location, always aiming to handle the best, we never had as many serviceable stallions as we now have on hands. While we have made some satisfactory sales we have a large number yet to select from. They are young, thrifty, and sound as gold dollars, in fact we are offering a premium to point out the least ailment. No side bones, no thorough pins, no boggy legs. We boldly assert a cleaner lot of stallions was never placed on the market. Our last importation arrived in October. We have given them big, roomy stalls and in addition to that continually exercising every day, out doors in good weather and in our large hallways in stormy weather, avoiding the ordinary danger in shipping horses out of the close, hampered-up barns into the common livery barns where they naturally go. The Shire stallions that we carried over from last year, which were retained for the reason of our confidence in the great improvement they might make, have developed beyond our expectations. The stallion Shore Side that we offered a year ago for \$1,400, we have been offered \$2,000 within the last thirty days, by expert horsemen. I frankly and honestly say that I believe he is the best Shire stallion in America to-day. Three years old, coming 4, tipped the scales to-day at 2,019 pounds. His general conformation and action is perfection. His breeding traces to the old-time ancestors of England. Our Percherons are mostly coal blacks; grand, good individuals, action excellent; in fact if a good horse judge will point out a poor individual or a blemished animal we simply make him a present of him delivered on board of cars. You may think this takes nerve to make a proposition of this kind but it is true and we have the nerve and the stuff to prove it. Our prices are rock-bottom including a small profit. If buyers visit our barns and find we have misrepresented we pay all expenses."

The great combination Berkshire sale held at Kansas City, Mo., on February 14, under the management of the American Berkshire Association, was somewhat unsatisfactory in the size of the crowd, though the sale was fairly good. The animals offered were drafts from the herds of such famous breeders as C. A. Stannard, Emporia; C. E. Sutton, Russell; J. E. Logan, Kansas City; C. F. Gilbert, Archie, Mo.; June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; Archie Campbell, Clifton; Harris & McMahan, LaMina, Mo.; Evan Davies, Keytesville, Mo.; J. T. Pollard, Fulton, Mo.; and John I. Mansur, Richmond, Mo. Cols. J. W. Sparks and R. L. Harriman did the selling. Seventy-eight animals were sold at a total price of \$2,015, an average of \$25.83. The twelve boars brought \$231, an average of \$19.25. The sixty-six sows sold for \$1,784, an average of \$27. The top of the sale was Imp. Elma Lady 4th by Minting, out of Handsome Lady by Goliath. This sow was bought by Will Rhoades, of Tampa, Kans., for \$150. She was unquestionably a fine sow with a good head, face well dishd, fine back, ham and bone, and it is no more than proper that she come to Kansas and become the property of an old Kansas Agricultural College boy. The top boar of the sale was Rutger Judge 2d, who sold for \$45 to the same Kansas man. The other purchasers of the same were: J. M. Neville, Eudora; L. Miller, Blue Hill, Neb.; Geo. Tuggle, Kansas City; W. D. Jarrett, Davidson, Mo.; G. G. Connert, Willardale; John I. Mansur, Richmond, Mo.; A. Campbell, Clifton; W. R. Hardesty, Linkville, Mo.; W. F. Nevins, Fairfield, Neb.; Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.; W. M. Eagan, Hillsdale; R. E. Hoogler, Council Grove; Jack W. Wright, Waterloo, Mo.; F. E. Poteet, St. Joe, Mo.; H. B. Jeffreys, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Corbin, Dodge, Mo.; B. M. Barnett, Jameson, Mo.; Wm. Thornton, Green; E. P. Murphy, Thayer; C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; W. D. Jarrett, Jameson, Mo.; T. J. Young, Lathrop, Mo.; A. B. Hughes, Hardin, Mo.; Stratton & Chase, Hardin, Mo.; W. F. Corbin, Hardin, Mo.; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.

The World's Fair will be held at St. Louis in 1903, which reminds us that the Plant Seed Company in St. Louis is one of the oldest and best seed-houses in the United States. They are advertising in the Kansas Farmer and are especially anxious to secure a large Kansas trade this season and we trust that our readers who are in the market for field, garden, or flower seeds should write them and get their prices, not failing of course to mention this paper.

Agricultural Matters.

Cow-peas for Hog-pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been thinking some of trying soy-beans, and would like to know more about the varieties best adapted for this section of the country. I have three or four acres of white land with some gumbo in it. Would this land grow soy-beans? I wish to grow them for hogs; to turn my hogs on, and hog them down. Would you advise soy-beans or cow-peas for my use? Please answer through the FARMER, and oblige,

Iola, Kans. SAML. Q. ADAMS.

We have tried pasturing soy-beans with hogs. The hogs liked the soy-beans very much, and ate them down to the ground. No second growth followed. Cow-peas can be closely pastured, and will continue to grow, we therefore recommend cow-peas for hog-pasture, and would advise using the Whip-poor-will variety.

H. M. COTTELL.
Kansas Experiment Station.

Kaffir-corn on Sod—Sugar Beets.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice a inquiry in your valuable paper, from a subscriber at Enid, Okla., in regard to "Kaffir-corn on Sod." I raised a good crop last season by dropping seed in every third furrow, and breaking under, cutting the sod two and one-half inches deep. Some of my neighbors planted by breaking, disking, and then planting with a planter made by removing share and mold-boards from riding lister, and bolting an old corn-planter shoe on the lister-beam. It worked well, and gave a more even stand.

I have noticed many different crops advocated by different writers of the FARMER; now, I would like to say a word in praise of the sugar beet for all kinds of stock—man included. We have raised them here the past two seasons, dry as it has been, with good results.

A. F. DANTON.
Bellaire, Kans.

Sowing Alfalfa on Wheat or Rye.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring of 1899, I sowed eight acres of alfalfa, but the ground was so foul with wild millet and crab-grass that the young alfalfa was entirely killed. I plowed the ground and in the fall sowed to rye, which I pastured until the first of April. I then ran through the rye with a two-horse cultivator and cross harrowed, killing out about half of the rye. I then seeded to alfalfa, using a press drill and twenty pounds of seed per acre. I got a good stand of alfalfa excepting in one small spot, where the rye was too thick. After cutting the rye, which made twelve bushels per acre, the crab-grass started to grow vigorously, but was soon entirely killed by chinch-bugs, which had been breeding in the rye.

Oats, sown with alfalfa, will generally produce enough bugs to kill crab-grass also, but, like rye or wheat, must be sown thin.

C. D. YEAGER.
Bazaar, Kans.

Johnson-grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the issue for February 6, E. A. Umschied makes inquiry concerning Johnson-grass. Could your correspondent make a trip to the cotton States and converse with the people who have to contend with this grass in their cotton crops he would have no longer doubt concerning its ability to spread or the difficulty of destroying it when once rooted. There is a field of it in the adjoining township, which was planted by a man from Mississippi in 1885, and although the field has been cultivated in corn and wheat since about 1890, the grass is still in evidence in large tufts over the entire tract.

It is a very rank grower, but as to how many crops of hay it will produce, I am unable to say, but all the hay which I have seen from it was extremely coarse and apparently innutritious. It seems strange that any one would desire to grow this grass when there are so many other varieties which are so clearly in advance of it in every way and which possess so many less objectionable features than Johnson-grass. In the opinion of the writer anyone bringing Johnson-grass into a neighborhood where it was unknown should be subject to a heavy penalty. In fact, some States, I am credibly informed, have enactments against its introduction.

Doubtless the "man from Texas" knew whereof he spoke when he said a handful was sufficient to seed 160 acres. A single seed of Johnson-grass

is capable of covering 160 acres in a very few years, as the tall seed-stems waving in the wind scatter the seed far and wide, and more than that, the roots spread and stool, covering all bare spots. Your correspondent will have no trouble in getting a stand of this most worthless stuff and will no doubt curse the day he plants the first of it. Clearwater, Kans. M. R. DAVIS.

Alsike Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In last week's issue there was an inquiry from a farmer from Pomona, Kans., asking for information about alsike clover. I will give him my experience of eight years with it here, and some opinions also in regard to it. In the spring of 1885 I sowed ten acres on heavy Kaw bottom-land to make bee-feed as well as for hay or pasture. I got a fine stand and mowed it several seasons and some seasons I used it for pasture. There was no trouble to get a stand and it stayed there for several years after I wanted to get rid of it. It makes the best of hay, but it does not make enough of it. Drouth will not kill it, or if it does, it reseeds itself. It is all right in some respects but it simply does not yield feed enough—very little more than white clover. It looks to me as if it were a cross between red clover and white. Red clover is in every way its superior. It is the worst stuff to bloat cattle I ever saw. Its flowers do not furnish the honey that alfalfa does. It is inferior to alfalfa in every respect. Any land that will grow alsike here will grow alfalfa. I now have the same piece in alfalfa which yields in a fair season six to seven tons of alfalfa hay. When in alsike about one ton was the best it ever did.

Rossville, Kans. M. F. TATMAN.

Bermuda Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please give us something on Bermuda grass; how to start it, and whether it is best for pasture or hay?

Eddy, Okla. L. E. MARSH.

Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 102 says:

"Bermuda-grass, *Cynodon dactylon*, is a native of tropical regions and was introduced in the South, where it has become spontaneous and common. It is an excellent grass for sandy soils, and furnishes a nutritious forage. It is a low, spreading or creeping grass, and can not be used for hay, nor is the amount of forage large, but it can often be utilized on sandy land where other good grasses will not grow. But it is easily killed by cold winters, and hence it is not likely to be of much value in Kansas, except in the southern counties. Unless it will survive the winter, it will hardly pay to raise it, as there are more valuable animal crops. Mr. Rohrer, of Dillon, Dickenson County, Kans., writes that Bermuda grass survived the winter on his place, and gives promise of being a valuable grass. He also states that several of his neighbors obtained the seed upon the market and gave the grass a trial, but in no case did any survive the winter. Mr. Rohrer sowed a package of Texas blue-grass seed and his Bermuda grass seems to have come from this as an impurity, and is an especially resistant strain."

Siberian Millet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In an article on Siberian millet, by J. C. Norton, I noticed some statements that are contrary to my experience with the plant. It has been grown for about four years in this county.

In my observation it does not yield as heavily as the German, ripens from four to six weeks earlier, has smaller stems, and stock will eat it up cleaner. It will turn out more seed, and does not require so much seed per acre for seeding on account of its stooling.

I use it on ground that I want to seed to alfalfa, as it ripens early, and this gives time to prepare the ground for fall seeding of alfalfa. It will stand more dry weather, that is, if the whole season were dry, it would make some feed where German millet would make none. But the German has the advantage in that it has a longer time to mature in and stands a chance of getting rain sometime during its growth. This characteristic of German millet gave me twice the yield in 1900 that the Siberian did.

It has never made much of a growth from the stubble for me. The seed has never bothered to any great extent the growing of a crop of alfalfa or wheat after the millet has been taken off. My Siberian made about three-fourths of a ton of immature hay last

year on bottom-ground, which was the only millet that was worth cutting in this neighborhood.

Another drawback to the millet is that the spring-sowing is ready to cut right in the heat of the summer and if there is any rain at that season of the year it is very hard to get the hay cured without its turning black. As to the sowing for a second crop, or after wheat, I do not think it will be a success, only as the season happens to be just right. Chinch-bugs work on the Siberian the same as on any other variety.

Belleville, Kans. J. M. RANDALL.

Experience With Land-plaster.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Erasmus Haworth, of the State University, we present the following account of experience with the use of gypsum as a fertilizer in Kansas:

Professor Haworth:—In regard to your letter of November 27 I will say that the benefits derived from the use of the plaster are so pronounced that any one seeing the crop would not doubt the value of the fertilizer. I am unable to give you the yield per acre, having fed out of the crop ever since it was fit to use. I shelled out one run. The corn was of very good quality and the cob sound. (You will understand; there is a great deal of trouble with rotten cobs.) My experience so far is that it works best on rolling ground. Having planted across a low swag I had a chance to see the result on low ground as well. If you think my letters of benefit you are welcome to use them. I expect to get better results next year than I did this, for I will use the plaster in larger quantities than I used it this year, and I will also have the benefit of having some plaster already in the ground. I will report next fall my experience with the second crop. In the meantime, if anything new should arise along this line, if you will kindly inform me, I will give it a fair trial.

Wamego, Kans. JAMES RIGHTMIRE.

Alfalfa—Spring Sowing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the benefit of those who contemplate sowing alfalfa the coming season, I will give my experience of last spring. Having a five-acre plot of ground that I wished to convert into a permanent hog-pasture, corn being in it the previous year, I began about the first of May by cutting the stalks, after which I gave the ground a thorough disking and harrowing. Then I sowed about

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Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

twenty pounds of alfalfa-seed per acre, following this with a light harrowing.

As it kept dry, I thought I had missed it badly; but, to my surprise, it came up nicely, but did not make much of a growth until after the latter part of July. It soon responded to nature and made a fine growth the latter part of the summer and fall. About September 1 I ran over it with a mower, cutting as high as I could, clipping the alfalfa and the little crab-grass, which had sprung up as the result of light local showers. I now have as fine a stand of alfalfa as I ever saw. This spring, I intend putting in millet on a piece of ground and after cutting it disc the stubble and sow alfalfa in August or September. If I do not forget it, will give my experience with fall seeding.

WALTER HARKNESS.
Kincaid, Kans.

Weed Seeds in Imported Wheat—Cheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The two letters from correspondents sent me for consideration in the columns of your paper, I will undertake to discuss together. The first one, from Wayne, Kans., makes inquiry as to whether there is Russian-thistle seed mixed with the wheat imported last fall by the Kansas Millers' Association, and of which your correspondent received one sack. I will say that if the wheat averages according to the ten samples sent me last fall there is no Russian-thistle seed in it; but it does contain round spiny burs of a weed called "Lappula," which, however, is not likely to cause trouble. It has not been reported as a dangerous weed in Kansas. Many people have mistaken this for the seed of the Russian thistle. However, if Russian thistle is present it will not mature its seeds until after wheat has been cut in Republic County, where your correspondent is located. If he will send me some of the plants found growing as weed among his wheat next spring, I will inform him if any of them is the Russian thistle.

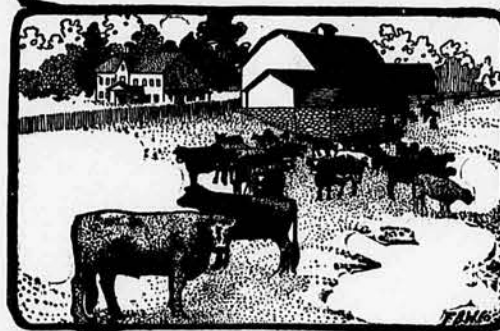
You can have a Home and Farm

in the

Great Northwest.

Low Settlers' Rates

every day during
March and April 1902.



Free land; low-priced land; fine climate; splendid crops; good schools and churches; good neighbors. The growth and prosperity of the wonderful Northwest is unequalled in the history of America.

Now is your opportunity to secure a home and farm. Don't neglect it. Write to-day. The good land is going fast. It will soon be gone.

These Bulletins tell you all about it. Send 2c stamp for each one wanted.

North Dakota Bulletin
Milk River Valley (Mont.) Bulletin
Flathead County " "
Cascade County " "

Colville Reservation (Wash.) Bulletin
Stevens County " "
Central Washington " "
Wenatchee Valley " "

Map and description of Washington (Folder.)

Write for rates and full information to any agent of

Great Northern Railway.

NEW YORK, 413 Broadway.
BOSTON, 211 Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA, 836 Chestnut St.
BUFFALO, 408 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURGH, 202 Park Bldg., 6th Ave.
DETROIT, Nor. S. S. Co.'s Dock.
MINNEAPOLIS, 300 Nicollet Avenue.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MAX BASS,
Gen'l Immigration Agent,
220 S. Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Even if this pest should be found to be present, the cutting of the weeds along with the wheat before its seeds are produced, will end it so far as his wheat-fields are concerned. The best way to keep out weeds is to clean the wheat-seed of weed-seeds before planting, by means of some one of the seed-cleaners and graders now in the market.

As to the second correspondent, who finds "by conversing with numerous farmers, that probably 90 per cent of them firmly believe that 'cheat' found growing in our wheat-fields comes not from 'cheat' seed, but from degenerate and crippled wheat," and who wishes a definite statement in the columns of the FARMER that will assist in extinguishing this superstition, I will begin with the downright statement that "cheat" or "chess" never comes from wheat but from "cheat" seed only. The one can no more come from the other than timothy can come from blue-grass. "Cheat" is a grass whose scientific name is *Bromus secalinus*. It is a kind of brome-grass, closely related to *Bromus inermis*, the awnless or Hungarian brome-grass, now being planted considerably in Kansas. It is quite a pest in some places in wheat-fields, and its presence has somehow come to be regarded by many farmers as being connected in some way with wheat.

The spikelets of the "cheat" grow at the ends of long, slender stalklets, and these when the wind blows often become entangled when green in the heads of wheat among which the chess plants are growing, and become twisted around the stalks of the wheat heads in such a manner that the spikelets of the chess often become drawn close into the wheat head. The slender stalk of the "cheat" spikelet breaks off from the nodding head of its plant, and is left attached to the wheat spike in such a manner that, regarded from the outside, it appears as though the "cheat" spikelet were an integral part of the wheat head—a modified wheat spikelet, in fact, and only the most careful examination reveals the end of the little slender dried stalk of the cheat spikelet tightly wound around the axis of the wheat head, holding it as firmly in position on the head as if it had grown there.

Such a specimen was sent me last summer from Oklahoma, and the sender was absolutely certain that here at last was an indisputable proof that wheat turned into cheat. But it had not done so. He simply had overlooked the facts. It is high time that intelligent farmers were discarding such absurd superstitions, for there is not a particle of fact in it. Cheat and wheat are both plants belonging to the great grass family but can no easier "turn into" one another than gooseberries can change into currants, or horsehairs into snakes.

H. F. ROBERTS,
Botanist U. S. Experiment Station,
Manhattan, Kans.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Work of the Legislative Committee.

To the Patrons of Husbandry of America:—The legislative committee of the National Grange assembled in Washington, D. C., January 20, for legislative work. The agricultural committee of the House had previously assigned a portion of January 20 to the representatives of the grange upon pending legislation regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, which was to close the hearings upon the matter. But the committee recognizing the great importance of the grange, granted the unusual courtesy of holding a special meeting of the committee on January 21 giving us the distinction of a full day's hearing and of closing the debate.

OLEOMARGARINE.

We presented the argument for the grange explicitly and forcibly, arguing for the original Grout bill, known as the McCleary bill No. 1. The Tawney bill differs from the McCleary bill in dropping the one-fourth cent a pound tax on uncolored oleomargarine, retaining the 10-cent tax on the colored pro-

duct. The interest manifested by the members of the agricultural committee in the position taken by the grange was intensely gratifying and will have great weight in the action of the committee in its report to Congress. We have reasons to expect that a satisfactory bill regulating this matter will be enacted into law at the present session.

The Sherman branding-bill prohibiting false branding of dairy products is a matter of importance, and received the support of the legislative committee in accordance with the action of the National Grange endorsing the principle embodied therein.

EXTENSION OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

The Postoffice Department was visited and an interview granted by the honorable postmaster general in the matter of extension of rural free mail delivery. The officials of the department recognized the great influence exerted by the grange in extending rural delivery at such rapid rate as was never known in the history of the movement in any country, and accorded our organization great credit for leadership in this important matter. An extra appropriation of \$200,000 was made by Congress while this committee was in Washington, for the establishment of rural routes that could not be taken care of by the available appropriation, liberal as it seemed when made. Postmaster-General Smith made a recommendation, before his withdrawal, for an appropriation of \$6,500,000 for the rural free delivery branch of the postal service, which will undoubtedly be made. Postmaster-General Payne is an enthusiastic supporter of this branch of the service and treated the representatives of the grange with great courtesy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department was visited and Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Brigham greeted us with the statement: "Tell us what the grange wants in this department and its desires will be granted." Secretary Wilson recalls the fact that he was one of the earliest members of the order in the great State of Iowa, and Assistant Secretary Brigham retains the deep interest developed by nine years' service as its National leader. We were consulted upon various lines of work now carried on by this great department of the National government, and upon its effect in various sections of the country, which it is not necessary to mention in detail. The cordial relations existing between the Department of Agriculture and the grange are of mutual advantage in the great work of advancing the interests of American agriculture.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

We called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and assured its members of the approval of this organization of the bill known as the Interstate Commerce bill. The representatives of the grange have been for years loyally greeted in the Interstate Commerce rooms, for the commission is working for additional power with which to serve the people, and the grange is a unit in favor of legislation granting it. It seems little less than a farce to support an Interstate Commerce Commission at enormous expense and give it power to act only in the most trivial matters. The aid of such a commission in securing for the people equitable treatment by the great transportation companies, was never so much needed as to-day, and in our endeavor to secure legislation that will enable the commission to grant this assistance we are in accord with the position of the commission itself, but have arrayed against us the influence of the great transportation companies of the land. Such tremendous power vested in these gigantic corporations may hasten the day for government ownership of railways in the United States.

FOR THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The grange stands strongly committed to the completion of the ship-canal, either the Nicaragua or Panama route, and unless a serious contest arises over the selection of the particular route, there seems reason to expect favorable action upon this matter at this session of Congress. Your committee construes the action of the grange in this matter to mean either route that may be found most feasible, and this has been our position in our efforts upon this matter. The almost unanimous passage in the House of Representatives of the bill for the Nicaragua route had a setback in the Senate by the report of the Isthmian Commission on January 20, favoring the Isthmian route, but we think the strong sentiment throughout the country in

favor of a ship-canal will not allow the legislation to fail. We interviewed many prominent members of Congress and expressed wishes of this great organization upon this important matter.

AGAINST THE SHIP-SUBSIDY BILL.

We regret to report that the interest in the ship-subsidy bill introduced at this session seems to be increasing, and only an active and vigorous campaign waged at once by the members of our order in every State can defeat its passage. An overflowing treasury and a vigorous campaign on the part of the promoters of the gigantic scheme to enrich the few at the expense of the many has contributed to the progress which this measure seems to have made. The action to be taken to defeat it consists of personal letters and petitions to Congressmen and Senators couched in courteous but vigorous language, in such numbers and from so many localities as to demonstrate the very general sentiment among the people against this legislation. No time should be lost in attending to this matter.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

We also learn that the speculators in arid lands are represented at Washington by numerous big salaried agents to aid in promoting legislation securing the irrigation of vast areas of such lands at government expense, thereby enhancing the value of their holdings and bringing them into competition with producers in other sections of the country at unfair advantage. While we do not admit any serious danger that such legislation will be secured at this session of Congress, we deem it necessary to sound the alarm in reference to it. There is no more reason for the government to furnish water for the owners of lands deficient in this essential than to furnish fertilizers for lands deficient in that particular, and no reason for the government to furnish either to bring vast areas into competition with land already supplied with both elements to a sufficient extent to grow all the crops needed for home consumption and export. We must take early the vigorous action of a personal nature by letters and telegrams if we would avert the possible danger of such special legislation as this would surely be classed. We sound the signal of alarm.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

The extension of the markets for American agricultural products has the earnest support of the grange and seems to be given more attention than any previous time. The probability of the early completion of the ship-canal renders the subject of special interest at this time, for this is expected to bring great results in opening the markets of China, Japan, and other Asiatic countries to the products of American agriculture. In view of these facts it seems pertinent and timely to urge the building of the ship-canal from the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes, and from the Great Lakes to the ocean, which the National Grange has endorsed. This means of transporting the products from the inland States to the markets opened up in Asiatic countries, and in our new possessions, will be important in order to secure adequate and reasonable transportation facilities. We call the attention of the members of the order throughout the country to this important transportation matter.

We urge the members of the grange

Do you know what lamp chimneys are for?

MACBETH's are forever, unless some accident happens.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.
MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

throughout the United States to carefully consider the suggestions we have herein made upon the work intrusted to our care, and to realize that while this committee will act loyally and zealously for the various legislative measures named, there is much for each member to do in the discussions to be held in grange meetings and in writing personal letters to Congressmen and Senators representing them at Washington. There is no discourtesy or intrusion in writing such letters, and we trust our efforts will be reinforced and our hands upheld by thousands of members who will write direct to their Congressman or Senator at Washington in regard to their wishes in any or all of these pending legislative matters.

Fraternally submitted,

AARON JONES,
E. B. NORRIS,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Legislative Committee.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One of the serious difficulties experienced by every farmer when seeding his land lies in getting the seed evenly distributed over the surface. Clover, alfalfa, timothy, millet, and other seeds are difficult to distribute evenly when broadcasted by hand, and when the wind is blowing this difficulty is greatly increased. In Kansas, where the wind is a somewhat uncertain factor, it becomes almost imperative that a seeder of some sort be used, otherwise the ground is over crowded with seeds in certain portions, and left bare in others. One of the best and most satisfactory seeders that has been brought to our notice is the Cahoon made by the Goodell Company, 43 Main Street, Antrim, N. H. It certainly does the business, and does it thoroughly and well. Ask your dealer for it, and if he doesn't have it make him get it. If you can not do this then write the company. They will treat you right. But if you want a seeder be sure to get a Cahoon.



**FRISCO
SYSTEM**

**THROUGH
SLEEPING CAR
SERVICE**

**KANSAS CITY
TO
JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA**

Brain Markets.

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

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

The Meeting at Hutchinson.

The meeting at Hutchinson will be well attended. It is the first meeting since we organized at Salina last year. We have over 400 stockholders in the State association and most of them will be present to council and assist what they can in pushing forward our organization.

The farmers of this State mean business. They are tired of the manner in which their grain has been handled by trust dealers, and they now propose to transact their own business through their own selected agents. They have found out that it is as much their business to own their own elevators and do their own shipping of grain, as it is to own their own granaries and haul their grain to the local market.

There are now more than seventy local cooperative shipping associations organized in this State, and every one of them has proved a benefit to its members, and each one has been successful. Many of these associations were organized after the bulk of the wheat crop of last year had been marketed, and, consequently, have not done any shipping yet. But the price of grain always goes up at points where they organize.

The millers and other merchants of the State are in sympathy with our organization, and many of them are actively assisting the farmers in pushing forward the work of organization. Many merchants and independent grain dealers will be in attendance at this meeting. Oklahoma and Nebraska will no doubt be well represented, for each of these States is becoming much interested in our work.

The local associations in this State now have a membership of over 5,000 members. The meeting at Hutchinson will be the largest gathering of farmers and business men ever held in this State.

A Farmers' Shipping Association at Argonia.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is a Farmers' Shipping Association in process of formation here at Argonia. It has been several weeks since the movement was inaugurated. At the meeting one week ago to-day over \$700 worth of stock was reported sold, and at the meeting to-day it aggregated \$1,270. At the next meeting one week from to-day a board of directors will be elected, completing the organization, and the charter is on the way and will be filled out soon.

The enthusiasm is at a healthy pitch. Two thousand dollars is the mark aimed at and it looks like it will be reached in a short time. The intention is to build an elevator to hold 10,000 bushels of wheat and to build it so that both railroads can switch to it.

At near the close of the meeting this evening I made an appeal in behalf of literature as an aid and support of the association, and secured four subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER for \$2, which I herewith hand in, hoping it will be satisfactory.

I can heartily recommend the KANSAS FARMER as an up-to-date farm journal, under this implied motto "Boys and girls with sound minds in sound bodies and untarnished moral characters."

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

Argonia, Kans.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Feb. 18, 1902.
A moderate decrease in cattle receipts the past week tended to hold extra grades, of which there was a meager supply, steady to a shade higher, but the inferior to medium cattle sold from steady to a little lower. Natives generally took the steady end, while light Texas and Westerns claimed the full share of the decline, which amounted to 10 or 15c in the worst cases. The highest price reached by corn-fed steers was \$6.65 on Thursday. On Tuesday, beef steers sold at \$6.50. Values still continue about \$1 per hundredweight above those of a year ago. There was somewhat of an apathy apparent in the stock-cattle market, especially in stock calves, and light feeders. Heavy feeding cattle maintained the same scale of prices but eased up a little on the movement. The demand from the country, however, in the face of the corn shortage, is something wonderful. There were 76,000 hogs received during the week against 61,800 the previous week and 82,900 a year ago. Liberal receipts in the East again enabled packers to bear down on the market, though only to a small extent. Until Thursday the market evinced practically no change. The next two days, however, values fell off 10 to 15c. Tops ranged from \$6.40 to \$6.25, the latter figure being the close for the week. Heavy runs in the East on Monday of this week

jammed prices down a little more. A feature of the hog trade at the local market was the increase in the average weight of the arrivals. The average for the week was 177 pounds, 7 pounds about the previous week, and the heaviest average for any week since last October. Compared with a year ago, the slump in the average weight was 33 pounds. Dealers do not look for an average of 200 pounds again until the next corn crop is matured.

The same old story is to tell of the sheep market. Receipts were below the needs of the killers and values advanced 20 to 30c. Colorado lambs sold up to \$6.45 at the close of the week, establishing another high mark for the year and the season. This is the highest price paid on the local market since the middle of 1900. Very few sheep are coming direct from Kansas now. There are a few bunches still on feed, but generally speaking, the movement is about over for the season.

Horses and mules were in fair supply during the week, arrivals amounting to 2,400 head. The inquiry from the South and East was weak and prices ruled in accordance with the demand. A renewal of the buying of war-horses by the British government was a feature of the week's trade. Eastern chunks of fair to good quality sold at a range of \$75 to \$120. Plenty of little Southern horses went under the hammer at from \$20 to \$40. Shippers claim farmers are holding horses too high for the state of the market.

POWELL.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

February 17, 1902.
Again, we have had an uninteresting market during the week just past; and while the price of grain has been steady, there is a paradoxical situation nevertheless. The price of spot or cash wheat is from 2 to 3c over the May option, which is something unusual at this time of the year. The question might be suggested, where will this wheat, that is being sold on the May option at less than current value, come from if farmers make no greater deliveries in May than they do now? The large stocks of wheat that had accumulated in Buffalo, New York, and other Eastern cities, is gradually being taken out of the country; foreigners are bidding a little better price for wheat, and it is said that the wheat in Kansas City is almost at a price low enough where it can be sold for exportation.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 1,000,000 bushels during the last week, which may be charged largely to the very small primary receipts at the present time. Receipts of wheat everywhere are decreasing. The total receipts of wheat at all the principal markets last week were only 2,209 cars, compared with 3,224 cars for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of corn last week at all the principal markets were 1,185 cars against 2,432 cars for the corresponding week last year. These figures would indicate that should the demand for these cereals increase, the price would probably advance some. Exports of wheat last week from both coasts were 3,175,000 bushels and of corn 527,000 bushels. The agreement between the several steamship lines to advance rates on grain across the Atlantic may have affected the volume of business somewhat, causing the light exports. In this way the farmers are gradually being crushed between the upper and nether millstones, with the majority of them not raising their hands to prevent it, but standing idly by watching the growth of corporate-trust greed without a protest. The Modern Miller and the Price Current both say that wheat is in good condition, but nevertheless reports from Kentucky and Tennessee begin to arrive speaking of serious damage to the growing crop by the dry weather and cold snap of the winter.

Markets closed as follows to-day:
Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 85 to 86; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 76½ to 78½; No. 2 corn, 61; No. 2 oats, 44.
Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 87; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 75½ to 76; No. 2 corn, 62; No. 2 oats, 46½.

F. W. FRASIER.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., in a letter received after the advertisement had gone to press, stated that the price of butter-fat had advanced to 28 cents, a price higher than is shown by their advertisement on page 222.

We call especial attention to the new advertisement of the Wichita Nursery. This is one of the very best nurseries in the Southwest. The trees produced at this nursery succeed where many others fail, as a result the trade in southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma has been exceptionally large. There is no more reliable concern doing business than this nursery, and they deserve a generous patronage from those desiring trees of any sort.

WHITE SEED-CORN.—Last year, L. C. Brown, of LaGrange, Ill., advertised the white seed-corn, which, so far as we know, gave the greatest satisfaction to the growers that used it. This year he is advertising, beginning with this week's issue, three varieties of the highest germinating power. Mr. Brown believes the white varieties are the best bred sorts and the heaviest yielders in existence, and better adapted to our climate than any other varieties. For further particulars, consult the advertisement, and write to Mr. Brown.

One scarcely fully realizes how much can be bought for a trifling sum except when a catalogue is received like that of Currie Brothers, the large seed-house of Milwaukee. It is a large book of a hundred pages, bound handsomely and contains a wealth of information about best seed values. On the first page are several collections of flower and garden seeds, all carefully selected and offered at prices that would have seemed impossible a few years ago, and this too without lowering at all that high standard of excellence for which the name of Currie Brothers stands.

The method of treatment successfully practiced by Drs. Montague & Williams, floor 4, Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, as advertised on page 223 of this issue, should commend itself to our readers who are in need of treatment, yet wish to avoid the time and expense necessary to visit Des Moines. A careful answer to the questions asked in this advertisement will enable the doctors to correctly diagnose your case, and they will report promptly from their findings on your case.



When We Talk We Tell the Truth and no one dare DISPUTE it.

We import nothing but HIGH-CLASS Stallions; no cheap or old stuff, no job lots or so-called bargains.

We bring our stallions to this country early in the season giving ample time to acclimate them. No concern in the United States has better facilities in the way of barns, stalls, hallways, etc., to reinstate their normal condition. We have a large number of coal black Percherons, 2-, 3-, and 4-year-olds; also a number of the best Shire stallions in America, which we are offering at very close prices. Come and see us or write us at once.

Long Distance Phone—675. THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO., 33 & Holdrege, Lincoln, Neb

...GREAT SALE... OF PURE-BRED

Poland=Chinas

.. AT ..

LENEXA, KANSAS, MARCH 10, 1902.

The blood of Chief Tecumseh 2d, Missouri's Black Chief, Chief 1 Know, Chief Eclipsed, and other famous sires.

A splendid offering of brood sows and gilts bred to such grand boars as Goode's Perfection 2d, Goode's Ideal Sunshine, Black Queen's Chief, and the best son of Hadley Jr. 13314.

—Write for Catalogue at once and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Address: W. P. GOODE, Lenexa, Kansas. RURAL ROUTE No. 1.

Pine Tree Stock Farm Dispersion Sale.

Having sold my farm one-half mile south of Gardner, Johnson Co., Kans., I have concluded to sell all of my personal property at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.
110 HEAD OF LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Fifteen head of high-grade Shorthorn cows, 3 to 5 years old; 5 head high-grade Shorthorn heifers, 2 to 3 years old; 1 fresh milk cow and calf 20 days old; 1 registered Duchess cow with 2 bull twins by side, 6 months old, sired by the 4th Duke of Lawndale; 1 registered Cruickshank 3-year-old heifer. All the above bred to a registered Cruickshank bull. One registered Cruickshank Shorthorn 2-year-old bull; 1 registered Bates Shorthorn 2-year-old bull; 8 high-grade Shorthorn bull calves, and 7 heifers. All the above cattle are deep red, low down, blocky kind.

HORSES.

One registered imported French Percheron Stallion, black in color, a sure foul getter, sired by Brilliant; 2 high-grade Percheron 2- and 3-year-old mares; 2 high-grade Percheron 8-year-old mares; 2 Morgan mares, 8 years old. All the above mares with foal. One span 3-year-old black German coach mares, half sisters, match up well, fine movers and lookers; 1 bay German coach mare, 3 years old, fine mover and actor; 3 German coach 8-year-old horses, fine lookers; 1 trotting-bred 3-year-old sorrel filly; 4 coming 2-year-old coach colts; 4 yearling coach colts.

Also forty head of high-grade Shropshire ewes, 1- and 2-year-old, in lamb to a registered Shropshire buck; 1 registered Shropshire buck; 7 registered Poland-China brood sows, bred to registered boars; 1 registered 1-year-old boar. About 400 Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets, and about 25 Single Comb cockerels.

TERMS OF SALE.—Sums of \$10 and under, cash; over, a credit of 10 months will be given on approved security. No interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 10 per cent from date of note will be charged. Six per cent off for cash. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with. Two lunch stands and good fire. No postponement on account of weather. Sale will begin promptly at 9 a. m.

COL. J. A. MARSHALL and J. O. McDANIELD, Gardner, Kas

FRANK SLOAN, Auctioneers.

The best recommendation one could ask is from a cured patient, and in this issue Mrs. C. Spragg, Kirkwood, Neb., gives her testimonial. Perhaps some of our readers know her.

Cream separators have now become almost as much of a necessity on the farm as the cow herself. With an increased yield of butter of from 10 to 50 per cent secured by the use of a good separator and with the improved quality of the product which is only possible through its use the buying of one of these machines becomes the most profitable of investments whether the herd of cows be large or small. All farmers must, of necessity, keep cows, and the only question is whether they shall be kept at a loss or a profit. With a good separator such as those made by the Day Manufacturing Company, of Winfield, Kans., this question is at once settled in favor of the profit side of the ledger. This firm manufactures separators especially for the farmer and the small dairyman, and so simple are they that no experience is necessary to operate them. They have given universal satisfaction because they make the cows pay. Write the manufacturers.

We do not make a practice of devoting much space in our reading columns to our advertisers. We take pains, before allowing them to buy space of us, to find out that they are considered reliable, and after they have used our space for some time we get to know, through our readers, something of their product and of the manufacturer, breeder, or advertiser himself. Many a person or company has advertised with us for two or three months, then dropped out and were never heard

of again; while others commence modestly—have an article of merit to start with, find a general demand for it, it fills the bill, year after year the article is improved by their experience, it is sold reasonably—and they continue with us without interruption. It is always safe to patronize this class of advertisers. You are pretty sure of a fair deal, because they can not afford to do otherwise. An instance: The Page Woven Wire Fence Company, of Adrain, Mich., have used our columns continuously for over six years; they have established themselves in the confidence of our readers, and they could never have done so if there had not been real merit in their fences. Their business has doubled year after year, until (we are credibly informed), they use the entire output of wire of their extensive steel mill, at Monessen, Penn., in their own fences. They do not claim to sell fence the cheapest, but they do claim that since they make their own steel and wire they have a wire especially adapted for fencing purposes, and one that will sustain the special features in Page fences. The Page Fence Company have an enviable reputation among our readers.

SEED CORN.

\$1.25 and up. Raised in the best corn district in the United States.

Oats and Grass Seeds. Stamp for Catalog and Samples.

THE McELROY SEED FARM, Blanchard, Iowa.

Special Want Column.

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Or trade for one equally as good—my Shorthorn bull, Roscoe, 189818. Gentle and a good breeder; 4 years old. O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two pure-blood Shorthorn bulls, 8 high-grades. James Ely, Auline, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four Galloway bulls, 1 and 2 years old; also a few year-old heifers, all registered, and good individuals. Thos. Gribben, Hope, Kans.

I HAVE 15 registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale, from 8 to 24 months old; also some choice females that must sell. A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

FOR SALE—A Holstein bull calf. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

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

SHORTHORN CALVES FOR SALE—Two bull calves, thoroughbred, and 18 months old. Geo. D. McClintock, Rural Route 2, Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Shorthorn heifers, double standard Polled Durham bull, Polled King, Ducker upright piano, fine phaeton, McCormick harvester, two ladies' bicycles; all nearly new and in good order. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

THE STANDARD CATTLE COMPANY has 12,000 acres of the richest land in the West; and will receive applications from tenants desiring to lease land. We also want men with families to work in best fields. Correspond with Standard Cattle Company, Ames, Neb.

FOR SALE—My registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, Maple Hurst Lander 3118, sired by a son of Imp. Kabul, dam, Juanita of Maple Hurst. Individually good with breeding to back it. Would exchange for grade steers or heifers. Price reasonable. Address J. E. Long, Rock Creek, Ka.

FOR SALE—Two registered yearling Red Polled bulls; good individuals, best breeding. Address Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

D. P. NORTON—Dunlap, Kans., will sell long and short yearling Shorthorn bulls at prices of calves.

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

FOR SALE—One dark red, registered Shorthorn bull; a sure breeder. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1 1/2 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.

SWINE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My herd boar for a good sow, bred; also for sale two good males sired by Proud Perfection, dam by Missouri's Black Chief. Call on or address Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few good gilts sired by son of Chief I know, and bred to son of Missouri's Black Chief. Bargains to quick buyers. I ship from Lawrence. Address, W. B. Van Horn, Lone Star, Kans.

PEDIGREED Duroc-bred sows, \$12 for a few weeks only. C. Dorr, Peterton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshire boars and gilts. E. C. Stratton, Pavilion, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

PUBLIC SALE—Of horses and jacks at Basehor, Kans., February 26. One black Percheron, one Norman coach, three jacks (one black), one brown jack, one yearling black jack, team good work mares, etc. Correspond with O. D. Dunbar, Basehor, Kans.

FOR SALE—French Coach stallion, Bismark 1925. Address C. E. Hayes, Stanley Iowa.

MY GRANDLY BRED STALLION, H-Bell, sire Belvoir 6150, grandsire Belmont 64, dam Kate, thoroughbred; write for further pedigree. H-Bell is a beautiful bay, 15 1/2 hands high, coils hard to excel in quality and high finish. A sure foal-getter. Will sell or exchange for another stallion. Can not breed him to his own colts. Or will exchange for Hereford cattle. Geo. E. Palmer, Hayes, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion Montherbar 19162 (24067), 12 years old, weight 1,800 pounds; an extra breeder; price \$400. Address G. W. Southwick, Riley, Kans.

REGISTERED stallions, mares, and jacks for sale, one mile west of Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas. Three registered Percheron stallions, 3 registered Percheron mares; 3 registered Hackney mares; 1 stallion Standard-bred, Rubini 12844, sired by Lord Russell, sire of Maud S and grand sire of Miss Previous, sold at Marcus Daly's sale as a yearling for \$10,300, and Prelatis for \$4,600; 1 large black jack, good and sure breeder; 3 work mares; 1 carload of Hereford heifers; 3 top crosses. Address Thomas Evans, Hartford, Kans., or see B. F. McCormick on place.

FOR SALE—Mammoth jack, 4 years old, and saddle-gaited stallion, 3 years old. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

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

JACK FOR SALE—Five years old, sixteen hands high, black with white points. Must be sold. Don't write but come quick. T. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two jacks 5 years old. One Shire and two Belgian stallions. Address Chas. H. Giffin, Scandia, Kans.

FOR SALE—One Cleveland Bay, one seal brown Percheron, and one imported black Shire stallion. Will sell one of the above cheap for cash. Lewis J. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two large, black jacks, meaty points, 8 and 4 years old. E. E. Potter, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—young draft stallions. A. I. Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 5 counties, 55 m. from K. O. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—400-acre stock or grain farm, well improved and watered, mostly bottom on small stream, southwestern part Miami County. 4 1/2 miles from south Missouri, Pacific and "Katy" railroads. Poor health reason for leaving farm. Unimproved; price \$30 per acre; easy terms. Call on or address owner. A. McDaniel, Lane, Kans.

HALF ACRE FARMS—Is it possible to support a family on a half acre of ground? Some people claim it is hard work with 20 to 160 acres, but the March issue of the Live Stock Clippings, Kansas City Stock Yards, will tell in an interesting article how it can be done on half an acre in a way never before thought of, at an expense of no capital and very little labor. The subscription price of this magazine is 50 cents per year, or 10 cents for 8 months' trial. It contains many interesting and valuable features worth many times the price.

FOR SALE—One of the finest stock farms in Geary County, contains 490 acres. For particulars, address G. A. Wingfield, Junction City, Kans.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—280 acres near Paxico, 80 acres rich bottom, 85 in wheat, 15 in alfalfa, 10 heavy timber, 50 mow-land, good pasture, creek, springs, orchard new 7-room house, large barn, on telephone and mail route. Price \$25 per acre, half cash. Come and see it at once. Also 152 acres at \$21 per acre, \$2,000 cash; possession any time. W. L. Seeling, Paxico, Kans.

FOR SALE—One of the best wheat and stock-ranches in Ford County, Kansas at \$5 per acre; 1,800 acres fenced and cross-fenced, inexhaustible water supply, four miles from Dodge City, Kansas. For further particulars address J. H. Churchill, Dodge City, Kans.

FARMS FOR SALE—On reasonable price and terms. Address for particulars D. W. Jones, Iola, Allen Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A 16-acre fruit and garden farm near Junction City and Fort Riley. Address R. W. Scott, Junction City, Kans.

WANTED—Correspondence from parties wishing to buy wheat-farms or stock-ranches. J. M. Patten & Co., Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Several 10-, 15-, and 20-acre tracts of land with good houses on West 6th and 10th Sts., Topeka, close in. Bargains on good terms. Better see these before they are sold. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

120 ACRES—Improved, Osage County. \$1,500. Rents \$100. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kans.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa farm on the Arkansas Valley, running to the river, 2 miles west of Dodge City; a model dairy-farm containing 178 acres alfalfa and alfalfa-land, 500 acres pasture adjoining; good improvements. For further particulars address J. H. Churchill, Dodge City, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRIES—Very prolific; fine root-cuttings; sure to grow; \$2 per 1000. Also Catalpa Speciosa seed in any quantity. O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE—\$4, \$4.50, and \$5 per bushel, sacked. Order by mail of J. C. Riggs (seed house), Florence, Kans.

SIBERIAN MILLET, the new forage millet, per 100 lbs., sacked, \$2.50; seed corn, several varieties, per bushel, \$1.50; Bromus Inermis, per lb., 18 cents; per 100 lbs., \$16; Dwarf Essex rape, per lb., 8 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7. Write for catalogue. Trumbull & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BLACK HULL KAFFIR SEED of my own growing, re-cleaned and screened; a choice article; crop 1901. Send for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kans.

BEST pure Red River Valley, Ohio and Triumph seed potatoes at wholesale prices. T. G. Ferguson; Central Station, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

FOR PRICE LIST of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants send to Wm. Brown & Sons, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Kaffir and Colman cane seed, \$2.50 and \$3 per cwt., sacked f. o. b. Address I. W. Gilpin, Admire, Lyon Co., Kans.

WANTED—Cane and Kaffir-corn seed in car lots. Mail samples and quote price. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans.

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

HIGHEST PRICE paid for cane seed, alfalfa, millet, kaffir-corn, and pop corn. Please send samples. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS.

WE WILL GIVE the exclusive agency of our specialty to one canvassing agent in every town; up-to-date article and big profits. Daisy Mfg. Co., Seymour, Iowa.

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

WE PAY TWENTY DOLLARS A WEEK AND EXPENSES—To men with rights to introduce our Poultry-Compound. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 92, Parsons, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Schley and Santiago" by Geo. E. Graham. Autograph introduction and personal account of the battle by Rear Admiral Schley. True Story of Santiago told exactly as it occurred for the first time by the only eye-witnesses of the fight. No subject before the public interests everybody as this story of Admiral Schley. The American people demand full recognition of the Hero of Santiago. Book selling like wildfire. Price \$1.50 to \$2.75, according to binding. Liberal commissions. Outfit and books ready. Send seven 2-c. stamps for complete outfit. Act quick. Big money for you. W. B. CONKEY CO., Sole Publishers, CHICAGO.

PATENTS.

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J. A. ROSEN, attorney and counselor in patent, trademark, and copyright causes. Patents procured and trademarks registered. Office, Rosen block, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kans.,

...BREEDER OF...

Poland-Chinas and

Large English Berkshires.

FOR SALE—12 Berkshire boars and 20 bred sows and gilts, 20 Poland-China boars, and 50 bred sows and gilts

FOR SALE.

SEVEN HEAD OF REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

OF SERVICEABLE AGES, EXCELLENT BREEDING, AND ALL GOOD INDIVIDUALS.

BARNES & BIRCHER, Pratt, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—130 horses and mules for pasture at \$5 per head. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kans.

THE BEST CUP OF COFFEE and plenty of good things to eat. Farmers trade a specialty. Come and get something good. The Two Minute Restaurant, 532 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Of pure breeding. Will be sold cheap if ordered at once. Write now to O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

FOR SALE—Page Woven Wire fencing. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

VISITORS TO TOPEKA—Rooms for rent for transients, northwest corner 12th and Polk Streets, Topeka, Kans. Meals served. Mrs. E. Porter.

WANTED—Guns; buy, trade on new ones. Remodel, or repair any part of any gun made. Strictly high grade work. The largest line of modern guns in the State always on hand. Athletic sporting goods. Foot, and base ball supplies. Practical ideas developed, and patent models manufactured; any material, any model. H. B. Howard, 505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WOOL WANTED—We have just completed our New Woolen Mill in North Topeka and want at once 200,000 pounds of wool for which we will pay the market price. Write us if you have wool for sale. Western Woolen Mill Co., North Topeka, Kans.

BALMOLINE—Nature's Wonderful Healing Salve. Man or Beast. Druggists, 25 and 50 cents. Trial size 4 cents from B. H. De Huey, Ph. D., Abilene, Kans.

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have 2 No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf horse scales, which we wish to close out cheap. Call on F. W. Griggs & Co., 304 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

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

LADIES WANTED TO WORK ON SOFA PILLOWS. Materials furnished. Steady work guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Miss McGee, Needle Work Dept., IDEAL CO., Chicago.

The Stray List.

Week Ending February 6.

Harvey County—J. L. Caveny, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. C. Epp, in Alta tp., October 1, 1901, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$15.

Week Ending February 13.

Edwards County—T. B. Hoffman, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by E. T. Eslinger, in Brown Tp. (P. O. Kinsley), January 13, 1902, one sorrel horse, 15 1/2 hands high; valued at \$30. Also one bay horse, 15 hands high; valued at \$30. Also one bay pony mare, 13 1/2 hands high; valued at \$20.

Flinney County—C. A. Schreider, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by I. L. Diesem, in Garden City, December 30, 1901, one black steer, 1 year old.

Week Ending February 20.

Russell County—Ora S. Greeck, Clerk. Bull—Taken up by F. F. Benso, in Big Creek Tp. (P. O. Gorham), on January 3, 1902, one black bull about 18 months old.

Marion County, Ira S. Sterling, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Weiss, in Lost Springs Tp. (P. O. Lost Springs), on December 21, 1901, one black and white yearling steer, mark on lower side of right ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs. A. J. Fee, in Grant Tp., at the breaking up of the herd in the fall of 1901, one black heifer about 2 years old, 8 on right hip.

Johnson County—J. G. Rudy, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Kerner, in Anbys Tp., on November 18, 1901, one heifer calf 1 year old, red with white spot in forehead and some on belly; valued at \$10.

MULE—Taken up by Jacob A. Steven, in Shawnee Tp., on January 7, 1902, one small black mare mule; valued at \$25.



THIS WIRE FENCE is made to turn hogs and stock of all kinds. It is the "Illinois Wire Company Stock and Hog Fence." Each cable consists of two wires with alternating right and left hand twist so that it expands with heat and contracts with cold and never sags. Lower cables 8 inches apart, stays woven in tight 6 ins. apart. Can't get loose or slip. From 6 to 11 cables high, running from 20 to 63 inches. Stands staunch and erect all ways. Write us to-day for free illustrated catalog, prices, etc. ILLINOIS WIRE CO., Dept. H, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE!

SIX JACKS and a

Registered Black

PERCHERON

STALLION.

F. W. POOS, Potter, Atchison Co., Kansas

FALL RIVER HERD OF ..REGISTERED..

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Darling's Star 54302 and Howard 87721 at head of herd. A few young bulls for sale.

Wm. McBROWN, Fall River, Kans.

10,000 BIG STEERS.

You want Pan Handle stuff Extra good feeders. You may want a ranch. We have both and at bed-rock prices. Write us for prices on stock or fine farm land. We are the people.

JACKSON BROS., Miami, Texas.

Money in Corn

Dry or Wet Season If Put in With the "FAMOUS" St. Joseph Listers for they always scour and plow deep.



Then before the weeds Disc Cultivators

..start use our.. 20 Acres a Day, Cleaner Than You Can Hoe It. Write "Dept. L" for Catalogue.

ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., - ST. JOSEPH, MO

Only \$45 California and Back

First class round trip, open to everybody, \$45.00, from Topeka to Los Angeles and San Francisco; the Santa Fe. Corresponding rates from all points east. Account National Convention, Federation of Women's Clubs. On sale April 22 to 27. Tickets good for return until June 25.

Only line under one management all the way from Chicago to California.

Only line for both Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite.

Only line to California with Harvey meal service.

Write for descriptive literature, free.

Address, T. L. KING, Agt., Topeka.

Santa Fe

..PUBLIC SALE.. ...BATES-BRED.. SHORTHORNS

From the STAKED PLAINS HERD
OF B. B. & H. T. GROOM, MANAGERS, PANHANDLE, TEXAS.

ON MARCH 20, 1902,
.....AT THE.....
Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, in Kansas City,

We will sell 45 Head of HIGHLY BRED
Bates SHORTHORN CATTLE from our
Staked Plains Herd. Catalogues at Sale.

B. B. & H. T. GROOM, MANAGERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—Colonel Nelson will sell on March 19th at same place his entire herd, consisting of cattle of unexcelled blood lines and individual merit.

Alas! la Belle France.

"France is lost," the *Matin* laments, and the *Matin* is comparatively a staid and sober French newspaper. "The number of leagues that are being formed in France to save her shows that she is lost," the *Matin* says. France has felt a steady declension since the days of Louis Napoleon; she has practically ceased to be a great power. France has touched her apogee, and passed her zenith. The policy of her foreign minister, M. Delcasse, shows that he knows it well. She falters downward, toward Spain.

France decreases in native population and increases in alcoholism and crime. French marriages tend more and more to be sterile; the French race tends more and more to become enfeebled and demoralized. Writing of the net result of the last census, M. Henri des Houx, in the *Figaro*, laments that "after all we find a renewal of the collapse. In French homes there are more bereavements than joyful births. France has lost 26,000 lives, though the marriages in 1900 were more numerous than in any of the years since 1890. But divorces have also multiplied to the number of 7,000. Out of every 200 marriages 5 have been dissolved by the fault or the consent of the contracting parties to the union. Divorce seems to be an active factor in French depopulation.

"In Paris the century ended with an excess of 1,300 deaths. In the Rhone department it was worse; the excess of deaths was 3,200, for a population four times less than that of the Seine department. In the Bouches-des-Rhone the excess of deaths was 1,400, in a population six times less than that of the Seine. Normandy is visibly becoming less populous; the province lost 7,500 inhabitants in 1900. France is losing ground, not only with other nations, but with her past self. The outlook is terrifying. Malthus did not see what zealous disciples he would find in France."

The French are perhaps the most intelligent race in Europe; they know what is happening, and are scared at it. But they do not react against it; and in a biological sense the loss of the power to react signifies death. What they call *les fraudes* persist; in a double sense France is becoming demoralized.

ALCOHOLISM AND DEPOPULATION.

Alcoholism is alarmingly on the increase in France, and this affects the population terribly. French statistics

show that in Rouen two drunkards had 32 children, and every one of the 32 died before reaching adult age. Out of 800 tested cases of offspring of alcoholic parents 21 per cent died in infancy and childhood. In 215 families traced through three generations, the percentage of similar mortality was 32.

In the "Revue des Deux Mondes," M. Foulle writes that "in 1880 free trade in drink was established in France. Since the passing of that disastrous law the consumption of alcoholic drinks has trebled, and during the last thirty years it has sextupled. France has passed from the seventh place in order of consumption of alcohol to the first. The number of drink-licenses in the country, including Paris, is nearly 330,000. In 1830 there was 1 license for every 113 inhabitants; to-day it is 1 for every 90. In Lower Normandy there is 1 for every 25."

The average number of those liable for military service who were rejected because of alcoholism was, from 1861 to 1885, at the rate of 300 per year; in 1896 it had risen to 3,500. In Normandy, where alcoholism has seized the people with a truly alarming intensity, the number of still-born children and cases of infant mortality has increased 28 per cent; the number of conscripts refused on the ground of health has trebled; marriages have diminished one-eighth; the birth rate, which was 28 per cent per 1,000 in 1880, had fallen

to 18 per 1,000 in 1894; the death rate rose from 22 to 28 per 1,000.

"Fourteen villages in the neighborhood of Caen in 1850 had 9,200 people; to-day (1897) they have only 5,028." For every ten (men, women and children) of the population, 336 gallons of beer spirits, and wine were consumed in the year 1900 in France.

M. Foulle shows that from 1881 to 1896 in France the number of misdemeanors decided upon in criminal courts rose from 210,000 to 240,000. Since 1889 the rate of manslaughter went up from 156 to 189; of wilful murder, from 95 to 218; and of sexual crimes, from 539 to 681. The annual average of infanticides is 180. Convictions of habitual criminals were 30 per cent in 1830; in 1896 they were 65 per cent.

"In fact, crime has trebled in France during the last fifteen years, although the population has hardly increased at all. In the course of the year 1892 there were 516,671 persons committed to prison. In Paris more than half the persons arrested are below 21 years of age, and nearly all of them have committed serious crimes." In one year alone there were 30 murders, 39 homicides, 3 parricides, 2 poisonings, 114 infanticides, 4,212 cases of cutting and wounding, 25 incendiarisms, 233 sexual assaults, and 12,300 robberies committed in Paris.

In 1830 the suicides in France were 5 per 1,000 inhabitants; now the propor-

tion is 25. In 1896 there were 375 suicides of young people between 16 and 21 years old, and 87 suicides of children under 16!

All this means decadence for France as a community, as a nation, and as one of the great powers. France is still a wealthy, sunny, merry, intellectual country, which nobody that knows it well can help but like. Those who know the French best are those who most hope, as I do, that all this evil is but the eruptive working out to the skin of virus which otherwise might fly to the vital parts and rapidly end the being. But a dread agent, not directly alcoholic or criminal, is at work.

M. Monfel, a Paris physician, points out the ravages of phthisis. In foggy England we lose about 5,000 people by consumption per year; in France, out of a similar population, under a delightful climate, the deaths by consumption are thrice as many. I write all this in pity and friendship, not in international ill-will, of course.

If these clouds can be dissipated, if France can react, if wholesomeness can be restored, if greatness can be continued across the channel, nobody—not even any Frenchman—could more rejoice than I, who know the beautiful domain of a quick, intelligent, delightful people so well, and have learned to look upon them as friends and their land as a second home. But I fear—I fear!—London Express.

WHITE SEED CORN —OF HIGHEST— GERMINATING POWER

BOONE COUNTY WHITE, IOWA SILVER MINE, AND FARMERS' INTEREST.

These white varieties are now recognized as the best bred white sorts and heaviest yielders in existence. It is conceded generally that good, strong, white varieties yield more largely than the yellow sorts, and for this reason farmers who grow corn to sell are planting more largely every year of the white sorts. It is necessary to get a variety that does not grow chaffy ears, and a sort that has medium-large size ears and the deepest grain. In this way you secure the largest possible yield from your acres, and the corn will weigh out heavy when shelling.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE is grown very extensively over the central and southern sections. During this wide distribution this corn, grown under different conditions of soil and climate, has retained the characteristics imparted to it by the long course of selection by the originator. Its adaptation to extreme conditions of soil and climate amply proves the fact that our varieties of corn have sufficient power of variation within themselves to permit of almost any change or improvement, without crossing or the intermingling of varieties.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Stalks grow to a height of about seven or eight feet and sets the ears about three and one-half to four feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking. Ears measuring from 9 to 10 inches in length. It is a very hardy variety, and a great drought-resister, and summing it all up, it's the Best Corn Ever Introduced. The acme of perfection. The largest eared one hundred day Corn in existence. Don't fail to try it. Send in your orders to me at once before the choicest stock is sold. The World's Record Broken in 1896 with 215 Bushels Per Acre. The Illinois record broken in 1897 with 168 bushels per acre. At the Illinois State Fair it was awarded first on yield per acre. First for best bushel (any color), and Grand Sweepstakes for Best Corn in the Show, winning easily under strong competition.

Stood the Intense Drought Remarkably Well. Mr. I. H. Beard of Menard Co., Ill., writes (Dec. 21, 1901): "The Farmers' Interest seed corn that I purchased from you last spring was a paying investment. It stood the intense heat and drought of the summer remarkably well, yielding nearly twice the number of bushels of corn that some adjoining fields planted with run out varieties did. Your seed showed its high-bred properties in its vigorous growth under adverse conditions and in the low percentage of barren stalks. When the farmers of this country come to fully understand the great importance of planting only the very best seed obtainable the average yield per acre will be very materially increased."

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L. C. BROWN, La Grange, Illinois.

DISPERSION SALE OF A GRAND HERD OF

SHORTHORNS

The Property of Col. W. R. Nelson, at Kansas City Sale Pavilion,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1902.

The herd consists of the best Scotch families selected and imported personally by Mr. Nelson from the best herds of Great Britain, to which have been added some plums of other recent importations and the choicest lot of Bates-bred cattle which money could buy. Among the imported Scotch cattle are two half-sisters to the great show cow Cicely, one of the most valuable Lavenders ever brought to America, and the stock bull Bapton Arrow, selected for use in the herd, bred by that great breeder of stock bulls, Mr. J. Deane Willis. Also the celebrated Bates herd bull 53d Duke of Airdrie, whose reputation as a sire is one of which his owner is justly proud. These and many others of similar character make one of the greatest offerings of choice Shorthorns of recent years.

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Horticulture.

Horticulture in Kansas.

MRS. CORA WELLS BULLARD, BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1902.

Scarce a half-century ago, Kansas, which is to-day counted the "core of the continent," "storm-center of beneficent impulse," "peerless power of the West," was the property of the aborigines and a roaming-ground for vast herds of buffalo. Black prairies, garbed in their coarse indigenous grasses, were the prominent features of the landscape. Triumphant war-parties of Indians, bearing aloft parts of the mutilated bodies of their victims, were the common sights. Then, the balmy, bracing air, which has since done so much for the beautiful and celebrated Gertrude T—, was vibrant with the blood-curdling war-whoop. Heathenism in the wildest form prevailed. War-dances were the high social functions of the day, and scalps were the trophies of the times.

The part played by the horticulturist in the early drama of Kansas was infinitesimal. In the fifties and sixties, Kansas was a wild theater, in which the untrammelled cow-boy and Indian scout were star actors. Their wonderful exploits have furnished themes for a thousand books, and for centuries to come the author of the penny-dreadful will turn to these pages of Kansas history to find material for his conquering hero. The story of the blood-bathed youth of Kansas is a familiar and oft-repeated tale. The most desperate conflict in the history of the world's life occurred when Kansas was in the days of tender youth. The sirocco of disunion blew its heated breath upon the tree of liberty. Kansas watered its sacred roots with the heart-blood of her patriots. She generated a light and flame which radiated a heat that "melted the manacles" of four million slaves.

EARLY HORTICULTURISTS.

Horticultural pursuits were not compatible with the inconceivable agitation which preceded, accompanied, and followed the birth of Kansas into the sisterhood of States. The first orchard in Kansas was planted by Rev. Johnson, at the M. E. Mission grounds, near Shawneetown, in 1827. Up to a recent date, a few of these apple-trees were still alive and fruitful. Practically little tree-planting was done before the war.

People of strangely diverse attributes were fused and welded into homogeneity by the heat and hammering of the Rebellion. When Kansas closed the last volume of her bloody annals, her people, with heroic constancy and unwavering faith in her future greatness, threw heart and soul into the various vocations which are so essential to the upbuilding of a great commonwealth; but the tree-planter was held in light esteem and had no part in the deliberations of our foremost State-builders in the sixties.

The fact that Nature, with a few exceptions, had left Kansas in a treeless state, was generally accepted as conclusive evidence that trees could not be propagated. In September, 1867, the National Pomological Society held its eleventh biennial session in the city of St. Louis. It was the custom of the society to call over the catalogue of fruits, also the names of the different States, at the same time requesting the representatives of each State, when the name of his State was called, to say whether the fruit under consideration was desirable in his locality. If it was, a star was placed opposite the name of the fruit under the name of the State, one star signifying that the fruit was generally approved, two stars that it was extra fine. When the name of Kansas was called but one variety of fruit was found that could be successfully cultivated there, this being the Melocoton peach. The circulation of

this report served to intensify the belief that fruit would not grow in Kansas.

The early Kansas horticulturist was almost universally regarded as a fruit-crank, and was consigned to oblivion by those in the forefront of the State's progression. His tomb, however, was but a cenotaph, and the glory of his deeds set eternally amid the stars. Unwavering in purpose, fully awake to the high importance of his mission, with imperturbable Islamic faith in destiny, he planted fruit-trees on barren, wind-swept plains, "out there in Kansas."

It has been said by one who has learned life's lesson well, that time is the great inflexible avenger; oftentimes he burnishes the rusty shield found in the dead hand on life's great battle-field, so that the ages never cease to see the glimmer of its sheen. Again from the exultant helm, it tears the wreath of victory and sends the boastful wearer down the corridors of the future with the coward's brand upon his brow.

out and blazoned on the historical records of our State as examples of perseverance in good works, under the most strenuous difficulties.

Prior to 1864, little or no fruit had been gathered from trees planted in Kansas. The first crop proved to be very superior in size, beauty, and quality. The transition of the fruit-crank from obscurity to respected prominence began with the first harvest of apples.

THEIR EFFORTS REWARDED.

In 1869, this little band of so-called crazy horticulturists had the transcendent audacity to step into the horticultural arena and make a display of the fruit-growing powers of our youthful State before the Nation. On September 13, 1869, the Kansas State Horticultural Society erected in Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, a pyramidal structure which contained 140 plates of beautifully colored apples and pears. Great effort was put forth by the committee in charge to make our display



JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.
(From a Photo.)

There is no business so fascinating as the growing and selling of seeds. These bright children are familiarizing themselves with the products of the A. A. Berry Seed Company's farm at Clarinda, Iowa, and are enjoying themselves, and at the same time growing up healthy and hearty. They take great pride in the immense ears of corn of the Imperial, Legal Tender, Snowflake, and Golden Cap varieties that are raised by this firm, which has scored a great success in the grading and advancing the quality of corn especially. They have also made a great record on wheat, oats, barley, speltz, brome-grass, potatoes, and vegetable seeds. They are issuing their sixth catalogue. Since Catalogue No. 1 was issued their business has made wonderful strides. Starting with a small mail-order business on a farm several miles in the country, they have built up a large wholesale business, furnishing hundreds of dealers and thousands of farmers the highest grade of seed at reasonable prices. The manager, A. A. Berry, lives on a farm near town, where he is convenient to his business and is in a position to know just what the farmer needs and what is best adapted to the wants of various locations. Clarinda is located in a section of country that gives almost perfect seed-development. If you buy from this concern you can be assured of best seeds for least money and know absolutely that you are dealing with a reliable and trustworthy firm. Mr. Berry is none the less a shrewd, up-to-date business man, because he is a farmer. For that matter, the successful farmer of to-day must be a mighty shrewd business man. The A. A. Berry seed Company sell timothy, clover, and other products to farmers at wholesale prices, storing up thousands of bushels of seeds every fall. Write for their catalogue, which is sent free, and please mention this paper when you do. Address, A. A. Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa.

WERE EXPERIMENTERS.

Early Kansas horticulturists launched out upon an uncertain sea of experiment, without rudder or compass. No landmarks or guiding ideas had they. The conditions of soil and climate, the altitude above the ocean level, all were widely different from the local conditions wherein their early pomological lessons had been taught. Their difficulties and disasters were monumental. Through drouth that transformed the earth into iron and the sky into brass; through swarms of voracious grasshoppers that defoliated forest, orchard, meadow, and field, they passed undaunted. Nature's fatalities, mishaps of husbandry, served only as a stimulant to greater industry. To them mistakes and failures were merely the conditions of a larger victory, animated by the love of their profession. A handful numerically, earnest and hopeful, they toiled on and waited, until at last footprints were made along the Kansas pathway of pomology.

It is appropriate here to remark that the works of that small band of men who devoted their lives to the development of horticulture, when our State was young, the names of which may be found in the records of the State Horticultural Society, deserve to be sought

at this exposition an attractive one. Kansas was awarded the gold medal for the best display of fine fruit exhibited on that grand occasion; and thus it was, the fruit-crank caused Kansas to suddenly shine out in the horticultural sky where least expected—a star of the first magnitude. The awarding of that medal marked the beginning of an epoch of wonderful prosperity in our State. Many regarded this display of Kansas fruit with incredulity; the cry of fraud was raised. Nevertheless, horticulture came forth as the most potential factor in the inducements that started the heavy tide of immigration to Kansas.

After this exhibition at Philadelphia, snowy sheets were unfurled like the sails of an ocean commerce. Thousands of canvassed schooners set their prows for Kansas, and the declaration, "you can't grow fruit in Kansas," gave

A Sudden Twinge

Of pain is generally the first warning of an attack of rheumatism. It feels as if the disease were in the bones or muscles, but the real cause of rheumatism is found in impure blood. In order to cure rheumatism the blood must be cleansed of the poisonous impurities which are the cause of the disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been very successful in the cure of



rheumatism, because it entirely cleanses the blood from the poisonous substances which are the cause of the disease. It not only purifies the blood but by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands, it increases the supply of pure, rich blood which adds to the vigor of every physical organ.

Mr. R. A. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C., writes: "I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad

at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and to-day my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

place to the exclamation, "We're goin' out to Kansas, where the fine fruit grows."

A BOOM IN TREE-PLANTING.

Following this influx of immigration came a great wave of enthusiasm in fruit-growing. Within five years following the remarkable display at Philadelphia, it is safe to say, over a million fruit-trees were planted—98 per cent of which proved to be entirely worthless. Numberless varieties were planted. At the beginning of the seventies, 2,500 different varieties of apples alone were growing within the borders of our State. Every man who planted apple-trees selected varieties that had flourished in the orchard of his father or his grandfather. Indiscrimination in planting varieties proved a far more serious drawback to the fruit interests in Kansas than all other mishaps. Soil variations and variety adaptability, the sciences of which are the foundation of all successful horticulture to-day, were then unwritten pages. The greater secrets of the soil had yet to be wrested from the stubborn sod, through hard hours of disaster and defeat.

A very large per cent of trees planted in the sixties and seventies died before coming into bearing, and many more after bearing but a few crops. The owner of the early-planted pear orchard who visioned forth, from the products of his planting, a golden annuity such as his grandfather and father had

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received from pear-orchards planted in the humid climate of the East years before he was born, saw his hopes wither and die as in a day. These dead and dying fruit-trees revived old prejudices, and again the cry went forth with increased vehemence that fruit-growing in Kansas was a failure. It was then the tree-planter and the real horticulturist were differentiated. Kansas, now thoroughly awakened to the necessity of tree-planting, extended every possible inducement to the tree-planter, but his attention could not be engaged. Discouraged and disgusted by his many failures, he applied pneumatic brakes of protestation to all pomological pursuits. It was at this time that the horticulturist arose and came forth as a potent factor in the development of our great commonwealth. In no other vocation of life are such sublime lessons in waiting taught as in the pursuit of horticulture. With unwearied confidence and ineradicable belief in Kansas, the horticulturist planted more trees—and waited.

After years of patient experiment, from out of the dregs and debris of many thousand worthless varieties, a scant half dozen of apples, also a very few varieties of peaches and pears, were evolved that could be safely propagated. Many years of hard labor were invested before the horticulturist succeeded in supplanting theoretical prejudices with successful practices in fruit-growing. Old beliefs die hard. The wholesale planting of trees not adapted to Kansas climate, which resulted so harmfully to our State in earlier days was, later on, repeated in a small way again and again, by the man who clung fondly and persistently to the kind of apples that grew in his grandfather's garden. The aforesaid type is not quite extinct to-day. The rays from the Kansas arc-light of horticultural enlightenment have not yet penetrated his domain. He may still be found in unfrequented corners of the State with a fruitless orchard, which he has planted, tended, and pruned high according to the most approved methods of his grandfather—a victim of instinctive heredity, hardly more to blame for his horticultural practices than is an egg for the color of the chick that bursts from its shell.

At the close of the seventies, the dense fog that had enveloped and darkened the horticultural sky for so many years began to lift. The few iron-clad varieties of fruit which the faithful horticulturist had brought to successful fruitage through hard buffetings with adverse winds, restored confidence in Kansas as a fruit State, and the idea that only fruits grown on wire stems could survive the vicissitudes of our bracing breezes was quite generally eliminated. The tree-planter came back to the fold and the world-renowned Kansas specialist attained his majority. Previous to '76, orchards had been planted for home consumption only.

The greatest performances of the world are due to the spirit of individualism. It was a Vanderbilt who first systematized railroading and demonstrated to the world that it paid. To-day the entire globe is bound and interlaced with railroads. A Kansas specialist first proved that commercial orcharding would return solid and substantial recompense. To-day the vast acreage planted to apple-trees in the West taxes the credulity of the Eastern world. Our specialists have spread the fame of Kansas horticulture throughout the universe. They have placed our State at the head of all Nations in artificial forestry, an industry which to-day is recognized as one of vital importance. If the forests upon this continent are not conserved and more trees planted, all farming will perish in a hundred years. So say our most eminent scientists. The interdependence of tree life, animal life, and vegetable life is constant. A globe denuded of forests would mean the extinction of all animal life. The Kansas apple specialist has grown more apples on trees of his own planting than any other in the world.

One of the first commercial orchards was planted in the spring of 1876, in the southern portion of Leavenworth County, by the father and brother of your speaker. This venture was generally looked upon as visionary and impracticable. However, the ultimate success of this orchard, and the subsequent planting of many hundreds of acres by the same firm, overturned established theories, wiped out old lines of limitation and extended the area of possibility in horticultural development in the West to dazzling dimensions. Commercial orcharding has grown to such proportions that our historians will have to write a new topography for the Great American Desert. Forests

of fruit-trees are springing up in every portion of our State, "out there in Kansas," where buffalo-sod and solitude held sway for untold centuries. The horticultural king now wields his scepter, and the product of his realm throws a rosy stream of God's cookery around the globe.

THE KANSAS APPLE.

To fitly sound the praises of the Kansas apple is difficult. The Golden Apple of Hesperides, the fabled cause of the net-work of circumstances which formed the theme of the greatest epic poem of ancient times, could not be likened unto a Kansas Johnathan. Kansas horticultural products form no mean part of the world's commerce. According to the sworn statement of the assessor, there are growing in Kansas to-day 19,221,000 fruit-trees, which, if planted according to established rules, cover an area of 384,646 acres. If vineyards and berry patches were tabulated herein, many thousand acres would be added to this vast area.

Kansas owes much to her State Horticultural Society. The first preliminary meeting of the society was held in Lawrence, December, 1867, officers be-lected as follows: President, William Tanner, Leavenworth; vice president, William Maxwell, Lanesfield; treasurer, William E. Barnes, Vinland; recording secretary, John S. Brown; corresponding secretary, S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa.

This society was the first of its kind organized west of the Mississippi. Its organization was first suggested by William Tanner, in a letter published in the KANSAS FARMER. Twenty-five persons responded to this call. The names were published and an election of officers, by ballot through the mail, was held. When the result was declared, the newly elected president made his profound first bow to the society that elected him in the solitude of his own library, and delivered his first inaugural address to his constituency through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, published May, 1867. The first horticultural report was published in 1871. The pages between the covers of this report were so few in number that an index was unnecessary. The early youth of this society was spent in poverty and obscurity, and Kansas has ever failed to recognize this child of hers according to its measure of helpfulness to her citizens. Up to the present date, thirty-five annual meetings and nineteen semi-annual meetings have been held.

The remarkable number of horticultural prizes captured by this society for the glory of Kansas reads a splendid tale. Below we give a list of premiums awarded Kansas through the efforts of her State Horticultural Society:

- 1869—Gold medal, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
- 1871—Diploma, Virginia Horticultural Society, Richmond.
- 1871—Diploma, American Institute, New York.
- 1872—Diploma, American Institute Fair, New York.
- 1873—Silver medal, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston.
- 1873—Diploma, New Jersey State Fair, Waverly.
- 1873—Diploma, American Institute, New York.
- 1876—Diploma, Centennial, Philadelphia.
- 1885—Diploma to Allen County Cotton Fair, New Orleans.
- 1893—Medal and diploma, Columbian Exposition, Chicago.
- 1898—Silver medal and diploma, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha.
- 1900—Three gold medals, Paris Exposition, Paris.

Not many years ago, a governor of Kansas was asked to recommend certain legislative measures, which would be of great benefit to the State Horticultural Society, and to our fruit interests generally. He yawned and replied, carelessly, "I suppose these little things really should be looked after." Nature exhibits no contempt for trifles. It is only by a slight deviation from her general law, that by which water contracts down to the temperature of 40°, and then expands until it is frozen, that the earth is made habitable to man. Were it not for this provision, instead of only a thin crust of ice forming on the surface of the lake, the whole body of water would become solid; the ocean itself would be frozen, and life on earth would be impossible. The vital knot of a man's nervous system is said to be no larger than a pin's head; yet upon this tiny speck depends the life of the nerves, upon which hangs the existence of a Caesar or a Napoleon who shapes the destinies of nations.

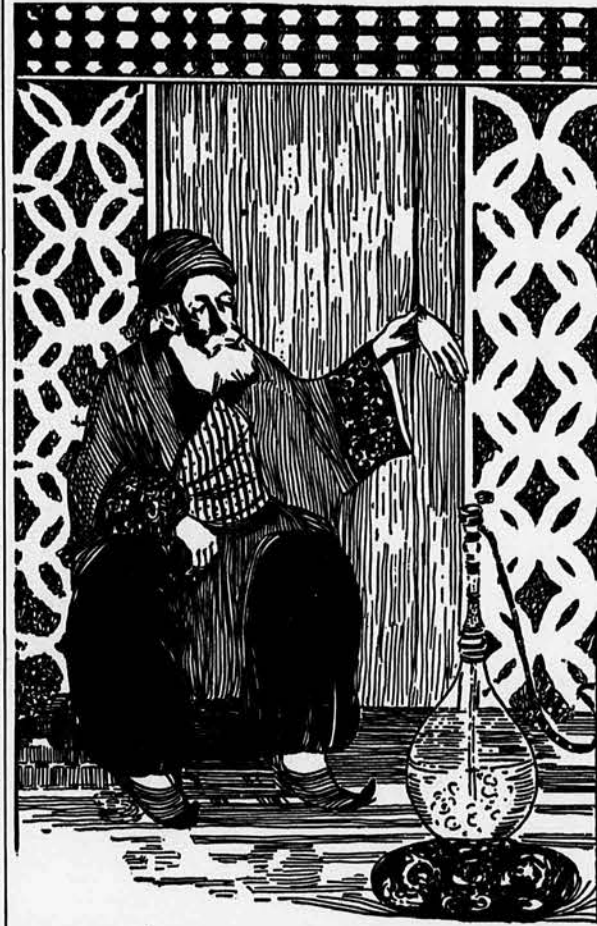
The core and kernel of advancement and attainment along pomological lines have ever been contained within the State Horticultural Society. It has a

THE DOCTOR'S GUESS.

An Episode in a Turkish Harem.

A woman of the harem is taken sick. Turkish etiquette makes no allowance for sickness. The woman is for her husband's eyes alone. No other man may look upon her. When the doctor comes the sick woman thrusts her hand through a curtain, on the other side of which sits the physician. From the hand alone he must make his diagnosis. As a consequence when a Turkish woman is sick she does not often get well.

There is a modesty of nature among American women, which, as much as the modesty of etiquette among Turkish women, often prevents an attending physician from making a proper diagnosis of disease. Women who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex shrink from the indelicate ques-



tioning, the offensive examination and the obnoxious local treatment which they know so many local physicians deem necessary and insist upon. As a consequence the attending doctor obtains only a superficial knowledge of the ailments he attempts to cure, and often treats for the wrong disease. The result is that women suffer for long years in silence and allow disease to gain a firm hold upon them, until they are shattered in health and worn and weak in body.

WHAT OTHER WOMEN HAVE DONE.

Thousands of women who shrink with natural modesty from the ordeal proposed by local physicians have found a cure by consulting Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce invites every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter, free. All correspondence is strictly confidential, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce and his staff in personal consultations with women at the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. A letter addressed to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive careful attention and prompt reply.

"I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefits I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge

County, Va. "It is a Godsend to weak and sickly women, restoring good health without subjecting their weak nerves to the shock of an examination."

"I was all run-down in health from November until March—could not work but a short while without resting. Was so nervous at times that I could not even write; had a very poor appetite, and what I ate did not seem to do me much good. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case, and am thankful that I did, for in due time I received a favorable reply as to what kind of medicine to take. I sent and got it and commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' Took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicine the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

ANOTHER WAY TO BE CURED.

While a great many sick women write to Dr. Pierce and find a cure by that means, there are many other women who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

and write only to say they are cured by the use of this great medicine for woman's ills. "Favorite Prescription" is particularly and peculiarly a medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It makes women strong and healthy, because it cures the diseases which undermine the strength. The tiny worm destroys the beauty and fragrance of the rose. Kill the worm and the rose blossoms in all its wonted beauty and fragrance. Womanly diseases mar beauty of face and sweetness of disposition. "Favorite Prescription" cures these diseases, and women frequently write after their cure by this medicine: "I am once more robust and rosy cheeked." "I am no more cross and irritable as I was before." If there is irregularity and monthly suffering Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure it. It dries the weakening, unhealthy drains, which undermine the strength. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I enjoy good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. J. J. Schnetzer, of Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill. "Have taken six bottles of each kind. I was taken sick last February and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then when I got up I found I had 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to it. My son had your book, Common Sense Medical Adviser, and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors—and so it has. I can say truly I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing. In fact, I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why, what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

Judged by its record of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Prescription." Therefore accept no substitute.

A FAMILY MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent free, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

history that deserves to be written in capitals. The germs of growth, the quickening ideas essential to the perpetuity of successful horticulture have been constantly developed through the deliberations of this body.

There is perhaps no region of country upon this continent in which a thorough knowledge of horticulture is so nearly indispensable, in order to secure a reasonable degree of success, than is demanded in the State of Kansas. The experience of each man has counted only for his immediate locality.

The variations of Kansas soil are as sudden and frequent as the variation of the climate. Most finished exports have been compelled to come to a temporary standstill. A sunny, prosperous Kansas, without a horticultural society to throw light upon the great fountains of earth's provisions, is impossible.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when horticulture will obtain legislative recognition commensurate with that of other important industries in our State. It is true that

our achievements in the past along pomological lines have been unparalleled. The energy and industry of the horticulturist has wrought miracles upon our plains. Through his energies, a once unproductive and uninhabited region is now a land thickly studded o'er with homes that are embowered Edens. He has caused the artificial forest to spring, which in turn has greatly modified the climate. Yet, we are but crooning the alphabet, and each year we live volumes of refutation in horticultural experience.

Much attention is being paid to the improvement of blood in the live-stock of our State. It is equally important that vegetable heredity should be better understood. Let the Downings and Mitchells of Kansas do their best, and Kansas gardening will attain the arborecence of the year 1.

The Sand-Hills for Forestry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Few Kansas people are aware of the fact that there is a region in southwestern Kansas known as "the sand-hills," comprising more than one and a half million acres, chiefly of government land. This region is utilized at present for the grazing of cattle, but the scattering growth of vegetation affords very scant sustenance to the herds. Experienced cattlemen have estimated that it takes about twenty-five acres of this land to graze a steer six months. According to prices paid for pasture in Wabaunsee and Shawnee Counties, this would be equivalent to a gross annual rent of 10 cents per acre. After taxes and other expenses have been considered it is very probable that such lands would not annually net more than 5 cents income per acre to an owner. Experience seems to indicate that the grazing qualities of this land deteriorate very rapidly from use.

The nature of the soil in this region adapts the land for the growth of coniferous trees. Many of the virgin pine-forests of Michigan and Minnesota grew upon land no better than the Kansas sand-hills. It is true that the rainfall is much less on our western frontier than in Michigan but this objection does not seem insurmountable when we remember that nature has produced some of the grandest pine-forests in the world on the arid table-lands of Arizona. If Western drouth-resistant species are used instead of Eastern sorts suited only for humid regions, there is no doubt in my mind but that the sand-hills along the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers could be artificially stocked with great pine-forests. Such forest belts would accomplish a great deal in the reduction of the severity of hot winds, and in the amelioration of the climate of southwestern Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

Now is the opportune time for the State of Kansas to secure a great tree-planting reservation within her borders. The question of the disposal of the arid Western lands is now up for discussion in Congress. Let Kansas people petition the National legislature to retain the sand-hills for future forest plantations. The public domain should not be trifled away in the belief that it is worthless. A broad policy now will give future generations cause to praise the wisdom of Kansas people living in the beginning of the twentieth century. GEO. L. CLOTHIER.

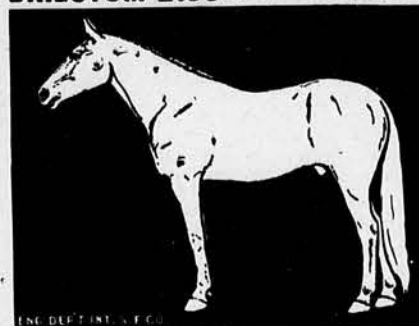
Oil On California Roads.

I passed most of my life in a town in New York State, living on a clay road, where good road-making material was so hard to get that we were obliged to use stone or go in the mud. Coming out here I found the road question a different problem, and presented to me in a new aspect. With no rain for eight or nine months in the year, and the sun shining most of the time, the roads get very dry, dusty, and full of chuck holes. Sprinkling with water, where it can be obtained, is necessary to lay the dust and pack the soil, and keep the roads from getting full of holes. Large sections of the surrounding country have no water, and the roads become almost impassable during the summer. The cost of the water, with the labor of putting it on, makes road-making very expensive. It was a very fortunate occasion for this part of the State when oil in considerable quan-

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We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our Five Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Healthy and Vigorous. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure, by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing or Fattening Stock. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small-sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 2¢ 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers. It was included in the U. S. Government exhibit and won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

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MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc. It costs \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make the engravings. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of this finely illustrated Book for reference. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses or Cattle or Sheep or Hogs or Colts or Calves or Lambs or Pigs? Answer the 3 Questions and Write at Once for Book.

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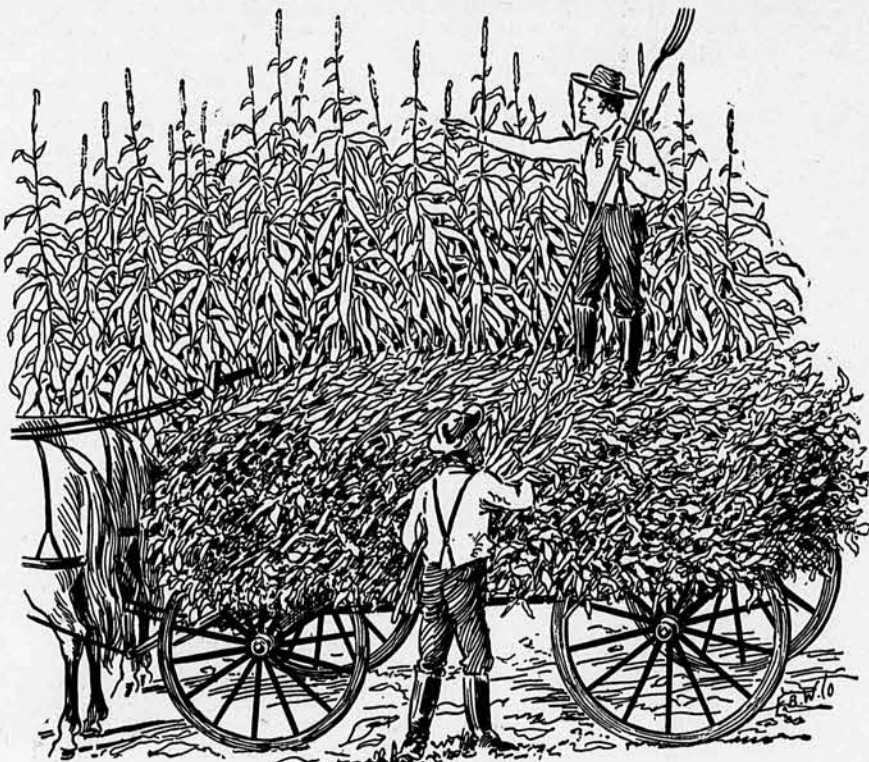
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INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER,
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INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE,
INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE,
SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.



PENCILARIA.

The past year has proved the necessity of farmers paying more attention to fodder plants, and the new plant called "Pencilaria," which was introduced last season, has attracted great attention, and all who have tried it unite in pronouncing it the most wonderfully productive plant ever tried. It is unexcelled if equaled by any other plant for its quick growth, immense size, and splendid quality, and the seeds are so small that one pound is sufficient to plant an acre. As many as seventy-six large, leafy stalks have been grown from one seed, and some farmers report that they have cut the crop from four to seven times during the season, and each succeeding time it comes up quicker and grows more vigorously than before. At a distance, a field of the Pencilaria looks like mammoth timothy, as it grows from ten to fourteen feet in height. It is not best, however, to let it mature its crop of seed, as it is much more valuable for fodder purposes. It should be cut the first time when two to three feet high and each succeeding time when three to five feet high.

One of the most noted farmers in the United States who stands high as a writer for the agricultural press states that he made a careful test, sowing the seed on the 13th of May in drills eighteen inches apart. It looked like grass when it first came up, but he cultivated it at the end of twelve days, and it then grew so rapidly that it smothered out the weeds in and between the rows. He cut the first crop on July 1, forty-five days after sowing the field. It was then seven feet high and weighed green 30 tons per acre, and, when dry, made 6 1/2 tons of hay per acre. The second growth was cut on August 14, when the plants were 9 feet high and the crop weighed 55 tons per acre green, and 8 tons per acre dry. The third cutting was made October 1. It weighed 10 tons green and 1 1/2 tons dry, thus making a total crop of 95 tons per acre of green fodder and when dry made 16 tons of hay.

Another farmer states that one-fourth of an acre of Pencilaria will furnish a cow with all the green food needed throughout the summer and fall, and that another quarter of an acre if cut several times during the season will make all the hay or fodder needed for the entire winter and spring until the green crop is ready for use the succeeding season. What do you think of that, feeding a cow one year from the product of half an acre of land?

Knowing that many of our readers would be interested in this new plant, we have arranged with the Iowa Seed Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, to send a sample, sufficient to plant a row 100 feet long, free to any of our readers who ask them for it, providing they mention this paper in their request. It costs you nothing to try it and as the supply is limited it will pay you to write to them without delay.

titles was discovered. In 1899, or a little before, our road-officers made the first experiment with oil for laying the dust, and making a better road. It was found, after several trials, that it was necessary to prepare a good, smooth road-bed, and when possible, slightly crowning, so that the water from heavy storms would run to the side of the road. The oil is applied to the road hot through a sprinkler made for that work, covering a strip about six feet wide in one passage. About 100 barrels per mile for the first application and about one-third of that amount for the second, in about three months' time, are necessary. On narrow roads two strips, or twelve feet, and on wide roads three strips, or eighteen feet, will be sufficient. Of course, a good body of oil put on makes a better road-bed, more

like asphalt pavement. After the oil is applied to the road it should be gone over with a rake or harrow thoroughly to mix the oil with the soil and dust. On sandy soil, and on roads very much traveled more oil is needed than on hard roads little traveled. It is sometimes necessary, where the soil is quite soft, after applying the oil to go over the road with a machine that will rub along on the road, not gathering up any of the soil. This seems to smooth and pack the soil, or road-bed. Oiling the roads has been found to do better work here than sprinkling with water, and is much cheaper, laying the dust equally well and making a better roadway. The heavy oil is used, such as is pumped in this part of the State. Sensitive people will notice a little smell for a short time. No injury seems to re-

sult to horses' feet nor to wagons, and none to clothing if ordinary care is used. When the oil is first put on it throws a little by fast driving. Oiling the roads seems to give general satisfaction, and its use is increasing.

The amount of oil to be used on any given surface, to obtain the best results, has not yet been determined. Much depends upon the material of the road-bed and the amount of travel on the road. One hundred barrels will give to a strip eighteen feet wide a fine coating for one mile. Some of our road-makers would make it a little more, others a little less, and follow with another coat after two or three months. However, they all agree that another application should be made when the road shows signs of wearing out by getting dusty and full of chuck holes. I have been driving over roads that have been oiled more than one year, and these roads still show some benefit from the oil. On these roads 1,000 barrels were used on seven and one-half miles. Part of the oil was used in second application in about three months from the first. Cost of the oil here, when not hauled more than eight or ten miles by wagon, was not far from \$1 per barrel. How do the roads stand heavy rain? They seem to wash out less where oil is applied.—William Goodrich, Pasadena, Calif., in Rural New-Yorker.

\$9.00 20Yr.



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Twenty year Hunting, 11 jewels, \$11.00.

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More than 3,000 graduates; over 12,000 former students. The school for youths from the farm. Enter any time. \$75.00 pays for board, room, and tuition for 6 months. Cut out this ad. and mail to the President, and reduced railroad fare can be secured in most cases. Particulars and Free Catalog will be mailed promptly in reply. Address—

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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."

would like the same wise guidance. We have been solicited on quite a good many points with regard to our success.

I wish to raise my hand against the great fraud that is being perpetuated on the human dynamo, the stomach. We know that butter will melt and be assimilated by the God-given heat and fluids of the human system, and that good butter tastes good and is relished by all; and we can not say that of oleo or of good butter either when we think it is oleo. When I go to the city my meals are spoiled by the stuff.

Everybody knows it is a hypocrite and outcast. The man who makes it and the man who sells it prostitutes the Government for mere pay. If it is all right, why increase its cost to the public by a license and thus put it in the class with saloons, whisky, and beer. We are told that happiness is not a creation of the stomach and body, but of the heart and soul. This is largely true, but we recognize that a well furnished stomach assists largely in carrying the burdens of life with a cheerful mind.

Kansas and the Atlantic-Pacific Canal.

The Lawrence Journal recently contained the following:

"Kansas always manages to get her hands, or her feet, into everything that happens. Senator Harris is one of the leading authorities in the Senate on the canal scheme, and is a very earnest advocate of his idea. He has spent years in study of the project, and is very earnest and very positive in his beliefs. Yet the chances are ten to one that he is wrong. But be that as it may, why has a Kansas man, one who expects to live here all his life, taken such an absorbing interest in the matter? Why does Kansas herself want to get into it? Not a bushel, nor a pound of stuff that Kansas produces and manufactures will go through the canal, unless on speculation long after it has left the producers' hands. Kansas is midway between the two oceans; she can not by any possible contingency be benefited by the canal, so far as commerce is concerned. And yet there is almost as much excitement and talk right here in Kansas over the canal as there is in Washington. Ever hear what became of the man who attended to his neighbor's business instead of looking after his own? Well, Kansas ought to study that story."

After reading the foregoing, Senator W. A. Harris said:

"The conundrum has been asked me, 'Why a Kansas man takes an interest in the Isthmian canal project?' Also, 'Why does Kansas herself want to get into it?' And the statement is made that 'not a bushel or a pound of stuff that is produced in Kansas or manufactured there will go through the canal, unless on speculation long after it has left the producer's hands.'

"The Isthmian canal has two important phases. One as a measure of military necessity. From one end of the country to the other the people have become convinced that our naval strength will be practically doubled by this means of passing our fleets from ocean to ocean promptly and speedily.

"Who can say what necessities may arise in the next twenty-five years, growing out of the Monroe doctrine,

and its possible infringement by European powers in different parts of South America? Where is the Kansas man who wishes to see the voyage of the Oregon repeated through all her long, anxious ten thousand miles' journey from California to Florida, by way of Cape Horn?

A QUESTION OF DEFENSE.

"If a sudden emergency should arise for the defense of the national honor in the Orient, what Kansas man would want to see our Atlantic fleets have only the alternative of a voyage around Cape Horn or run the gauntlet of the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal? If such a man lives, I would like to see him stand up and be counted. I believe this phase of the question alone would justify the construction of the canal, and I believe I have back of me the overwhelming sentiment of Kansas, always keen and quick to make any sacrifice for the national honor and safety.

"The second phase of the question is the commercial one. Can one imagine a greater stimulus to our merchant marine than a shortening of the routes from our Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Orient and to western South America by thousands of miles, giving us that much advantage over Liverpool and other foreign ports? Does it need argument to show that the transportation of cotton, flour, and food products of all kinds by way of the Gulf ports would immediately and directly benefit Kansas?

"Is it necessary for the Kansas farmer himself to ship directly wheat or pork through the canal in order to be benefited? What one of Kansas' products reaches the greatest markets of Europe except in the manner indicated, on speculation 'long after it has left the producers' hands?' If the cotton States found an increased market for cotton in the Orient 'long after it has left the producers' hands,' will they not raise more cotton, and in turn demand more of Kansas food-products, and also of coal, the latter of which is one of the dearest things now on the Pacific.

HOW KANSAS WILL SHARE IT.

"Will not Kansas share in the prosperity which increased commerce, increased facilities for trade give to all other parts of the country, even if she had nothing herself to send? Is not Kansas benefited by national prosperity? But in fact, is not the demand of the Orient and of western South America largely for the very things which Kansas herself does produce? Is it not a fact also, that the entire opposition to this measure comes from a certain class of railroad men who imagine that every waterway and every lake is an enemy to their special interests, and who short-sightedly seek to cripple and destroy water transportation at every point? Happily, there are railroad men of broader views; and I saw, a day or two ago, a letter from Daniel S. Lamont, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, expressing an earnest interest in the matter. He asserted that all the railroad interests in the country, like all other interests of the country, would be vastly benefited by the increased general prosperity and the increased activity and commerce which would follow.

"It may be true that having spent years in the study of the project, 'the chances are ten to one that I am wrong,' but it seems to me impossible that both political parties in their national platforms, every commercial body from one end of the country to the other, and the people in the shops, offices, mines, and on the farms are also all wrong with me. I feel as if I was in pretty good company, and as the fight seems so nearly won, I shall continue it until success crowns what I believe to be the wishes of Kansas as well as of the rest of the country."

Our Country's Position in the World.

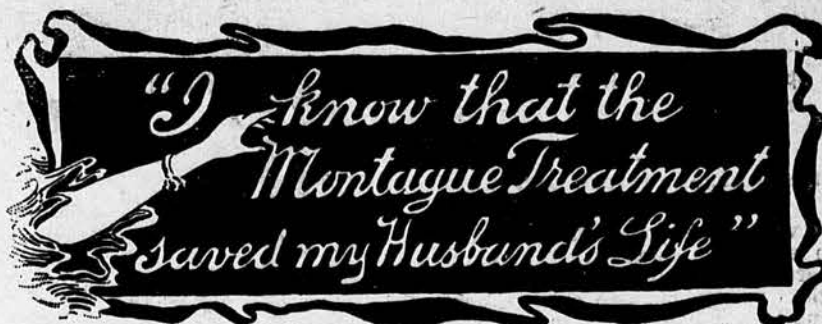
The year-book just published by the London Daily Mail gives the leading place to the United States in wealth and productions of almost every sort. Its table of "wealth" gives the countries in the following order:

United States.....	\$81,750,000,000
Great Britain.....	59,030,000,000
France.....	48,450,000,000
Germany.....	40,260,000,000
Russia.....	30,125,000,000

The debts of these countries, in reverse order to their size, is given as follows:

United States.....	\$1,105,000,000
Germany.....	3,255,000,000
Great Britain.....	3,530,000,000
Russia.....	3,555,000,000
France.....	5,195,000,000

If taken in percentage of debt to wealth, the table would stand: United States, 1.4; Great Britain, 6; Germany, 8.1; Russia, 11.1; France, 12.8. In other words, with respect to debt and wealth,



The Statement above was made by Mrs. D. G. Martin, whose husband was cured of CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE STOMACH BY THE MONTAGUE TREATMENT.

Mrs. Martin says: "Drs. Montague & Williams, Des Moines, Iowa.—Dear Sirs: I have many times urged my husband to write you a testimonial. I felt that you deserved one; but letter writing is a task for him, and with his permission I will write a testimonial myself.

"To the Public: We feel it a duty we owe to the public to tell what the Montague

under the shoulder blade. A pressure on the left side would sometimes give relief. He frequently partook of milk during the night, which would give temporary relief at times. Often during the last year he was confined to his bed, and would say: 'Oh, wife, you have no idea how I suffer!' Finally, he could retain nothing on his stomach. We and all our friends became alarmed. We did not expect him to live until spring.

"Having seen the advertisement of the Montague Treatment in the Des Moines papers, we wrote to the doctors, stating his case. By return mail we received a letter stating that my husband had catarrh of the stomach and bowels, and that their treatment would relieve him quickly, and that a thorough course of the treatment would effect a cure. You cannot imagine how pleased I was, but my husband had his doubts. He had become discouraged with so many failures. He ordered a month's treatment, however, and he seemed to improve from the very first. He took a thorough course of the treatment, never leaving off until his health became so good that he forgot to take his medicines. He has been remarkably well since he discontinued the treatment, and I cannot tell you how grateful I am to Drs. Montague & Williams. I am sure that my husband could not have lived long with so much suffering. Yours respectfully

"MRS. D. G. MARTIN."

Carroll, Iowa.

Book on Chronic Diseases Mailed Free of Charge.

SPECIAL TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Patients at a distance who cannot consult us at our office are treated by special consultation and also by special prescription through correspondence.

We treat all forms of chronic diseases, giving special attention to diseases of females, nervous debility, blood and skin diseases, nose, throat and lungs, dyspepsia, all diseases of the bowels, stomach, kidney and bladder.

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Write for symptom blanks and book, and for other information address.

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D. G. MARTIN, CARROLL, IOWA.

Treatment has done for my husband. For fifteen years he had stomach trouble. He doctored with a doctor in Carroll and one in Iowa Falls, but could get no relief. They all agreed that he had intestinal dyspepsia, but of course his stomach was also affected. After eating, the trouble would begin. Gas would collect on the stomach, and to relieve himself of this trouble he was continuously eating soda. Eating a little sometimes gave relief for a time, but each year the trouble grew worse.

"I shall never forget the last year before he began with the Montague Treatment. It was one of continual pain for him. He suffered much from pain in left side and

the United States is nearly five times better off than the most favored country of Europe.

The London Mail does not spare its own country in compiling statistics of the world's conditions. It notes that in iron and steel "the United Kingdom has lost ground, while the United States has forged ahead until it is the world's greatest producer in these metals." Iron is the greatest mineral industry in the world, and it may be interesting to note the producing countries in their order:

	Tons.
United States.....	13,789,242
Great Britain.....	8,908,570
Germany.....	8,494,562
France.....	2,699,494
Russia.....	2,821,000

In steel, as well as iron, the United States is far in the lead, the countries being given in this order:

	Tons.
United States.....	10,087,322
Great Britain.....	4,901,054
Germany.....	4,799,000
France.....	1,624,000
Russia.....	1,494,000

In 1896, Great Britain produced more pig-iron than the United States, now the United States is 500,000 tons a year ahead of her. In 1896, Great Britain produced nearly as much steel as the United States; now the United States produces more than twice as much as Great Britain.

Another table of interest given by the Mail year-book is with respect to the wheat crop of 1901. The figures are given in "quarters," each quarter being equivalent to eight American bushels, and the table is as follows:

	Quarters.
United States.....	90,000,000
Russia.....	42,000,000
France.....	38,000,000
India.....	30,000,000
Italy.....	17,000,000
Hungary.....	16,000,000
Spain.....	13,000,000
Roumania-Bulgaria.....	12,000,000
Germany.....	11,000,000
Great Britain.....	7,000,000
Australia.....	7,000,000

Taken collectively or individually, these tables are significant of what the New York Journal of Commerce claims that the world has never known anything more marvelous than the recent growth of the United States. Yet with this unparalleled record of achieve-

ment behind us there is nothing in the outlook for the future which warns us that we are going along too fast. The belief of some that reaction is due and imminent does not find response in the minds of the men who are pushing our country so far ahead of the rest of the world. It is believed by those who know best that a wonderful quarter of a century is right before us and that the progress of the past is only the precursor of greater progress in the future.

At the Kansas City Market.

There is probably no live stock commission firm that does business at the Kansas City Stock Yards that can give you better service in the way of selling or purchasing stock than the Union Live Stock Commission Company. This company has a corps of competent men in all of the departments of the live stock trade. It furnishes market reports free upon application.

Directors: M. S. Peters, Jerry Simpson, F. E. Rowles, W. K. Greene, Henry O'Neill, Geo. W. Williams, L. C. Boyle.

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Sciatica and Lumbago

And you may be disabled and incapacitated for work for many long days.



St. Jacobs Oil

Will cure surely, right away, and save time, money and suffering. It

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

The Poultry Yard.

Spring Work with Turkeys.
MRS. CHARLES JONES, IN TURKEY CULTURE.

HATCHING-TIME, AND FEEDING AND CARING FOR YOUNG.

Now when we have got things in ship-shape order the question of hatching and care of the poults is the absorbing thought. I set about two chicken hens and one turkey hen, or put turkey eggs with duck eggs in the incubator and give the turkey the poults to raise. I leave the turkey undisturbed until I see that she begins to get nervous about coming off, then I take the little poults in a well-warmed basket to the kitchen stove and take madam turkey to my louse box, that is painted with a lice-killer, diluted a little. I shut her in here for an hour or more. I have a large square dry-goods box, with a square door sawed out, with a lath door made to fit in. I make a pen around the coop of foot-wide boards. Instead of a floor to the coop I put in dry straw and as soon as I turn the poults out I put in clean straw every day. I only keep them cooped three or four days if the weather is good and warm; then I turn them out when the dew is off and let them run until between 4 and 5 o'clock, when I hunt them up and drive them in and feed for the night. At first it is quite a bother to find them at night, but after the little ones learn that they get their supper when you shut them up they will come at your call.

After the ground is dry and warm I move the coops every day instead of putting in dry straw. I forgot to say that before I give the little poults to the hen I grease their heads a little and dust them with lice-killer. I go over them once a week for lice until they get so large it is impossible to handle them. This is when they are 6 weeks or 2 months old. We then drive them to the field in the morning and go after them, as we do the cows. In a week or two they will come up themselves. I put fresh-laid eggs in cold water and let them boil one-half an hour or more, and chop them up, shell and all. This is their first food, with a little fine grit sifted in. After a day or two I chop dandelion leaves with the eggs for their breakfast, with a little curd made of sour milk for their dinner. Onion tops and egg and curd make their supper. I mix a little fine grit in every morning in their food and as they grow older give a little coarser. This feed, with oatmeal and millet-seed, makes up their bill of fare until they are driven to the field and told to help themselves to what they like best.

In two years I have lost only three turkeys by being sick when little. I have tried feeding johnny-cake and corn-meal in different ways and always lost my turkeys. I think corn-meal in any form is too hearty for little poults. I keep them a little hungry, feeding only three times a day what they will eat up clean in a short time. A great many people do not look for lice between the quill feathers of the wing, and there is just where the lice set up housekeeping.

ENCLOSE THE BREEDERS.

Turkeys have been raised longer than the memory of those now living can trace, and still the business is in its infancy. People are realizing each year that it is one of the most profitable crops of poultry that can be raised on a farm from a market standpoint. From the fanciers' outlook they are making such great strides in size, weight, and plumage, and command such high prices, and they were doubly profitable.

I raise many turkeys, and like the business, and I attribute much of my success to keeping my turkeys yarded through the breeding season. People generally think it a great expense to build a fence that will keep turkeys in, though I do not find it so. A three-foot woven-wire fence with barbed wire above to make the fence four or five feet high, will keep them confined if the flight feathers of one wing are cut. I keep the young turkeys yarded in the same yard until they are 6 weeks or 2 months old, which makes it convenient to protect the young poults from the wet, and I can look over them once a week for lice, and never have to be hunting up my turkeys.

Turkeys like a large range as they grow older, but while young, one to three acres make plenty of range. You will soon find out when they get dissatisfied with their quarters, as they will crawl out or fly into your garden or yard, showing that they are anxious to start on their foraging expeditions. If the hay and oats are cut so that they

can get around without tramping things down, or finding too much to hide in, we turn them out in the field in the morning and bring them in at night until they learn to come in themselves.

SUPPLY GRIT AND DON'T OVERFEED.

I find if young turkeys are properly fed and kept perfectly clean and free from lice they have very few diseases. Exercise they must have, but very young turkeys can have sufficient exercise on an acre or two, and a great many young turkeys can be saved by enjoying this exercise under your control.

I give a little sharp grit in their feed every morning. I use grit and oyster shell, the larger part grit, as turkeys to be healthy must have it. I have lost hundreds of turkeys I know by not having plenty of grit with which to grind their food. If they get a little sharp grit in their food every morning it keeps their grinding apparatus in perfect order. Very young turkeys do not find the grit of their own accord, and as they grow older they are liable to gorge themselves with the grit as soon as they discover its use, thereby clogging their digestive organs, while a small quantity in their food each morning keeps them in excellent condition.

Overfeeding is another cause of loss in young turkeys. I feed only three times a day for the good reason that I could not possibly find time to feed oftener with the large number I raise. I find it sufficient. They take more exercise if fed less; then when they are fed they are hungry. The time between feeding, too, allows the food to digest and gives the digestion a little rest.

WATCH CLOSELY FOR LICE.

When turkeys are making very rapid growth, I find the lice are making rapid growth, too. When I take the old turkey off the nest I paint a box with lice-killer, put her in and leave her for two hours. I do not shut her in an airtight compartment, only close enough for the lice-killer to thoroughly fumigate her feathers. This kills all the lice and nits. I grease the heads of the little turkeys to destroy the large head lice; I also dust them thoroughly with a louse-killer and paint their coops with some disinfectant, but with all the precautions I find I must look over them once a week for lice.

GREEN FOOD FOR GROWTH.

I feed more green food than most people do, as I find it has the same effect on turkeys that it has on ducks. It produces a large frame. I chop dandelion leaves for them in the morning, and at night I chop up onions, tops and all. I notice there is never a scrap of the green food left when they are through eating. They make rapid growth when fed this way, besides it is a cheap way to feed them. One of the most essential things during July is to keep the turkeys free from lice. There is considerable work again getting them started to run out on the range and come home at night. If you allow them to run at large and stay out at night, they will wander away to neighbors and sometimes go miles from home; but if they are driven home nightly for a week or two they will soon come home of their own accord, and then your work in the turkey-yard is nearly over as they can take care of themselves, only you must watch that they do not forget to come home.

RAISE MORE TURKEYS.

I hope to hear of a large crop of turkeys being raised this year to help supply the demand for meat and to furnish breeding stock, for a great many farm-

KIDNEY PAINS

Are located in the small of the back and may appear on one or both sides. These are dangerous symptoms because they indicate the early appearance of Bright's Disease.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is an effective kidney medicine. It conveys a healing and strengthening influence to the suffering kidneys, stops the wasting of the kidney tissue, stimulates digestion, cleanses the liver and bowels and puts the entire system in order.

Sold at Drug Stores.

Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

ers who do not now raise turkeys. If I can in any way encourage and help along this great and growing industry it will be a great pleasure for me to do so.

POULTRY EASIER TO RAISE THAN CHICKS.

The turkey has been basely slandered and has been considered to be about as stupid as a mule. I have never had any experience in trying to teach a mule to keep his hind feet on the ground when his best friend stood behind him, but I have taught turkeys to respect my wishes and stay on one plantation. People ask me if they are not hard to raise. I raise a larger per cent of those hatched than I do of

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50 Cents, 75 Cents, \$1 and up. Circular Free
J. C. WITAM, Cherryvale, Kans.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY—Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKENS—\$1 each; White Holland turkeys \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Darby Fruit Farm, Amoret, Bates Co., Mo.

SIXTY MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Two separate pens, headed by a 42-pound tom. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice blue-barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1 to \$1.50 each. Address Mrs. L. Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

Have at Stud—HOBSON and NOBLE BRANDANE, sired by Imported Brandane Rightaway, possibly the best Collier that ever left England, a winner and a sire of winner puppies of either sex, for sale. Prices reasonable.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Stella, Neb.



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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff

Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs In Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

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200 EGG 2 SELF-REGULATING INCUBATORS IN ONE. Hatch every good egg. 50¢ \$5.00 for BANTAM 30 Days Trial. 100¢ \$9.50 for \$15. BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only \$2. Over 94,000 in use. 1000s test in 2000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 188 Columbus, Neb.

VICTOR INCUBATORS The simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not as represented. Circular free; catalogue 6c. We pay the freight. GEO. HERTZCO, Quincy, Ill.

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The Sure Hatch is the incubator for the poultry raiser, whether farmer or fancier. Anyone can run them, because they run themselves. Anyone can own them, because the price is right. Machine and results guaranteed; you take no risk. Our Common Sense Brooder is the best at any price, and we sell it very low. Handsome catalogue containing hundreds of views and full of honest poultry information, mailed free. When writing address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incubator Co. Clay Center, Neb. or Columbus, O.

We Pay the Freight on Burr Incubators and Brooders. You know what they cost at your depot. Your money back if you don't like them. Catalog free. BURR INCUBATOR CO., Box F 12, Omaha, Neb.

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..THE IOWA.. has no Cold Corners but equal heat and ventilation in the egg chamber. Our methods are endorsed by prominent poultrymen because they succeed when others fail. Our FREE Catalogue will prove our claims. IOWA INCUBATOR COMPANY BOX 57, DES MOINES IOWA

STERN OLD MOTHER EXPERIENCE has enabled us after 16 years to make perfect The Reliable Incubators and Brooders. You ought to have our 20th Century Poultry Book in the house. It will cost you but 10 cents and will make you a master in the poultry business. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 8-82, Quincy, Ills.

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The Successful Incubators and Brooders

are primarily the machines for the people. No need of your being a mechanic to make success of the chicken business with the Successful. Simple, sure, safe. Fill it with good eggs, and it does all the rest. Our new catalogue makes everything clear. It is a beauty. Five different editions in five different languages. We send you the English edition for only 4c, others are free.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 83, Des Moines, Ia., or Box 83, Buffalo, N. Y. Address nearest office.

chickens. For the last two years I have raised over 95 per cent of all turkeys hatched.

FIFTY ENOUGH IN ONE YARD.

I have found that fifty turkeys in a yard or field are enough to do well. If you keep more than that together they are apt to pile in together and smother after they are about a month old. When I get a flock of fifty, I start another drove in another field. I set four or five turkey hens and at the same time give to chicken hens as many turkey eggs as I think the turkeys can take care of. If possible, I set an incubator with chicken eggs. When they all hatch I give the turkeys all the poults and the chicken hens all the incubator chicks, and that makes business lively all around, for myself included. Women in the poultry business have very little time for social duties, and the pink and spider-web teas that are so much the fad in fashionable society have to be given in the chicken-yard. The turkeys and chickens do not ask the color of their teas, so they get their supper on time. (And if you expect to success you have to give them their supper on time and attend to all the details of the business on time.)

NOT MORE CONFINING THAN OTHER OCCUPATION.

I have my little poults so they will fly over a board a foot high when but a week old. There are more turkeys killed by overfeeding, lice, and want of grit than all other things combined. If you do not keep them near the house so that you can run them under cover when a heavy storm comes up, you are liable to lose a large per cent. I find a large shed with a board floor is fine to run them in in case of sudden storms. Of course, you must stay close at home to meet all these emergencies. It is not more confining than other occupations. The merchant, lawyer, doctor, mechanic, and farmer have to confine themselves closely to business, and the poultry-raiser, whether for fancy or market, must make a business and work on business principles.

NOT TO BE LEARNED IN A DAY OR A YEAR.

I raise from three different flocks of turkeys—ten hens and one tom in each flock. We have from one acre to three acres fenced in with a three-foot wire netting with three-inch meshes, with barbed wire at the top, making the fence five feet high. Turkeys will never try to fly over a barbed-wire fence. They will crawl under it and crowd through it if the wires are not close together, but they never try flying over it. If they ever attempt it they are almost sure to run a barb through their foot, and one experience of that kind is generally enough. I have had them caught that way and hang until dead. I use the breeding yards for the young turkeys until they are large enough to drive out on the range, putting fifty in each yard. At 6 weeks or 2 months they are driven on to their summer range, driving them home at night until they have learned the trick of coming home to roost. I did not learn in a day or in a year the art of raising nearly all the turkeys hatched, not until I had lost hundreds each year, I acting as pall-bearer and chief mourner, and I assure you I filled the position of mourner admirably, weeping copiously over buried hopes, and those hopes were of a well-filled purse.

I hope I shall not meet those turkeys in the next world and be held accountable for my unpardonable ignorance, but perhaps by sincerely repenting my past mistakes the sin of ignorance will be forgiven me.

OVERFEEDING CAUSES DEATH.

A lady writes me that her turkeys are dying. Upon inquiring into the symptoms and the way she feeds I am of the opinion that she is killing her turkeys with kindness by overfeeding. She feeds them five or six times a day. A turkey in a state of nature picks up its feed, a bug or grasshopper at a time, and never gorges itself with food, as it is liable to do when we feed the flock. A duck can be fed all it will eat and as often as it will eat, but if you feed a turkey the same way you are sure to have trouble. A turkey is a voracious eater and will eat as often as you feed it. I can only get time to feed my turkeys three times a day and as they nearly all live and make rapid growth I think that is all that is necessary.

A neighbor told me that her turkeys were dying, and I sent her word to come and get some grit to give them, as I knew she was not giving them any grit. I advised her to put a little in the food every morning. She did so and her turkeys are no longer dying. It was the absence of sharp grit that caused them to die.

The Apiary.

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

How to Quickly Change the Stock.

One would scarcely think it, but if a new queen bee is introduced into a colony in early spring, the old stock will nearly all disappear in two months later. This is easily discovered by introducing an Italian queen into a stock of black or native bees. All will show the yellow bands of the Italians two months later, and scarcely a black bee will be found in the hive. If you thus introduce an Italian queen into a colony in early spring, you will get the full benefit of the Italian bees during the honey season.

Most people who keep a few colonies of bees as a sort of a side issue, do not think of changing their stock in this way. Bees, like anything else, will degenerate, and those who complain of their bees doing little good, do not know that this is the principal cause of it. Some have had bees for many years, and have never had a change of stock, but have simply inbred and inbred them until their bees simply exist and that is all. While it is true to some extent that our bees cross with our neighbor's bees—for the young queens will fly some distance to meet the male bee—yet they will degenerate, hence the importance of introducing new blood. A new queen bee should be introduced in a colony at least once a year, where but few colonies are kept, and it would be better to introduce new queens of good breeding in each colony every season unless the colonies do excellent work. In that case, we should keep the queens as long as they live and do good service.

We should know enough about bees to breed our own queens; which is easily done, and thus improve our stock with less expense than by buying queens. If you have some bees, try this plan, and see if you do not succeed better.

Spring Management of Bees.

Bees should be looked after very early in the spring. The most critical time in the whole year with bees is during the month of March. If the weather is cold and the bees are not able to be out, we can not do much with them, but if the weather is such that they can fly out freely, then we can make a close inspection of them. It is about this time of year that we find them short of stores, and by supplying them with the same we may save them from starvation. We may discover that a colony is without a queen, and may apply the remedy by furnishing a queen or uniting the colony with some other one that has a queen.

Many colonies can be saved by late winter inspection, but it is not the best policy to disturb them any more than is really necessary to put them in condition. When there is a warm day so that the bees are all active and flying freely, we can safely work with them. Colonies short of food should be provided with frames of comb-honey if they can be had, and if not, slabs of candy made from the best grade of sugar can be placed on the frames, where the bees have ready access to it. This will carry them over until warm weather, when we can feed sugar sirup safely.

As a rule, after a very cold winter, bees are exceptionally weak, and it is at this time that we want to see to it that there are queens in each colony, and that they have food enough to bring them through until warm weather. The queens will usually begin laying by the first of March, and by the last they will have considerable brood in their combs if they are in anything like fair condition. Bees must breed fast from this time forth, if they are to come out strong and in the best condition to do good work in the honey season. It will pay well to look after the bees in early spring.

Weak and Strong Colonies in Spring.

Every one knows that it is the strong colony that, during the honey season, stores the largest crop of honey; and a special effort must be made to get colonies strong in spring. A colony that will be strong in spring is always a colony that is fairly strong in winter. A weak colony in early spring can only care for half—or less than half—the amount of brood that a strong one can. Thus the colony in fair strength very soon gets far ahead of the weaker one. The latter will never reach the former in strength until after the honey season is over, and by that time the

former will have stored hundreds of pounds of honey, while the latter has been making a colony strong enough for work.

We can not have strong colonies in spring, unless they are strong in autumn, and have wintered well. Many do not consider the importance of having strong colonies well equipped with stores and otherwise in the best condition in the autumn, and of giving them the best possible protection during winter, and thus bring them through with the least number winter-killed. We must look ahead from one season to another, and prepare six months ahead if we would do the best with bees. There is a time during the spring months that bees frequently become injured, and this time occurs from the first of April up to the last of May, or just before the honey season sets in. The injury is caused by a lack of provisions. Bees in most localities do not get a steady flow of honey from flowers at this time and as they naturally consume a large amount of stores in the breeding season they scarcely ever have a reserve stored away in their combs to carry them over these intervals of honey-dearth. When they thus come to a point of starvation breeding stops and frequently the brood they have on hand starves. They are then no better off than they were a month or more previous, and must begin anew. A colony at this season of year should have a reserve store of twenty pounds of honey.

The Real Thing.



The above is made from a photograph of a home scene where they are taking off a hatch from a Sure-Hatch Incubator. It is only one of hundreds of views of people using this machine, contained in the 1902 catalogue of the Sure-Hatch Incubator Company.

Mr. M. M. Johnson, the hustling business manager of the concern, goes in for this sort of real thing more than he does for braggadocio statements of the size of his factory, art catalogue, etc. He says it offers actual proof that the Sure-Hatch Incubator can be run successfully under the most natural circumstances and conditions. Mr. Johnson has become well known among the poultry fraternity for his terse, apt sayings, and one of them is, "Folks can't hatch chickens in big factories nor in big catalogues, but in good incubators." This strain of good, hard common-sense runs through the entire catalogue of this company. There are no ambiguous statements either in the catalogue or in the instructions for running the machine, none of that strained effort to make use of heavy adjectives or complex sentences. After reading the book one feels that he has had a good heart to heart talk with a man who knows the incubator and brooder business from A to Z. From two small rooms in his house, where Mr. Johnson first manufactured his incubators, in 1894, the Sure-Hatch Incubator Company has grown until their factory at Clay Center is probably the largest of its kind in the world, devoted en-

TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick



MRS. J. H. HASKINS.

for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—Mrs. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

tirely to the manufacturing of incubators and brooders. While the owners do not care whether it is or not, yet this company was 500 to 800 machines behind its orders nearly all last season. During the summer they have made large additions to their factory and machinery, and are now equipped to fill orders promptly. Being a Western concern, at first they naturally sold the machines mostly in the West, but the merits of their incubators soon became known all over the country. They have developed such a large Western trade that they opened up a branch house at Columbus, Ohio.

You can get one of their catalogues by addressing them at Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio, and if you are interested in poultry you will do well to send for one of them. They mail them free.

This company does not believe in sending out form letters, but writes personally to every one who writes them, whether it is about their incubators or brooders or the poultry question in general. Any one writing them can feel assured that he will get a real letter in return.

Please mention this paper when you write them.



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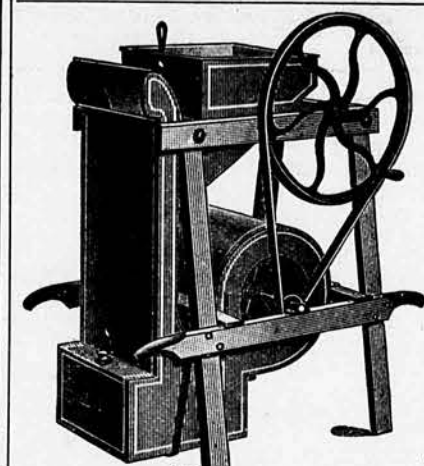
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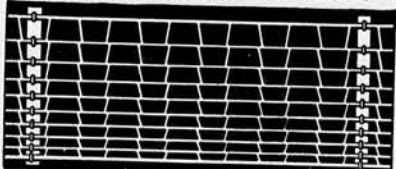
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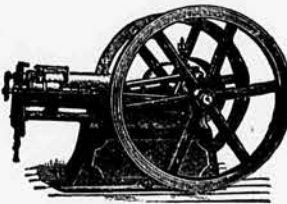
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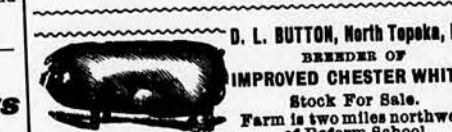
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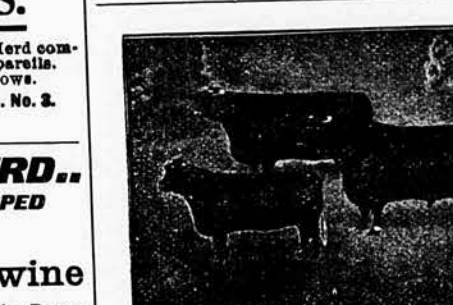
Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573
Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900

...Grand Victor 115752...
Himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners.

FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and home-bred, pure Bates, and balance 3 to 6 Scotch tops.

STOCK FOR SALE.

GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Burlington Railroad.

**GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Leading Scotch, and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bull Scotland's Charm 127364, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale.
O. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.,
Breeder of SELECT
HEREFORD CATTLE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. INSPECTION OR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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SHORTHORN
BULLS
FOR SALE.

THE BILL BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED
SHORTHORNS
HAVE ON HAND FOR READY SALE
FIFTY YOUNG BULLS,
from 6 to 30 months old; also a few good heifers.
Address
H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

T. K. Tomson & Sons,

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DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

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

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ONE OF THE CRACKS OF THE DAY IN A VICTORIA BULL BY GODOY, 13 MONTHS OLD, ROAN, WILL SELL.

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Seven miles east of Sedalla, and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri,

Tuesday, March 4, 1902,

Twenty good breeding jacks, blacks, 14½ to 16 hands; 6 good Percheron Stallions, Saddle, German Coaches and draft; 20 good work mules; 25 Choice Poland-China brood sows, representing all the best and most fashionable families, all safe in pig.

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25 miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Ft. Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads

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Big Angora Goat Sale—to be held at

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1,200 head of good Angora Goats will be offered for sale by Mrs. Armer, of Kingston, New Mexico, and McIntire & Company, of Kansas City, Mo., consisting of 900 head of good recorded and high-class Angora Does, bred to recorded bucks, and 300 head of high-grade Angora Wethers for brush cleaning purposes; 600 of the above Does will be from Mrs. Armer's noted flock. For full particulars, address,

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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.

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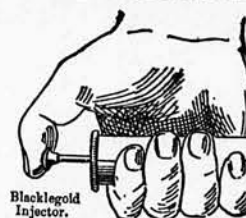
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WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG.



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150 head of jacks, jennets and mules. Some prize winners. All stock delivered free aboard cars at city of Indianapolis, Ind. For prices and terms address Baker's Jack Farm, Lawrence, Ind. Eight miles north-east of Indianapolis, Ind.; 1 1/2 miles from Traction line

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HANNA & CO., Howard, Kans.

B. G. Fox, & D. F. Logan.

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Will Sell at Our Livery Stable in
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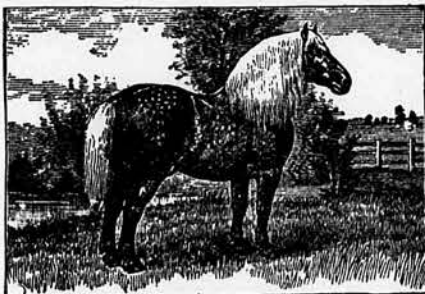
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Stallions of both popular Draft breeds for sale; also two jacks.

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10 Home-bred Shire and Norman Stallions Cheap
HART BROS., Jamison, Iowa.

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25 Mammoth, Warrior, and Spanish
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Quality and Breeding Unexcelled.
Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

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

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For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 3 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 13 mares.
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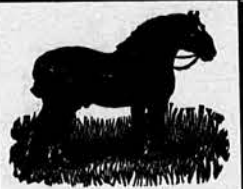


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In the United States, neither have we all ton horses. But we do make five importations each year. Our stables at Lincoln, Neb., and at South Omaha Union Stock Yards are full of first-class Percheron and Shire stallions. If you want a good one for what 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

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SPECIAL NOTICE: Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb., have two cars of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and cows at a bargain.



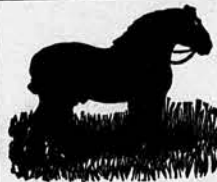
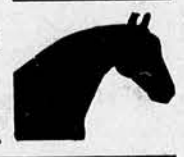
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70 First Class Young Percheron Stallions

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HIGH CLASS Draft Stallions
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The UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE records show, that we imported from France in 1901, 60 per cent more stallions than our next largest competitor.

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The leading prize-winning stallions, now left in France to make the season of 1902 there, have already been purchased by us for delivery next July.

More good HORSES and more Prize-winners were imported by us from France during the past 12 months than by all others combined.

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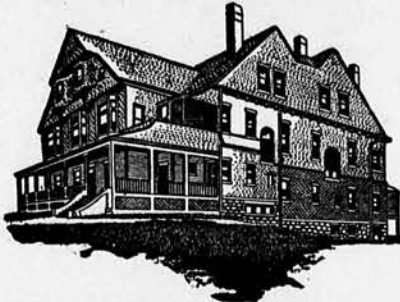
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Every day during the months of March and April,
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To Butte, Anaconda and Helena	\$20 00
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This Tubular Fence Post
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FRANK ROCKEFELLER, Belvidere, Kans.

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