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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

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I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor
U. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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

Address all orders:

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

There is just now a demand for southwestern wheat by the millers of Minneapolis, owing to a lack of a sufficient supply in the northwest.

It has been sometimes asserted that Kansas is not first-class in the production of oats. That oats can grow tall enough in Kansas was shown last week by Mr. C. A. Sproul who brought from his farm five miles northeast of Topeka a bundle of oats the tallest of which measured sixty-six inches. It was filling well. Kansas upland soil need not be ashamed of such products.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to secure, in each community, an active, wide-awake agent to assist us in introducing our GREAT DOLLAR WALL ATLAS. The right man or woman can secure good, steady employment at remunerative cash compensation. This is a great opportunity for our Agricultural College students to pay their school expenses next year. Write us at once.

The Topeka Dairy Herald has just completed its first year. As a clean, reliable family paper it is worthy of every success it has attained. Its editorials are especially strong as all who have known its editor, Gen. J. K. Hudson, know they must be. The general manager, Mr. Dell Keizer, has reason to be proud of his achievement in establishing a paper where the field was occupied as was this one year ago.

THE KANSAS POCKETBOOK AND CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

It is admitted that considerations of humanity and of good faith should im-

pel the United States to enter into the proposed reciprocity arrangement with the Republic of Cuba. But it is urged that it will hurt American pocketbooks. Now, the pocketbook argument is based on the theory of "every fellow for himself." How then is the Kansas pocketbook to be affected? Cuba produces sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits. She imports most of her bread, meat, butter, etc. Kansas produces these and is benefited by an unobstructed market for them. A little lowering of the tariff on the exchange of products of the two countries would be a removal of some of the obstruction in the way of our access to a nearby market for our chief products and possibly lead to a slight reduction in the cost of our sugar and tobacco. For Kansas the pocketbook argument is on the side of reciprocity with Cuba.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States and the World with the 1900 census.

The size of our new Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches. The outside map shows the flags of the United States, as well as the flags of all nations. In addition thereto is given a list of tables, an exhibit of the products and their values of the United States and the world. One of the maps shows all States, Territories and possessions of the greater United States and facts as to their capitals and first settlements and in relation to their general government, areas, population and legislature.

The atlas also gives the growth of our country showing the population of all towns by States, of 3,000 and over for the census years of 1880, 1890, and 1900.

This grand new census edition atlas also shows for every country on earth, the government, chief executive, area in square miles, population, capital and its population. This excellent educational work should be in every home. It sells for one dollar.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us two new subscribers at fifty cents each for the remainder of the year, will receive a copy of this splendid new Wall Atlas postage prepaid.

LET THIS KIND OF TROUBLE COME.

A report comes from Chicago that there is a disturbance in southwestern grain rates and in the rates east from Kansas City resulting from the action of some of the southwestern roads in bidding for the traffic to gulf ports is giving freight traffic men trouble.

The case is stated by a Chicago paper as follows:

"The rate made from Kansas City to New Orleans and Galveston has been 12 cents, and 2 cents of this had to be taken out for elevator charges, leaving a net charge of 10 cents per 100 pounds for transportation 900 miles. A rate of 7 cents from Kansas City to Chicago was considered about right to offset this Kansas City-to-the-gulf rate, but St. Louis complained that it was being discriminated against, and as there is a differential in favor of St. Louis of 5 cents this would leave the rate, if the Chicago rate is retained at 7 cents, only 2 cents from Kansas City to St. Louis. The condition has grown so aggravated that some of the roads are reported to

have threatened to put in the 2-cent rate from Kansas City to St. Louis."

It is inevitable that the development of traffic via the Gulf ports will secure for producers of this section transportation at rates as low as can be afforded. The impetus sure to be given to this Gulf port business by the Isthmian ship canal which is now certain to be built is likely to effect a speedy revision of western and southwestern transportation arrangements.

DO FIGURES LIE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The saying goes that figures do not lie, but I think a man can hardly pick up a newspaper that will not convince him at once if he is a man of any intelligence, that figures do lie, and often more glaringly than a man would be able to do face to face.

Some time ago a certain Kansas paper congratulated the farmers upon the fact that the oleomargarine bill had just passed, saying that it was such a benefit to the farmer and that on the strength of that bill butter had already gone up four cents per pound. I was much surprised that this bill should have such an effect months before the law would take effect, but was much more surprised when I came to town and asked the price of butter and learned that it was off one cent. I exclaimed, "Well, how is that? I just read yesterday that the price of butter had advanced four cents."

"Oh, that is simply a mistake."

I guess that editor had forgotten that the price of butter had been raised that four cents already last summer on account of the dry weather, long before this bill was under consideration. While the bill may benefit the patrons of creameries it must be remembered that there are many farmers in Kansas and Missouri who have no chance to send their milk to the creamery. As the renovating process of butter also is hampered in the law it will undoubtedly do harm to the common store butter. We had such a butter-renovating business here. Last winter the manager of it spent more than \$2,000 for new machinery for melting and blowing the butter, and for receiving the milk, skimming it, and then using the skim-milk to churn the other butter in. Now he says that on account of this law he can not make use of it for he thinks it will not pay him to get a license. He thinks, however, that he can go on in the old way and churn the butter in water. Will the editor please tell us whether or not even the mixing of different parcels of butter is prohibited unless a man gets a license and pays one-quarter cent per pound tax?

But I am deviating from my subject and will have to come back to it. A few weeks ago you had an article on first page of the "Old Reliable" proving that the poor packers were losing from ten to twenty dollars on every steer, except for the offal, and this offal is worth only about twenty dollars per ton. I concluded that the printer's devil had played a trick on you and looked for an apology in next paper but it did not come so it must have been an expression of your sentiments. Now I ask you in all sincerity, do you not think that said figures tax even the average fool farmer's intelligence pretty hard? They do mine anyhow, and I, for one, would like for you to tell us how in the Sam Hill those packers accumulated the vast millions now in their possession inasmuch as it has been proved beyond any doubt that the difference between buying and retailing has never

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been any greater than this year. If you are able to prove that the packers are really doing such a losing business so far as the meat is concerned, I am in for having a general collection taken for the poor fellows, for nobody likes to work for nothing much less at a great loss; for the little fertilizer that can be obtained from a steer, and the hide and tallow, will not nearly come to ten or twenty dollars. But I do not believe a word of it. If they sell the seven-and-one-half-cent steer at ten cents a pound, what kind do they sell at fifteen and twenty-five cents a pound? Probably the ones that they bought for four to six cents—but these are also figures taken out of a newspaper and may be wrong. But there remains yet the fact that our great president has commenced suit against the packers and that is sufficient to prove to me that the packers are making a large profit. It would indeed be a deplorable affair if our president would prosecute them, if they did not give ample reason for it.

I am not at all one of these one-sided or radical natures that look at a thing only from one side—not by any means. No, I am ever willing to give the devil his due, and if you had only tried in a reasonable way to show the packers' side it would have suited me all right,

for I never have thought that their prices were as outrageous as some thought; for one cent's rise for live cattle means two cents' rise on the meat. I am for fair play and think we all should try to live according to the Golden Rule. For that reason I am not in favor of the present movement to start a farmers' trust. No, this would be the worst trust in existence; for people can go in rags most of the year and half naked, they can do almost entirely without sugar and meat, and yet be happy and contented, but when it comes down to our fare for every meal—bread, potatoes, etc., we simply have to have them. We can never be content with a hungry stomach. And how those gentlemen can in the same breath denounce the trusts in such a fearful way, and then advocate one of them which would bring more hardship to the poor laboring people than any other is beyond my comprehension.

I think the farmers who have land that will produce something have every reason to be content. We have had, on the whole, fair prices. Surely a man can make more money now with 50-cent wheat, with all the cheap machinery than he could make thirty years ago cutting it by hand. Those of us poor fellows who have to make a living off of hardpan and gravel-hills as I myself do, have of course a hard row to hoe, but no trust can be blamed for that and we may just as well be satisfied with our lot and make the best of it. We can all make a good living if we honestly try. In the meantime I hope the FARMER will act as our guard and ever be ready to defend our rights. The trusts are able to defend themselves.

I am well pleased that so many farmers have lately been writing their experiences in different directions in the FARMER and I hope that the editor will encourage these writers and give a page or two for such correspondence, for this common correspondence of practical farmers will be better appreciated by nearly all readers than those lengthy papers of professors and those editorials especially prepared to tickle the ear of the listener.

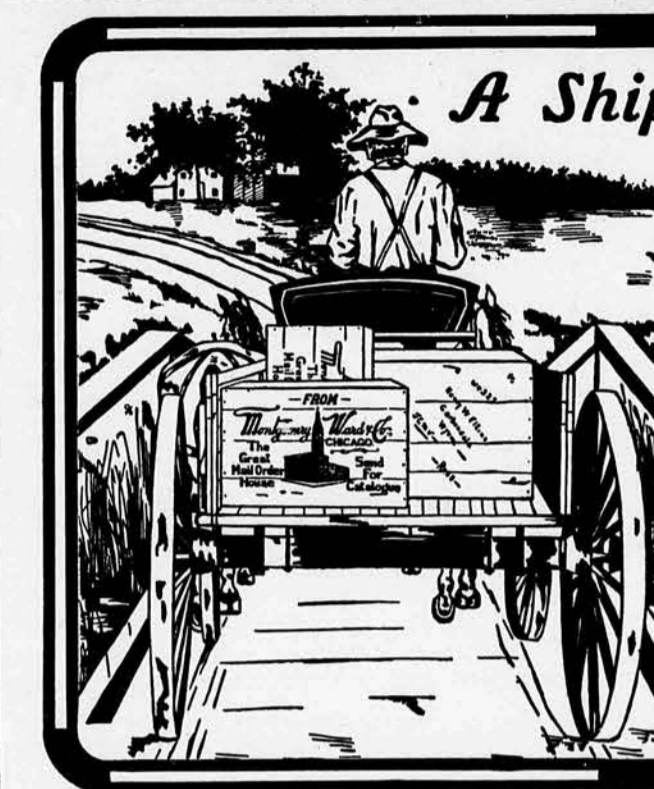
In conclusion, I would like to hear how a man can teach hogs to eat the vine or leaves of the cow-peas. I have sown some cow-peas among my rape and cane for the last two years, and they grow up very well indeed, but the hogs will not touch them. They will pull them up as if they were an extra nuisance for them. The cattle will eat them but the horses will not touch them.

G. SCHMOCKER.

The editor is very glad to get a frank letter like this. We learn from such suggestions and may be able to make the FARMER more helpful than heretofore to certain of its readers.

That there is much loose writing and that much of it gets printed is a deplorable fact. Partisan zeal often leads the partisan press to express approval or disapproval of measures and men with little regard to their worthiness or unworthiness. The incident about the price of butter may have been the outgrowth of interested motives. Questions as to the oleomargarine law have not yet been adjudicated by the courts. As construed by the authorities at Washington this law is very sweeping. It will be better for our correspondent's friend to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., as to what he may do rather than to take chances of trouble.

As to the case of the meat packers we fully agree that they are not in need of sympathy. Our correspondent has misunderstood if he thought the "Old Reliable" was pleading the packers' cause. The question of local competitors for the packers has been much discussed. The efficacy of such a remedy for the extortions charged against the meat trust must depend upon the chance for local butchers to undersell the trust and still make a profit. Any truthful use of the figures in the case shows that the country butcher who should pay market prices for beef steers would pay more for the dressed meat, after allowing for the value of the hide, etc., than the trust charges the local dealers for such meat. An interesting inquiry was then presented as to how the packers could afford to sell the meat for so much less than the steer cost. The savings which the great packers are able to make of values necessarily wasted by the country killer must account for this difference. These savings include horns, tail, hoofs, internal organs, bones, blood, fertilizer, etc. Just what the respective values of these are is probably not known outside of the counting rooms of the packing houses, but from them the packers realize enough to cover the difference between the cost of the animal plus a profit and the amount received at whole-



A Shipment from Ward's

There must be considerable satisfaction to every man when he realizes that he has done something wise and creditable, especially when it directly concerns the welfare of himself and family. Here is a man who is hauling a shipment home, content with the knowledge that all his supplies for several months have been purchased at wholesale prices, or in other words at a saving of about 30 per cent over his home prices.

He has no cause to worry as to what he will find inside the boxes. He has received shipments from us before and knows that everything will be found first-class and exactly as represented. Even if something is wrong, he knows that no firm in the country is more anxious to make it right than we are. We have customers everywhere—in every nook and corner of the United States. Beyond a doubt some of your neighbors deal with us. If you are not a heavy buyer, why not join with a neighbor and get your supplies by freight? It only takes 100 pounds to make a profitable freight shipment.

You may need a catalogue to start with. Our 1,000 page catalogue containing over 70,000 quotations and 17,000 illustrations will be sent on receipt of 15 cents to partly pay the postage. This catalogue is already in the homes of over 2,000,000 careful buyers and should be in your home also. Send for it to-day.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

11

sale for the meat, hides, and tallow, the products on which the country killer must depend for full remuneration. That the packers do make profits is not doubted. Possibly they are in an unlawful combination. Possibly their profits are larger than they ought to be. These matters are under investigation by direction of President Roosevelt. What the figures show is that unless there is a legal remedy for whatever wrong exists there is a probability that consumers of meats will "have to grin and bear it."

It should be remembered that the wholesale price of 10 cents or 10½ cents per pound for beef is the price by the side or by the carcass. The 25-cent cuts in a side constitute a comparatively small part of it. To balance these there are 6-cent, 8-cent, and 10-cent cuts and some waste and a considerable profit for the retailer. The wholesale prices used in discussions of these subjects by reputable journals have been those actually paid by retailers, prices which are easily ascertained.

Whether farmers should form a trust of their own is another question. The Kansas Supreme Court has recently decided against trusts in this State. It is doubtful whether any movement of farmers at present under way in Kansas can be affected by this decision. There is small danger of farmers organizing in a way to oppress the residue of mankind. That the position of the tiller of the soil in Kansas is a favorable one is fortunate and a proper cause for rejoicing. It may become necessary, however, in view of the general organization going forward in other industries, for farmers to form defensive organizations in order to hold their own.

Our correspondent's remarks about the discussions by professors have their merits. But it is true that Kansas has many thousands of farmers who apply science to their work with great profit. These scientific farmers want the latest. They study their profession and all that is learned for its advancement. These professional papers are usually—and should be always—written in plain language. The farmer who has not taken interest in them will find it profitable to hold himself to a study of them. The time is now here when the highest success in farming comes not so much from the main strength applied as from the information and thought put into the work. The letters from practical farmers on practical details of farm work are appreciated by the editor and by every reader of the KANSAS FARMER. They are always welcome. So, also, the inquiries which have brought out many of these valuable letters are gladly printed. Every reader is invited to become a correspondent. We shall find room to print whatever has value.

AN OFFICIAL HEAD FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

No man in Kansas has given more intelligent study to dairy questions than Mr. T. A. Borman, secretary of the Continental Creamery Company. Viewing the rapid growth of the last few years and the vast possibilities for the future Mr. Borman favors the creation of a dairy bureau in the State Board of Agriculture so as to get the advantage of the efficient supervision of Secretary

Coburn. In advocacy of his plan Mr. Borman says:

"Kansas makes about fifty million pounds of butter and cheese each year and the amount is rapidly increasing. The time is not far distant when she will take her rightful place in the very front rank of dairy States. To aid in this achievement it is claimed by dairymen to be absolutely necessary that the industry have a department of its own. Testing paraphernalia for both milk and cream must be State standard. The best and most economical methods of manufacture must be studied and given to the farmer dairymen. Close study of form and breed of dairy cattle must be made as well as methods of feeding and culture of foods. An up-to-date set of pure-food laws must be formulated and provision made for their enforcement. A system of institutes must be perfected and pushed. An educational traveling library must be organized. Stability will be added to the business and complete confidence in dairy companies by a system of supervision which will put the State behind the business. A thousand benefits will not only accrue to the industry but to the State at large by this arrangement, which it would be impossible to estimate or predict in advance of the actual working of the plan. The goal to be aimed at is the very limit of production and the absolute security and general welfare of the dairymen in his business.

"It will no doubt surprise the uninitiated to know that Kansas is so far behind in the procession in this matter when she is in the lead in so many other things, all of which add to her importance and income. An appropriation of \$5,000 per year to this department would give a return of millions every year in added business. The plan which commends itself to the dairymen of the State is that which is now in vogue in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. These States have dairy divisions of their agricultural departments, in control of the State Board of Agriculture. A commissioner is here appointed by the board on the recommendation of the secretary, under whose general supervision he does all the work. He is provided with everything necessary to conduct the bureau on the most improved lines and appropriations are made to cover expenses. He has under him an official chemist who tests every tube and instrument in use in the dairies of the State and puts the brand of his department upon it, which means that all tests shall be official. Skimming-stations are inspected and all apparatus required to be up to the standard of cleanliness and hygienic conditions. His division takes charge of the education of the dairymen into improved methods in every branch of his business and looks out for new and improved machinery, cattle breeds, rations, calf-raising, skim-milk and whey problems, and all the multifarious matters which in every State where such a department has been organized have made it one of the most valuable departments in the whole public service."

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

In one of his recent trips through one of the best farm regions of the best State in the world the writer came across a neighborhood which had the reputation of having at one time been

a great center for live stock growing. For some reason, which is not apparent, the growing of live stock was very generally discontinued throughout this region which is practically as large as an average Kansas county and the farmers have since that time devoted their energies to raising grain. Not far distant from this locality is a well-known center of cattle industry.

In the first-named locality farmers have the appearance of being discouraged and their farms are for sale at low figures, while their neighbors who have cattle are getting rich. This statement of fact is made simply to illustrate what is recognized as an axiom among progressive farmers, that the agriculture which does not have live stock as its most important factor is sure to result in deterioration of the farm and the poverty of its owner. If the crops raised by the farmer are sold and fed elsewhere this farmer gets less than half his crop. The farmer who sends his grain to market on the hoof gets the full returns for his labor and, if rightly done, wealth is not far ahead of him. The live stock of the farm is a machine for the conversion of its crude grain and forage crops into the finished product. Not only does beef and pork sell higher than corn and hay, but it is a more condensed form of property and hence more easily cared for in marketing. The results of past experience have everywhere demonstrated the folly of trying to farm without live stock and we desire to condense this experience into the eleventh commandment which is "SELL NOTHING FROM THE FARM THAT CAN NOT WALK."

A HOT SUMMER BARGAIN.

There is every prospect of a lively summer. Never before in the history of the KANSAS FARMER have we received so many new subscribers during the busy summer months as we are receiving daily. It clearly demonstrates that the paper is an indispensable adjunct to the every-day business of the successful and busy farmer.

In response to the increasing demand for a thoroughly up-to-date Western farm journal the Kansas Farmer Company propose to spare no pains, effort, or money to meet every requirement of the present demand in supplying the best farm paper published.

We want 3,000 new subscribers before the close of 1902, and in order to get them quick—in blocks of two—we are offering big inducements. For a

ONE DOLLAR BILL

or 50 two-cent stamps, we will send the KANSAS FARMER every week until January 1, 1903, to two different persons, and will also send, postage paid, to each our

NEW DOLLAR WALL ATLAS

which is described elsewhere in this issue. This offer actually gives the takers Three Dollars in value for only One Dollar invested. This is a warm proposition and the bargain of the summer. But we are bound to have a big list of new subscribers, and want everybody to know it. Spread the news. Circulate the KANSAS FARMER.

Do you want a sound liver, vigorous digestion, strong healthy kidneys, regularity in the bowels? Take Prickly Ash Bitters. It has the medicinal properties that will produce this result.

Agricultural Matters.

Agricultural Students at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The June 17th issue of the Industrialist gives a very interesting comparison of the attendance in agricultural courses in the past four years. Counting the men enrolled only, in 1898-9, 127, or 22 per cent, were in agricultural courses, while during 1901-2, 407, or 40 per cent, were in such courses. This number includes the agricultural and dairy short course students.

The actual numbers in the four-year course and short courses respectively, is as follows:

1898-9—Four-year course, 101; dairy course only, 26.
1899-0—Four-year course, 154; dairy and farmers' short course, first term, 103.
1900-1—Four year course, 197; dairy and farmers' short course, first and second terms, 181.
1901-2—Four-year course, 217; dairy and farmers' short course, first and second terms, 190.

The above table shows that the four-years course in agriculture is receiving due consideration by our students which is very desirable.

This summer a number of the long-course students have taken positions on prominent stock and dairy farms at fair remuneration for the three-months' vacation. This feature of the agricultural work is one that we wish to encourage. A summer spent on such farms is of inestimable value to the student.

One of the best features of the farmers' short course is that the men who enroll in it are from the farm and expect to go back to the home place or to farms of their own. These students are not seeking a short cut to a "job" but are those who feel the need of better training for their work and can not take a four years' course.

Of the dairy students over 12 per cent of them took positions on dairy farms either at home or for others. It is the hope of the dairy department that this part of the dairy school work will attain more and more prominence and that a far larger per cent of the dairy students will go to the farm and help to build up this great branch of agricultural industry—dairying.

The dairy department receives many more calls for men to take positions in skimming-stations, creameries, and cheese factories than can be supplied—25 per cent of the class in dairying this year took positions as skimming-station men and 20 per cent in creameries as butter-makers at the close of the dairy school. Many more have since accepted positions along these same lines. Thoroughly equipped men in every line of agricultural work are in constant demand—at good salaries. But the greatest need of Kansas is a young man on every farm who has received a technical agricultural training. No young man can afford to begin farming without first taking advantage of an agricultural education in some one of the lines offered at the agricultural college. Take the four-years' course if possible but if it is not the farmers' short course or the dairy course offers a substitute that should not be missed.

ED. H. WEBSTER,
Assistant Professor of Dairying.

New Siberian Millet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will remember that I have had a lot to say about the new Siberian millet in the past, and I now have a few more points to add.

Some of my neighbors whom I persuaded to sow this new millet early in the spring, have patches that will do to cut and thresh for seed at the same time as flax, or early in July, and they now realize that they can again plow the patch, also the oat, wheat, and flax stubbles, and raise still another crop of millet. From one bushel of seed, one of my neighbors will cut about five tons of cured hay and have sixty bushels of fine seed.

From this seed he estimates that he can raise about sixty tons of cured millet hay and 200 to 300 bushels of prime seed yet this season. Surely millet seed ought to be cheap when it can be turned out at the rate of two crops per year. I have always believed that this new millet is a great thing for Kansas farmers, and there are now many more who believe the same. I wish it were called "Kansas Red Millet" as I am sure it will be a money-maker when put in on good soil. All the bottom farmers who have lost their crops can secure seed of this millet as late as September 1, and yet raise a crop.

A farmer only needs to save over the winter a single bushel of this seed, sow it early on rich soil, cut last of June and thresh with flax, then put in his

main crop of millet, cutting off the millet in ample time to drill in wheat. In this age of fast living, this millet seems to be just the proper thing. I saw about an acre of this millet that was put in early in an old barn-yard and it was waist-high and stood ripe on June 10. I put in about three acres on May 7 and it is all headed out now, promising a large yield of seed. It will be ripe to cut by July 7, and I shall probably thresh it with my flax. I left a strip of about four acres, next to my wheat, plowing it about the time I sowed the millet and I shall have to plow it again now. I left it to prevent the bugs getting over to my corn, and I might just as well have sown it to millet and then plowed it again and raised some more. I had plenty of seed, having ten bushels on hand now.

Old readers will remember that I plowed my flax stubble last August and sowed millet, cutting the crop for seed and drilling in wheat in the stubble. I mentioned the large amount of millet seed that shelled out on the ground on harvesting the crop. I pastured one of the wheat lots hard and early, and when the hogs had eaten the wheat about an inch under the ground, I sowed rape and put the hogs in another pasture. The rape came up and made a good yield, about one-fourth of the wheat came up again and I had the thickest stand of millet I ever saw. This millet would have made a good crop, but I put the hogs back there about a month ago and the wheat was eaten up first, rape and crab-grass next; now they are eating up the millet, and as fast as they eat it off it comes up again. It is my belief that one can plow and sow millet early, cut in June or early July, harrow under the scattered seed and raise another crop without any work, drilling in wheat and pasturing it hard, and that the millet will come up again the next spring and make another crop. Why in the world does not our experiment station take up this plant and experiment with it? Just think of it! A crop of flax, and millet in one year, fall and winter pasture on same land, then two more crops of millet next year and again winter pasture and so on as long as manure is put on. There certainly never was a plant that took more readily to the Kansas climate than this one.

J. C. NORTON.
Moran, Allen County.

Illinois Seed-corn Breeders.

A meeting of the Illinois Seed-corn Breeders' Association was held at Champaign recently, at which a system for keeping record of the pedigree of the several standard varieties of corn was adopted, which will be used by the members in breeding corn this season. It was considered to be of great importance to be able to trace the pedigree of corn in similar manner to that of live stock.

A committee appointed to confer with the Illinois Live Stock Association reported that they had arranged to have charge of one session on the program in which the work of the corn-breeders and the relation existing between the two associations would be brought out by prominent members of both associations.

Notice was filed of several changes in the constitution, to be brought up at the next meeting, involving the method of receiving new members and for a very thorough inspection of the seed-corn offered by members for sale, a certificate of per cent of germination being required before sale.

A deep interest was manifested in the experiment to be made in the preparation of the seed-bed and planting and cultivation at the various experiment stations established in several portions of the State.

The members were urged to plant acres for the purpose of exhibiting yield and quality at the St. Louis World's Fair, the association having determined to secure space for an exhibit.

World's Fair News Notes.

Colorado expects to send half a million dollars worth of live stock to the World's Fair.

The Kentucky Exhibit Association which is raising \$100,000 for the World's Fair exhibit from that State, will be incorporated.

The five counties of the Arkansas valley in eastern Colorado, one of the most favored regions of the West, contemplate making a joint exhibit as a part of the Colorado exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Count Rochambeau says he will come to America again in 1904 to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis. The Countess will drape her room in the Vendome Chateau with the American flag presented to her by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The auditor of Louisiana has reported the finances of that commonwealth to be in such fine condition that \$100,000 can be appropriated for the State building and exhibit at the World's Fair without subjecting the treasury to any danger of an overdraft.

The next visitors of royal blood to the World's Fair will be the Grand Duke Boris of Russia, cousin to the Czar, and the Crown Prince of Siam. The Grand Duke Boris will reach San Francisco in a few weeks. The Prince of Siam is now in Great Britain to attend the Coronation, and will pass through the United States soon after the ceremonies at London.

Jose de Olivares, World's Fair Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chile and Bolivia, writes: "The Argentine National Museum of Fine Arts has formally accepted the invitation we recently extended the institution to participate in the World's Fair, and estimates are now being made as to the space that will be required in the Fine Arts Building at St. Louis. Senor Eduardo Chiffaffo, Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts is very enthusiastic over the outcome of the negotiations and assures me that he will use every effort to surpass any art exhibit ever before made by this country. The National Museum here is accredited with possessing the largest collection of fine art works in South America, not excepting the Chilean museums.

Commissioner Ernest H. Wands, sends from Peru a package of newspaper clippings which show a very lively interest in the Exposition in that country. Commissioner Wands has had conference with the principal government officials as well as many prominent business men and is confident that Peru, having made a liberal appropriation and provided for a commission, will have a splendid representation.

John Rice Chandler, Commissioner to the five Central American republics for the World's Fair has now reached Nicaragua, having visited Guatemala and Salvador. From all these countries he has forwarded newspaper clippings and other information showing the intention of these republics to be well represented at the Fair. Their wealth of natural resources insures exhibits of far more than ordinary interest.

The first of the ornamental staff work was placed on the Textiles Building this week, the contractor making good his promise to begin this work before the month was out. All the remaining staff is ready for this building and will be put in place as fast as the carpenters can prepare the way.

Three World's Fair Clubs have been organized at Columbus, Ohio, one with a membership of sixty, the others twenty and twenty-five. Each member pays a dollar a week into the treasury with the view of having money ready to pay the expense of a trip to the Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

The following cablegram has been forwarded from the Department of State, Washington: "Great Britain will participate, conditional upon exposition opening in 1904, and will be represented by an educational exhibition and by an exhibition of fine arts."

News from the Orient shows that a widespread interest prevails concerning the plans for the coming exposition here. Newspapers are giving much attention to the subject with the view of having the Oriental countries well represented, to the end that a great commerce may be built up on the Pacific.

Commissioner Hutchinson says that Canada will be present with extensive exhibits in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, live stock, and minerals. A handsome building will also be built.

One million dollars worth of gold bars, just as they come from the smelter, will form the apex of the beautiful pyramid of the Colorado mineral products which is to form the central figure of the exhibit from that State in the Mines and Metallurgy building at the World's Fair in 1904. The cost of this exhibit will be enormous. The interest on \$1,000,000 for six months at 5 per cent will alone amount to \$12,500, which is almost as much as the State of Massachusetts proposes to appropriate for her World's Fair exhibit as a whole. Six special guards



Advise Suffering Women Strongly, to Take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This advice comes from a woman who had suffered all the miseries women can suffer from disease, and had been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This great medicine for women establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Read Mrs. Kempson's letter and, if you are sick, follow her advice.

"Although it has been quite a time since I wrote you," says Mrs. Fred Kempson, of Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Box 57, "still your name is a blessing in our house, and I think it my duty to let you know that I am still enjoying good health, thanks to you and your 'Favorite Prescription.' When I think how I was five years ago, and then see how I am now, I say, God bless Dr. Pierce's works, and may he live long to help poor suffering women. I have never had any return of my weakness and am well and hearty. Can do all my own work without any pain. You saved me from the grave when all others failed. I advise suffering women strongly, to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as I know it will cure in all cases, if indeed there is a cure."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an excellent laxative, suited to the use of delicate women.

to stand watch over the exhibit, at \$3 each per day, will cost for the six months \$2,196 more.

"France," said M. Michel La Grave, the French Commissioner, "will occupy five times the space covered at Chicago in 1893, and I have hopes of securing even a larger area. I demonstrated to the exposition managers that inasmuch as France had been primarily responsible for the Louisiana purchase, it should have the place of honor at the Exposition, convincing them at the same time that if such a place were allotted to her should would fill it as became the great nation which she undoubtedly is."

Low Rate Eastern Excursions.

On July 5 to 9, inclusive, the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets at one fare for round trip to Portland, Me., and return with final return limit August 15. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (25)

On July 3d, the Crescent Hotel, at Eureka Springs, opens as an all-year-round resort, under the management of the Frisco System. Extensive renovations and improvements have been effected which will make the Crescent Hotel the equal of any hostelry to be found in the Southwest.

PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain

Hundreds of Upright Pianos returned from renting to be disposed of at once. They include Steinways, Knabes, Fischers, Sterlings and other well known makes. Many cannot be distinguished from new. Get all are offered at a great discount. Uprights as low as \$100. Also beautiful New Uprights at \$125, \$135, \$150 and \$165. A fine instrument at \$290. Fully equal to many \$400 pianos. Monthly payments accepted. Freight only about \$5. Write for list and particulars. You make a great saving. Pianos warranted as represented. Illustrated Piano Book Free.

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When the stock goes into winter quarters you will want to be sure of a reliable and constant supply of water. A bored well is the safest and surest. Our Well Machinery doesn't beat and cheapest. Drills 25 to 1500 ft deep. We make all appliances. Have stood the test of 13 years. We also have Gasoline Engines for all purposes. Send for free catalog. W. M. Thompson Co., Sioux City, Iowa. Successors to Sioux City Engine & Iron Works.

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KANSAS CITY, MO. GRASS SEEDS.

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field seeds. Write us for prices.

FOR FALL SOWING. We can furnish pure, plump, vigorous seed crop 1901 in car or one-bushel lots. Also all other kinds of

McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

Horticulture.

The Kansas Hermit's Orchard Scheme

General Hugh Cameron, the Kansas hermit, wants to organize a company, to be called the "Camp Ben Harrison Company of Fruit Growers." The purpose of such company is to extend his present orchard, on Cameron Bluff, three miles north of Lawrence, so as to include the entire bluff, ten acres or more of ground. He has the best site for an orchard, apple and peach, there is in the country. He is willing that the company shall consist of both men and women, having been a lifelong advocate of according to women all their God-given rights.

His idea is to tunnel through the bluff, from his cave therein to the railroad. Practically this would serve as a natural cold storage plant without the disadvantages of such plants now in use, where the surplus apples could be kept. Such cave and tunnel would be secure, protecting the fruit from frosts, and at any time a breeze might be let

with left foot toeing in; it just bends in from the ankle. What must I do to straighten the foot? It is a fine colt and well bred. There is no veterinarian near.

JOHN SONDBERG.

Monument, Logan County.

Answer.—Roll on several layers of cotton, and bandage tightly over it from the hoof to just below the knee-joint; then lay on a good splint on each side of the leg or just one good one in front; bandage over it, using a good strip of muslin three inches wide and sixteen feet long. Change the outside bandage and turn the splint over once or twice a day.

Actinomycosis.—We have a 3-year-old cow in ordinary condition which we believe has the so-called black tongue. Her tongue is swollen so that it protrudes from her mouth, and has little red spots or sores on it; the roof of the mouth also has sore spots and there is swelling between the lower jaws. She has been this way for four months. She has been fed bran mash and her mouth has been swabbed out two times a day with alum and borax. She seems to get no better. How long

greased with lard twice daily for a week. Then I blistered again. I am continuing the warm bath and the greasing with lard. It is a week to-day since the last blister. It has been badly swollen and yesterday the skin broke at the point of hock, and considerable bloody matter run from it. The mare has been working until the last ten days and is in good flesh, has been on pasture for past two weeks and has good appetite. What is best to do for it? I need her to work.

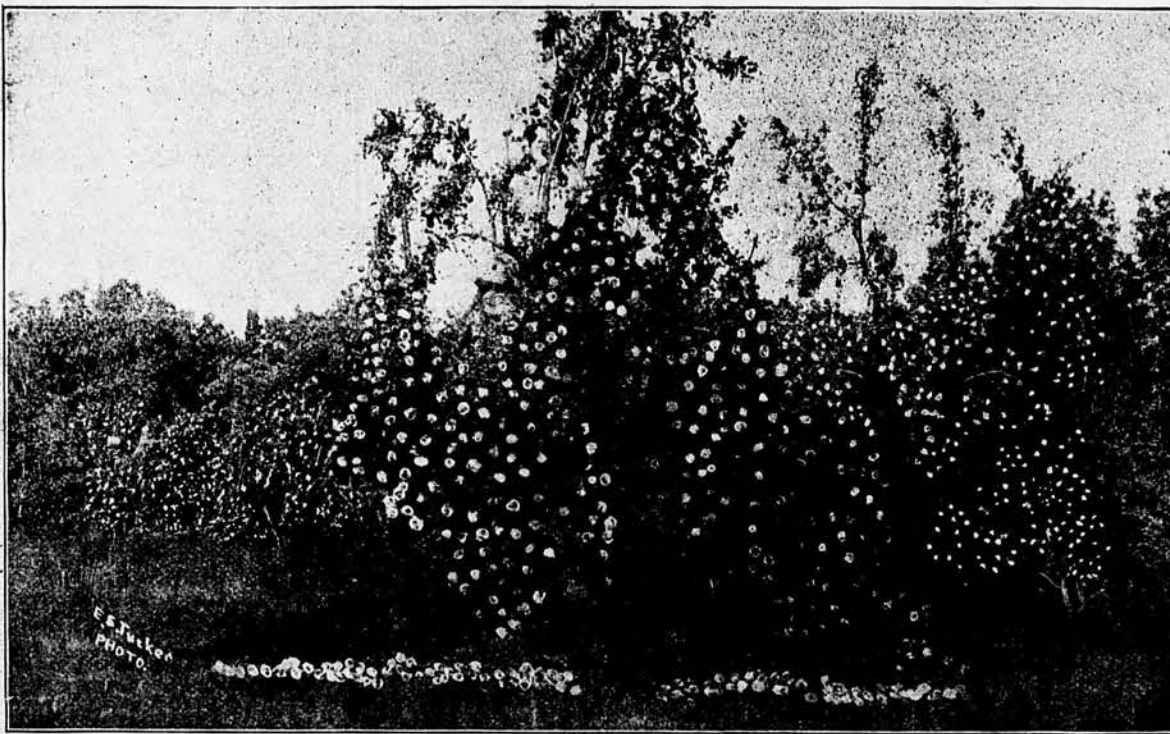
Answer.—Apply once a day four ounces of camphor-phenique mixed with eight ounces of olive oil.

(2) **Loss of appetite.**—I have a calf that refuses to drink milk. He is about two months old and has been drinking his milk all right until the last two days. I do not see anything wrong with the calf otherwise. He eats grass and seems well. I have been feeding about one gallon twice daily, also about one quart ground wheat mixed with linseed-meal.

S. P. BREWER.

Parker, Linn County.

Answer.—Give four ounces each of



A View of General Cameron's Orchard Near Lawrence, Kansas.

through this space. A telephone call would be sufficient to bring the apples directly to the caller by the next train and they would be good sound apples, too. This would not detain the train more than five minutes.

This picture of the Hermit's farm has been kindly loaned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and represents part of a small orchard of about thirty trees, including the following varieties: Ben Davis, Missouri Pippins, Smith Cider, Winesap, Genet, and McAfee's Nonesuch.

General Cameron has been in the State ever since the territory was organized in '54. His present address is Camp Ben Harrison, Drawer 4, Lawrence, Kans.

The Veterinarian.

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

Abscess.—One of my yearling steers was found lame in the pasture. At first I thought it had the blackleg, but discovered afterward a swelling between the front legs and just back of them. In about a week it broke just back of right front leg, and now there is a place as large as a man's hand, with the skin rubbed off, leaving the flesh exposed. It is running quite freely. The swelling has not entirely disappeared yet and it is very hard. The steer eats well and looks well. Can you tell me the cause and what to use to heal up the sore?

J. N. WANAMAKER.

Blue Rapids, Marshall Co.

Answer.—Syringe out well with warm water and carbolic acid—a tablespoonful to a pint of water. Then apply oil of tar and fish-oil in equal parts externally once a day.

Toeing in.—I have a colt 4 weeks old

does it take to cure a case of this kind? Is there any other food or medicine that one could give her that would cure her?

KLAUS BROTHERS.

Bendena, Doniphan County.

Answer.—Dissolve four ounces of iodide of potassium in a quart of water and give two ounces once a day in a teacup of water at a drench.

(1) **Nettle rash.**—I have a 4-year-old horse which was troubled last summer with what seemed to be the itch. He would rub against the stable or a post very often and bite his legs until they were sore. He had little bumps upon his body like large mosquito-bites. My neighbor told me to wash him with fish-brine which I did a few times but it did no good and I thought it pretty severe, so I quit. Some said that after the weather got cool he would get over it which he did. But since the weather has become hot he is beginning again just as he did last summer. He is always worse after being worked and heated up. Please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER what is the trouble, what is the cause of it, and what to do for him.

Answer.—Give Fowler's solution, one and one-half pint—a desert-spoonful three times a day in bran, dry. Sponge the horse off once a day with zenoleum diluted with warm water in the proportion of one of zenoleum to forty of water.

(2) **Bog-Spavin.**—Can a blood-spavin be cured or entirely removed after it has been formed for a year or two? If so what shall I do?

D. L. PATTON.

Clyde, Cloud County.

Answer.—It depends on the age of the animal and the size of the bog whether it can be removed or not. Please give a full description again. They are more easily treated in cold weather anyway.

(1) **Injured hock.**—I have a bay mare 5 years old which injured her hock in the stable about six weeks ago. It swelled badly, and I used mullein steeped as a wash or bath. I also used a Spanish fly blister and then washed with warm water and

castor oil and raw linseed oil. Do not give any feed except milk and grass for some time.

The Apiary.

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

Hunting Wild Bees.

Hunting wild bees is good pastime for those who enjoy this kind of sport, and it frequently turns out to be profitable if the honey season has been good. Even if no honey is obtained, we can, in most cases, save the bees and turn them to our own account. We frequently find good stocks of bees now, and some of the Italians in the wild state that have left some of the best apiaries. During late summer is a good time to hunt for them, as the honey to be gathered in flowers is rather scarce and we can easily get the bees to work on bait.

Perhaps the best bait to use is good sugar syrup to which a drop or two of anise oil is added, or it may be better to keep the anise oil in a small vial attached to the little box containing the syrup. This box, which may be a light cigar box, should be equipped with little wooden trough to hold the syrup and the vial of anise and the box should have a glass lid to slide back and forth. The box should be a large size cigar box, about four inches deep. To get the bees started on the bait we should look for bees on the flowers, and when one is found slip the box down over it flower and all, and the bee will rise to the top against the glass lid which is closed, and thus trying to get out, finds the syrup and begins loading up with it when the lid is carefully removed, and the bee given liberty. When filled with the syrup it will rise to go home, and will perhaps make two or three circles, when it makes a "bee line" for home. Watch closely to get the direction, and place your hunting box stationary on something which is stationary and about as high as your head, and remove

AN IMPROPERLY TIED BALE OF COTTON

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the cork from the anise vial. This particular bee will return and bring more of its mates, and soon will many come. Then you can get their direct course and follow them to their hive in a tree, or cave, or wherever they may be located.

Requeening and Italianizing.

The best time to requeen and Italianize all colonies that do not come up to the standard is during the late summer months so that we may go into winter with all good stock. It is impossible to get queens early enough in the spring to thus put the bees in the best shape for the coming season, but as the honey harvest is now past and out of the way, we can do this work without any damage in any way at this time, when we are at leisure, and the bees, also. Queens now are very cheap, so that if we do not care to raise them ourselves, we can buy them from breeders at such prices that we can hardly afford to raise them. Young queens of the present season's rearing are the ones to buy and use, for we do not want old queens at any price.

It is little trouble to introduce new queens, for the directions always accompany the queens if you get them from those who make a specialty of rearing them. Perhaps the most bother with the amateur is to find the old queens, for certainly they must be removed from the hives before the new ones are introduced. After a little practice, you will never have any trouble finding queens. Those who have never seen a queen bee may not readily succeed in finding one in the hive, but you can make the discovery without assistance by examining the combs of the brood carefully, for the queen is always on the brood-combs, unless the bees have been so badly handled as to become very much excited, when the queen may have left the brood-combs. The queen is larger than the worker bee, and, unlike the drone, which is short and heavy, she is long and slender. As there is but one queen in the colony, and there is no other bee that looks like her, any one who can have the nerve to go into a colony without fear can succeed in finding her if he will look carefully on the combs. When found she must be thoroughly caged or killed on the spot for if she gets her liberty she will return to the hive.

"Under the Turquoise Sky."

This most fascinating, clear and interesting description of Colorado will be sent free by E. W. Thompson, A. G. F. A. Great Rock Island Route, Topeka, Kans. Also "Camping in Colorado" free, if you want it. Gives full details for the inexperienced. Information about Colorado hotels and boarding houses gladly furnished. It will be worth your while to learn the details of the cheap rates to Colorado effective this summer by the Rock Island. A postal to the above address will secure this information and literature.

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any other. Geared outside.

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Mills, etc. Send for circulars

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enlargement, use

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blemish as it
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for family use,
it has no equal.
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\$5. Ask your
druggist for
Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the
Horse," the book free, or address



DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

September 2, 1902—L. M. Monsees & Sons, registered
saddle horses, mules, and registered Poland-Chinas, at
Smithton, Mo.
September 10-12, 1902—Mid-Missouri Combination
Sale of Angus, Galloways, Shorthorns, and Here-
fords, in connection with the North Missouri Fair,
Chillicothe, Mo.
October 1, 1902—Wm. Plummer, Poland-Chinas,
Barclay, Kans.
October 7-8, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo.,
Shorthorns.
October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill.,
Shorthorns.
October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas,
Oak Grove, Mo.
October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City,
Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle
Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
October 23, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jerseys, Fair-
view, Kans.
October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale
Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock
Yards.
October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co.,
Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale
of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.
November 6, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cam-
bridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka,
Manager. Combination sale of Berkshires. Manhat-
ten, Kans.
November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford
Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.,
and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City,
Mo., Godey Shorthorns.
December 3 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill.,
under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breed-
ers' Association. (During week of International Cattle
Show.)
December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert
& Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans.,
Shorthorns.
January 23-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill.,
Shorthorns, at Chicago.
February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns,
Kansas City, Mo.

Stud Fees.

The KANSAS FARMER has from time to
time had its attention called to the un-
fortunate results of the common meth-
ods adopted by those engaged in the
horse breeding business. In certain
cases the feeling engendered has re-
sulted in neighborhood "rows" which
seem hard to quell, and in litigation
which is always to be deplored among
neighbors.

As we see the situation, the entire
trouble grows out of the absurd custom
of stallion owners giving a guarantee
with each service that the colt shall
"stand and suck," or no stud fee is due.
What could be more ridiculous? If
the mare prove to be in foal the horse's
duty is done. If, with each service,
goes the guarantee that the mare shall
be in foal, well and good, but the horse
can do no more.

The owner of a good horse for which
he has paid \$2,000 to \$4,000 can not af-
ford to assume risk incident to mare life
between service and foaling and he
should not be asked to do so. He can
guarantee the mare with foal even
though the service of the horse may
be required a number of times, but it is
simply outrageous to ask him to assume
all the risks to the mare that may come
through the owner's carelessness or the
accidents common among horses. Why
should a stallion owner be made re-
sponsible for a mare and her future colt
when he has no care of either and when
she is liable at any time to be kicked
by other horses; to be injured by over-
feeding, overwork, barb wire cuts, etc.
Why should he be responsible for a colt
which must "stand and suck" when the
mare may have been sold to an entire-
ly different climate, where feed con-
ditions are also different? Suppose a
careless owner allows his mare to foal
in a pasture with mules or geldings who
would delight to chase the new colt to
death, should the stallion owner be held
responsible because the colt did not
"stand and suck?"

One man says that the stallion own-
er, who can collect for a colt that is
absorted or foaled dead must have a
good deal of "nerve."

Certainly, if he has been so foolish as
to guarantee the colt to "stand and
suck." But this is just what he should
not do. He should guarantee the mare
in foal but that is all that can be asked

of him or of his horse. Neither can do
more and all of the risk, between ser-
vice and foaling belongs to the owner
of the mare.

This custom of giving a guarantee that
the colt shall "stand and suck" which
began with the owners of very poor
stallions, has come to be so common
that it affects the legitimate business
and forces owners of valuable stallions
to adopt it in defiance of all equity, jus-
tice and common sense.

Salt and Proper Care.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been
a reader of the Old Reliable and much
esteemed KANSAS FARMER for over
twenty years and have rarely felt like
breaking out in print, but on the pres-
ent occasion in the interest of humanity
to poor dumb animals, I will give you
my ideas regarding the much-mooted
question of blackleg in cattle. For this
disease scores of remedies are pre-
scribed and of these the most cruel and
painful find the most favor. In a great
majority of cases the disease shows it-
self to the extent of taking from one to
three or four calves or yearlings. It
then disappears, whether any remedies
have been applied or not. But if any
remedies are employed of course they
always get the credit for having saved
the balance of the herd. Where noth-
ing is done nothing is said.

Now I beg to submit my experience,
extending over a period of more than
twenty years in the cattle business in
which time I have handled many thou-
sands of cattle and have raised many
calves. I always believed that for the
well-being of all farm animals they
should have free access to salt at all
times. It has been my way always to
keep my stock supplied, and herein, I
think, lies the secret of my good fortune
in never having sustained any losses
from blackleg. In other herds also
where blackleg has prevailed I have
found, on careful inquiry, that the mat-
ter of salt has been neglected. It is
quite common for people to intend to
salt their stock once or twice a week
and then neglect to do so for weeks at
a time. Some will say that tests actual-
ly show that cattle have been saved by
vaccination. This may be true but I
claim that cattle whose blood is in a
perfectly healthy condition are immune
from this contagion. Give the cow and
the calf, also, the benefit of the cleans-
ing which is the effect of salt in the
blood and it will insure the calves
against blackleg at a very small cost.
Care is the key to success.

I have bought hundreds of hogs
whose owners said they had contracted
the ruinous habit of standing on their
heads in a hole in the ground, eating
sand, etc. I have taken those same
hogs and given them a change of feed
and free access to a salt-trough that had
salt in it, pure water, etc.—in short I
have given them a chance to make a
decent living, and very soon their sleek
coats and changed appearance have
shown the difference between care and
neglect. The hog is a very well be-
haved animal when decently treated
and his owner is responsible for any de-
spicable habits he may have contracted.
He is usually put into some nasty little
pen where life would be a burden to the
filthiest thing that lives. The cravings
of an unsatisfied appetite demoralize
his habits and ruin his growth.

A. E. COMES.

Rogers, Chautauqua County.

Experience with Blackleg Vaccine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your is-
sue of June 19, I see a Mr. Frater asked
for opinions on vaccinating calves. I am
sorry to read that he was disgusted
with the idea and would have no more
done. I have vaccinated for the last
four years and have not lost one since
last vaccination and only one since
first vaccination. I have so much faith
in it that I vaccinate regularly when my
calves are 2 or 3 months old. If I buy
calves I vaccinate as soon as I get them
home and now have no fear of blackleg.
As for the ability of Manhattan vaccine
to prevent blackleg, I can not say for
I have always used Pasteur's Paris vac-
cine. I firmly believe I can go into a
herd of calves that has blackleg in the
virulent form, and vaccinate them and
stop the disease, for I have done so at
home when I was losing two a day.

I find, after four years' experience,
that to vaccinate properly it is a par-
ticular job.

First, the vaccine must be properly
prepared. Second, in inserting the
needle, it can be easily pierced through
the skin above and, after entering the
cavity made by holding skin out from
body, go through skin below and if not
pulled back the work of course is of no
value. Third, to vaccinate properly you
must have a narrow dehorning stock

where the calf can be held securely
tight.

Following these three precautions I
would advise this gentleman to vac-
cinate, for he has blackleg germs on his
farm that will develop at any time his
cattle take on flesh. I have a neighbor
who was losing cattle with blackleg all
last fall and last winter until his loss
numbered twelve or fourteen head. He
had no faith in vaccine but at last he
came to it. I vaccinated for him in
April and he has lost no more.

M. M. GALLAGHER.

Rural Route No. 1, Leavenworth, Leav-
enworth County.

Experience with Blackleg Vaccine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in
the last issue of the KANSAS FARMER,
June 19, that James Frater of Wilson
County gives a very adverse report to
inquiring correspondents on the success
he and his neighbors had in using
blackleg vaccine.

He says that the vaccine used was
procured from Manhattan. My expe-
rience with Manhattan vaccine has been
very different. In 1899 before I had
ever vaccinated any cattle I lost eight
head within a month with blackleg. I
then vaccinated the remainder and
have vaccinated regularly since and
have never lost a single one that was
vaccinated.

I have vaccinated, including those
vaccinated twice—as calves and again
as yearlings—a total of one hundred
and seventy-seven head.

JOHN GLANCY.

Atchison County, Kansas.

The Evolution of the Cow Man.

The cow man of the early days and of
the remote regions was a pretty tough
proposition. With his six-shooter, his
riata, chaps and sombrero he was a
picturesque figure. In his saner mo-
ments then he was "at himself" he was
a nice fellow who was always ready to
oblige and absolutely fearless, but quick
to take offense and "handy with his
gun." Living in almost absolute soli-
tude, he had plenty of time for intro-
spection and his thoughts were "long,
long thoughts." Under the conditions
which surrounded him he became a
philosopher, and no stress of weather,
no "milling" of the "bunch," no brand-
ing of "mavericks" in the round-up
could ever "jar him loose" from his
philosophy. Under the quiet starlight
or in the teeth of a blizzard; turning a
stampede or fighting "rustlers;" acting
as chief wrangler or using his "reloa-
ding outfit" of coffee pot and tin plate
he was always the same—keen-eyed,
alert, and active. Ignorant, in many
cases, and unlearned in the ways of civ-
ilization, he was yet "all man," and a
brief acquaintance soon taught the
stranger that he had to deal with civil-
ized man in a primitive state. During
his beastly debauches after "round-up"
he terrorized the small towns and won
an unenviable reputation which has
stayed by him. This, however, was not
his normal state and serves but to cloud
the real reputation which is his due.

In the subduing of the West—the con-
quering of this great empire which has
no twin on earth—the old-time cow man
was a most potent factor. With his
bunch of long-horned charges, his cay-
use, and his dashing fearlessness, he
made the demand for the railroad and
its following civilization. Being a primi-
tive man, both himself and his work
have lain at the very foundation of
things. Upon them have grown the
great live stock and farming business
and the great railroads and civilization
of the West. No man has done more
toward the winning of the West and
none has received less credit for it.
Without the old-time cow man this
country, which is now the greatest live-
stock and agricultural region on earth,
with all its attendant wealth and refine-
ment, would yet be an howling wilder-
ness. With him and his work as a pio-
neer our present prosperity has been
possible.

With the changed conditions which
now surround us the cow man has been
obliged to change. He now no longer
wears a gun or "shoots up" a town. He
is no longer in charge of "Texans" nor
does he "rustle" other men's cattle. He
is no longer ignorant nor does he go
on a "tear." He now has charge of the
finest pure-bred cattle in the world and
his surplus energy is devoted to a study
of breeding. Instead of contests with
the elements he now strives for better
and more valuable feeds. Instead of
battles with Indians and rustlers he
now meets his antagonists in the show-
ring. Instead of conquering the empire
of the West, he has now conquered the
world with the best beef that grows.
He is a cow man still but a business
man as well, and a gentleman always.
The intense vitality which formerly

Get Pure Products

to treat live stock. Charbon or anthrax
is the most contagious, virulent and
fatal disease that attacks mules, horses,
sheep and cattle; it can be prevented and
an epidemic cut short by using Mulford's

Charbon —or Anthrax— Vaccine

We also furnish Black-leg Vaccine,
Pneumonia Antitoxin, Tuberculin,
Mallein, and Distemper Antitoxin.
Write for our free book, invaluable to
stockmen and dairymen.

Price of Charbon or Anthrax Vaccine, \$2.00
per tube of 10 complete doses (two injec-
tions each) for cattle, horses and mules.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY
13th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia
74 Wabash Ave. :: Chicago

found vent in some irresponsible and
terrorizing carouse is now expended in
the solution of those problems which
have landed him a clever winner in his
race with other beef-producing nations.
Where formerly he was charged with
the care of cattle that cost nothing and
were worth little, he now cares for the
highest-priced, purest-bred and best in-
dividual animals on earth. Where for-
merly the loss of one of his charges
meant little and hardly attracted atten-
tion, now it means the direct loss of
many hundreds of dollars and is chron-
icled in the papers with more serious-
ness than would be given the death of
some of the human kings of earth. As
long as mankind continues to eat, just
so long will the cow man have a reason
for his position and power and he who
can defeat him in skill and ability will
be great indeed.

A New Deal for the Hog.

Year after year, the farmers of Kan-
sas are coming more to know that while
it is good to make a crop and raise an
animal, and better to raise a big crop
and a heavy animal, it is best to raise
a well-bred crop and a choice, high-
priced animal. Year after year, her ed-
ucators have dinned into the ears of
her farmers the fact that not quantity
altogether, but quality, is the prime con-
sideration, until now the State is getting
familiar with wheat-breeders, corn-
breeders, cattle, pig, and chicken-
breeders. As time goes on the State
is forging steadily ahead and will hard-
ly stop short of the very fore front
of all.

We are, however, merely on the
threshold of the great work that
stretches out before the farmers of Kan-
sas. The generality of them have only
just begun to realize that the form of
the corn kernel, the shape of the cob
and amount of muscle-making food it
contains can be absolutely bred into the
seed. The breeding of flavor and other
qualities into wheat is only in its in-
fancy. Sweetness and aroma of butter
is after all only the triumph of a few
short months. But the feeding of a del-

WORK THE HORSE IF NECESSARY.

BALMOLINE

NATURE'S WONDERFUL HEALING SALVE.
CURES SORE SHOULDERS,
COLLAR GALLS, SCRATCHES,
CRACKED HEELS, SITSFASTS,
CHAFES, ROPE BURNS, WIRE CUTS,
SORE TEATS, OLD STANDING
SORES AND ALL FLESH WOUNDS OF

MAN OR BEAST

25 and 50 Cents

PREVENTS FLIES, MARGOTS,
SCREW WORMS AND PROUD
FLESH. — ALL DEALERS

SEND 4c FOR TRIAL SIZE TO

S. H. BERRY, P. O. STATION A, DENVER, COLORADO

ENDORSED BY HORSEMEN EVERYWHERE

Sunny Slope Farm.

Emporia, Kans., July 19, 1900.

Dr. B. H. DeHuy, Denver, Colo.

My Dear Sir:—I have used two boxes
of your Balmoline on my horses for
sore shoulders and sore necks and
must say that I find it a very satisfac-
tory remedy. It has healed them faster
than any remedy I have ever used. At
the same time we were working our
horses all the time. Yours truly,
C. A. STANNARD.

icate flavor, a grain and aroma, into hog meat is a matter which has as yet hardly occurred to ten farmers in the State. Yet this last is perhaps the greatest field of all.

Few realize that the Armours, Swifts, and other great packers of our country go to Canada for their high-priced, delicate-flavored and scented hams and bacon. It is a fact, nevertheless, and it is also true, that hams and bacon grown in Denmark are put on the London market at about double the price of American hams and bacon. The reason is the simplest imaginable. The Canadian and Danish hogs are fed skim-milk and barley, the diet which gives these qualities to the meat. In Kansas hogs are fed with corn, and are forced to great weight with this intensely heating feed, until at times the animal is weak and helpless with mere fat. At all times animals fed with corn are subject to diseases of all kinds and have died by the million in the past score of years. Moreover, the flesh of these hogs is unhealthful and disease-disseminating to an alarming degree, and all this has put the flesh of hogs low down in the scale of animal foods. But the skim-milk hog is different; instead of the meat being coarse and of rank flavor as when fed with slops and corn, it is free from diseases, with a firm, fine grain, sweet flavored and with an aroma that is not excelled by the finest in the world. Skim-milk is to the hogs what Apollinaris water is to the brain-worker of the East. It cleanses their systems, keeps them healthy, in good condition, cleanly, and fit for the best table. It will restore their reputation. If the ancients had fed their swine skim-milk and barley instead of offal, there would have been no legend of the devils entering into them and no religious edicts against them. The hogs have had a hard time in the history of the world, but the Dane and the Canadian have started his emancipation and I believe the Kansas man will help also.

Barley, moreover, is a Kansas dry weather crop, as it can be raised any year and almost any time of the year in the State and is a sure and bountiful crop. In Thomas County and vicinity the farmers seed down to barley mixed with rye in the fall and it is the earliest pasture they have, coming before the buffalo-grass. When prairie pastures are good it is again sown and by the time the hot winds begin to dry up the grass it is ready for pasturing. Cattle in this part of the State, therefore, get pasture nearly the whole year round. This is also a great dairying section and large quantities of skim-milk are fed every day fresh from the separator to calves and hogs, and the meat of the hogs, fed on skim-milk and barley, is beginning to take rank with the choicest in the country.

With the development of the dairy industry in Kansas will come the utilization of skim-milk more and more as feed for animals, and its value fresh from the separator will be more and more appreciated, while the old way of stuffing hogs and other animals to make them weigh, will give way to the saner and more profitable method of feeding for quality until in time, with the superior advantages which the State affords, the Kansas farmer will become the producer of the finest animals in the world. With the researches of our scientists and the tireless industry of our educators, combined with the push and enterprise of the Kansas farmer, I believe we shall gradually drift into the production of the high-priced and choice meats. For the Kansas farmer is not content to rest when he has produced the most, he will press on until he has reached the place where he can say he has the best.

W. F. JENSEN.
Secretary-Treasurer Continental Creamery Company.

Summer Advertising.

No greater mistake has ever been made by the man who has anything to sell to the farmer than to suppose that it does not pay to advertise his goods in the farm papers during the busy season. This applies to breeders of pure-bred live stock as well as to manufacturers of agricultural implements. The successful farmer is a man who reads. The government experiment stations, the popularity of farmers' institutes, as well as the material progress which marks the success of our farmers all show that this vocation, in order to be successful, must depend upon brains. Brains can feed only on literature and the literature of the farmer of to-day is that presented to him by the large array of agricultural papers as the mediums through which the educating factors mentioned above are conveyed to him.

These agricultural and live-stock papers are edited by practical men who

THE INSIDE HISTORY

OF A REMARKABLE CASE NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Mrs. Nichols Makes a Statement, Telling to the Best of Her knowledge the Causes Which Led Up to This State of Affairs.

The following facts, says the Belfast, Me., Republican Journal, have never before been published. The incident caused much comment at the time and it was thought worth while to make an investigation. With this end in view, a reporter called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home in Searsport, Me., and obtained the following information. She said:

"About six years ago my nerves broke down completely and my whole system became a wreck. I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and my eyes were very weak. I had frequent fainting spells. Finally my sight failed me entirely and I had to have my eyes bandaged all the time."

"This state of affairs," she continued, "lasted for a year, when I was forced to go to bed and stay there constantly. I became so weak that I could only take two tablespoonfuls of milk at a time. I could not feed myself and sleep was almost impossible. This lasted another year and I was then in such state of nervous exhaustion that when my people wanted to make my bed they could move me only a few inches at a time. I had become extremely thin and was still losing flesh. I had tried nearly all the medicines in the market, but failed to find any that helped me."

"But how were you cured?" asked the interviewer.

"I'll tell you. My condition finally became so critical that my family expected me to die any day. Then my husband bought some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and three days after I began taking them I could eat without any assistance, and in a week I could sit up and be dressed. After I had taken five boxes of them I began to gain flesh. I continued the use of Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken ten boxes and was able to help my family pack up and move to a new home. After reaching there I took two more boxes of the pills and I have been able to work hard and take care of my family of five people ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

know whereof they speak, and who are in close touch with the interests of the aggressive farmer. The farmer reads this class of papers because it helps him in his business and he invariably becomes attached to the editorial policy to such a degree that he accepts statements found therein with the utmost confidence. The reader of a daily paper glances at the head-lines and, if he finds anything of interest, reads the article. He rarely glances at the advertising columns of the daily paper and then only to seek some special information, such as a railroad time-card or a bargain sale at a department store. With the weekly live-stock and agricultural paper it is different. Its copies are filed away for reference and the advertisements, no less than the editorial matter, are preserved for future reference. The best time for an implement dealer to advertise his wares is during the season while they are in use and that time which immediately precedes it, when the farmer's thoughts are occupied with such matters. It is during the summer season that the farmer's thoughts are occupied with his implements and the consideration of the results which they bring him, and if, at this season when he is trudging, footsore and weary, behind a walking cultivator, the salesman for a riding cultivator could see him he could undoubtedly find it a much easier matter to affect a sale than at any time during the winter.

The best time to advertise pure-bred live stock is all the year round. The man who breeds pure-bred stock is no less a business man than he who sells dry-goods, and no dry-goods man would ever think of engaging in business without first putting up his sign. The only means by which a breeder of pure-bred live stock can hang up his sign and advertise what he has to sell is through the columns of a live-stock paper, and the man who is engaged in the business to stay makes a mistake whenever he

allows his sign to be taken down. Competition among breeding herds has become so keen that only he who keeps up his sign and thus advertises his herd constantly can hope to win. No breeder of pure-bred live stock ever succeeded in building up a profitable local market for the produce of his herd. It is always the buyer who comes from a distance who pays profitable prices. No breeder can ever succeed who does not advertise. On the contrary those breeders who do advertise liberally are the men who have won fame and fortune in the breeding world and the produce of whose herds is always in demand. Good foundation blood represented by good individual animals coupled with the liberal use of printer's ink constituted the only means of success within the reach of the latter-day breeder and the surest and quickest way to attain this success is by the use of the columns of a recognized live-stock journal published in the territory where it is expected to make sales.

Live Stock Conditions.

Bulletin No. 38 of the National Live Stock Association, gives the following regarding live stock conditions:

KANSAS.

In south central, feed was very scarce and high during the winter, but late spring rains made great changes in pastures which were soon crowded with cattle from Texas; 50,000 head going into Eldorado County alone. Because of the increased demand for pasture 50 cents to \$1 a head more was charged and paid for pasturing. More aged cattle than usual. Prices strong; few contracts made in consequence. Range on stockers \$3.50 to \$5 per hundredweight, according to quality. Losses from all causes less than 1 per cent. Texas men lately offered to pay \$3 a head for summer pasture, but were refused, as land is carrying all it can. In general, late rains throughout Kansas have caused a more hopeful feeling among the farmers and stockmen. Wheat crop was badly damaged and a large acreage is planted in corn. So far the season is very favorable and Kansas should raise her banner corn crop, which will cause an immense demand for stock cattle, hogs, and sheep. Kansas has probably 200,000 sheep and an estimated lamb crop of 80,000 head.

MISSOURI.

Weather favorable to spring seeding. Pastures sprung up excellently about May, a little late, with the result that cattle and sheep generally were thin about June 1, and run of grass-fat stock will be later than usual. Conditions very favorable for an assured corn crop. Corn-fed stock of winter was marketed early and is now about all cleaned up. A splendid demand exists for milk cows, stock cattle and hogs, which will be augmented by the corn prospects. No unusual losses. Sheep have decreased in last two years 25 per cent. This year's lamb crop will aggregate about 300,000 head, as against 422,123 in 1900. Quite an active demand for this year's wool clip, prices ranging from 10 cents for fine heavy to 18 cents for fine medium and cross breeds.

TEXAS.

Conditions very favorable for one of the most prosperous years in the history of the industry. Grass was late in starting but the rains in April and May made good feed, except in one or two limited sections. Shipments north were delayed by the rains. Cattle movement this year is about 300,000, mostly 2-year-olds. Grassers are ready for market about as early as last year. Packing houses at Fort Worth will utilize much of the canning stuff heretofore sent to Kansas City and Chicago. Good movement to feed a great deal in Kansas and Nebraska is anticipated for this fall. The prices are: Yearlings, \$14 to \$18; twos \$24 to \$26. Sheep did well and there is a good crop of wool produced, which is selling slightly in advance of last year. Mutton prices firm and grassers ready for market. Increase in both cattle and sheep about 75 per cent. Excellent crops of grain and cotton-seed expected, so there will be plenty feed for coming winter.

OKLAHOMA.

Earlier season than usual and less rain than for three years past at this time of year. There was a heavy movement out, approximately 125,000 head, to Kansas pastures and ranges of New Mexico owing to settlers taking the ranges. This condition will be reversed in a year or two because the country is naturally unfit for farming. Prices paid this spring have been fair. Yearlings, \$15; twos, \$18 to \$22; threes, \$25 to \$28. Aged stock all gone. No casualties above the ordinary. Calf crop unusually good.

COLORADO.

In eastern part, generous rains dur-



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

ing May have placed the range in excellent condition and the indications are for a heavy hay crop. There is quite a heavy movement in both cattle and sheep. Loss less than 1 per cent. Calf and lamb crop heavy. Wool clip good and selling around 11 cents to 11½ cents. Mange prevalent but dipping is killing it off. Stockmen in excellent spirits over outlook. In southern part, the San Luis Valley conditions were bad the early part of the year and last fall and winter; the pastures were short and dry and stock was sent to the mountains early this year. Good soaking rains late in May change this situation entirely and now feed prospects are better than in several years. Ranchmen will have a good yield of grain for winter stock feeding in addition to alfalfa and the valley promises to market a large number of fat beefs and sheep. No losses from disease, but about 5 per cent from poverty on account of short range last fall and winter. Calf crop will be 25 per cent short. Lamb crop 50 per cent less than a year ago.

NEW MEXICO.

The early spring rains were seasonable, which gave abundance of grass. It looked very bad during the early part of the year, and in February and March thousands of head of sheep were shipped north for a second feeding. Now prospects are favorable for an early movement of fat grass sheep to market, probably early in July. Stock sheep are being offered at 10 to 25 per cent lower than last year. The disposition to sell arises from difficulty in obtaining competent help and the general prevalence of scab. There is woeful neglect on the part of some herders in properly attending to the dipping, and the territorial live-stock sanitary board is awakened to the necessity of more stringent regulations. They are ably assisted by the largest owners. Losses generally light. Lamb crop above the average. The increase will be fully 85 per cent. Wool generally well grown and in good condition. Growers hopeful of obtaining 20 to 25 per cent increase over last year's prices. As to cattle, grass has been short all through last winter and this spring. Sales have been few and prices about the same as last year. Lately there have been some fair rains and cattle are now getting into a fair condition. Large calf crop expected to drop early. Californians have been the best buyers. Prices have ranged, for yearlings \$15, for twos \$18, and for threes \$24 and up.

ARIZONA.

In northern and central part, it has been generally dry. One good snow fell the latter part of March and six inches fell April 21. These were in the higher altitudes, and the fall became lighter as it went southward. The moisture was hardly enough to saturate the ground. Prospects are blue unless the usual rainy season of July relieves the situation. Practically no stock moved. Very few fat enough for beef or mutton owing to the dryness. A few bunches of stock cattle could probably be bought cheap. Loss in cattle not heavy.

On July 3d, the Crescent Hotel, at Eureka Springs, opens as an all-year-round resort, under the management of the Frisco System. Extensive renovations and improvements have been effected which will make the Crescent Hotel the equal of any hostelry to be found in the Southwest.

Angora Goat Sale at Kansas City.

The second Angora sale at Kansas City this month was held at the sheep barns pavilion on June 26. Offerings amounted to nearly 2,500 head. Of this number, some 1,000 consisted of does and kids and the remainder of brush cleaning wethers. About 200 recorded does were on sale. The contributors to the event were mostly Texas breeders, and all the stock on sale came from the Lone Star State. The feature of the sale was the strong bidding on all offerings. Buyers were numerous and some classes of goats sold much higher than at the sale held here early in the month. Grade does then sold up to \$4.00, while yesterday they brought as high as \$6.10. These prices are remarkable when the lateness of the season is taken into account. Recorded does sold from \$6.75 to \$7.50. The buyers came mostly from Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa, but several Illinois and Eastern men were strong bidders. The highest price for wethers was \$3.25. When it is remembered that sheep have declined over a dollar a hundred-weight within the past ten days, the strength shown by the goat market is all the more remarkable.

The lowest price was \$1.50 given for a couple of lots of thin stockers with a heavy sprinkling of kids. Everything sold well even at the close. Several buyers went home empty handed, carrying their certified checks back with them. Two thousand more goats than was received could have been sold at firm prices. Another big sale will be held here July 16. At that event will be offered 5,000 head of Angoras, making it the biggest auction of goats ever held in this country, or the whole world, for that matter.

The sales were: O. D. Hanger, Lamar, Mo., 11 recorded does at \$6.75, 5 does at \$7 and 17 does at \$6.75; Mr. Benford, 125 recorded does at \$7; Mr. Buchan, 15 recorded does at \$7.50; J. A. Sellers, Lathrop, Mo., 11 recorded does at \$7.25, 5 does at \$7.25, and 118 wethers at \$2.85; Sam Heyman, Florence, Kans., 5 does at \$7.79 wethers at \$2.65, and 71 wethers at \$2.55; J. B. Hall, Monmouth, Ill., 5 does at \$7.25; A. Barry, Shelby, Mo., 100 grade does at \$6.10; Seidle & Lackey, Shreve, O., 50 grade does at \$3.10, and 38 at \$2.90; Elmer Frazer, Maryville, Mo., 117 wethers at \$3.10, and 30 does, wethers and kids at \$3; I. N. Thompson, Lees Summit, Mo., 118 wethers at \$3.25 and 32 wethers at \$3.15; Clay Robinson, Kansas City, 120 wethers at \$3.05, 130 wethers at \$3 and 130 wethers at \$2.90; A. L. McCoy, Independence, Mo., 120 does, wethers and kids at \$1.85; W. S. Wells, Platte City, Mo., 192 does, wethers, and kids at \$1.85; Frank Coyne, Montrose, Ia., 293 does, wethers and kids at \$1.80; F. W. Pallman, Lacygne, Kans., 198 does, wethers and kids at \$1.65; Mr. Confer, Kansas City, 113 does, wethers and kids at \$1.50; Sam Grantham, Westport, Mo., 50 does, wethers and kids at \$1.50.

Specials for Shires.

The American Shire Horse Association has notified Manager W. E. Skinner that it will offer at the International Exposition next December \$500 in special cash prizes and \$400 in gold medals for Shire horses, according to the following classification. This offer insures the same classification for Shires as for Clydesdales and Percherons:

Mares 4 years or over.....	\$60	\$50	\$40
Mares 3 years and under 4..	60	50	40
Mares 2 years and under 3..	60	50	40
Mares 1 year and under 2..	30	20	20

\$100 gold medal for the best imported stallion any age.
\$100 gold medal for best American-bred stallion any age.
\$100 gold medal for best imported mare any age.
\$100 gold medal for best American-bred mare any age.

All animals competing for these prizes must be registered in the American Shire Horse Association's stud-book. All entries to be made with the management of the exposition as heretofore.

Indian Territory's Immense Orchard.

Near Tulsa, I. T. in the fall will be planted the largest peach orchards in either Oklahoma or the Indian Territory. O. A. Hayworth, one land owner, has purchased 10,000 Elberta trees and A. D. Orcutt 8,000, making a total of 18,000 trees. Besides this, smaller growers will plant orchards. The largest peach orchard in the Indian Territory at the present time is at Muldrow, where 1,000 trees are set out. The biggest one in Oklahoma is at Leroy, which has 3,500 trees. Orcharding in the Territories is receiving a great impetus this spring owing to the excellent demand for fruit from the North.

The Next Angora Goat Sale.

W. T. McIntire, Secretary American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, with headquarters at the Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., writes us as we go to press, announcing that there will be held a public auction of Angora goats at the Kansas City Stock Yards on July 17. Watch for detailed announcement in next week's Kansas Farmer.

Gossip About Stock.

Henry Avery & Son, prominent breeders of Percheron horses and general farmers at Wakefield, Kans., were on the market at Kansas City last Friday with a load of heavy hogs of their own raising which topped the market at \$7.85. There were 67 head averaging 283 pounds and the gross proceeds exceeded \$1,493.

Information comes to us that the American Oxford Down Record Association has decided to offer prizes amounting to \$30 at each important State and provincial fair in the United States and Canada, during the approaching exhibition season. A total of \$300 will be offered by the association for prizes at the International Live Stock Exhibition.

It is estimated that there are 500,000 cattle in the Indian Territory subject to the tribal tax which is now being collected. These cattle are all in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and belong to non-resident owners, who must pay a tax of 25 cents a head on them. There is considerable activity among the men who wish to escape this tax by eluding the government authorities.

Any of our readers who desire to pur-

chase a small herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle should write to E. S. Cowee, R. R. No. 2, Burlingame, Kans., who wishes to close out as soon as possible a small herd of twenty-two Herefords consisting of twelve cows with calves, and ten young heifers and bulls. Any one desiring to secure a bunch of Herefords will find these quite a bargain as to quality and price.

I. T. Steele, of Belvoir, Kans., a member of the firm of Steele Bros., counted among the most prominent of Kansas Hereford breeders, was on the market at Kansas City on Thursday last with a load of cattle that averaged around 1,109 pounds and sold for \$7.50 per hundredweight. In the lot were three cows. The entire load netted Mr. Steele \$2,167.46. In the consignment was a bull that weighed 2,010 pounds and sold for \$5.75, or \$115.75 net.

Alfalfa is a big money-maker in Nebraska. A farmer in Hitchcock County in 1895 bought a quarter-section on time for \$1,000; to-day he owns 280 acres, all paid for. During the last year he sold \$1,400 worth of hogs raised on alfalfa and harvested three cuttings of hay from an eight-acre tract, netting him \$378. Another farmer, a neighbor, sold \$1,898 worth of hay off forty acres, and another got \$1,485 from fifty acres. The Nebraska farmer swears by alfalfa.

Secretary R. W. Park of the American Galloway Breeders' Association reports that he has filled out about 500 certificates of transfers for last week. Since the American Galloway Breeders' Association was formed in 1883, it has maintained its headquarters at Kansas City and has registered 20,819 animals. This year will show a record of about 3,000 transfer certificates. Volume 12 of the Association Records will be ready for distribution about September 1.

The Kansas Farmer has received a number of inquiries for capable herdsmen to take charge of pure-bred swine herds. Thoroughly competent feeders are required. Here is a great opportunity for some of the young men just out of the Agricultural College. The owners of these herds are anxious to secure good men at good salaries immediately and a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer making application for such a position will be handed at once to these herd-owners.

The government will next week begin work in the investigation of sites for irrigation reservoirs, to be constructed under the provisions of the bill recently passed. F. H. Nerval, chief of the hydrographic department at Washington, will look over the much-talked-of site of the gigantic reservoir in the South Platte valley in western Nebraska and northern Colorado. This mammoth pool, when constructed, will store 12,000,000 cubic feet of water, a quantity sufficient to irrigate 250,000 acres of government land.

Benjamin Whitsit & Son recently held a Shorthorn sale at their farm at Preemption, Ill., which proved to be quite successful with some good prices realized. The top price of the sale was brought by the Scotch cow Pride's Gift which brought \$1,000. The pure Scotch cow Myrtle 2d brought \$505, the next highest figure. That the sale proved to be quite satisfactory is shown by the following summary:

42 females brought.....	\$7,870;	average \$187.38
16 bulls brought.....	1,640;	average 102.50
58 head brought.....	9,510;	average 163.96

Mr. W. J. C. Kenyon, the hustling general manager of the South Omaha stock yards, has been so situated during his official connection with these yards that he has only had about three men's work to do. And now, in order to occupy his leisure moments he has bought the Linstock yards which includes the property of two packing plants. The entire purchase includes about 4,600 acres of land and the buildings thereon and will be immediately refitted as a plant for the special accommodation of sheep and goats, though enlarged facilities will be retained for other classes of stock.

A. H. Brett of Mason City and J. W. Scott of Austin, Iowa, held a sale of fifty-five head of Shorthorn cattle at Mason City on June 24. A peculiar feature of this sale was that the majority of the cattle went to Minnesota buyers instead of remaining in Iowa, as has been the usual result of sales held in that State. Red Ribbon 2d topped the sale at \$1,000. The summary of the sale is as follows:

45 cows brought.....	\$11,555;	average \$240.73
11 bulls brought.....	1,655;	average 133.18
59 head brought.....	13,210;	average 220.68

McLaughlin Brothers, the noted importers of French Coach and Percheron horses, Lawrence, Kans., and Columbus, Ohio, send us word that they have just received a cablegram from Mr. J. B. McLaughlin, Mayenne, France, stating that they have won every first prize given for Percheron stallions at the greatest Percheron horse show held in France. It will be remembered that last year they had the best ones and with these ten first premiums, which were all that were offered, hanging in their barns, it looks as if they were going to have the best ones again this coming season.

Mr. D. Trott, owner of the Ash Grove Herd of pure-bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, Abilene, Kans., informs us that he is now prepared to supply customers with some nice spring pigs of both sexes and both breeds. The Poland-Chinas were sired by Perfect I Am 48945, U. S. Chief 49399, Tecumseh Chief 2d 44531, Big Chief 45091, and U. S. Boy 53589. The Duroc-Jerseys were sired by Kansas Farmer 4649, Western King 8755, Ben Bolt 9615, Call Me Up 5877, and Cadmus Watch 12359. These pigs are all healthy and growing rapidly and parties who need new blood will do well to see Mr. Trott at once.

At the time of the American Royal at Kansas City in October last, it will be remembered that the American Angora Goat Association held an exhibition and sale in the Stock Yards at Kansas City. The sensational feature of this sale was the purchase, by Mrs. Armer of Sierra County, N. M., of the buck Columbia Pasha for \$10,050. It will also be remembered that her stock sold remarkably well in the sale, the does bringing \$360 each as a common price. We understand that she now has about 25,000 head of Angoras on her ranch from which



she derives the handsome income of \$25,000 per year. When it is remembered that as late as 1899 Mrs. Armer was left a widow with a family of nine small children and without a dollar in the world, it will be seen that it pays to raise pure-bred live stock even though the beginning is made under adverse conditions.

Col. Davis, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is manager of the Indianapolis Cattle Sale Company, has added another feather to his cap. On June 18 there were sold under his management fifty-two head of Polled Durhams which brought the handsome average of \$424.70. The Scotch cow Golden Heather topped the sale at \$2,525. This cow was bought by J. H. Jennings, of Kangley, Ill. She was consigned by J. H. Miller whose ten females in the sale made an average of \$1,006. This sale was considered a success from every point of view. The summary of the sale is as follows:

44 females sold for.....	\$19,685;	average \$447.40
8 bulls sold for.....	2,400;	average 300.00
52 head sold for.....	22,085;	average 424.70

It is with regret that the Kansas Farmer reads a letter from Mr. V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kans., announcing that advancing age has caused him to drop out of the pure-bred stock business. He says that he has sold his herd of Shorthorn cattle to T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans., who have long had the reputation of not only knowing a good thing when they see it, but of taking possession of it as well. While we regret exceedingly to lose Mr. Ellis from the ranks of Shorthorn breeders, we are glad to know that his cattle will still remain in Kansas and that they have found such an excellent home as that furnished by Elderlawn Farm.

In confirmation of our repeated statements that the demand for pure-bred stock of all kinds will be a very heavy one this fall we mention the fact that at this writing a gentleman has just visited the Kansas Farmer office who announces that he has a customer for fifty head of pure-bred swine. The prospects now are that the demand will be unprecedented and there is some doubt of the ability of Kansas breeders to supply the demand which has already begun within our State borders. The man who has pure-bred stock of any class to sell and who lets this fact be known through an advertising card is the man who will get the satisfactory prices for all he can sell this fall.

A report from the South is current that in spite of the fact that the area planted to potatoes in the Southern States is much larger than that of last year, the crop is so short that shipments of northern and western potatoes will be necessary to supply the home consumption of the Southern States. It is stated that the prospects early in the season for a large crop in Texas were excellent but that the dry, hot season has resulted in an almost complete failure of the crop. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Eastern Atlantic States are all short on potatoes and it is reported that the yield is much less than that of last year which was far below the average. This condition of affairs will insure a profitable market for the magnificent crop which Kansas has raised this year.

Very many farmers of Kansas and the Southwest will be pleased to learn that a great auction sale of 5,000 head of horses will be held at the Kansas City stock yards on July 8. This sale is held by Wolcott, Beers & Grant, whose advertising card appears on page 710, and who won such favorable appreciation by the quality of the stock disposed of in their sale last year. About 1,000 head of these horses will be of the famous Diamond brand which were so much appreciated in last year's sales. This will be a great opportunity for farmers to pick up horses cheap. This firm sends an invitation to would-be buyers to visit the barns and inspect the stock before the sale begins. Remember that the sale will open at 10 o'clock promptly, on Wednesday, July 8, and that there will be no postponement on account of weather. Here is a chance that you can not afford to miss.

Mr. J. J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway magnate, has heretofore not been

known outside of railway circles; but it seems that he not only owns but understands how to manage a large live stock farm. In addition to hundreds of pure-bred Shorthorns and Berkshire hogs he has lately made an important experiment in cattle-feeding for beef at his farm at North Oaks, Minn. Forty-five grade Shorthorn steers which cost him \$20.18 net were used in this test. In the first winter they were fed corn fodder before shucking and in the summer they had blue-grass pasture only. During the last winter they were fed a ration of corn and oil cake with corn fodder and were marketed in May in fine condition, at an average of \$74.10 net after deducting cost of feed, yardage, etc. This gave him a net gain of \$53.92 for his labor in keeping them eighteen months, which shows that Mr. Hill is as expert in the feed yard as he is in railway management.

Mr. J. N. Woods & Sons, breeders of Polled Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, Ottawa, Kans., and Gardner, Ill., are peculiarly fortunate in being able to offer to their customers from their Poland-China farm at Ottawa, Kans., the quality of stock which they now have. The sows and gilts are of the best families of Black U. S. and Tecumseh 2d blood. The Chief Tecumseh stock is mostly out of Chief Peerless 47637 (O) and 55473 (A) who was a grandson of the great Chief Tecumseh 2d and was first-prize boar at the Ohio State Fair in 1899. The herd is now headed by Model Tecumseh 64133 who is a show hog and would have been in the American Royal last fall had the swine show not been called off. Mr. Woods thinks he has two other herd-boys that are equally good and the individual quality of the members of his herd is perhaps not excelled by any of like size in the West. While the herd is not large it is good and he who secures some of this stuff is a fortunate man. His advertising card appears on page 705.

Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, whose herd of fancy English Berkshire hogs was established in 1876 at Roscoe, Ill., writes that he has a tank and uses the Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Company's hog remedies constantly. He says "when our hogs are troubled with lice we run them through the remedy once a week for three weeks and then run them through about once a month for the general good it does them." He says "this remedy is the best preparation I know of and is worth all it costs for the improvement of the hair and skin, as well as being a sure killer for lice." He adds, "If you ever have your hogs coughing, pour about half a pint of this same remedy in a barrel of slop and feed it once a week, and you will have no more worms or cough. Dilute the remedy as directed on the can and by dipping the hogs you get its application inside the ears, between the legs and under the flank where you can not reach by spraying." Mr. Lovejoy plans to hold a big sale of his famous Berkshires early in the fall and will offer them in the best of condition as to skin and hair, by reason of his use of this remedy. The advertisement of the Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Company appears on page 706 of this issue.

Mr. F. C. Kingsley, owner of the Meadow Brook Herd of Shorthorns at Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, is rejoicing just now over the prospects of a tremendous corn yield. This, with the splendid grass which he has on his place, has served to put his great herd in the pink of condition. His female herd has long had the reputation of being very copious milkers and nothing serves so well to start a calf right as to be well supplied with nature's first food. The herd is composed of Scotch-topped American Shorthorns of fashionable families and is headed by Red Laird by Laird of Linwood. Mr. Kingsley now has a number of young bulls that are still under 1 year old and sired by Red Laird which he is willing to dispose of. He also has four 2-year-old bulls which were sired by the 20th Earl of Valley Grove that will be disposed of to the right man. If any one desires a bunch of bulls, or even a single one, of first-class Scotch breeding, that are at their best, he should see Mr. Kingsley at once before they are all taken. Remember that these bulls are all from famous milking strains and are worth all they will cost.

BIG WESTERN HORSE SALE

MORRIS, KANS., JULY 5, 1902.

Trains on Santa Fe—both east and west—will arrive before sale begins.

300 --- HEAD OF HORSES --- 300

Consisting of Mares, Colts, Yearlings, 2-year-olds, and high-class Geldings. In good condition, but thin in flesh. Address

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The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

MORNING ON THE FARM.

When the white dove coos to his drowsy mate,
And the birds in the trees rejoice,
Old Brahma stands on the barnyard gate
And shouts in a lusty voice;
"I feel better this morn'ning."
And the Bantam thinks 'tis true,
For he answers back in a tenor tone:
"Without-a doubt-you do-o."
The house dog lies with his head on his paws,
And blinks at the morning call;
The cat with a fieldmouse in her jaws
Comes running home on the wall;
While the Brahma heralds the morn again,
And the Bantam takes the cue:
"I feel better this morn'ning."
"Without-a doubt-you do-o."
—Youth's Companion.

The birds with a glorious burst of song
Make glad the orchard boughs;
And the farmer, swinging his pails along,
Goes out to milk the cows;
The work of the day begins again,
And the roosters call anew,
"I feel better this morn'ning."
"Without-a doubt-you do-o."
—Youth's Companion.

THE FIRE ALARM.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

Hark, the loud fire bells are ringing,
And the teams so strong and fleet
To the collars quickly springing,
Soon are rushing down the street.

Ever ready for their duty,
Through the night and in the day;
When you hear the gong a-clanging,
Let them have the right of way.
—Chas. T. Foran, Wichita, Kans.

The Annual Fire.

The F. B. C.'s (the Farmer Boys' club) were in camp in their old camping-ground, Townsley's south pasture. Lou Briscoe, their bugler, gave the tuneful call, which brought them all quickly to attention. He stood in front of the old tent which had belonged to the club since its earliest existence and which had done duty on many a Fourth. A huge pile of brush and dry wood stood opposite the tent, and between the two was a small camp-fire, flaring fitfully in the wind, around which the boys sat or stood, talking in low tones, excitedly.

"Now, you fellows all go to bed," Lou said, "and Jake and I will guard, then at twelve, we'll waken Harold and Buster, and, if all goes well, they'll call Tom and Chip at two. Now, is it all understood?"

"Now, fellows, is that all understood?" Jake imitated Lou's pompous tones, and strutted up and down before the fire with his thumbs in his arm-holes, while the others laughed and Chip turned a handspring—a favorite device of his when he felt it necessary to work off surplus energy.

"Stay on your feet, Chip, can't you?" said Buster "and listen to what's said by your elders." Chip was the youngest in the club, and the others frequently felt it necessary to repress him, which, however, they seldom succeeded in doing, reproofs and jeers having no more effect on his good nature than water on a duck's back.

"Well, hike off to bed, kids," said Jake. "We'll call you before you're asleep, if you don't hurry."

Jake and Lou took their posts at opposite ends of the huge pile, and soon all was quiet save for their monotonous tramp, tramp, or an occasional word as they paced back and forth.

The Fourth of July Fire, in Townsley's south pasture, had become an annual event. Ever since Lou was nine, and Jake was eight, which was eight years ago, they had gathered their friends from all the country 'round and built an immense pile of brush and wood, which they had fired at four o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, except, indeed, on two memorable occasions, when the boys from town had succeeded in lighting it earlier. But that was when the boys were small, and he whose lot it had been to watch had fallen asleep at his post. But every year they had had to fight for it and sometimes it had been an open question as to who had really kindled it. The feud had been, for the most part, good natured, but each year as the boys had grown older the conflict had grown more strenuous. This year every one felt that there would be something exciting.

Promptly at twelve, Buster and Harold were awakened and Lou and Jake were soon audibly asleep. Buster had gained his name in his youthful fighting days, when his quick temper and strong right arm had earned him a respect from the other small boys which his other attainments had failed to win. He had somewhat outgrown his

fighting habits but the temper was still there, and sometimes flared out, to the discomfiture of the one who had provoked it.

He took his place at one end of the pile, while Harold sat down at the other.

"No use tramping around," said Harold, "I'll see anybody that comes from this direction."

"Bet you go to sleep," said Buster. But Harold disdained to answer, and soon the place was wrapped in silence.

Buster tramped monotonously back and forth, keeping a sharp lookout; for he suspected that the town boys might be lurking around. Once he went to Harold's side and found him asleep.

"Wake, up kid," he said, shaking him, "Is this the way you keep guard?"

Before the words were fairly out of his mouth, he felt himself caught from behind and hurled to the ground. He sprang up with fist clinched, but found himself surrounded. Before he could make an outcry, he was gagged and his arms were tied behind him. This was all done swiftly and in perfect silence, the object being apparently to get him out of the way and the pile kindled without the knowledge of the boys in the tent.

The thing made Buster "fightin' mad", as he told the boys afterward, and he struggled with might and main. He could not speak nor cry out and he could not use his fists. Some one stooped to tie his feet, and with the impulse of his impetuous anger, he gave him a kick that sent him sprawling, and made a dash toward the tent. He was overpowered by their numbers and thrown to the ground, where he lay helpless but kicking. He was determined to keep them employed as long as possible, in the hope that he might prevent their lighting the pile until, by some chance, the others might be awakened. It seemed, however, that it was not their intention to light it, at once, but to gain possession of it and kindle it at their own time. They bound Buster's troublesome legs and dragged him over to where Harold lay bound and gagged also. The two boys could not speak to each other, nor communicate in any way. They could only lie still and watch their enemies take possession, seating themselves noiselessly all around the pile. There seemed to be about twenty of them, while the F. B. C.'s were only twelve. It indeed seemed a lost cause.

Buster raised himself with great difficulty, assuming first a sitting posture, then finally, with much effort, rising to his feet. The guardians of the fire watched him curiously, not much alarmed at what he might do in his present helpless condition. He stood where he was, with his eyes fixed upon the tent where the boys were so peacefully sleeping. He was absolutely raging with anger, and every moment of helplessness but added to it. If he could arouse the other boys, they could at least make a fight for it. He began to shuffle painfully toward the pile, keeping his eye upon the boys sitting around it. They watched him coolly until he was quite near them, and still he kept shuffling toward them. Suddenly with a mighty effort he threw himself bodily upon the one who was nearest him. It was quite unexpected and rather painful, for Buster's body was by no means light. The boy gave a loud cry which was what Buster had intended. He heard a rustle within the tent and Chip's shrill voice saying, "Say fellers, somethin's up."

The town boys were on the alert in a moment. The F. B. C.'s came rushing out of the tent and sprang upon their foes. Then all was confusion. No one noticed Buster and Harold lying helplessly by. Buster said afterward that it was the bitterest pill he had ever had to swallow, to lie there and see a fight and not be in it, especially when they needed help so sorely. For it was soon apparent that the town boys, with their large numbers, could easily hold it now that they had possession.

But Chip proved their salvation. He suddenly disappeared. The boys having released Buster and Harold, were sitting around, gloomily talking among themselves while their victorious foes exultantly yelled and whooped, boasting of what they could do.

"We ain't going to burn this till night," one said. "We want the town to see it—we ain't going to put our candle under a bushel. And we're going to invite the ladies out, too, and have a swell time, I'll tell you."

"Hump! fellers that can't stay awake don't deserve to have a fire," said another. "My wasn't they easy! Just—" Suddenly the pile burst into flame at one end and a moment after at the other. Every one was too much astonished to say or do anything for a moment, until Chip came flying into view on a hand spring, and stood on his

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hands waving his legs excitedly in the air. When the F. B. C.'s awoke from their stupor and yelled and fired their cannon and blew their bugle and shot off their Roman candles and strung up their big flag just as they had planned to do at the burning of the pile.

The town boys looked wildly around for water and one rushed madly off to the creek, a quarter of a mile away, but the fire was burning briskly, sending its long fiery flames into the sky exultantly and they were compelled to acknowledge their defeat, and slipped away by twos and twos.

"Say, Chip, what did you do to it?" asked Lou.

"Just what any fool-kid would have done—ran to the house and got some kerosene, soaked a rag in it, lit it and threw it on." And Chip turned another handspring in celebration of the victory.

Carnegie's Advice.

To get a good start young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the more subordinate positions.

In these days of janitors and janitresses the young men do not begin where many of the successful men of to-day began, that is with the broom. It was the early morning business of the newcomer to sweep out the office, if necessary. "I was one of those sweepers myself," says Mr. Carnegie.

The young men having employment should "aim high." I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk or foreman or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say each to yourself, "My place is at the top." Be king in your dreams.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

THE COOKIE TREE.

In a wonderful wood, far, far away,
There grows a big Cookie Tree,
And the happy children who've seen it say
It's a beautiful sight to see!
For from every limb and branch and twig,
From the ground to its top so tall,
Sweet cookies sway in the summer wind,
Big, middle-sized ones and small.

There are cookies with caraway seeds,
And cookies with raisins too,
And cookies with nuts and sugar plums,
All flavored with honey dew,
And cookies that look like little men,
Like elephants, dogs or mice;
But every kind of a cookie that grows
On this tree is sweet and nice.
—Little Folks.

WHEN TO LAUGH.

Laugh! and merrily while you can.
Laugh, little maiden; laugh, little man;
Laugh at the joke that's played on you,
Laugh o'er the work you have to do,
'Twill lessen the task at least one-half;
But never at one's misfortune laugh.
—Anon.

Molly's Fourth of July.

Molly was just as afraid of a noise as a little mouse is, so you can imagine how she felt on the Fourth of July! She always stayed as close to her mother as she could, for Clarence, her big brother, ten years old, just loved to shoot firecrackers, and he thought it was just twice as much fun to shoot them near Molly as anywhere else, for he liked to see her jump. First thing on Fourth of July morning she would hear "Pr-r-r-bang," just outside the window, and once that naughty boy actually put one under the bed before she was awake and it made the loudest noise! But their mamma told him that he must not do that again, so Molly was safe as long as she stayed in bed. But one can't

stay in bed all day especially when there is company and ice cream for dinner and that is what Molly's mother always made for Fourth of July. No, she could not stay in bed! So she usually stuck closely to mother or kind Aunt Ellen and just trembled all over whenever she heard the "zip-bang" of a firecracker.

But one Fourth she made up her mind to a brave thing. She just said to herself, now, Molly Grey, those firecrackers won't hurt you and you ought to be ashamed to be afraid." So she kept saying to herself, "I'm not afraid, I'm not afraid," and went right out where Clarence was sitting on the step with his firecrackers and his toy pistol.

"Good morning, sis," her brother Clarence said, "Come here and shoot."

He did not suppose that she would at all, for he knew how afraid she was, but he wanted to tease her. And dear me! wasn't he surprised when she came right up to him! She said "Show me how."

He put a cap in the little pistol and pulled the trigger and there was a flash and a pop.

Molly shut her eyes and wanted to run away, but she said to herself, "I'm not afraid, I'm not afraid."

So Clarence put the pistol in her hand and put in the cap and she pulled the trigger.

"Ho, ho!" laughed Clarence, "you shut your eyes! You're afraid!"

"I know I'm afraid," said Molly, "But I'm going to not be."

Clarence began to think his little sister was a pretty brave girl, after all, and I think so, don't you?—so he said, "Say, sister, I'll give you some of my firecrackers and let you shoot my pistol half the time."

She almost wished he had not said that but he was very kind, so she said she would shoot all she could. She shot some firecrackers, not so very many, and a good many caps in the pistol and when night came, she found that she had had a very good time, much better than usual, and Clarence said, "Well, I guess Molly is all right, if she is only a girl and then Molly was so glad that she had been brave."

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The Home Circle.

LIKE HIS MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

"I was born in Indiana," says a stranger lank and slim, As us fellows in the restaurant was kind o' guyin' him; And Uncle Jake was slidin' him another pum-kin pie— And an extra cup of coffee, with a twinkle in his eye— "I was born in Indiana—more'n forty years ago, An' I hain't been back in twenty—an' I'm workin' back-ards slow; But I've et in every restaurant 'twixt here an' Santa Fe, And I want to state this coffee tastes like gittin' home to me!

"Pour us out another, daddy," says the feller, warm'n' up, A-speakin' crost a saucerful, as uncle took his cup— "When I seed your sign out yonder," he went on to Uncle Jake— "'Come in and get some coffee like your mother used to make'— I thought of my old mother and the Posey County farm, And me a little kid ag'in a-hangin' on her arm, As she set the pot a-bilin'—broke the eggs an' poured 'em in"— And the feller kind o' halted, with a tremble in his chin.

And Uncle Jake he fetched the feller's coffee back and stood As solemn fer a minute, as an undertaker would; Then he sort o' turned an' tip-toed to'rds the kitchen door, and next— Here comes his old wife out with him a-rubbin' of her specs— And she rushes for the stranger, and she hollers out: "It's him! Thank God, we've met him comin'! Don't you know your mother, Jim?" And the feller, as he grabbed her, says: "You bet, I ain't forgot"— But, wipin' of his eyes, says he: "Your coffee's mighty hot!" —James Whitcomb Riley.

The Immortal "Declaration."

Thomas Jefferson used to delight in telling how a swarm of flies caused the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The debate on the document seemed likely to be drawn out to interminable length. A livery stable was near the hall where the discussion was held. On the afternoon of the Fourth the flies came buzzing through the open windows and attacked the thinly protected legs of the members of congress. Resistance with handkerchief and fan was vain, and finally the dignified body, goaded to distraction, hurried to a vote on the momentous question.

If it had not been for Franklin's reputation as a wit he would probably have been the author of the Declaration, instead of Jefferson. He was the man of greatest reputation on the committee appointed to draft the document. But he was such an inveterate joker that it was feared his levity might crop out even in the solemn paper. So the venerable philosopher was passed over and the task was intrusted to the red haired youth from Virginia, then only 33 years old. Nearly a half century later John Adams explained the choice in this wise: "Mr. Jefferson came into congress in June, 1775, and brought with him a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent of composition. Writings of his were handed about, remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression. Though a silent member in congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit and decisive upon committees and in conversation, not even Samuel Adams was more so, that he soon seized upon my heart, and upon this occasion I gave him my vote, and did all in my power to procure the votes of others."

Adams and Jefferson were appointed a sub-committee to make the draft. According to the Massachusetts man he insisted that Jefferson do it because he was a Virginian, popular, and could write "ten times better" than Adams. Jefferson spent three weeks drawing up the document. He did his work on a little table of his own design that is still preserved.

The declaration which Jefferson wrote was a somewhat different paper from the one finally adopted. It contained this noble utterance on the subject of slavery: "He (the king) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating the most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation hither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

This passage was struck out by congress. Adams wrote that it delighted him, but he knew Jefferson's "South-

ern brethren would never suffer it to pass in congress." Jefferson said it was expunged in compliance with the wishes of South Carolina and Georgia, and he added: "Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures; for, though their people had few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others."

A number of minor changes were made, chiefly in toning down Jefferson's rhetoric, which was apt to run away with him. Thus, in speaking of the course of the English people he said: "These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection." The revisions by congress are conceded to have improved the general tone of the document.

Many of the references in the Declaration are unintelligible to the ordinary reader of today. Jefferson, who was perhaps the most consummate politician whom the country has produced, used his political skill in drawing up the paper. Besides the general grievances of the county each colony had its own particular reason for discontent. To satisfy local pride he managed to introduce references to these especial grievances. For instance, the third count against the king in the list is for refusing "to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people." This referred to the erection of addition counties out of newly settled districts in certain States. In the seventh count the king is arraigned for refusing to encourage immigration. North Carolina had passed an act in 1771 exempting immigrants from taxation for four years. This provision had been vetoed by the British government, and it was to this act that the count had reference. North Carolina received attention again in the next article, which speaks of the king's refusal to allow courts to be established. Massachusetts is the object of the reference to standing armies. The New York legislature is the one referred to in the clause about the suspension of legislatures.

The criticism has been made that the Declaration was not original. Jefferson never asserted that its ideas were new. Yet the form of expression and the arrangement belong to him. In it, through Jefferson, author of *et cetera* and *et alia* Jefferson, the age found an adequate expression of its spirit. The tombstone at Monticello appropriately bears the inscription: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia."—Kansas City Star.

Humors of the Declaration of Independence Debate.

One hundred and twenty-six years ago the debate on the question of declaring the colonies independent was at its height. As every one knows, the discussion was held behind locked doors, and no record was made of the speeches. It was felt that in case any member of the body was captured and there was written evidence against him he would be strung up speedily for having spoken against the supremacy of the crown. The popular idea is that there was absolutely nothing to lighten the grave solemnity of the July debate. When Daniel Webster delivered his panegyric of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams he drew a picture of the scene in the Continental Congress when the declaration was under discussion. Webster's picture and the speeches which he put into the mouths of some of the delegates form the world's idea to-day of the session upon which was depending the birth of a nation. In after years, while all who were present still kept silence about the greater part of the proceedings, they did not feel it was necessary to hold to themselves some of the jokes which enlivened the solemn conclave. Most of these bits of humor have been forgotten, and one has to go back to literature

contemporaneous with the close of the Revolutionary War to get at them.

Mrs. John Dickinson, wife of one of the Pennsylvania representatives in the Continental Congress, is credited with being the original Mrs. Caudle. John had written the "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer," which had done much to arouse a spirit of liberty among the people. Immediately after the introduction of Richard Henry Lee's first independent resolution Mrs. Dickinson began at her spouse from beneath the shadow of her nightcap. She said: "Johnnie, if you have anything to do with this independence business you'll be hanged and leave a most excellent widow."

Dickinson spoke against the resolution declaring the colonies to be free and independent, and more than one of the members of Congress told him that it was the wife and not Dickinson who was speaking.

Benjamin Franklin's statement after signing of the declaration is in every school history in the land. The rejoinder that Benjamin Harrison made to the other Benjamin's remark is not so well known. Franklin, after the last signature was affixed, said: "Now we must all hang together, or we'll all hang separately."

Harrison was a heavy weight, and he had a ready wit. When Franklin spoke Harrison looked down over his ample proportions and said: "Yes, but when they drop us off at the rope's end some of you light weights will be kicking and suffering long after I am done for."

It has been fairly well established that John Witherspoon, the pious president of Princeton, lacking a prepared speech of his own for the debate, quoted from Tom Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense." Tom Paine was an atheist, but that made little difference to the clergyman delegate when he had a chance to let his feelings go ripping out with sentences like this: "It matters very little now what the King of England either says or does, he hath wickedly broken through every moral and human obligation, trampled nature and conscience beneath his feet, and by a steady and constitutional spirit of insolence and cruelty procured for himself a universal hatred."

Some good Presbyterian in Congress took Witherspoon to task for quoting the atheist Paine. The reverend John turned on his critic and said: "The devil's pitchfork is none too bad a weapon to use on a tyrant."

Witherspoon on another occasion lent some humor to the debate. John Dickinson had said that the colonies were not ripe for independence. The Presbyterian divine was on his feet in an instant. He fairly howled at the speaker: "Not ripe, sir! We are not only ripe, but rotting. Almost every colony has dropped from the parent stem, and your own province, sir, needs no more sunshine to mature it."

There was an incident connected with the debate for independence which, while not humorous, may perhaps be properly mentioned. Read, one of the Delaware delegates, inveighed against declaring for independence. When McKean, another Delaware delegate, heard Read's speech he feared that the majority of his colony's delegates would not be in favor of the resolution because Caesar Rodney, a strong advocate of the measure and one of Delaware's representatives, was absent and eighty miles away. During the heat of the debate McKean stole out of the House, secured the best horse in Philadelphia, put a round sum in gold into a first-class horseman's pocket and said: "You ride and bring Rodney here. Spare neither speed, expense nor strength. The life of a nation hangs in the balance." This man's ride has never been sung in song, but he brought Rodney to Philadelphia in the nick of time, and Delaware's delegation by a majority vote went on record for freedom.—Edward B. Clark, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Bugs Have Cost Us Millions.

The chinch-bug caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in 1871, upward of \$100,000,000 in 1874, and in 1877, \$60,000,000. The Rocky Mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and the direct loss was probably as much more. For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the southern States of \$15,000,000, while in 1863 and 1873 the loss reached \$30,000,000. (The fly-weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grain, particularly through-

BAD DIGESTION

Imperfect digestion is more serious and far-reaching in its effect than is generally understood. This state of health is like an open gateway to disease because germs that may be in the air we breathe at once seize such an opportunity to attack the vital organs. They slowly undermine the strength and energy, and a collapse comes—usually at a time when a strong healthy body is most needed.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is a fine regulating tonic which filters through the body, casting out injurious matter, stimulating the digestion and nourishing and strengthening every weakened part. It also purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite and creates energy. In this way it restores the system to perfect order.

For irregular bowel movements, chronic constipation, flatulence, belching, foul breath, and other troubles due to indigestion or obstruction in the bowels, Prickly Ash Bitters is a speedy cure.

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\$1.00 Per Bottle.



out the South, inflicts an annual loss in the whole country of \$40,000,000. The codling-moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year fruit valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ox-bot, or ox-warble, amounts to \$36,000,000.

These are fair samples of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the pigmy captains of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms, and the stock yards of our country. What is the grand total? B. D. Walsh, one of the best entomologists of his day, in 1867, estimated the total yearly loss in the United States from insects to be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher, in 1891, footed up the loss to about one-tenth of our agricultural products—\$330,000,000! In 1889 E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at \$309,000,000.—Harper's Magazine.

What a field for the energetic, economic entomologist!

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Would You

knowingly buy unclean groceries for your table? How under the sun can bulk coffees—constantly exposed to dirt and dust—be clean?

Lion Coffee

comes in sealed pound packages only, thus insuring freshness, strength, flavor and uniformity.

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.

Brother Jones at Fort Collins, Colorado.

National Master Jones spent the week ending May 17 in Colorado, holding meetings at Arvado, Quimby, Ni-Wot, Fort Collins, Barr, and Harman. He was received very heartily and cordially at each place. We give below an account of the meeting at Fort Collins, as described by one of the Colorado papers. At the conclusion of the address at Fort Collins President Aylesworth of the Colorado State Agricultural College well characterized it by saying, "Our minds and our hearts are so full, that it seems to me we had better just go home and let it soak in. We have had a good many men here from many States but the tall Hoosier caps them all. It was certainly the greatest address ever delivered in the college chapel."

In introducing Mr. Jones Dr. Aylesworth said: "When the farmer was an isolated and discouraged worker, when those engaged in agriculture were unorganized and doubtful of the future of their occupation, the Grange was called into existence. Since that time, by the heroic efforts of the Patrons of Husbandry, farmers have learned organization and the dignity of their work. The Grange came to them with a message of hope; and I presume it has done more for the farmer than all other organizations have accomplished."

Mr. Jones, on being introduced spoke of the pleasant relations that have nearly always existed between the organization he represents and the agricultural colleges and especially emphasized the importance of the work that has been done by the Agricultural College of Colorado. After making the rather surprising statement that there are more than 6,000 subordinate granges in the United States, Mr. Jones said: "If any man is entitled to a good home it is the farmer. Seventy per cent of all the industrial wealth of this country is produced on the farms. It is your business and your opportunity as students here to learn the lessons that are to fit you for leadership among the men of your class. You are to be the superintendents and managers of the great farms of the future. If you can add to the productiveness of the farms of this country, you will help to develop the greatest of industries, the mother of all industries, and so will be helping in the development of every industry."

"The occupations which men follow do not give them honor. Honor comes through the way you acquit yourselves in your various employments. The spirit in which you approach your work, the dignity and the intelligence with which you labor, count for more than

the kind of work in which you are engaged. You are never to lose sight of the great fact that it is the man that makes the calling, not the calling the man."

"When you have developed the resources of this great State, have conserved its waters and made them fructify the fields that are now barren wastes, you will have done a work beyond your present power to appreciate."

"Your broad and beautiful State has a population of about 500,000, counting men, women, and children. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, of which I have the honor to be chief executive officer, is composed of 500,000 men and women, scattered over most of the States of the Union. The organization is not strong in Colorado, but I am here to help stir up your enthusiasm, so that you will make it a great power for good to the farmers of your State and for the upbuilding of every legitimate industry."

"The Grange is no small organization, but a great fraternity; its mission to build up the highest character in men and women. We want homes; we want our farm homes to be made up of the noblest and best citizens—men and women who would do honor to any calling."

"Speaking for myself and the great organization which I represent, I thank you for this magnificent reception, and I shall take pleasure in mentioning it in my annual address which will be delivered in Michigan next November."

Commenting on the address of Mr. Jones, President Aylesworth thanked the speaker for his earnest words, declaring that they had the true ring, and showed that the heart of this national representative is in his work.

Professor Dick of Denver was present and was called upon for a "few remarks." He responded happily by saying that he is a school teacher and therefore entitled to say "boys and girls." "I want it known," he went on, "that I have been coached for this occasion. I was told to speak to you as if you were the best boys and girls in the world—and you are! Now, I should like to leave a word with you. I was born and brought up a farmer's boy, and therefore I have a right to believe that the farmer's boys and girls are the best in the world. My word is this: Size yourselves up. It is easy enough to measure other people, to pick out their excellencies and to point out their weaknesses and their failings. Learn to criticize yourselves. Can you control yourselves? If so, you will win."

In the afternoon a meeting was held in the college chapel more especially for the members of the Grange and their farmer friends of the neighborhood. At this meeting Mr. S. Oldfield, master of the local grange, presided and made the opening address. He first introduced Mr. J. A. Newcomb of Golden, master of the Colorado State Grange, who reviewed the work the organization has done and is doing in this State, calling especial attention to the fact that the Grange Insurance Company has carried the fire insurance of its members for seven years at a cost of only a little more than 1 per cent—a showing that makes the representatives of the old-line companies turn green with envy.

Mr. D. W. Working was also introduced to the audience and spoke briefly upon the relation of the work of the Grange and that of the Agricultural College.

One of the most taking and appropriate speeches of the day was that delivered by Miss Ammons, professor of domestic science in the college. Professor Ammons is an enthusiastic member of the Grange, and dwelt especially upon the fact that the Grange makes no distinction to the disadvantage of its women members. It does not even discuss the questions of equality that sometimes disturb other organizations; it merely takes for granted that men and women should have equal opportunities, and then allows them every opportunity to go in and win. And the women are winning in the Grange. The master of the Minnesota State Grange is a woman; so also is the treasurer of the National Grange, who has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past ten years without ever losing or missing a penny.

Following this came the great speech of the day which Dr. Aylesworth characterized as the greatest ever delivered in the college chapel. In this speech Mr. Jones reviewed the work of the National Grange for the advancement and the protection of farmers, laying especial stress upon its accomplishment in securing the passage of the interstate commerce act, the act creating the department of agriculture, and the recently approved act to regulate the sale of oleomargarine. He gave an account of the circumstances that led to the failure some years ago to secure the ratification of the treaty drafted by the joint

high commission of which Senator Fairbanks was chairman. Fairbanks and Jones are old friends. After the commission had had sessions in Indianapolis, Washington, and had practically completed its work in Quebec, it occurred to some one that all the manufacturers, all the patent medicine men, and all the interests that wanted a freer market in Canada had been represented before the commission, but that no one had appeared as the representative of the farmers. Thereupon Senator Fairbanks telegraphed to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for suggestions, the result being that the commission was advised to consult the legislative committee of the National Grange, of which Jones was chairman. This committee went to Quebec upon invitation, and there found it an easy matter to show that every concession to manufacturers in the United States was offset by a concession to Canadian farmers—that is, as Mr. Jones put it, the farmers of the United States were being deliberately discriminated against for the benefit of manufacturers who were already enjoying the benefits of protective tariffs while the surplus from the farms had to compete in the open markets of Europe.

With this sort of an argument it was an easy matter to convince senators that it would be unwise to ratify the treaty.

The meetings at Fort Collins were so arranged as to get the greatest possible amount of work out of National Master Jones, and so there was an evening meeting with some of the secret work of the Grange—especially the conferring of degrees upon a large class, this being followed by a "Grange feast," made exceptionally agreeable by the delightful social qualities of all present and the exceptionally toothsome cookery of the ladies of Union Grange.

Concluding the evening's pleasantness was a delightful speech by Mr. Jones, who congratulated Union Grange on the high character of its membership and on the exceptional opportunity it enjoys for being a great force for "elevating the character and increasing the usefulness of all Patrons of Husbandry," and advancing the interests of all connected with the great agricultural industry.

A Boom for Indian Creek Grange.

With scarcely any effort on the part of the members of Indian Creek Grange No. 1431 nearly as many applications for membership have been made recently as there were members in the grange and the master of the grange gives the Grange Department of the KANSAS FARMER credit for setting the ball in motion. On the evening of June 20, when State Master E. W. Westgate was present by invitation of the grange, seven men and four women were introduced and instructed in the first and second degrees. Worthy State Master Westgate presided and gave instructions in the unwritten work of those degrees and, later in the evening, completed the unwritten work of the four degrees.

With this addition we shall look to see this become one of the best working granges in the State. There is ability in both old and new members for excellent work, and when Brother Jones has completed his work with them on July 18 we predict an increase of another 100 per cent of present number. Brother Jones has been assigned to work in several small granges and in one place where there is no grange but a prospect of one. The object of his visit is not to entertain the crowd but to advance the interests of our order. Worthy Master J. F. Cecil met us at the depot and very generously entertained us at his happy home, and we wish that both he and his wife might have the opportunity for more extended grange work; they are well equipped for it.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas Co. ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In the words of the late lamented President McKinley, "State fairs are the milestones on the road to progress." This is true in greater or less degree as the farmers of the State make it so. The prime purpose of a fair is education and it should be the business of every farmer to attend the nearest great exhibition of this class that may be within reach. Every year there are new features which prove val-

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And light loads.

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uable object lessons to the visitors. A State fair or large exposition should be regarded as one of the text books in the farmers' course of study and which is abundantly illustrated and which is easily read. Improvements in farm machinery are numberless even in so short a time as one year. Developments in animal breeding and feeding and in plant cultivation and breeding have been wonderful in the past twelve months and a trip to visit such an exposition not only affords the farmer a cash return in new, practical, and up-to-date ideas; but it broadens his horizon as much as would many months of travel under such circumstances. It is also a part of his duty to contribute his mite toward the building up of such expositions by sending any cattle, hogs, grains or grasses, which he may find upon his place that are worthy of exhibition. The fair associations do all they can to win success. The railroads help but the rounding out and completing of the perfect exhibition depends upon the interest and presence of the farmer himself. And while he ought to attend all the large fairs given in the State of Kansas which his time and means will allow it is especially important to the resident of this great live-stock State that he should attend the American Royal and the International Stock shows, which in themselves afford a liberal education.

There is really a great deal more to learn about feeding live stock than the average farmer realizes. Feeding is an art, perfection in which is only attained through practical experience coupled with scientific information. Problems concerning balanced rations and their combination from the feed stuffs available in any given season, the use of so-called stock foods or their entire rejection and length of time during which full feeding should be carried on are questions which are now being solved by the experiment stations much to the satisfaction, as well as to the saving of expense, to the farmer. There is such a thing as feeding too long and there is such a thing as sending unripe cattle to market and much interest will, doubtless, be manifested in the completed bulletins which will show the results of the Odebolt, Iowa, feeding experiments which were conducted by the Iowa station, as well as those of Champaign, by the Illinois station. The slaughter tests in both these experiments have lately been completed and we shall endeavor to present our readers with the essential features of each as soon as the professors in charge have completed their calculation.

Kansas is now enjoying a genuine revival in the creamery business and perhaps no class of farmers is more contented or has a better filled pocketbook than has the dairy farmer. But a complaint is coming from the markets that the dairymen are overcrowding them with veals. When it is understood that this class of stock runs from fifty cents to a dollar below the market of one year ago, and this at a time when other classes of stock are much higher, the extent to which this overcrowding is done will be understood. While it is true that some classes of dairy calves would hardly pay for any considerable expense in care and feeding it is also true the majority of calves from the dairy herd have some percentage of beef blood in their veins and any one of them that can be kept growing nicely ought to show a fair profit for the feed given it. The supply of beef is already short enough and the number of dairy cows is not nearly large enough to meet the demands of the future. There can be little business sense therefore, in thus sacrificing a calf as veal which might in time give good returns either as a beef or dairy animal. It will pay to take care of the calf.

The State Fair of Kansas will be held this year at Hutchinson, September 15-19. A half-fare rate has been made from all points in Kansas, and from Kansas City and St. Joe, Mo., by all railroads in Kansas to the State Fair to be held at Hutchinson September 15-19. Over \$10,000 will be given in premiums. Of this amount \$2,000 is given in the cattle department free of all entrance money. Drop a card to Ed. M. Moore, secretary, Hutchinson, Kansas, giving him your address, and he will mail you a premium list.

Low Rates to Atlantic Coast Points.
July 5 to 9, inclusive, the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets to Portland, Me., and return, at one fare for the round trip. It will be to your interest to obtain rates via that road before purchasing elsewhere. Three daily trains. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (26)

Tar and sulphur are excellent disinfectants when burned in the hen house. The fowls should be out and the doors closed.

(Talk No. 6.)

Sore Eyes.

A good many cases of sore eyes are caused by strain of the nerves and muscles. Constant irritation produces inflammation. The inflammation spreads to the lids, or whatever part is naturally weakest. I have seen a great many cases in which the lashes come out too freely, entirely cured by glasses. Styes are nearly always caused by eye-strain. If the lids stick together in the morning, if the eyes burn or water you may depend nine times out of ten that the eyes are out of focus. There is no necessity for eye water or eye salve. If the strain is once removed Nature will do the rest. Nothing but glasses will remove the strain. Glasses are my specialty.

My exclusive attention is given to Fitting Glasses.

CHAS. BENNETT,
OPTICIAN,
730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending June 24, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature has averaged unusually low for the season of year, ranging from 10 degrees below normal in the extreme eastern part of the State to 6 degrees below normal in the western. Little or no rain occurred until the 27th and 28th thus giving a fine week for harvest. The last of the week showers occurred in many counties, with good rains in the central counties and northeastward to the north line of the State, the rains becoming more general the night of the 28th-29th.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed rapidly, and at the close of the week most of the wheat is in the shock while in Elk and Wyandotte stacking has begun; thrashing has begun in Allen, Chautauqua, Crawford, Johnson, and Woodson. Corn has been laid by in several counties and is being laid by in many others; tasseling is more general; it is silking in Crawford and earing in Chautauqua; has made good growth and is in fine condition. Sweet corn is in roasting ear in Allen and in market in Crawford. Oats are ripening generally, and are being cut as far north as Geary, a fine crop. Flax is ripening in Allen and Coffey. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in Chase and Coffey and is ready to cut in Morris. Prairie grass is unusually fine; new hay is being marketed in Crawford and baled in Woodson. Apples have made good growth in Shawnee and are unusually fine in Morris. Early potatoes are very fine and the crop large.

Allen County.—Corn in tassel and laid by; sweet corn in roasting ear; potatoes a very large yield; wheat, half thrashed yielding 25 bushels of No. 3; oats being cut; flax ripening and with oats promise a very large yield.

Brown.—Wheat harvest progressing favorably; corn growing well.

Chase.—Wheat nearly all cut and shocked, some are stacking; oats harvest begun; some cutting first, and some the second

Montgomery.—Oats harvest nearly finished; some progress in cutting wheat, ground too wet in many fields; a good week for corn which looks fine but grassy.

Morris.—Fine week for farm work; corn cultivation nearly completed; oats harvest begun; apples and potatoes finest in years; second crop alfalfa ready to cut.

Nemaha.—Cool cloudy week, rather retarding corn but good for potatoes and grasses; corn a good stand and well cleaned; oats ripening and promise well.

Osage.—Corn in tassel; wheat harvest about over; oats being cut in eastern part; too cool for crops to grow well.

Potawatomi.—All crops doing well, except crops on bottom lands along Vermillion and Rock creeks damaged; highest water since 1888.

Riley.—Six good days for field work; wheat in shock, yield good; corn and oats good.

Shawnee.—Wheat harvest progressing in southeast part, quality and quantity good; oats ripening finely; corn growing rapidly; apples making a good growth; astures fine; cattle doing well.

Woodson.—Corn growing finely, much laid by; wheat not all cut yet on low ground; some thrashing, wheat yielding 20 bushels per acre; hay being baled.

Wyandotte.—About 50 per cent of wheat stacked; corn looking fine; second crop alfalfa being cut; almost impossible to cure it.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is progressing in all parts, it is finished in Cowley and Sumner and nearly done in the southern half of the division; thrashing has begun in Harper, but as yet shows poor yield. Corn growing well, generally good stand and clean, is being laid by in some counties, has tasseling in Sumner and is beginning to tasseling in several counties. Oats are fine, are being harvested in the central and southern counties, nearly ripe in extreme northern; there is some rust in Kingman and Sumner. Alfalfa is doing finely in Jewell and haying is nearly done in Republic; the second crop is in bloom in Barber, will be fine in Ottawa, and is being marketed in Clay; the second cutting has begun in Phillips and is progressing in Sedgewick. Early potatoes are a very good crop. New hay is on the market in Clay; prairie grass promises an unusually fine crop in Cloud. Peaches are ripe in Sumner. Apricots and plums are ripening in Pratt and apricots are ripe in Reno.

Barber.—Wheat harvest progressing;

ed; corn looking well but tasseling short in some fields; oats fine; all kinds of fruit a light crop.

Sedgewick.—Wheat harvest nearly completed, fields very greatly in yield; the grain is generally plump and heavy; oats harvest begun, yield is fine; corn reasonably clean and promises a large crop; second crop alfalfa being cut.

Smith.—Cool week, fine for wheat filling; some wheat ripe and harvest begun, straw short but grain good; some corn being laid by; pastures good; stock doing well.

Stafford.—Cool, good week for harvesting, some fields will make a good yield, many will be light.

Sumner.—Favorable for harvesting; wheat all cut, some being stacked; thrashing next week; oats rusting some, cut; corn in tassel; peaches ripe.

Washington.—Fine harvest week; about three-fourths of the wheat cut; some early corn tasseling.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is progressing; ripening has been retarded in Rawlins and Sheridan by cool weather. Corn has made good growth, though cool weather has retarded it some in Graham and Rawlins. Range grass is fine. Alfalfa is doing well in Lane and making a fine growth in Graham; the second crop is well advanced in Finney and being cut in Ford. Oats are good in Ford and being cut in Finney. Barley and rye harvest is progressing. Cherries are ripe in Graham and Trego. Potatoes a good crop. Cattle are in fine condition.

Decatur.—Wheat and rye harvest begun; corn and forage crops making good growth; pastures in fine condition; stock looking well.

Finney.—A growing week; oats, rye, and barley being harvested, straw short but heads well filled; first crop alfalfa in stack, second crop well advanced; range grass heavy; corn making rapid growth; forage crops doing well.

Ford.—Second crop alfalfa being harvested and is a very good crop; corn and barley looking fine; oats good; range good; cattle in fine condition.

Gove.—Wheat harvest in full progress; corn and potatoes doing well; pasture and cattle fine.

Graham.—Harvest progressing, wheat good; all crops doing well except corn, too cool for it; cherries are ripe; fruit is scarce; alfalfa making a fine growth.

Hamilton.—Getting a little too dry for vegetation.

Hodgeman.—Cane doing finely; harvest just beginning, some pieces of wheat better than expected; corn doing nicely.

Lane.—Cool week; harvest begun, yield poor; alfalfa and corn doing well; stock thriving.

Morton.—Dry and hot, 106 degrees on 28th with hot winds; rain needed; corn growing well where clean; wheat not worth cutting.

Rawlins.—Cool rainy weather ripening and harvesting, also growth of corn; grass and potatoes doing finely; prospects for good yield of small grain.

Sheridan.—Cold and damp; grain slow in ripening; harvest this week; crops look well but need more sunshine.

Thomas.—Cool and cloudy; late grain ripening slowly; early wheat and barley mostly cut; corn and cane growing finely; worms damaging some grain in eastern part of county.

Trego.—Wheat harvest about half through, much damaged by worms and hail in western part; cherries are ripe; other crops good.

Wanted Fifty Thousand Pure-bred Pigs.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer are in the market this fall for 50,000 pure-bred pigs of the different breeds, for which they are willing to pay good prices. Parties desiring a portion of this business, should make their announcements at once in the advertising columns for live stock in the Kansas Farmer.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has been doing some work in experimenting with various horse feeds which proves interesting. The conclusions arrived at as a result of these experiments are as follows:

- (1) Brome hay gave as good results when fed to work horses as did timothy hay.
- (2) Oat straw was satisfactorily used for feeding horses which did light work and for those which were idle. One-fourth more grain was required to support horses doing light work when they were fed straw.
- (3) Barley was not equal to oats in feeding value per pound, but was nearly as good. Mules did not relish barley.
- (4) Malted barley was not so valuable for work horses as oats and was not equal in value to the dry barley from which it came.
- (5) Corn fed in connection with oats in the proportion of 100 pounds of corn to 125 pounds of oats had greater value than oats; 77.5 pounds of corn equaled 100 pounds of oats when fed to work horses.
- (6) Whole wheat fed alone was not an unsatisfactory feed for horses. Wheat ground and mixed with bran in the proportion of two parts of wheat to one part of bran by weight gave good results.
- (7) Bran and shorts mixed in equal parts by weight was equal to oats in feeding value.

PILES

Fistula, Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free.

Mr. M. McCoy, Gogonac, Kans., Captain Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctored for piles since the Civil War—thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully,

"M. MCCOY."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief.

Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 730, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses' Association, Watertown, N.Y.

most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Greatest Household Necessity FREE!

Wash Day No Longer a Drudgery. No More Stopping, Rubbing, Boiling or Wearing Out of Clothes.

THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

SENT FREE without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. It is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle.

It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rollers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it. No more stooping, rubbing, boiling, of clothes. Hot water and soap all that are needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes, impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.



A Convincing Testimonial



Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Hudson Division, No. 135.

SPARKILL, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y. Oct. 29, 1901.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY.

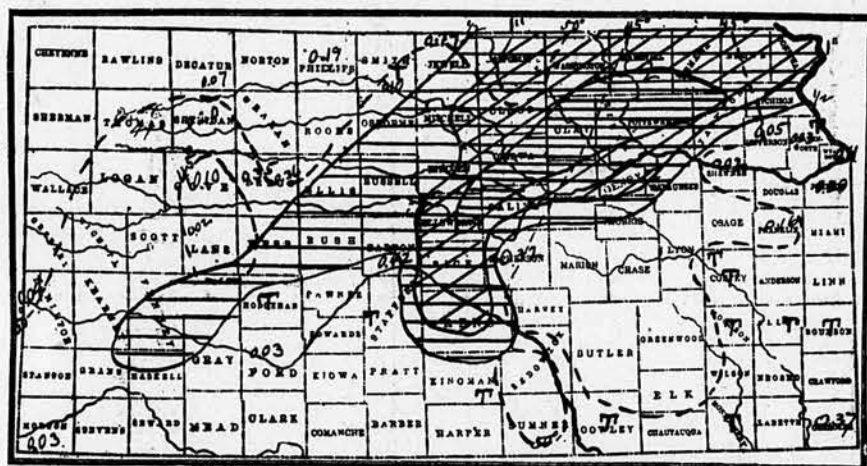
I have given your washer a fair trial. It is one of the best washers I ever saw. It washed three pairs of my dirty and greasy overalls and shirts in ten minutes and washed them clean. My housekeeper says it would have taken her two hours to have washed them the old way. It will wash ten shirts, with collars and cuffs, in seven minutes.

My name is known on nearly every railroad in the United States and Canada. I am an engineer of the New York Division of the Erie road and have run an engine for forty years.

EDWARD KENT.

REMEMBER, you take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight paid going and coming, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind. Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO., 256 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/8. 1/8 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

crop of alfalfa; prairie hay will be excellent; corn very fine, most of it is being laid by; cane, kafir-corn, and all forage crops good.

Chautauqua.—Wheat harvest nearly finished; oats ready to cut; corn is earing; wheat being thrashed, much better than expected ten days ago.

Cherokee.—Too wet for general harvesting, 5 per cent of wheat uncut yet and wasting; 20 per cent of corn will be about worthless; early corn looking fine.

Coffey.—Corn being laid by in very good condition, growth somewhat retarded by cool weather; flax beginning to ripen; wheat standing up very well, harvest progressing, some bottom land too wet yet; oats fine; hay-crop immense; some oats being harvested; berry season over.

Crawford.—Wheat is in shock, some thrashed and marketed; corn in tassel and showing silk; sweet corn in market; oats one-third cut, crop excellent; new hay on market.

Doniphan.—Very cool cloudy week; corn growing rapidly.

Elk.—Wheat cutting over, stacking; corn being laid by, in fine condition.

Franklin.—Cool weather delaying ripening of flax and oats; wheat and meadow fescue harvested; corn being laid by, growing nicely.

Geary.—Corn made slow growth, beginning to tassel very short in stock but splendid color; wheat harvest over; oats being cut, varying from fair to extra good.

Jackson.—Good week but cool; corn being laid by; wheat mostly in shock.

Jefferson.—Fine growing week; a good oats crop ready for harvest; corn being laid by; early potatoes fine.

Johnson.—Wheat thrashing begun, average yield running close to 30 bushels of good quality; some oats being cut, fair yield; clover all cut; blue grass ripe; too cool for corn.

Leavenworth.—Wheat harvest nearly done, a good yield; corn growing slowly; too cool; oats look well; stock in good condition.

Marshall.—Wheat harvest about over; oats harvest next week, will be a large crop; corn prospect could not be better.

Six Million Boxes a Year.

In 1895, none; in 1900, 6,000,000 boxes; that's Cascarets Candy Cathartic's jump into popularity. The people have cast their verdict. Best medicine for the bowels in the world. All druggists, 10c.

Mother's children Starve!

Of course they don't mean to. They are vexed every time they look at the "scrawny" child. Vexed at the pallor of the cheeks. Vexed at the irritability and peevishness of the little one they love. And they feed it everything which it can fancy or enjoy. What's the matter? Practically, starvation. For it is the office of food to nourish and to strengthen, and it is not the eating of food which nourishes, but the digestion and assimilation of what is eaten. Nourishment is not to be gauged by the activity of the mouth but by the activity of the stomach. There is the trouble in general, "weak stomach." The child eats enough, but the food does no good because it is not assimilated. It is not assimilated because the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are not able to supply the proper juices, by which food is converted into nourishment. Look at the condition rationally. Is it any use to give cod liver oil or the modified nastiness of emulsions? This is only another kind of food and the stomach can't take care of this food more than the other food. Suppose your coffee-mill clogs. Is it of any use to put more coffee into the mill? Until the obstruction is removed the addition of more coffee only increases the trouble. That's the way with the stomach. It's of no use to give it fats and special foods. First the obstructions must be removed and the organs of digestion and nutrition put into good working order. When this is done the "scrawny" child grows fat. The peevish child grows merry. The despondent child grows happy. The body is being nourished and the child is in sound health.

Just these results are brought about by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, cleanses the clogged digestive and nutritive system of obstructions, strengthens the stomach, and so enables Nature to convert the food into nutriment and to distribute it to blood and brain, bone and muscle.

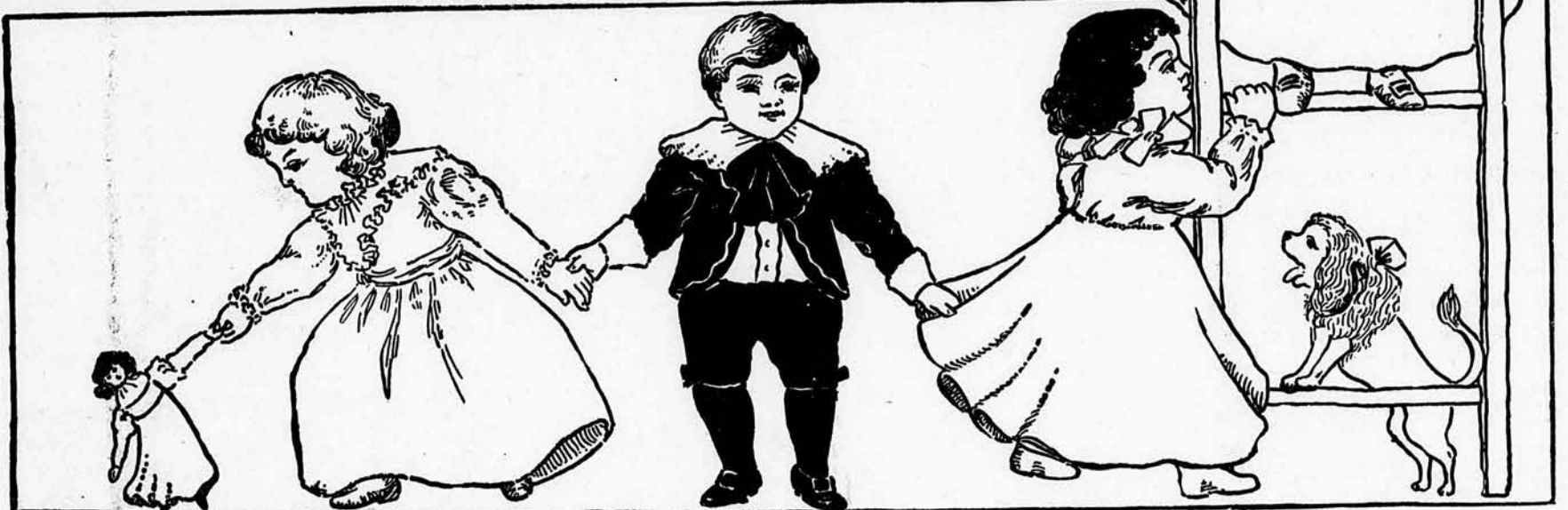
There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and no opium or other narcotic contained in "Golden Medical Discovery." Stimulants are very harmful to children and few medicines are without alcohol. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a strictly temperance medicine.

"My four year old daughter had suffered from indigestion and bowel trouble from birth," writes Mrs. Lizzie Aten, of Baldmount, Lackawanna County, Pa. "The treatment given her by home doctors afforded but temporary relief. Last February she was taken with severe pain in the bowels followed by violent vomiting. She experienced difficulty in passing urine, which, when cool, deposited a milky sediment. I became alarmed from her symptoms and wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., receiving in reply a letter advising the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery together with a special medicine which they sent. This line of treatment I followed for about two months, at the end of which time my child was enjoying good health, and she has had no severe attack of indigestion since. I have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for biliousness with the most favorable results."

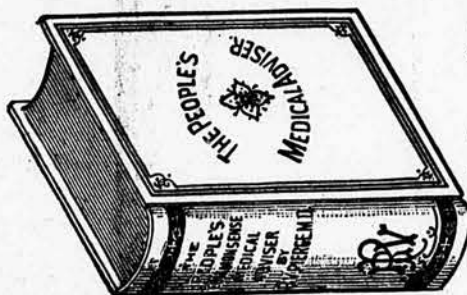
Mrs. Ella Gardner, of Waterview, Middlesex Co., Va., writes: "My little daughter is enjoying splendid health. I am glad I found a doctor who could cure my child. Whenever she feels badly I give her Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she is soon all right. She took twelve bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' eight bottles of 'Pellets,' and one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and she is well. We thank God for your medicines."



DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY Makes WEAK Children STRONG.



\$25,000.00 GIVEN AWAY!



In the past year, Dr. Pierce's great work, **The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser**, has been given away at a total expense (exclusive of the cost of mailing), of \$25,000.00. This book, aptly called the Bible of the Body, contains 1008 pages and 700 illustrations, and is invaluable to both old and young. It will save doctors' bills. It is a Medical Adviser who asks no fee and is always at hand. Sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address, **Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

\$50

That it's a SHARPLES Cream Separator

guarantees superiority to those who know, and others should write for catalogue No. 100

Very valuable treatise on "Business Dairying" free for the asking.

Sharpley Co. P. M. Sharpley, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

In the Dairy.

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

Now Is the Time to Prepare for Winter.

Does your barn or shed need repairing? Is there a silo to be erected? If so, now is the time to think about these things. Do not leave the ordering of the silo until a week before you want to use it; send for catalogue prices today and order the silo the first of next week.

It will soon be time to lay by the corn. Between that time and harvest the farmer has a breathing spell during which time he could very profitably fit up his barn and sheds for the coming fall and winter. Many hundreds of dollars are lost every year by not being on time. This is one of the leaks on the farm, that can, in a measure at least, be avoided by careful and intelligent forethought and planning.

D. H. O.

So Much Depends Upon the Man.

The agricultural and dairy papers have been filled lately with the records of good dairy herds. It is a noticeable fact that the records are not confined to any one State or locality. Excellent records are received from widely varying sections which are made under widely differing conditions as to feed and climate. A close study of these records reveals the fact that dairy success is not dependant on climate alone, on breed alone or on feed alone; but these various conditions are all dependent upon the man. The successful dairyman is a man who does not attempt to apply New England practices to Kansas conditions without any consideration as to the adaptability, but who changes his practices to conform to the conditions under which he works. If red clover does well in the eastern and central States the successful dairyman will not reason that therefore it ought to do well in western Kansas. The conditions are different and the practices should be changed accordingly. Man can do wonders in co-operation with nature, but he can do very little in opposing her. Wherever dairying is a success the dairyman has had the intelligence and the grit to get on the right side of nature and co-operate with her. It is the same old story "Success depends upon the man."

D. H. O.

The Patron's Obligation.

H. V. NEEDHAM, TONGANOXIE, LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

The buttermaker spends his nights in conjuring his wits and his days in cudgelling his brains to know how he may best overcome or neutralize the faults of the system, and the worse than

faults, the criminal neglect and carelessness of the farmer, and it is of this neglect and carelessness that I shall now speak.

First, I want to lay down this proposition, that it is the absolute duty of every patron to do all he can in order to bring good milk to the creamery, and that his obligation to do this is just as strong and imperative as it is with the buttermaker to turn out a fine quality of butter, and as the obligation of the manager to market this butter to the best advantage.

Some, I am glad to say, are faithful to this obligation but many are not very faithful, and in this way they wrong their more honorable neighbors and indirectly cheat themselves and all concerned.

To produce good milk, these things are essential: Cleanliness in milking, clean utensils and proper cooling. This looks easy and simple enough on paper, but how few practice it! Some fail on all three points, some on two points and nearly all on some one point.

Special Dairy Training.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

One of our dairy students of last winter who is very successfully managing a hand separator receiving plant with three outlying stations writes this as his estimate of the value of the special training received in the dairy school:

"I am advertising the college all that I can, especially the dairy department and the excellent work being carried on by it and I will also say that the course of study and work carried on by the dairy department each year is one, that any young man contemplating taking up farm dairying and creamery work can not afford to miss."

This is the estimate of every student who has taken the dairy work in earnest, that is, of every one who has come here with the intention of learning all he could in the time allowed.

Another student of dairying who returned to the farm sends in his report of number of cows milked during the month, number of pounds of milk given by each, their test, and the number of pounds of butter fat produced by each cow. If this one thing were all that this young man learned his three months would have been well spent. That monthly showing makes him master of the situation. He can cull the poor cows, and feed so as to bring them all up to a higher standard. He knows what he is doing—"Knowledge is power."

We might enumerate other similar cases but these show that the special education given to those who can not take a longer and more general course brings young men into direct knowledge of the things they deal with and both they and the community will be better for having taken advantage of what they could.

A Few Suggestions on Making the Milking Hour a Pleasure.

R. R. MILLER.

Milking under some conditions affords very few pleasures while under the proper conditions it is one of the greatest pleasures of farm life. Who can say it is not a pleasure to go into a nice, clean, well ventilated barn with a pail and stool and sit down to milk a gentle cow? "Well," says one, "Suppose your cow is not gentle?" I positively affirm that if the cow is treated kindly she will be gentle.

I would make this suggestion to milkers who are constantly abusing their cows and having trouble with them: be just as kind to your cows and treat them just as well as you would your best girl. No man who is a man would abuse a girl; no man who is a man would abuse a cow. Never allow yourself to get angry with a cow. "Well," says one, "If that old cow of mine steps on my toe I can not help expressing myself in language more forcible than eloquent and giving her a blow with the milk stool." My friend, imagine yourself in company with your best girl. Would you treat her in this manner if she should accidentally step on your toe?

A cow deserves as much or more kind treatment than any other of the farm animals for this simple reason, when the crops fail and the farmer is in close circumstances he instinctively looks to his cows for an income.

We should always be in a cheerful state of mind when working around our cows or elsewhere. A person can never appreciate a pleasure when he is in an angry mood. Of course this is hard to do when the weather is bad and your feed lot is wet and sloppy or covered with snow and you have to milk your cows out of doors. A great many, no doubt, have realized the discomfort of

this kind of a situation. In this connection we may again take into consideration the needs and wants of our best girl. Would we be willing for her to be out in all kinds of storms without shelter? So in order to make the milking hour a pleasure we must have good, comfortable quarters for our cows. No cow can give good results unless fed and sheltered properly.

I would advise the observance of the following rules if you wish to make milking a pleasure. Have the coat of the animal, and especially the udder, free from dirt and dust. See that the floor of the stall is clean and that the air does not contain numerous particles of dust. The milker's hands should be clean and dry and the fingernails well trimmed. The clothes should be clean and free from dust. Milk steadily from the time you start in until you get through. Never excite the cow as this will probably cause her to hold up her milk. Always remember that kindness means pleasure the world over.

Plea for Advertising the Ayrshire Cattle.

C. M. CLARK.

It seems to me that one great mistake the Ayrshire breeders have made is in not advertising their cattle. I did not know that there was such a breed until I came to the Kansas agricultural college, for I had never seen an animal of this breed nor a picture nor an advertisement of any sort in any paper, and looking for advertisements of these cattle among the college papers a few weeks ago I found only three of this breed after looking through about thirty farm and dairy papers.

Such a condition should not exist, for the Ayrshire is too good a cow to be kept in eastern United States and Canada alone. I believe she is the very best cow there is for all of Kansas west of Topeka, and our farmers should know about her. But how will they know if she is not advertised in our dairy and farm papers? I believe that one-third of the farmers in Kansas are in the same boat that I was in before I came here. They do not know that there is such a breed of cows.

There are only two or three breeders of Ayrshires in Kansas. There are several in Illinois, quite a few in Ohio, and they are bred quite extensively in the New England and Atlantic States and Canada. We have four at the college farm that were purchased in Canada and one dropped on the farm.

I think the Ayrshires are especially adapted to Kansas because they are a very hardy cattle, having a strong constitution and digestive apparatus. They have very large appetites and will eat almost everything and turn it into milk. There is no cow which excels the Ayrshire in obtaining substance and doing well on wide range and scanty pasture.

An average cow of this breed will produce over 6,000 pounds of milk a year that tests over 4 per cent butterfat. Three and three-fourths to four gallons of Ayrshire milk will yield one and one-half pounds of butter. Dairy farmers who have had experience on the point state that an Ayrshire cow generally yields a larger return of milk for the food consumed than any other breed.

One noted herd of fourteen cows has an unbroken record for nineteen years of 6,704 pounds of milk per year per cow. Four of them gave over 10,000 pounds per year and one gave over 12,000 pounds. The milk of this herd averaged four-fifths per cent butter fat the last year and the cows averaged 353 pounds of butter each, ranging from 244 to 512 pounds. In previous years single cows of this herd made butter records of 504, 546, 572, and 607 pounds of butter within twelve months.

Another Vermont herd has a detailed record for eight consecutive years for cows over three years old of 6,003 to 6,440 pounds. Every year single cows have produced 7,000 and sometimes 8,000 pounds of milk and 306 to 319 pounds of butter per cow. The milk of this herd averages four per cent butter fat. Single cows have butter records of over 400 pounds of butter per year.

Experience with Calves on Nurse Cows.

During the past winter the Kansas Experiment Station has been testing its entire herd of thoroughbred cattle—both beef and dairy breeds—for quality and quantity of milk. The calves from the dairy cows were raised on skim-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

possess the patent protected

"Alpha-Disc" and "Split-Wing" Improvements

And Are As Much Superior

to other Cream Separators as such other Separators are to gravity setting methods.

Send for new "20th Century" catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., 74 CORTLAND STREET, CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

milk, while the beef calves were raised with nurse cows and forced as rapidly as possible, obtaining the results which are recorded later in this article.

In choosing a nurse cow for the calves we found that one that would give enough milk for two calves was preferable to one which could only feed one, as it was less expensive. The cow should be fresh about the time the calves are born, thus giving the calves the most natural condition of the milk. Some little trouble in getting the cow to own the calf may be anticipated, but with a little patience and ingenuity, there need be little trouble. The cows should be cared for and fed in such a manner as will make them produce the most milk possible. They should be fed at regular hours and given kind treatment and attention.

We obtained better gains where we let the calves suck three times each day and allowing them to have only a limited amount each time, until they were two weeks old. This kept them from overloading and prevented attacks of indigestion. After two weeks, the calves were allowed to suck only twice each day—morning and evening—regularly in time being strictly observed. If the calf was inclined to be weak and susceptible to scours it was allowed to have only the first milk that it could draw from the cow, since it contains the best fat, which is the element which causes this trouble. If an attack of scours proved obstinate the milk ration was reduced and one or two eggs with a teaspoonful of dried blood overcame the difficulty.

After the calf is three or four days old it will nibble a little hay and should have a supply sufficient to satisfy its wants. When it is about two weeks old we feed it a small amount of grain, at first placing a small quantity in its mouth immediately after drinking. They soon learn to eat greedily.

We have fed four calves in this manner the past winter and have obtained some fine results. From the start we worked on the idea of using as great a variety of feeds as possible. This had the effect of keeping up a hearty appetite and a vigorous, healthy condition. We fed them a grain mixture

The Easiest to Operate, the Closest Skimmer, Simplest and most Durable, is the

KNEELAND OMEGA Cream Separator.

We want you to know how good it is before you buy any other kind. Send for our free book, "Good Butter and How to Make It."

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DISEASES OF MEN ONLY.

The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in English, German and Swedish, explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Varieties cured in five days. Call or address

Chicago Medical Institute,

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Rheumatic

Sciatic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, Strains, Weakness and all bodily aches and pains relieved almost instantly. Backache, Headache, Faciache, Chest Pains, and all Nervous Pains and Muscular Weakness cured by

St. Jacobs Oil

After all other remedies fail. Acts like magic!

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

MADE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1907 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

composed of bran, shorts, corn, oats, oil-meal, and soy-beans, mixed in the proportions dictated by common sense and experience such that each food would counteract the injurious effects of the others. The whole mixture, together with the roughness which consisted of prairie hay, alfalfa, and mangles, made a nutritive ratio of 1.4, which is very nearly the ratio of grass. This ration, with the ample supply of milk they obtained from the cow proved a very satisfactory feed. It took less of this mixture than it does of ordinary feed, to obtain good results. The largest amount of grain fed to all calves under eight months has not exceeded two pounds daily.

	Age, days.	Wt., lbs.	Daily gain, including without birth wt.	Daily gain, birth wt.
Angus.....	120	328	2,733	2,133
Hereford....	240	565	2,357	2,101
Shorthorn....	210	568	2,702	2,333
Red Poll....	237	450	1,857	1,975

In the above table it may be seen that we made excellent gains. The Shorthorn above mentioned made a gain of 3.1 pounds per day during the last ninety days of the period and has developed into a fine young bull, which we are proud to show to visitors and friends. The Angus and Hereford are next in line, making a steady gain of over two pounds daily. The Red Polled calf lacked vigor and heartiness and did not do so well, although it had as good an opportunity as the others.

The above figures show what can be done with a great variety of feeds. On account of the high prices of all feeds last winter, this ration was not much more expensive than ordinary feeds. It would probably not be practicable to feed so great a variety under ordinary conditions, but it certainly paid this past winter considering the prices of all feeding-stuff.

All the above-mentioned feeds are Kansas-grown feeds and were fed by Kansas-grown men to Kansas-grown calves.—A. L. Cottrell, Student of K. S. A. C. in Live Stock Journal.

A Strong Comparison.

W. H. Shear of Ohio draws the following comparison between a good cow and a poor one in his herd:

RECORD OF POOR COW.	
Butter 219 pounds at 22.5 cents.....	\$49.27
Helper calf.....	5.00
Total.....	\$54.27
Cost of keep.....	34.00
Net profit.....	\$20.27
RECORD OF GOOD COW.	
Butter 397.1 pounds at 22.5 cents.....	\$89.35
Helper calf.....	20.00
Total.....	\$109.35
Cost of keep.....	34.00
Net profit.....	\$75.35

This shows the good cow to be worth 3.75 times as much as the poor one.

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.

Grain Trust Alarmed.

The following article is clipped from the grain trust mouthpiece, "The Grain Dealers Journal" of Chicago. It is rich reading for farmers. In order to make it plain we have placed our comments in parenthesis. The article with our comment reads as follows:

"Agitators and promoters are now at work in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Ohio trying to induce the farmers to cooperate for the purpose of driving the regular grain dealers out of business by shipping their own grain. To a few narrow-minded grain-growers this move may seem a legitimate undertaking. Their prime purpose is to disturb markets, institute fights, and disrupt the business of regular grain dealers (prevent their charging a margin of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel for handling grain.)

"They do not organize for commercial purposes, that is, (they do not charge extortionate margins for handling grain like the regular grain dealers do) their principal motive in organizing is not to conduct a grain business along regular lines (charge from 5 to 15 cents margin for handling grain) nor for the purpose of gaining a profit, but solely for tearing down the established business of the regular grain dealers, robbing his property of the little value it may have, and driving him from the station.

"Such a move is not likely to command the admiration of any fair-minded person. If farmers desire to engage

in the grain business along regular lines, (charge from 5 to 15 cents per bushel for handling grain) or compete with the regular dealers, as the dealers do with one another (by forming a pool and plundering farmers) then no legitimate exception could be taken to their entering the business; but if they continue their efforts to stir up a row with the regular grain dealers (who have formed a pool combine and trust) they are sure to get more than satisfaction for their trouble.

"The Ohio (Grain Dealers') Association solicits information regarding farmers' cooperative grain companies and will appreciate any information sent to the secretary. (We are in position to furnish facts concerning the farmers' shipping associations if that is what they want? But facts are what they are afraid of.) As yet neither the associations, nor the exchanges of the central markets, have taken a decided stand for or against the organized disturbers.

"Surely their action could never be considered commercial conduct (unless they charge the farmer from 5 to 15 cents per bushel for handling his grain) and any one who assists them, either by handling their grain, furnishing them with funds or market information, must be likewise guilty of uncommercial conduct. By no stretch of imagination could they be considered legitimate grain dealers. (Unless they charge all the traffic will bear.) In reality they are commercial pirates, who choose to prey solely upon the regular country elevator man, and are entitled to no consideration in any court of justice. (Unless they do business on 'business principles' and charge farmers from 5 to 15 cents per bushel for handling grain. This would make them legitimate in the eyes of grain dealers.)

"The problem of how best to deal with the farmer elevator companies, which are organized to disrupt markets (by transacting their own shipping business at cost) is truly a deep one, but it must be solved, and soon, if the associations and the regular dealers are to thrive. One remedy, long since suggested, is the loading fee, but to obtain this, the regular dealers must become authorized freight solicitors for the lines over which they will ship. (It is a great idea for trust dealers who want to charge from 5 to 15 cents per bushel for handling farmers' grain to have the railroads appoint their members freight solicitors and give them a loading fee (commission) to help them prey upon the farmers who want to do their own shipping. It would be a real cinch for the trust if the railroads would only pay the grain trust dealers a good fat fee on each car of grain shipped by the farmer or the farmers' organization. The grain trust has under employ a great horde of able, intelligent men who are scheming and pushing all kinds of methods to place a tax on the farmers' grain and reap, in this manner, a rich harvest to themselves, while the farmer is hard at work harvesting his grain trying to earn an honest living, unaware of the plots that are being concocted against him to rob him of a great portion of the efforts of his toil. How long oh! Lord, how long, will the farmer continue to lick the hand that smites him?

"The Vrooman project being agitated by the farmers of Fairfield County under the name of the American Farm Company, was discussed, and it was the sense of the meeting that it was a gigantic swindle started to bleed the farmers.

"The secretary was instructed to correspond with western farmers, who have been robbed by the same scheme and to disseminate the information for the benefit of the Ohio farmers."

For the benefit of Ohio grain dealers we will say that up to date Vrooman has had nothing to do with the farmers' shipping associations of the West nor any part of the country. We suggest that the Ohio Grain Dealers' secretary, correspond with Governor Stanley regarding this matter. He has been traveling all over this State and is no doubt unprejudiced. If he or any other man in Kansas can point to a farmer who has been robbed or in any way injured by the farmers' cooperative shipping association now doing business in this State we will be glad to have a public announcement made of the same.

Stand by the receivers of grain who stand by the farmers.

Do you want to pay tribute to the trust? If so, continue the do-nothing policy and you will surely do so.

What do you think of valuing property according to its earning capacity? If this principle is correct then the limit

of watered stock depends wholly upon the amount of imposition and extortion the people will stand.

If cooperative associations are divided, it weakens the movement and makes the chances of failure greater.

There are few farmers in Kansas who have not paid into the coffers of the grain trust more than two hundred dollars.

If you are a farmer and do not endorse and assist this movement we would like to know your reason for not doing so.

The grain trust is pushing forward tightening the lines and urging all receivers of grain to boycott the farmers' shipping associations.

Do you want to help forward farmer cooperative shipping associations? If so, see that your neighbors subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

Farmers have the opportunity to protect their own interests by cooperating and forming organizations in line with the central association.

If you are going to help in organizing farmers' cooperative shipping association and get in line with the central association write me at once. I want to know if we can rely on your assistance.

There are farmers who claim they can not afford to take a ten dollar share in the farmers' cooperative central association. But on every thousand bushels of wheat sold to trust members they contribute thirty dollars to the trust.

While the farmers are in the harvest fields working industriously to save the crops they have raised, the grain trust members are holding meetings plotting how they will plunder the grain growers by forming pools against them.

The commission men receivers and bidders for grain have formed a pool and boycott against the farmers' cooperative shipping associations and refuse to bid such associations. They say flatly that they will not have anything to do with the farmers and do not want their business.

If the farmers' movement fails it will be on account of those who do not do their duty. It will take more than unexpressed sympathy to win this battle for the farmers. It will take more action on the part of farmers. You will have to show your faith by your works if you do your part.

Meeting B. Y. P. U., Providence, R. I.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets July 7, 8, and 9 at one fare for round trip, with stop-over at Niagara Falls and Chautauque Lake if desired; also via New York City if preferred. For sleeping-car accommodations, call at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago. (23)

THE MARKETS.

Last Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., June 30, 1902. Wheat has undergone very little change in price during the last week, but it is said that speculators who buy wheat options as an occasional investment are beginning to again take hold, notwithstanding their unpleasant experience the last six months. One thing is certain, in comparison with corn and oats wheat is cheap as dirt. The difference in price between No. 2 wheat and No. 2 corn in elevators at Chicago was only 2c per bushel to-day, and while No. 2 wheat sold to-day in Chicago at only 14c per pound, No. 2 oats was bringing over 15c per pound. It seems to the writer that a readjustment of prices is due, and that the change when it comes will certainly be more favorable to wheat.

Of course it is well understood that corn is being manipulated or cornered and is liable to remain so until later on, but will not the abnormally high prices have some effect upon wheat? However, the weather will be the great factor upon all the cereals, at least for the present. Exports of wheat, while not large, are sufficient to reduce the visible supply from week to week. The visible supply decreased about one and a quarter million bushels last week and is now down to below 20,000,000 bushels, and if wet weather continues the visible supply is liable to touch the low point it did in 1898, when wheat everywhere sold at very high prices.

Our total exports since July 1 one year ago, have been 248,669,000 bushels, or slightly above one-third of our total wheat crop, and as most authorities agree that the present growing crop will be from 120 to 150 millions of bushels less than last year, it becomes apparent that we can not duplicate the enormous exports of last year. But should the foreign demand continue to take our wheat in liberal portions, our wheat-raisers would no doubt receive substantial advances upon present prices. If on the other hand the wet weather should cease and farmers rush their supplies forward, there may not be any material advance for some time. But I repeat, in comparison with all other commodities wheat is on the bargain counter.

Corn, as said before, is manipulated, the No. 2 in Chicago selling almost 3c per bushel above the No. 3 which is about as good for all practical purposes, but can not be delivered on contracts. Oats, too, are very high, and it seems to us that farmers who are in position to get their crop into market the coming month will be amply rewarded.

Markets closed strong and higher at the following quotations:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 76½¢@77¢; No. 3 red wheat, 74½¢@75¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 74½¢@75¢; September, 73½¢. No. 2 corn, 71½¢@72¢; No. 3 corn, 62¢@63¢; September, 63¢. No. 2 oats, 48½¢@49¢; September 31½¢.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 69¢@69½¢; No. 2 hard wheat, 70¢@70½¢; No. 2 corn, 63¢@63½¢; No. 2 white corn, 64½¢@65½¢; No. 2 oats, 47¢; No. 2 white oats, 49½¢; No. 2 rye, 56¢.

Topeka.—Mills paying Kansas City price for good hard wheat. F. W. FRASUIS.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30. The coveted \$8 mark for beef cattle was reached during the week just closed, and was exceeded. On Tuesday thirty-eight head of 1,466-pound steers fed by Lee

STEM-WIND WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARM

You can get a Stem-Wind, Nickel-Plated Watch, warranted, also a Chain and Charm for selling 19 packages of Blue Valley Cream for \$1.00. Send name and address at once and we will forward you the Blue and our large Premium List, postpaid. No money required. BLUE VALLEY CREAM CO. Box 235 Concord Junction, Mass.



A RECORD BREAKER.

The long list of new patrons that were influenced by the experience of their neighbors to ship us their cream in May, and the sudden change of hundreds to this market since pay day in June, all testify to the merits of our system and is farther proof that these cuts represent the keys that unlock the safe containing ALL the money that is to be had in the dairy business.

They are the Corner Stones of a modern, live, wide-awake, up-to-date 20th Century Creamery Business



They are the gateway to the Dairyman's Klondike which he has been seeking for forty years as he wandered through the gathered cream and skimming-station wilderness. They remove difficulties and make dairying profitable. This is the business. This is the year. This is the plan, and we have the market. Remember,

We Want Your Cream

Write to us immediately. We are "The Pioneers" of the plan that increased the revenue of the Kansas and Missouri Dairyman one-quarter Million Dollars in one Month.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.



Shawhan, of Lone Jack, Mo., were sold to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at \$8.25 per hundredweight, the highest price ever paid at this market for beef cattle. Receipts were moderate at 25,500 head. Included in this number were 10,700 quarantine cattle, leaving the supply of natives meager. As a result prime corn-fed beefs advanced and sold at record-breaking prices. A very good country demand was had for stock cows and this infused a little strength into canners. The feeder market was liberally patronized by country buyers and the week closed with values at the high notch. Some plucky feeders who have plenty of hope of high prices continuing, gave around \$6 for cattle to go back to the country. Ordinary grades of stockers around 700 pounds or thereabouts sold for from \$4.25 to \$5 according to luck and quality. The feature of the market was the continued heavy run of quarantine cattle. The pastures of the South do not appear to be abnormally overstocked as would seem probable by the heavy marketings, but the ranchmen are anxious to get all their killing cattle on the market at once so as to get the benefit of the high prices.

The hog market showed another substantial advance. Top hogs sold up to \$7.92, not at the \$8 mark as some traders had hoped, but dangerously near it. This week it is expected that \$8 will be reached and passed. The local scarcity of supplies is abnormally large, and to add to this Eastern markets are not getting as many hogs as they did last year. This is bulging the market. Provisions have taken an upturn and promise to keep the movement up. Hogs advanced fully 10¢ to 20¢ last week. Pigs are now in good demand owing to the general scarcity of all classes of hogs.

The sheep market showed the heaviest loss of the season, and also of the year. Lambs declined 50¢ to 75¢ and muttons were right in line. Lambs sold around \$7 at the opening of the week, and closed at \$6.30 for the best grades. Shippers should beware of medium quality lambs as they will be discriminated against. The liberal runs of Texas and Southwestern sheep are giving the buyers all the supplies they need and as a result they have things their own way. An excellent demand for stock sheep to go to the country was had and this served to keep packers from laying down on the market. Receipts for the week were liberal at 25,000. Native ewes are now selling at \$3.25 to \$3.35 and wethers around \$3.75. Three months ago the former commanded \$6 and the latter \$6.25.

Horses and mules continued weak and unsatisfactory. The protracted mine strike in Pennsylvania is having a bad effect upon the demand for mules. Shippers should buy both horses and mules cautiously, remembering that prices are at the low point of the season.

The poultry market ruled fairly active for best grades, but prices lower. Ship in only the fattest springers. Quotations are: springers 13¢ to 15¢, hens 8¢ to 10¢; roosters 20¢ each, old roosters 7¢ per pound; turkey hens 10¢; gobblers, ducks, young. Eggs 14¢ dozen. Butter weaker on storage grades; packed 15¢, fancy separator 19¢.

A highly successful Angora goat sale was held here on June 26. Offerings amounted to 2,500 head and consisted mainly of brush cleaning wethers. Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa buyers took most of the goats but an Illinois and Ohio man were also in the competition. Recorded does sold up to \$7.50, and grade does to \$6.10. Wethers ranged from \$1.75 to \$3.25. Average prices were the highest of the season. Powell.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., July 1, 1902.

The quotation committee announces butter 21¢.

Nickel Plate Excursions to Portland, Me., July 5th to 9th, Inclusive, to Providence, R. I.

July 7th to 9th, Inclusive. One Fare for Round Trip.

By depositing tickets with agent terminal line, an extension can be obtained until August 15 returning. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (27)

Cheap Rates to New England Via New York City.

One fare for the round-trip via Nickel Plate Road to Providence, R. I., and return, July 7, 8, and 9; final limit returning August 15. Three trains daily, with first-class modern equipment. Meals in dining-cars at reasonable price. Going and returning via New York, if desired. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (24)

CORN HARVESTERS. It cuts and throws it in pile. One man and one horse does equal to a corn binder. Price \$12. Circulars free.

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kans.

PECAN HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

A fine lot of February, March, and April pigs of the best breeding, now ready. Early orders receive first choice, Model Tecumseh 64183 assisted by J. S. best at head of herd. Two yearling boars good quality for sale.

J. N. WOODS & SONS,
Ottawa, Kans.

Don't lose another hog

The swine industry can be revolutionized, disease can be prevented and the profit on hogs be increased 40%, and this profit be made secure by use of Fleming's Swine Food. There is nothing else like it; nothing made to do what it does. So novel in its properties and so marked in its benefits to any hog, sick or well, that no raiser of swine can afford to neglect investigating at once. Write for our free booklet F. To the first inquirer from each locality we will make

A Surprising Proposition!

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Keep Poultry Healthy.

To make your poultry profitable, you must keep them in the best of health. Now many think this very hard to do, and such a remark seems foolish to them, an impossibility. They think they have a well-kept flock of fowls, but disease frequently breaks out among them. The trouble is in most of these cases that the remedy is not applied until the disease shows itself. The time to apply the remedy is before disease shows itself. The fact is, that preventives must take the place of remedies, and if the necessary preventives are used, we will have no use for remedies. Cleanliness covers the entire case. How to be clean is what we want to know. The best-constructed poultry house will find anywhere, will become foul and filthy in a very short time, hence we must constantly be cleaning, or disease will get the best of us. Some clean their poultry-house out once or twice a year. Some clean once a month, and some once a week. The poultryman that cleans once a day, is the one that avoids disease. It is not all in just cleaning the poultry-house, but in addition to this we must use disinfectants, and thus destroy any germs of disease that may have accumulated. Carbolic acid is our best friend, and a pint of the crude acid well stirred into a gallon of kerosene oil, is the seek-no-further, and costs but 25 cents a gallon. This may be used with a spray effectively, and the drinking vessels for the fowls should be washed out with it every day. This will kill lice from the bodies of the fowls by its fumes when well applied to the roosts just before the fowls go to the roosts at night. It also keeps the mites and all other insects from the poultry quarters. The floors of scratching pens must also be cleaned out frequently and disinfected. This is the way to keep clean, and this must be connected with proper feeding to be successful in keeping away diseases, but we do not have room here to tell you how we feed. A. H. DUFF.

Poultry Notes.

Hens lay best at the age of 1 to 2 years.

Sulphur should never be fed in damp weather.

The quality is not indicated by yellow legs and skin.

Keep house and premises well white-washed and clean.

Hens over 2 years of age usually make the best setters.

Sand and gravel help the gizzard to grind up the fowl's food.

Introduce new blood into your flock at least once in two years.

Do not neglect to give the fowls plenty of pure fresh water.

High feeding is more than half the rule to early maturity.

Give the fowls a variety of food, including some animal food.

The egg product of the United States is estimated at \$100,000,000.

A coarse looking head in a cock is a good indication of vigor.

To insure them good health the sitting hens must have a daily run.

If fowls are forced to stand in the filth and mud, they will not thrive.

Milk is par excellence the best food for young chicks and old fowls.

To be healthy fowls they must have a range or a plentiful supply of green food.

The temperature of a brooder should never be allowed to fall below 90°.

Air-slaked lime is a good disinfectant and should be scattered over the floor and yard.

Suitable buildings and proper attention are indispensable to success in the poultry business.

In order to have healthy, vigorous, profitable poultry, new blood must be introduced annually.

In selecting a breed for practical purposes the plumage should be a matter of secondary consideration.

The ration of two-thirds wheat bran and one-third corn-meal wet up with milk is an excellent combination food for hens.

The demand for poultry and poultry products is constantly increasing, and there is no danger of the business being overdone.

If your brain don't work right and you miss the snap, vim and energy that was once yours, you should take Prickly Ash Bitters. It cleanses the system and invigorates both body and brain.

Cheap Rates to New England.

\$18.90 to Providence, R. I., and return, via Nickel Plate Road, July 7, 8, and 9. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago. (22)

\$75.00 CASH EGG PREMIUMS FOR YOU

We agree to pay \$50.00 cash to man, woman or child reporting the largest number of eggs from 12 hens for any 200 days in 1902. Also \$25.00 for next largest. Hens to be fed "International Poultry Food," and sworn statement to be mailed us before Dec. 31st, 1902. Will pay promptly and mail report to every one. If two or more report the winning number the money will be paid to the one whose name is first in the list. Send in your report to: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Capital, \$1,000,000.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

\$30 PER WEEK to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies. Send stamp. National Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Emporia, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Exclusively. Eggs for hatching, 50 cents per 15. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

NO MORE PUPS FOR SALE until after May 1, but can furnish B. P. Rock eggs from large, vigorous, and finely-marked birds; 15 years' experience with this breed. Send me your order; you will be pleased with results. \$1.50 per 15.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.



DUFF'S POULTRY

All our Fine Breeders of this season, also Spring Chicks for sale after the first of June. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Cochins, Part-Ridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. Buy the best now at the lowest prices. Write your wants. Circulars free. Choice Breeders and Show Birds.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

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—Ten choice Duroc-Jersey gilts, bred for fall farrow. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—To close partnership at Hickory Grove Stock Farm, six choice recorded Shorthorn heifers, 2 and 3 years old, all reds, Crutcher's Rose Marys, and will have calves soon of a Crutcher's bull. If you want a bargain, see them. Prices low. D. Tennyson, Frankfort, Kans.

FOR SALE—26 head of young cattle. A. Vining, Narka, Kans.

D. P. NORTON, Dunlap, Kansas, has a few young bulls, by British Lion, fit for service the coming season.

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

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—8 Poland-China fall boars, 4 of them show pigs, black with white points. Bred gilts and spring pigs. Popular blood line; good color. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Woodson Co., Kans.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each; choice Shorthorns cheap. Send stamp for booklet. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

CHESTER WHITE BOAR—For sale, 20-months boar by Eclipse. Sure breeder and guaranteed to be all right. Call at Seabrook, or address Robert Stone, 501 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Stallions, Ashmoor by Ashland Wikes, dam by Counselor, one Morgan, one Black Percheron, one Grey Percheron, one Thoroughbred, a marker, and a big Jack. Would trade for land. B. L. Wilson, Washington, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine 5-year-old Standard-bred mare, very gentle and sound; also eight handsome thoroughbred Jersey heifers, from 12 to 18 months old. Address A. B., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Big, black jack, mealy nose, 4 years old, very cheap; reasons for selling—have sold my farm. G. A. Stiles, Burns, 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.

FOR TRADE—145 acres of land in Ohio, four miles from county seat, for good dairy cows or registered Shorthorn cows or heifers. Address C. D., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

FOR CORN, alfalfa, and wheat land, ranches and farms, write to Charvoz & Co., Emporia, Kans.

160 Acres, 7-room house, timber, bottom land, well located. Buckeye Agency, Agrícola, Kans.

SOME BARGAINS in farms and ranches. Correspondence solicited. J. M. Patten and Co., Dighton, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CANE-SEED—KAFIR-CORN—Choice white Kafir, choice cane-seed. All home-grown, thoroughly tested and warranted to grow; \$2 per 100 lbs., sacked in jute sacks f. o. b. Kremlin, O. T. M. T. Williams & Co.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

PATENTED—And Unpatented Inventions bought and sold. Lucas & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

UNITED STATES PATENTS AND FOREIGN F. M. COMSTOCK & CO., Office, 529 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOVER LEAF FAMILY SCALES—We have on hand a limited consignment of the celebrated Clover Leaf Family Scales which we are closing out at cost to make room for farm scales. First callers will get the bargains of P. W. Griggs & Co., 208 West sixth St., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To take on shares, ten head of good dairy cows, for a term of three years; will breed to registered Shorthorn bulls. John G. Howard, Morgan, Chase Co., Kans.

I WILL pay a good salary for man and wife to do all kinds of farm, garden, and dairy work on farm 1½ miles from town. C. A. Auglin, Atoka, I. T.

BEEES WANTED—One hive. State price and kind. H. W. Ottken, Grinnell, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—A few fine pups ready to ship from Sunflower Collie kennels; male, \$6; female, \$4. A. P. Chacey, Route 1, North Topeka, Kans.

GAS-RELEASING BIT—Write to Wilbern Bush 711 North Market Street, Wichita, Kans., and ask for his circulars showing his great invention for preventing blast in dairy cattle and other stock. Every farmer would save money by using this bit.

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

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

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.

WOOL WANTED—We have just completed our New Woolen Mill in North Topeka and want at once 20,000 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.

The Stray List.

Week Ending June 19.

Rush County—W. J. Hays, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Adams, in S. E. ¼ of Sec. 1, T. 16, R. 16 W. (P. O. Fingal), April 22, 1902, one bay mare 4 years old, with white strip in forehead, one white hind foot, Roman nose, black mane and tail; valued at \$30.

Allen County—C. A. Frank, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by L. H. Garrell in the city of La Harpe, Allen County, one bay horse mule, 2 or 3 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter T; valued at \$55.

PONY MARE—Taken up by W. L. Moon, 3 miles west of Humboldt, in Humboldt Tp., May 13, 1902, one bay pony mare, about 3 years old, branded WB upside down on left hip, and R on left shoulder; valued at \$12.

Stafford County—J. B. Kay, Clerk.

CALVES—Taken up by Bertus Ukens, in Hudson, May 21, 1902, three heifer calves, one black, 4 months old, valued at \$7.50; one black, 4 months old, valued at \$7.50; one black and white, 2 months old, valued at \$5.

Pawnee County—James F. Whitney, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Geo. A. Lemert, in Logan Tp., May 4, 1902, one red steer calf, 6 months old; valued at \$15.

Week Ending June 26.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

HORSE AND MULE—Taken up by R. O. Martin, 4 miles southwest of Columbus, June 13, 1902, one gray horse, 12 years old, and one black yearling mule.

Butler County—H. A. J. Coppins, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Dill, in Benton tp. (P. O. Benton), on his own premises, April 30, 1901, one black yearling heifer, white face white belly and white feet, branded D on right hip.

HORSE—Taken up by James Parks, in Benton tp., Butler Co., Kans. (P. O. Benton, Kans.), one black gelding, about 7 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, a few white hairs on face and nose, face a little Roman.

Week Ending July 3.

Sumner County—W. E. Wood, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Whitacre in Valverde Township June 6, 1902, one light bay mare about 5 year old 14 hands high, great scar on left shoulder, is lame, white left fore foot, and some white on forehead, branded on left hip and on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

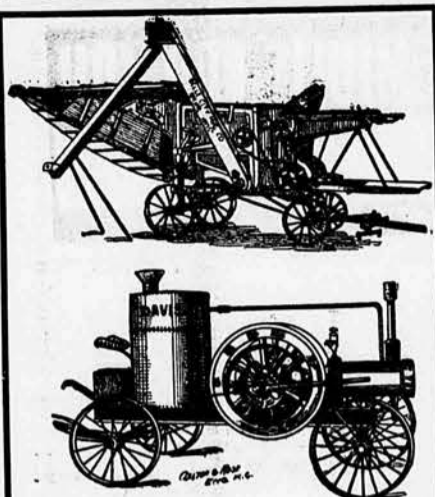
MARE—Taken up by John Colclough in Shawnee tp., on June 19, 1902, one bay pony mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, weight 700 pounds, right fore foot and right hind foot white, star in forehead and collar marks; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie County

CATTLE—Taken up by T. J. Eddy, in Grant tp., (P. O. Havensville, Kans.) May 24, 1902, one 2-year-old heifer, white face, Dunlap; valued at \$24. One 1-year old black steer; valued at \$17. One one-year-old black steer dehorned; valued at \$17. One 1-year-old blue speckled steer; valued at \$14.

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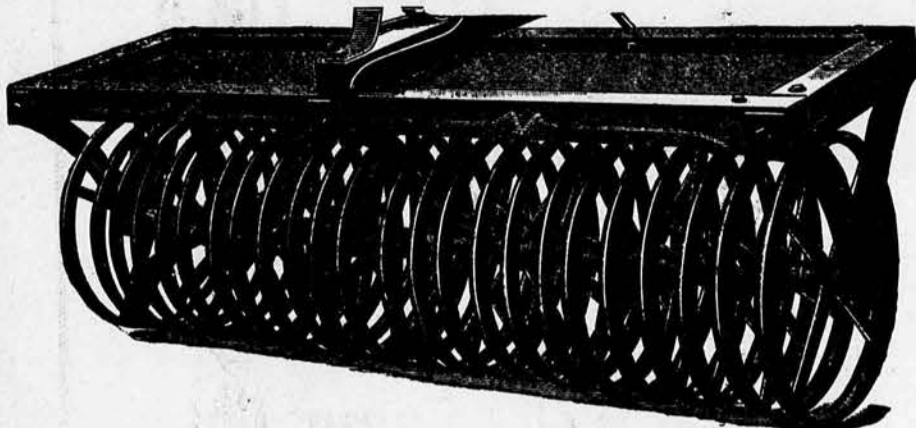
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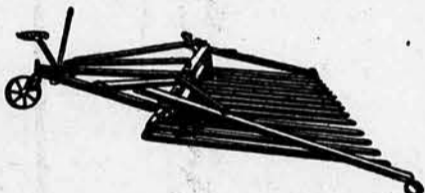
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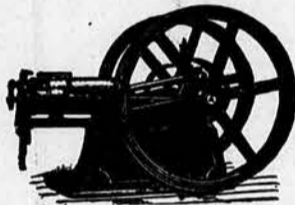
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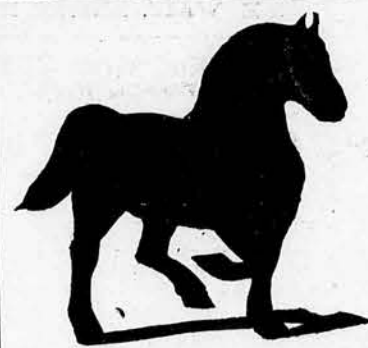
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