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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B.	Coweill	President
D. C.	McAferVice NellisSecretary and	President Treasurer

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Jennings' official reports of Mr. crops and weather are based on conditions which prevailed on Saturday, May 3. The generous rains which immediately followed have made magical changes in conditions and in people's feelings. A large acreage of corn had been planted before the rains came. Grass is springing up with marvelous rapidity. Alfalfa harvest—the first one—is but a few days off. Wheat is greatly benefited. It pays to keep a stout heart when nature is unkind, and it is prosperity itself to smile when na-

IS RAPE A NITROGEN-GATHERER?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I see it claimed by one of the seed catalogues that rape is a great nitrogen-gatherer.

I had thought it not a legume Please tell me of its effect upon the soil. C. D. LYND.

Parsons, Labette County.

Rape is not a legume. It probably has about the same effect as cabbage upon the soil. Rape, like cabbage, contains a liberal percentage of nitrogen when computed upon the dry matter.

AVOID ALFALFA-BLOAT.

Reports of losses of cattle from turning them into alfalfa fields are coming The Kansas Farmer has repeatedly described the methods of those stock growers who pasture alfalfa without losses from bloat. These methods may be best presented by giving this spring's experience of a successful stockman. General J. B. McAfee, who horns near Topeka in which himself

When the red beauties were to be turned into the pasture he went with them and kept them grazing on orchardgrass and other safe herbage until they began to lie down. Then they were allowed to go to the alfalfa. They could not eat much alfalfa because they were so full of orchard-grass. They were left at liberty to eat whatever they left at liberty to eat whatever they chose. Not one has bloated. Curious to see whether they had really eaten much of the alfalfa or had confined themselves chiefly to the orchard-grass, Mr. McAfee went over the pastures of the days letter and found the tures a few days later and found the alfalfa eaten down much closer than the orchard-grass.

Some may think that turning \$500 to \$1,500 animals into alfalfa in this way is "tempting Providence." Let it not be understood that the Kansas Farmer advises such course, but those who do pasture alfalfa should never fail to take care to have the animals well filled with other feed when they reach the alfalfa. Similar care is necessary in pasturing cane or Kafir-corn.

A BIG EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has just come into full possession of, and begun work on, a part of the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation. The body of the land contains 4,000 acres, practically all of which is tillable land, and representative of the vast area through western Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

The first furrows were turned in the sod during the last week of March. Three hundred acres have been broken, and there will be 160 more broken. Thirty acres of the sod were disked and planted to barley, and 15 acres to five varieties of Macaroni wheats. One hundred acres is being planted to Kafir-corn, and cane, for hay and grain. Twenty-five acres of alfalfa will be put in on sod, 10 acres of bromus inermis, the same of millet, 5 acres of three varieties of corn, rape, pencilaria, potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, peanuts, and an assortment of twenty-two varieties of grass-seed. Also a beginning has been made in the line of forestry and horticulture by planting several hundred shrubs and trees.

An attempt is also being made to observe the effects of the use of the subsurface packer, and disking the sod to different degrees of fineness, etc. It will also be observed whether sod run over with the packer will not be in better condition for fall seeding. Ten acres of prairie-grass sod that is in fair condition was run over with a sharp disk heavily weighted. Also ten acres which has been pastured was treated similarly, and on some of the parts where the native grass is badly trampled out, an effort will be made to seed bromus inermis and other grasses.

The Fort Hays Reservation is situated two hundred and ninety miles west of Kansas City on the Union Pacific. The reservation embraces 7,500 acres, lying along Big Creek, in Ellis County. The soldiers were withdrawn in November, 1889, and since then the buildings at the post and the timber along the creek have been subject to the usual neglect and abuse. In March, 1900, a bill passed Congress ceding this 1899 the reservation was erroneously reported open for settlement and nearly every quarter was squatted on. Some of the filings were even accepted and homestead papers allowed. The appropriations made by the State for beginning the work were not to be available until a clear title was had to all the land. Some of the squatters recognized their error and relinquished. had maue some improvements and were given leases of from three to five years.

The boards of regents of the two insti-tutions made a division of the land, which gave the Agricultural College all the land along the creek, which runs diagonally through the quarters for four miles. The land slopes gently back from the creek to an elevation of per-haps two hundred feet, which gives a great variety of conditions.

This location, being typical of the The boards of regents of the two insti-

This location, being typical of the great western plains, is expected to make a great Experiment Station. A make a great experiment Station. A thousand acres or so will be reserved for pasture and breaking at future times. A large area of alfalfa will be planted and other areas devoted to trials of various forage plants that may be adopted to the West Fifty against be adapted to the West. Fifty acres of land is being prepared for planting forest-trees next spring, and undoubtedly a whole quarter section will later be devoted to this.

The work in seed-breeding and distribution will be in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture will send next spring for trial, 100 varieties of the Durum wheat, and other crain and crasses in similar amounts. grain and grasses in similar amounts. It is expected that this summer a selt is expected that this summer a se-lection will be made of as large a quantity as possible of they very best heads of wheat from as many fields as possible. Then the best of these will be determined by counting and weighing in the laboratory, and planted as a possible basis of an improved variety of wheat. It is hoped that in five years a variety may be produced that will increase the yield over the wheat now grown, by one to two bushels, which, when sown on the millions of acres now devoted to this crop, will make an appreciable increase in the profits. The work in seed-breeding will be pushed along the line of selection and crossing. By straight selection an improved variety may be put out through station cooperators selected in different localities in from five to seven years, while by crossing, it will take from ten to fifteen years to get a variety that may doubtedly give 16 a practical appearance.

The branch station will bear the same relation to the Agricultural College as any of the various departments. It is not expected that any of the National appropriation for the Experiment Station can be used here, as it is al-ready inadequate to the needs at Manhattan. The Fort Hays branch will rely on its own resources and the generosity of the State. The appropriation for the years 1902 and 1:03 is but \$3,000 per annum, which is hardly sufficient to make even a semblance of beginning. This amount will be put into fencing, opening the land, buying implements, and making as many other founspring's experience of a successful stockman. General J. B. McAfee, who takes just pride in a fine herd of Shorthorns near Topeka in which himself and son are partners, likes to be around when anything dangerous is to be done.

1900, a bill passed Congress ceding this land to the State for the establishment of western branches of the Agricultural College Experiment Station and State of buildings, necessary stock, and equipments for carrying forward the work in a manner commensurate with February, 1901. During the summer of the needs of such an institution.

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BLOCK OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription or one with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

A New Food.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota has discovered a new food. It is popped potato. The starting point was the phenomenal action of popcorn under the influence of heat. The process of the manufacture of popped potato is based upon the fact that all starchbearing foods can be made to pop just as corn does. The potatoes are popped, then compressed into solid cakes by hydraulic pressure. These cakes are easily preserved and easy to carry. In order to transform them into mashed potatoes all that is necessary is the addition of a little water and milk. It is claimed that one of these compressed tablets the size of a man's thumb will make a full portion for one person.

Agricultural Matters.

Nebraska Experiment Station Improves Wheat.

EXCERPTS FROM PROF. T. L. LYON'S REPORT.

IMPROVEMENT BY ADAPTATION.

Undoubtedly the ideal winter-wheat for Nebraska is yet to be developed. Whether some of the varieties now in use, like the Turkish Red, will form the basis for the improved wheat or whether some of the Russian wheats will be found best adapted to this region can not be foretold. It seems probable that varieties of somewhat different characteristics will be required in different portions of the State. The northern portion will require a hardier variety than the southern, and the western a more strongly drouth-resisting variety than the eastern. Early maturity is a desirable characteristic everywhere, but becomes of more importance as wheat culture proceeds southward and westward.

That much can be done towards adapting some of the commonly-grown varieties to portions of the State not generally considered in the winter wheat area has already been demonstrated. One of the most promising varieties for this purpose is the so-called Turkey Red or Turkish Rcd or Turkey. The three names doubtless represent a wheat of the same local origin, namely, the Crimea. It is grown extensively in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, and even farther east. As its original habitat resembles in some climatic conditions the trans-Missouri country, the characteristics that fa-vored it in the Crimea have made it useful here. It has, however, exhibited quite a tendency towards variation, and in the different regions in which it has been cultivated shows markedly dif-ferent habits of growth. An experi-ment designed to show the difference between representative samples of this variety from different sections of the country was carried on at this station in 1899-1900 and in 1900-01. Turkish Red seed-wheat was obtained from the Ohio Experiment Station in eastern Ohio. the Iowa Station in central Iowa, and through the Kansas Station there was obtained a sample from central Kansas. These samples and one of Turkish Red wheat that had been grown at this station for three years were sown on contiguous plots of land. The record of growth shows a great difference in the habits of these four strains of what was without doubt originally the same variety of wheat. That the Nebraska and Iowa seed were originally the same is certain, for the Nebraska

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and for-

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I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on pour nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it does not will pay him myself.

few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you. I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address D. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wis

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

	Kansas seed.
Date of sowing	Sept. 9
Stand in fall	Good
Stand in spring	Good
LodgedRust	Very littl
Date of ripening	June 25
Viold of grain per acre	29.1 Du.
Weight of grain per bushel.	64.2 lbs.

The winter of 1899-1900 was a very favorable one here for winter wheat and a comparison of the stand in fall and spring showed that there was no appreciable loss from winter-killing. The Iowa and Ohio wheats rusted and

lodged badly, while the Nebraska and Kansas wheat did not suffer in this way. The Kansas wheat ripened a lit-tle earlier than the Nebraska and both of these before the Iowa and Ohio wheats. There was eight days' difference between the earliest and latest ripening grain. The yield and weight of grain seemed to depend upon early ripening.

All of these differences in growth of wheat from different States, but of the same variety, denote a ready tendency towards variation which enables the plant to adapt itself to its new environ-

The possibility of adapting a variety of winter wheat to regions of more severe winters is thus indicated. Such adaptation has actually been going on for a number of years, which may in some measure account for the fact that winter wheat is now being grown in portions of Nebraska where twenty years ago it was considered an impos-sible crop. Wheat planted in a locality where the winter wheather is more severe than that to which it has been accustomed will ordinarily winter-kill more or less. This may be enough to produce a practical failure of the crop or it may not, but the plants that do survive may become the basis of a hardier strain of wheat and the more severe the season the more valuable for seed are the plants that are left. This should be borne in mind when One is in the act of deciding whether to plow up in the spring a field of win-ter wheat that has been badly winterkilled. Consider whether you can get seed that has survived such weather when you come to sow next fall.

IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT BY SELECTING LARGE, HEAVY KERNELS FOR SEED.

In 1896 the Nebraska Experiment Station began an attempt to improve the quality and yield of wheat by selecting for seed kernels of more than average specific gravity. To select these kernels and separate them from the lighter ones a solution of calcium chloride in water was used. The solution was sufficiently dense so that when the grain was thrown upon it about half of the kernels floated and the other half sank. Those that floated were, of course, the light kernels and those that sank were the heavy. This method of separation accomplished the desired object, but was slow and cumbersome. An attempt was then made to use an ordinary seedfanning mill for the purpose, but it was found difficult to get a sufficient wind velocity to make an equal separation of the grain. After repeated attempts to get the plan on a practical basis a machine was discovered that was originally intended for a different purpose but which accomplished the separation satisfactorily and rapidly and which after undergoing some modifications is now being manufactured especially for this purpose. Another machine is now manufactured that is claimed to accomplish the same end.

The machine operates by directing upwards a current of air, the velocity of which can be regulated. Into this current the grain is directed. The result is that the heavy kernels and the I have no samples. Any medicine sult is that the heavy kernels and that can affect Rheumatism with but a large kernels fall, and the light small kernels are driven out. The sep-aration thus accomplished is somewhat different from that effected by a solu-tion, the difference being that the latter separates the kernels entirely according to their specific gravity while with the air blast a large kernel of a certain specific gravity might descend with the heavy kernels, when if it were smaller although of the same specific gravity it would be blown out.

The number of light kernels that descend on account of their large size is relatively small owing to the fact that large kernels are as a rule of higher specific gravity than small.

During the last two years a number of experiments have been made to ascertain the effect of this practical selection of large, heavy seed upon the yield and quality.

In the fall of 1899 a quantity of Turkish Red winter wheat grown at the sta-tion and cleaned in the fanning-mill tion and cleaned in the fanning-mill ing such an examination to set forth and the roller, harrow, and drag ran was separated by the air current into the facts clearly and thus determine over it several times in the next two

seed had been obtained from the Iowa station three years before. two approximately equal portions. Each of these portions was again run

	Nebraska seed.	Iowa seed.	Ohio seed.
•	Sept. 9 Good Good None Very little June 27 27.5 bu. 62 2 lbs.	Sept. 9 Good Good Badly Much July 2 22.3 bu. 56.9 lbs.	Sept. 9 Good Good Badly Much July 3 23.1 bu. 58.9 lbs.

through the air current. Of the heavy portion the heavy kernels obtained on second treatment were retained and designated "Heavy wheat." Of the light portion the light kernels obtained on second treatment were retained and designated "Light wheat." These were planted on adjacent plots of land and beside them was planted the same variety of wheat but not treated otherwise than being cleaned in the fanning-mill. The yields were as follows:

Kind of seed. Heavy Ordinary Light	Yield per acre.
Heavy	29.5 bushels
Ordinary	27.5 bushels
Light	23.0 Dusheis

In the fall of 1900 a sample of the crop grown as "Heavy wheat" wes separated into approximately equal parts by the air current, and the heavier portion again separated, the heavier por-tion being retained and called "Heavy wheat." The crop grown as "Light wheat" was similarly separated, but the lighter portion was retained in each case. This was called "Light wheat." The two portions thus secured were planted on adjacent plots of land, as was also some of the wheat grown from the "Ordinary wheat" which seed was not treated except to clean with the fanning-mill. The yields in 1901 were

Kind of seed.	Yield per acre.
Heavy	29.3 oushels
Heavy Ordinary Light	

In order to verify the experiment with Turkish Red wheat a similar test was made both years with the variety known as Big Frame. The method of procedure was exactly the same as that above recorded. The yields in 1900 were as follows:

HOLO MD TOTTO HOL	
Kind of seed. HeavyOrdinary	Yield per acre.
Heavy	25.1 bushels
Ordinary	20.5 hughela
Light	Dushers

The yields in 1901 were:

Kind of seed.	Yield per acre.
Light	21.2 bushels

The average yields for both varieties or each of the two years is as follows:

	The state of the s	
	field in 1900	Yield in 1901
Heavy	27.3 bushels	28.5 bushels
Ordinary	26.7 bushels	25.9 bushels
Light	21.8 bushels	23.9 bushels

This shows an actual improvement from one year to the other in the yield of wheat and a still larger relative increase as compared with the ordinary

This is a rational method for improv ing the yield and quanty of wheat, especially when used as auxiliary to se-lection and breeding of individual plants. It offers the farmer a simple and practical method for improving his It will be given a continued trial at this station, and an attempt will be made to determine what proportion of the wheat it is desirable to discard on account of lightness and smallness of

Criticism of Public Servants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In the KANSAS FARMER of April 10, Mr. George I. Clothier comments in an astonishing way upon what he is pleased to term "attempts" on my part to "skin" Secre-tary Coburn and "discredit the work of the best Secretary of Agriculture in the Union.'

Mr. Clothier's treatment of legitimate criticism that was temperately expressed appears the more remarka-ble as it is couched in such singular language, and more especially as legitimate criticism is as necessary and desirable in the case of the best Secretary of Agriculture as in that of the poorest—even if one is able to determine offhand who is either the poorest or best, as few men are—and the canons governing such matters do not warrant either of the averments of Mr. Clothier, nor do the facts, as I have neither attempted to "skin" Secretary Coburn nor any other individual in my whole life. Nor have I attempted to deprive Mr. Coburn of any credit to which his official work entitles him. Only his work can discredit him officially, and if this is of a character that will not bear the closest scrutiny he is entitled to no credit. Should such a scrutiny, no matter by whom made, show that it was not of character to entitle him to credit it would be the duty of the citizen of this State mak-



the real character of the work for which Mr. Clothier now alleges I have "attempted" to deprive the "best" of agricultural secretaries of credit.

While Mr. Clothier may deem it neither right nor reasonable to criticise the work of an official, I doubt if Mr. Coburn will challenge the right or even the propriety of any citizen of the State criticising in a legitimate and temperate manner the acts of any of the State's public servants. Indeed, he often exercises the right to not only criticise the acts and statements of such officials as the Federal Secretary of Agriculture, but even the statements of officials of commercial corporations, and I am sure he will neither countenance nor approve attempts to restrict the right of citizens to criticise and scrutinize his own work, but afford every facility for doing so, not only from a sense of duty, but as he is altogether too intelligent not to know that to throw obstacles in the way of such a scrutiny would indicate that the work would not bear investigation. And I am quite as certain that he will not approve the acts of those over-zealous friends who rush to defend him when attack is neither made nor designed.

All that health and strength will now permit me to say in regard to my brief mention in the article published in the FARMER of March 20, in relation to reports credited to Mr. Coburn, is that they were made in the utmost good faith, for the elucidation of the condition of the wheat-fields of Kansas at that time and as far back as December last, but having been attacked by Mr. Clothier for such mention I shall reserve the right, should health permit, to hereafter revert to the subject in the FARMER and show conclusively that I was fully justified in what I wrote in relation to Mr. Coburn and reports that were wired to Europe as his official utterances.

Mr. Clothier's article was seemingly a rejoiner to criticisms of some of his statements in relation to alfalfa, in which I had taken no part and I am unable to see why my name should have been brought in as I have never mentioned Mr. Clothier, although I have read some of his articles and thought I discovered much therein that was both erroneous and misleading, yet of too little importance for me to take note thereof even in conversation with my own people. Nor have I taken seriously to heart the fact that his statements in relation to alfalfa were often coupled with much unsolicited advice, thinking it more than probable his reward would be that rejection which usually follows the giving of advice that is neither asked for nor needed.

C. WOOD DAVIS. Clearwater, Sedgwick County.

Fall-sown Alfalfa in Franklin County. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We sowed five acres of alfalfa last fall as an ex-periment. The ground is upland, on which corn was raised in 1899-1900. The ground was plowed December, 1900, and sowed to flax the following spring. Owing to the drouth, the crop was less than four bushels per acre.

The ground was plowed August 20,

packed the ground which thoroughly. One-half the ground was manured with twelve loads of manure to the acre. On September 8 and 13. light showers fell, but owing to sickness in our family, we were unable to sow the seed until the 20th, when we again went over the ground with a fourhorse drag, following with a hose drill, in order to make grooves for the seed. Two bushels of seed was then sown broadcast on the five acres. The ground was then rolled, after which the harrow was run over it with teeth set sloping. In four days the alfalfa was up nicely and made a good fall growth. With the exception of a few rols where the water stood after a large snow-drift had thawed out, it is a good stand, and at this writing, April 26, the part manured is ten inches high. The remainder is two-thirds as high and not so thick, and both are growing very fast. The dif-ference in growth of the manured and unmanared has been perceptible from the road, sixty rods distant, since a week after coming up.

A neighbor sowed five acres about August 25, drilling in twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre, after packing his ground well. The seed failed to come up and the last of September he resowed it with the same amount of seed and in the same way with no better result. This spring he sowed twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast, and declares if he does not get a stand he will sow it again in the fall.

E. S. KIRKPATRICK. Wellsville, Franklin County.

Corn v. Kafir-corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is a diversity of opinion regarding the superiority of Kafir-corn and corn, and their ability to stand the dry weather, so I give my experience.

I have tried both for six years, planting both early and late, and corn has made more grain every year, whether as good as Elberta, it would be worth good or bad. Rut there is just as much all the time and money expended, and difference between the different kinds of corn as there is between corn and Kafir-corn.

Last year we had a dry spell, lasting from May 17 to August 10. I had planted six different kinds of corn and the black-hulled Kafir-corn. The Kafirtorn did not make any grain, but made kind, the "Iowa Homestead No. 2." made some corn and good fodder.

I have tried nearly all the leading better than the yellow or the calico varieties. I also find that the "Iowa Homestead" and the "White Wonder" will make more and better corn than other kinds, any year. Ed. F. Etton. Waldo, Kans.

They Wanted Shamel.

The corn-breeding propaganda is making rapid headway in Iowa and was responsible for the recent effort of the college there to secure Prof. A. D. Samel, of Illinois, to succeed Prof. James Atkinson, who leaves to take up newspaper work. But Shamel, at the request of Professor Davenport, decided to remain in Illinois, and the task of carrying on the improved corn campaign in the Hawkeye State will fall on other shoulders. Who that man will be is hard to prognosticate, for available material is scarce. This condition merely emphasizes the fact that in the realm of scientific agriculture are the brightest opportunities for young men intending to seek professional careers. Nearly every agricultural college and university in the country is now badly in need of instructors and men to carry on the work of scientific research and the surface of the field has not even been scratched.

Alfalfa and Cow-peas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -In your issue of April 24, I see that T. T. Perry, Girard, Kans., dilates on the subject of alfalfa and cow-peas. I would like for him and others to give their experience on planting, culture, and harvesting them. I would like to ask if any of the KANSAS FARMER readers ever tried cultivating them, and if so, state results. B. F. Low.

Elsmore, Allen County.

It will be to your advantage to ascertain the rates from Chicago to New York, New England, and all Eastern points applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastover the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare. One feature of service on that road is meals in dining-cars, on American club plan. Pay for what you get, but in no event more than from 35 cents to \$1. Folders, rate and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, III Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Depot, Fifth Ave. and Harrison St. (4)

Borticulture.

New Fruits and Nomenclature. DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS OF KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

C. A. Chandler: I have not prepared any report on this subject, but a few thoughts which occur to me seem quite important. We used to have several names for the same apple. This is being cleared up now, however. The most important part of this subject is new fruit. In our display there are three seedling apples worthy of at least a trial. The originators and exhibitors wish them named by this society. It seems to me the originating of new peaches is one of the grandest lines a person could go into. Plant-breeding of California, and people of that sortis a subject that a man could spend a lifetime on as a specialty. If this so-ciety had an experimental farm for originating and testing new fruits, it would be of great benefit. I know it is hard to get an appropriation from the Legislature to start anything new, or even to carry on something already started that should be continued; but if the Legislature could be prevailed upon to appropriate enough money to buy tracts of land in different parts of the State and equip them with men and machinery for breeding new fruits, it would be of great benefit; for instance, forty acres planted in seedling peaches—not for a commercial orchard, but to originate and test new fruits. The seeds should be selected from the best known varieties, which would be determined by experimenting. Plant them four feet apart each way. The first season probably two-thirds would grow and by the end of four years probably nine-tenths of them would be cut out, and the remainder given further trial. Suppose from this forty acres we obtained in four years only one new peach would be as valuable to the horticultural interests as the Eiberta. Possibly we might get more than one. A similar plan could be carried on in other fruits. There can be no end to the scientific breeding of fruits and improving on old varieties.

Senator Taylor: I hope the society good fodder. Four of the different at large will not take any stock in kinds of corn did not make fodder, but breeding new varieties or originating one, the "White Wonder," made ten new varieties or monkeying with new bushels of grain to the acre, and another varieties. There are specialists for every sort of specialty. There is one man, perhaps, in 100,000 who has the disposition and qualifications that will kinds of corn and find that the red and enable him to grow new fruits and grow white varieties always stand the drouth them successfully; but you and I, Mr. President, do not have those qualifications, and most of you gentlemen do not have them; and if you undertake it, you will lose your time and your money. One of the curses of highthat sort of thing to the average man is it is on a plane where the atmosphere is too rarefied for him to fly. Most of us ought to keep right down in the bread-and-butter district, and let this upper-crust business severely alone. There is not anything in it at all; and there has been more effort wasted by the great common people in grasping after things that were beyond their reach, that they have been incited to by scientists and psuedo-scientists; and there have been more labor and money lost than can well be computed.

Professor Popenoe: Mr. President. I do not believe that Senator Taylor still plows with bull-tongue and mule: [Laughter.]

Senator Taylor: The gentleman who spoke incidentally upon the foolishness of commercial peach orchards from the peach seeds I though did well to stick to his point. He could not be diverted from it by all the talk upon something else outside of the question. The little experience I have had in lawsuits has taught me that when a lawyer has a bad case he brings in something entirely outside of his case. I had no reference to bull-tongues or anything of that sort, and not to the kind of mules referred to by the professor. What I said I am ready to maintain. The majority of people who are engaged in horticulture or agriculture are wasting their time and their effort and their opportunity when they are grasping after things that are so largely recommended in agricultural papers, in agricultural books, horticultural books and papers, and fully half the talk-yes, three-fourths of the talk-in such societies as this. I have not a word to say



agricultural colleges, or Mr. Burbank, of the thing. Most of us have taxes to but the great common people want to keep out of it.

Mr. Murtfeldt: I take it, gentlemen, that shall be grown or known among not the impossibilities. people. We have our experiment sta-I know, has but one. There ought to California.

also is getting a little bit off the quesbulk of the people here are deficient, Mr. President, in good, hard sense, or anything of that sort at all. But nearly everybody who is sitting before me, if they were asked about it, would be prompt to say that they had no special instance, to cross different kinds of wheat intelligently or successfully, or to as to those who are engaged in hortimake it a commercial venture. If I culture for a living, unless we love a were to follow the old revival methods diversion and are quite willing to pay and ask everybody to put up a hand who for the luxury of going into the exthought he was educated in that way, I guess there would not be more than eighteen or twenty hands held up. The up agriculture and horticulture and all fact is, most of us haven't any such qualifications as those required. To pursue a line of investigation of that sort is a dozen times more difficult than ever dreamed of by people who nave never entered upon it or have no knowledge of it. It requires a large amount of technical knowledge that is difficult to pick up. It also requires an amount of time that a man doesn't have at his disposal who has to make his money in horticulture or agriculture. He wants neglected, simply because they do not a salary to do that sort of thing. As Mr. Chandler suggested, if we are go- will direct my remarks to strawberry ing to do it, it ought to be done by picking and marketing as practiced on somebody who makes a business of it, my fruit farm. Strawberries must be

pay and families to support, and the sheriff would get us if we were to go into any such nonsense as that at all. I repeat what I said before, that it is that the day of caste is gone. We have madness for us to think about it. It no upper class and no lower class. is one of the vices of our kind of life, When I see a multitude before me, on that we are all the time reaching out the streets or elsewhere, and they come for the myth and "neglecting the weighin regulation dress, I know they are as tier matters of the law." If I had my well qualified in the head as in the way about it, I would have those pink body. The day is past when one or two leaves torn out of the catalogues. The men can be the dictators of everything things we want are the staple goods,

E. B. Cowgill: The discussion is betions, it is true, but Kansas, so far as coming exceedingly interesting, although somewhat wandering. But here be half a dozen in the State. Then is a point I think we will do well to when these men who are in charge give remember, and that is, that experimentheir verdict as to the value of a certain tation is expensive; and if we underfruit it may go out that way; or this take to advise everybody in this audisociety may appoint a committee and ence to go to experimenting for new they will report on five or six peaches, peaches or new apples or anything else, or ten apples, and have it go out as the if these people follow such advice, they sentiment and the verdict of this socie- will find that they have less money than ty as to the qualities of the fruit. I they expected to have when they get do not like to have a gentleman try to through with the experimentation. put up any caste here. We are against There are people who have a genius for anything of that sort. We do not want these things, as there are people who one man to know it all or say it all. have a genius for invention. How many I think I speak the sentiment of this people here would undertake to make society when I say every man here is a million dollars by invention? This as privileged to speak upon a certain is in the same line with invention; it fruit as any other man here, or from to requires genius for the particular line of work. Mr. Chandler's observation Senator Taylor. Mr. Murtfeldt has has the germ of a great deal of good taken me a little too seriously, and he in it. The experimentation needs to be made, and Kansas can well afford to tion. I do not offer the idea that the have it made. Kansas has an experiment station, with men employed for the purpose of investigating and determining and to create, and dely us along that line. We can well afford to contribute to that. We can well afford to contribute to enlarge the work. knowledge that would enable them, for I think Senator Taylor is eminently corperimental work, I agree with him that we had better let it alone; and if we want to engage in that kind of work, qualify ourselves for it, and go to work in it at the public expense and for the general good.

Handling Fruit.

H. E. GOODELL, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEET-ING OF THE KANSAS STATE HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

Being an amteur in the business of raising fruit other than the strawberry, and feeling that they are sometimes grow as large as Ben Davis apples. I or somebody who does it for the love handled with great care to get good

State Twine

Now Ready for Shipment to Kansas Patrons.

Price on 5,000 pounds and over, F. O. B. Lansing, per lb. . . . 10c Price on 5,000 pounds or under, F. O. B. Lansing, per lb. . . . 10 1-2c

> This is the purest sisal twine of superior quality, made from selected material. Will run even and has 500 feet to the pound. The stock is all this year's make; no old twine in stock.

> Management reserves the right to sell dealers such quantities as they think proper. Policy will be to hold some stock for farmers who wish to order direct, but orders must be prompt. Stock not held indefinitely.

> > Correspondence Solicited.

JEWETT, WARDEN. LANSING, KANSAS.

results; therefore, the selection of help to assist in this is of first importance. We procure women or girls when pos-sible for this work; they being much more careful and neater than boys; and it's very easy to turn the price 50 cents lower or higher per crate by careless or careful work. A nicely topped out crate (and I do not mean by this the large berries all on top, because it pays to have big berries in the bottom of the box also), is a thing of beauty, and we always find a demand for such. It does not pay to have children as pickers, or even to allow them in the patch. Nor does it pay to get cheap help; we always pay good prices and then expect good work. When we employ them they are instructed as to the proper way of picking and sorting. Each one is given a number, and this number is entered on our pay-roll. We employ a foreman, whose business it is to see that the work is properly done, keep pickers supplied with ampting gives oradit on the plied with empties, gives credit on tal ly-sheet for berries as taken in. This gives me a complete record of each day's picking. By all means cultivate a home market and sell as soon as possible. I would rather turn my berries over to a reliable commission man than to sell at a reduced price; they can often place them better than the grower. I men-tioned sorting; those sorted out are sold as culls. We understand, if ber-ries are to be shipped, they must not be fully ripe when picked, if they are to arrive at destination in good condi-tion. We are now honing there will tion. We are now hoping there will e a bountiful supply of luscious strawberries the coming year.

W. D. CELLAR.

This subject can be divided into a thousand parts and a long paper prepared on each. A few years ago I reported to this society that it was never worth while to pay the expense of storage and transportation on second-class apples. Mr. Walter Wellhouse also con-curred in what I said. This year the opposite has been the case. In our locality we had no first-class apples— nothing but second grade. Those who attempted to keep them in piles, cel-

on. Hard-and-fast guaron in sportaword often occasionally. At Kansas City grapes are marketed in a peck basket—a splint basket, a makeshift— an unsightly package, varying in size and weight. There has been a disposition for the past two years to adopt a commercial grape basket. This year more grapes were sold in the Kansas

City market in eight-pound baskets than teristics; for size, beauty, and quality ever before. We will be glad of the one must look to the staminate variety ever before. We will be glad of the time when they are all sold in that way. Bushel boxes are coming into great favor, too. Apples sold on the Kansas City market in bushel boxes bring from 20 to 50 per cent more than those sold in any other way. They make a better appearance, can be handled easier, are less bulky, and there is much else to be said in favor of the bushel box.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society last Thursday at the residence A. L. Entsminger, at Silver Lake, held one of the most instructive and in-teresting meetings in the history of the society. A bountiful and well-prepared dinner was spread by Mrs. Entsminger and other ladies of the society. Abundance of fragrant flowers were also provided by the ladies.

President Peacock called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock, and after a few preliminaries the program was taken

Mr. B. F. Van Orsdal spoke on the subject of "Fruit-raising in Florida and Experience in Traveling." He described the appearance and condition of the Southern country. He showed the mode of operation of the planters and plantations, by declaring that in all the country there is a great lack of that energy so noticeable in the North. The planter raises his cotton without cost to himself. When it is time to plant, a negro or a "cracker" comes along and offers to raise his cotton on shares. The cracker has no team, no implements, and not a cent of money. But that does not discourage the planted. He has an old horse that ne sells to the cracker on time for \$100, a cart for \$50, and a few other implements at similar prices. He usually keeps a store at which the cracker may get a certain amount of credit proportioned to the quantity of cotton in sight. The planter pays the cracker no wages; but when the season is ended and the crop is gathered, we planter generously buys the cracker's lars, or caves, or in any way outside of cold storage, found they melted like butter in the hot sun, and were almost a total loss. Second-grade apples that were put into cold storage paid wellsh for the cost of storage and transform. Hard-and-fast gildion in sports. kindly offers to help him out by buying back his horse at \$50, his cart at \$25, and other implements in similar proportion. The cracker is still in debt to the planter, and if it is possible he tries

to pay it during the winter, though often for lack of steady work he is more likely to go hungry than to pay his debts. Next year the same round is repeated, and the cracker or the negro dies at last in debt to the planter. From one-half to three-fourths of a bale is considered a crop from an acre. The land in Georgia and Florida is nearly all sandy and very poor. It has to be fertilized every year in order to grow anything at all. Water is abun-dant everywhere and can be had at all times within a few feet of the surface. Artesian water can also be had at a depth of 100 to 300 feet. Artesian water is likely to be sulphury and not

ter is likely to be sulphury and not drinkable. Surface water may be set out in a bucket over night and in the morning is cool and palatable.

Oranges grow as far north as Jacksonville or a little farther north. Some of the finest oranges in the world are to be found along the coast between Indian River and the Atlantic. Indian River oranges are preferred to California navels. Pineapples and grape-fruit are to be found further south. The grape-fruit is a very prolific bearer. Grapes, especially the Scuppernong, grow in abundance in most places. Catawba grapes are plentiful. Strawberries seem to do well. They ripen in March. They are always ridged or hilled in growing. The Brandywine seems to be the principal variety grown. Pears and peaches grow well for awhile, but are short lived. They are very much more tender than the same varieties are in the North. A very slight frost will destroy them there, while the same degree of frost would not injure the tree farther north. Ben Davis apples raised in the North would not injure the tree farther north. Ben Davis apples raised in the North are sold abundantly there under the name of Gano. Prejudice against the Ben Davis seems to be as strong as in some parts of the North. But under the name of Gano this really excellent apple sells well.

Mr. Entsminger read his paper on the subject of "Growing Seedling Grapes."
This proved to be one of the most profitable and entertaining papers of the entire course. It elicited much discussion and many questions were asked. In response to some of the questions Mr. Entsminger gave the following information:

To obtain hardiness one must look to the maternal parent for these charac-

from which the pollen is to be obtained for such characteristics. For instance if a Concord grape blossom is fertilized with pollen from a grape containing good vinifera blood, as the Campbell, then that product, or the vines produced from the seeds of those crossed grapes, could, when blossoming time came, be crossed again with a variety containing vinifera blood, as the Salem, thus the quality of the grape should be improved, while the hardiness of the Concord is in some cases retained. Seedlings that are started here ought to be and certainly are better adapted to the climate of Kansas than varieties to the climate of Kansas than varieties that are originated in the East under different climatic conditions. Let us hope that out of the many experiments made at least one good grape will be produced that will be perfectly adapted to the Kansas climate, free from blight and other fungus diseases, a good keeper, with a good flavor, and in every way desirable.

A paper on "Birds the Friends of the Orchardist" was read by Prof. B. B. Smyth, which was received with applause.

The papers read by Mr. Entsminger and Professor Smyth will appear in the KANSAS FARMER in the near future.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Ezekiel Marple, in Soldier township, Thursday, June 5, with the following program:
"Small Fruits in Kansas," W. T.

Ham. "How to Improve County Schools," Mrs. J. F. Cecil. "The Relation of the Nurseryman to

the Horticulturist," A. L. Brooke.

Receives an Enormous Mail.

Receives an Enormous Mail.

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

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

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

There is perhaps no gentleman in the

eries.

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

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

A remedy that has never failed is indeed a marvel, but such is the strong claim made by Fleming Bros., eminent chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for their Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. This scientific cure that anyone can apply with safety and success is free if it fails, as its makers plainly state in their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Have also spavin cure and cure for lump jaw. Full particulars and book of testimonials from many users will be sent free to all who write Fleming Bros., and mention Catalogue M.

MISS BONNIE DELANO

A Chicago Society Lady, in a Letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - Of all the grateful daughters to whom you have given health and life, none are more glad than I.

"My home and my life was happy



MISS BONNIE DELANO.

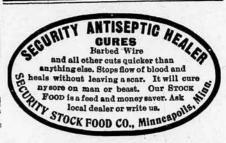
until illness came upon me three years ago. I first noticed it by being irregular and having very painful and scanty menstruation; gradually my general health failed; I could not enjoy my meals; I became languid and nervous, with griping pains frequently in the groins.
"I advised with our family phys-

ician who prescribed without any improvement. One day he said,—'Try Lydia Pinkham's Remedies.' I did, thank God; the next month I was better, and it gradually built me up until in four months I was cured. This is nearly a year and a have not had a pain or ache and "I have not had a pain or ache "Bonnie". DELANO, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Trustworthy proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves thousands of young women from dangers resulting from organic irregularity, suppression or retention of the menses, ovarian or womb troubles. Refuse substitutes.

entering into the building up of flesh, that a hog can not get too much of, nor is there any other thing that can be supplied so cheaply. One of the conveniences for supplying this water to them is the Improved Dewey Stock Fountain, which is advertised on page 483 of this issue. Every farmer should have one. Buy one now and give your spring pigs a good start.

European tourists and others destined to Eastern points, will find the low rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road to New York, New England, and other Eastern destinations, especially attractive. The Eastern terminals via this line are only from three to ten minutes from all ocean steamship docks, and the service afforded is first-class. Three trains daily from Chicago. Uniformed colored porters are in charge of day coaches, whose duties require that proper care shall always be given to keeping cars clean and attending to the wants of passengers enroute. Meals served in dining-cars at prices that are reasonable and within reach of all. Details cheerfully furnished on application to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St.



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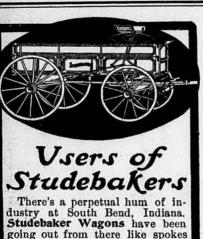
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Columbian . W. F. BAGLEY . Secretary.



oing out from there like spokes from the hub for fifty years. They have travelled over pretty nearly every hill and are found doing duty in nearly every valley in America There's a reason for this. The world's work beckons them on. The people know the line. They know the Studebakers make just what they require. People pin their faith to the things experience teaches them are the best. Studebaker's véhicles never disappoint.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

May 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Oma-ha, Neb. (Sotham management.) November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans. December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans, Shorthorns.

How Some Men See Cattle.

H: R. THATCHER, KANSAS STATE AGRICUL-TURAL COLLEGE.

Last summer two dairymen from near Manhattan were looking over the newly purchased herd at the college. They were evidently Holstein men as they paid particular attention to the three Holsteins from Mr. Stone's (Peabody, Kans.) herd. One of them got very enthusiastic and exclaimed, "Right there is the best cow in the whole herd. You can always tell a good cow by her horns." No doubt he would have naid horns." No doubt he would have paid \$25 difference for his pick for he was very sure about his judgment. Well, the inside track on this horn question was that one of the boys had just cleaned his pets' horns up that morning and here was a man that was willing to give \$25 for a pair of horns. Pretty good price when some people pay to have horns removed.

A certain person, while trying to explain how to tell a good beef animal, measured the tail of one to see if it would reach the knee. If it went below the knee it indicated a good dairy animal; if above, a good beef type. How much faith can you put in such stuff as this? There is not a bit of doubt that if the beef breeders would follow this plan for generations that in time we would have tailless beef steers to match our polled cattle.

Last fall some feeders were looking over the newly purchased herd of purebred cattle, and when looking at the Holstein made all kinds of fun of him. Their ideals were probably Hereford or Angus as they were especially pleased with these cattle. However, while looking over the steers then being fed for the slaughter test they expressed positive opinions that the animal that gained the most was the most valuable. Of the steers in the lot the Angus was their pick. The sequel was that in four months the Holstein bull made larger gains than the Hereford or Angus, and the despised red scrub led the steers in gains.

A class of students were asked to price the Hereford bull. The animal was separated from the herd, was thoroughly washed, and the horns were polished, and then the animal was brought back before the class. They all agreed to raise their bid \$35, while a class which had not seen the animal before raised their bid \$105. The reason they changed their bid was because the beautiful cherry-red contrasted with the snowy white face and markings certainly made the bull look better. But is it right to judge cattle in this

manner, which is not an exaggeration of the way the majority of visitors seem to estimate the value of our cattle? How many of us would be willing to pay \$25 for a pair of horns? How many of us pick out our feeding steers by the length of tail, color of hair, and such minor differences which are absolutely worthless on the butcher's block? Rather let us judge our feeding steers by visible signs of constitution, quality, and wealth of flesh in the regions of the valuable cuts. The constitution is indicated by large nostrils, well-sprung ribs, large heart girth, good, vigorous appetite, good, soft coat of hair and a look in the eyes expressing energy even though the animal is of quiet disposition. The quality is seen and felt in the animal's coat of hair, which should be soft, furry, yielding without resistance, when the hand is pushed "against the grain." The flesh on the back and ribs, even of the springy feeling. One can soon learn to note this quality by handling Holstein or Jersey cattle in comparison to animals of the same flesh as Herefords or Shorthorns. One can also see that the meat is thicker, or at least seems to be, on the back and hind quarters. However, an excess of cheap or worthless meat is always to be avoided.

But though we might write columns on how some people see cattle, only the man that is in the business for money will lay aside his notions of smooth horns, certain color of hair, length of tail, etc., and endeavor, when he looks for feeders, to see constitution, which means feeding ability; and quality, which means good price for the finished product along with which the flesh elements will generally follow.

Progress of Pure-bred Cattle.

During the first half of the last cen-tury little was known of recorded pure-bred cattle of any of the now distinctive breeds, and it has been only during the past twenty-five years that there has been any great improvement, says
A. C. Binnie, in Orange Judd Farmer.
I might say, the past ten years have
shown more improvement and energy
among breeders of fine cattle than all of the preceding years of the century.

The date of the organization of the various associations of beef cattle will clearly show our advancement along this line. As I turn over the pages of history, I find the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is the oldest, having been established in 1856, and has recorded on its books no less than 500,000 breeding-cattle. The breeders of these cattle enjoyed the full trade in recorded cattle until several impor-tations of Hereford cattle were made, and in 1879 the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was organized

and its efforts have been duly awarded. At the great world's fair at Paris in 1878, the breeders of beef cattle were astounded by the announcement that the first and second prizes were awarded to the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and this in the very heat of competition, as there were shown no less than 170 head of the tops of the various breeds. As we had no such breed in America, and as nothing is too good or too rich for an American, cattlemen at once made importations of the Bonnie Blacks, and in 1883 the American Aberdeen-Angus

Breeders' Association was organized. In the meantime the Galloways had been imported and in the same year the American Galloway Breeders' Associa-tion was formed. During the last ten ears there have been organized the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, the American Polled Durham Breeders' As-American Polled Durham Breeders' Association, and other associations of the minor breeds. This was the foundation of the various beef breeders' of the various beef breeds of fine cattle.

Pure-bred Cattle in Iowa.

Iowa not only has the reputation of being the greatest agricultural State in the Union, but that it leads as well in the production of fine cattle. In the breeding of Shorthorns it stands first, and the sale of these cattle clearly shows that the business is on a good paying basis. The average of the sales of Iowa Shorthorns the past year has been from \$200 to \$725 per head, with the majority of sales ranging from \$300

to \$500 per head.

The breeders of Hereford cattle in Iowa enjoy a good healthy trade in their favorites, breeding about one-tenth of all the Hereford cattle in the United States, and represented by over 300 breeders, 200 of whom are members of the association. Thus Iowa stands fourth in the production and sale of Hereford cattle, and the prices obtained at the public sales averaged from \$200 to \$300 per head.

Although there are ten times as many Shorthorns in the United States, and three times as many Herefords as Aberdeen-Angus, yet the farmers and breeders of Iowa are reaching out for the latter kind, and Iowa stands first in the breeding of Angus cattle, having nearly 300 breeders raising one-third of all the Angus cattle in the United States, showing a growth and increase within the State of 800 per cent in the past ten years.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Vaccination to Prevent Blackleg.

OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

It has been but a few years since it was necessary to try to convince every stockman against his will that the tick was the means of carrying Texas fever from Southern cattle to Northern cattle. At the present time very few dis-believe the "tick theory" and as a result there are fewer cases of fever blackleg is to a great many something week consisted of veals averaging new and they are slow to place con-around 90 to 100 pounds. Buyers com-

fidence in a remedy for a disease that has always been so fatal. Vaccination has been extensively tried during the past few years and the results prove that it is a very effective means of preventing the disease. A great many inquiries are received asking for a cure for this disease but there is no remode. for this disease, but there is no remedy to offer as a cure. Prevention is the only safe course and vaccination is the only means that can be successfully used as a preventive. The process of vaccina-tion is simple, the only instrument needed being a good heavy hypodermic syringe.

The Dawning of the South.

In Louisiana, there is a possibility that King Sugar is short lived. Rice threatens to have first place, says the New Orleans Live Stock Exchange. Rice is a cereal, and it gives food to man as well as beast. In Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, etc., it is now as in ante-bellum days, King Cotton, but with this difference that the seed is now a great food-stuff; as such, before and for a long time after the war, it was un-known. Its only use was as fuel to run the cotton-gins. Its oil is now put to various other uses.

These facts make cattle-raising, perforce, the coming main industry of the States named, to say nothing of all other Southern States. It is only of very recent years that the States east of the Mississippi have evinced a care to the improvement of cattle breeds, thanks to individual efforts solely. What have the Legislatures and the agricultural departments contributed in this mat-ter? The growing cattle interests of the South count very few, if any, real, good, protective enactments.

The States ought to come forward

now. There ought to be held in each State, under State control and with State money, an annual live stock fair to stimulate the further improvement of breeds. Rich money prizes along with emblems ought to be the reward of the successful fancy breeder. A breeder of good cattle is a public benefactor as much and more so than is he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

Then he should not only be encouraged, but rewarded by the State. Texas is decidedly ahead of all the other Southern States in that respect. is one of the great objects that an association of cattlemen can attain. By union and concert they can send representatives to the Legislatures and obtain from these bodies results far more tangible than the seeming apathy and indifference of the past.

Sold Young Stuff.

"I haven't seen northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin so depleted of milch cows in many years," said a speculator who perambulates through that dairy region constantly. "Owing to high priced feed and wholesale marketing since the drouth of last summer not many cows and heifers that are marketable have been held back. While I don't look for cows to go much higher believe heifers will score advances."

"Beef cattle and hogs are selling so high now that many farmers show a disposition to go out of the dairy business. The rising generation objects strenuously to its slavishness and farmers have not been satisfied with the prices they have been getting for milk. I am of the opinion that the dual-purpose cow will be more popular than the special dairy breeds in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin in the future. The last has taken an incredible number of milch cows shipped from Chicago territory this winter and dairying seems to be popular down that way."

Say Calves Are too Light.

"Calves coming to market now are enyear, and eventually the loss from this sults on this market," said one of the disease will amount to very little. At leaders in this branch of the trade. A the present time vaccination to prevent great proportion of the calves here this

The Most Successful Remedy



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all Lameness. Relieves immediately, cures quickly. Price, \$1; six for \$5.

Oured Spavins of Ten Years' Standing. Earlyllle, N. Y., Mar. 11, 190 Earlville, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1001.

Dr B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—Some years ago I used your Kendall's Sparina Cure on a horse that had two Bone Sparina, and it removed them entirely. These Sparina had been on him from birth, and were of ten years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was injured by falling through a bridge, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Sparina Cure.

CLARK O. PORT.

Ask your druggist for KENDALL'SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Morse," the Book free, or address

DR. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

plain that these kill out with poor results, even though bought down at \$4.50 to \$5.25, and that they much prefer the choice 120 to 130 pound calves, even at a cost up around \$6. Dealers on both sides of the market agree that the bulk of calves now coming are marketed at least two weeks too early, and that the gain in weight and quality that these calves would take on by feeding two weeks longer would pay well for the trouble. Shippers should give this matter attention in making up their loads for market at this time."—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

WORK THE HORSE IF NECESSARY

CHRES SORE SHOULDERS.



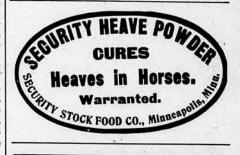
PREVENTS FILES, MAGGOTS, SCREW WORMS AND PROUB PLESH. ALL DEALERS SEVE AS SEVE 25 and 50 Cents

SEND 44. FOR TRIAL SIZE TO B. H. DeHUY, Ph. C., STATION A, DENVER, COLORADO. ENDORSED BY HORSEMEN EVERYWHERE

Palo Alto Stock Farm Menlo Park, Cal., June 24, 1898. B. H. DeHuy:—I have given your Balmoline a thorough trial, and find it to be a specific for healing flesh wounds, cracked heels, chafes and sores. Its healing qualities are unsurpassed. I believe it to be the best in use.

F. W. Cover,

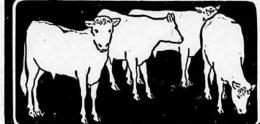
Superintendent Horse Department.



CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice Ticks and Screw-Worms; HEALS Cuts OURES Mange and Itch: KILLS Lice, Ticks and Sorew-Worms; HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Galls and all Sores. GUARANTEED to do the work without Injury to eyes or other parts of animal. At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address

MOORE CHEMICAL CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo

Stomach and Intestinal Worms.



ZENOLEUM drives them out. It purges the system and infuses new life into the animal. No danger of poisoning it. There is no poison in Zenoleum, yet it is the most powerful insect and germ destroyer known. Zenoleum is everywhere recognized as the leading disinfectant. Used and endorsed by the Government Experiment Stations. The recerbational Live Stock Show at Chicago used it exclusively and commended it his Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. Larger quantities at reduced pricer free copy of our booklets, "Piggle's Troubles," "Veterinary Advisor," et Renter Birect, Betrott, Betrot

The National Hereford Cattle Sale at South Omaha, May 27 and 28, 1902.

The live stock exchange is instructed to sell at the time of the National Hereford cattlet: 23 bulls and 17 females for Jas. Chuggans & Son, Wyoming, Iowa; & bulls and 12 cows for W. N. Rogers, McCook, Neb.; 1 cow and 3 bulls and 5 females for Jas. Chuggans & Son, Wyoming, Iowa; & bulls and 12 cows for W. N. Rogers, McCook, Houstonia, Mo.; 3 bulls and 5 females for F. A. Baylies, Des Moines, Iowa; 1 bull and 1 cow for Fred Eason, Now; 1 bull and 1 cow for Fred Eason, Now; 1 bull, Iowa; 5 bulls for P. M. Morsae Brainard, Neb.; 2 bulls for C. M. Bovee Anita, Iowa; 11 bulls for H. F. Schnelker, New Haven, Ind.; 2 bulls for C. L. Fickel, Laredo, Mo.; 6 bulls for A. J. Buckner, Wheeling, Mo.; 2 bulls for R. A. McCarty, Murrayville, Mo.; 1 bull for G. B. Little, Olathe, Kans.; 3 bulls for Mrs. E. L. Bevins, Cedar Rapids, Neb.; 3 bulls for W. E. Horning, Springfield, Mo.; 1 bull for Mrs. E. L. Bevins, Cedar Rapids, Neb.; 3 bulls for W. T. G. Roberts, New Market, Mo.; 1 bull for Pases Willems, Norborn, Mo.; 1 bull for Dominick Gross, Avoca, Jowa; 9 bulls for J. D. Switzer, Clarence, Mo.; 2 bulls for J. D. Switzer, Clarence, Mo.; 3 bulls for J. D. Switzer, Clarence, Mo.; 2 bulls for J. D. Reymar, Salem, Ind.; 1 bull for J. S. Konned, Urrainda, Iowa; 6 bulls and Davies, Keytesville, Mo.; 6 bulls for Jas. Davies, Keytesville, Mo.; 6 bulls for H. W. Hancock, Defiance, Iowa, Mo.; 6 bulls for H. W. Hancock, Defiance, Iowa, Mo.; 6 bulls for H. W. Hancock, Defiance, Iowa, Mo.; 6 bulls for H. W. Hancock, D

the honorable interests of both sellers.

The sale of Tuesday, May 27, will commence at 1 p. m. On Wednesday the sale will commence at 10 a. m., adjourning at noon between 12 and 1, for dinner. You will confer a favor that will be greatly appreciated by the exchange and the patrons by letting the manager know of any probable purchasers of Hereford cattle in your vicinity. Remember the dates, May 27 and 28, and write T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., for catalogue, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

Chillicothe Combination Shorthorn Sale.

Chillicothe Combination Shorthorn Sale.

A combination Shorthorn sale is announced with Geo. Bothwell as manager, to be held May 15 at Chillicothe, Mo. At this time 59 head, comprising 31 hulls and 28 cows and heifers from nine different herds will be sold. This is the first venture of this kind at Chillicothe and high prices are not expected. It will afford an opportunity for shrewd buyers from a distance to secure good practical Shorthorns at reasonable prices.

Mr. Geo. Bothwell will consign 6 head, 5 heifers and 1 bull, from his famous Clover Blossom herd. These are mostly Scotchtopped White Roses and are closely related to the prize-winners he recently sold at Chicago at such good prices. One of the heifers he contributes, named Queen of the Lawn, is considered a good show prospect herself, and is put in for an attraction. She is a nice red calf, sired by Imp. Nonpariel Victor, the sire of Mr. Bothwell's junior champion. Nonpariel of Clover Blossom, and her dam is Eva Logan by Duke of Sharon. There is also a nice yearling heifer in the sale by Nonpareil Victor and one or two are by Bothwell's other great herdbull, Grand Victor. The bull is Winsome Baron, calved January, 1901, and sired by the pure Bates bull Winsome Duke 11th. His dam is Wild Eyes Baronness by Wild Wild Eyes, the sire of Bigler & Son's noted Airdrie Duke of Hazelhurt, a Bates Barrington cow tracing to imported Lady Barrington by 4th Duke of York, bred by Thomas Bates. There is also a 12-monthsold heifer in the sale called Winsome Rose.

'A Rose foundation.

'ey of Breckinridge, contributes his old established Crystal

ley of Breckinridge, contributes his old established Crystal is and 1 heifer. A half from the well-known by Purdy Bros., of won such distinctions of shows last fell

Some watchmakers harp on Railroad Watches. More than twenty

Elgin Watches

have been sold for every mile of railway trackage in the world. Sold by every jeweler in the land; guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. ELGIN, ILLINOIS

of them by Golden Knight of Enterprise, the sire of most of their prize-winners, including the heifer caif that sold in their sale for \$1,310. There is also a buill in the sale sired by Golden Knight of Enterprise. He will be a year old in June and is on a Young Phyllis foundation.

Mr. G. W. Wood, of Winston, Mo., contributes 22 head, equally divided as to sex. One of the best cows in his offering is Rosy Roan's Sister, a good roan cow sired by Imp. Aboyne, bred by Cruickshank and out of May Star's Sister by Royal Canadian 94960, a Cruickshank bull bred by Hon. John Dryden. She traces to Imp. Sanspareil by Gauntlet and is due to calve in June. Rosy 3d is another cow of the same family, calved ir May, 1900, and sired by Rosa's Aboyne, a son of Imp. Aboyne. Mr. Wood also includes the herd-bull, Drum Major 145380, a seven-eighths Cruickshank sired by Imp. Aboyne and out of Moss Rose 33d by Imp. Lord Cardinal, bred by Cruickshank. He was calved April, 1897, is a good, well-quartered bull, well filled in the twist and good at the heart. He also has good head and horn and has a mellow hide, is a large red bull and a splendid breeder. Mr. Wood is keeping a lot of his helfers and expects to show some of his get this fall.

Messrs. Phelps and Sampsel consign 12 or 14 head from their Durham Home Farm

this fall.

Messrs. Phelps and Sampsel consign 12 or 14 head from their Durham Home Farm herd, located at Sampsel, Mo. Their offering represents such families as Ruby, Harriet, Adelaide, and Delight. Most of them are sired by Chief Stewart 2d 142635.

C. W. Thomas, of Harris, Mo., consigns 3 head of similar breeding as the Purdy cattle. Other contributors are J. V. Beazell and R. V. McGuire, both of Chillicothe. The latter contributes one bull and the former four bulls.

See the advertisement on page 525 and write to Col. Harry W. Graham, Chillicothe, Mo., for catalogue and other information. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

The Indian Territory Cattle Show.

The Indian Territory Cattle Show.

A feature of the Southwestern stockmen's meeting held at Purcell, Ind. T., last week, was a show of pure-bred cattle which were forward in large numbers considering the very far southern location of the exhibition. Most of the cattle came from Texas farms, but the Indian Territory breeders held their own very fairly well. In the Shorthorn section the grand championship among the males was won by Royal Cup, owned by J. F. Hovenkamp, of Texas, which also won similar honors at the Texas shows last fall. The grand championship among the females went to Mary B. of Wildwood, owned by J. C. Washington, of "The Territory." Herefords were not such a large show as the Shorthorns, but a creditable exhibit was on hand. B. C. Rhome, of Texas, won in the aged bull class with Longview, and the Ikards, also of Texas, were most successful in the classes for females. Details follow:

HEREFORDS.

Aged bull.—First to B. C. Rhome, on Longview; second to C. Russell, of Indian Territory, on Mark Antony.

Two-year-olds.—First to Rhome, on Beau Lamplighter; second to Lassiter Bros. on Jouberc; third to Rhome, on Percival.

Calves.—First to L. Ikard, on Patrolman; second to Rhome, on Addison; third to Russell, on Royal March.

Aged cows.—First to Ikards, on Poppy; second to Ikards, on Ada.

Two-year-olds.—First to Rhome, on Bright Maid; second to Rhome, on Priscilla; third to Ikards, on Willie.

Yearlings.—First to Ikards, on Belle; second to Ikards, on Lady Dona; third to Ikards, on Lady Dona; third to Ikards, on Myllom.

Calves.—First to Ikards, on Gypsy Lady; second to Rhome, on Sunburst; third to Ikards, on Gertle.

Graded herd.—First to Rhome.

Young herd.—First to Ikards; second to Russell; third to Rhome.

SHORTHORNS.

Aged bulls.—First to J. F. Hovencamp, on Royal Cup; second to J. W. Burgess, Texas, on Veronese; third to A. J. Davis, Texas, on Andy Davis.

Two-year-olds.—First to Hovencamp, on

Chimes; second to J. C. Washington, Territory, on Pontiac; third to C. J. Indian Territory, on Duke Elm-

hurst.
Yearlings.—First to E. E. Alkire, Indian Territory, on Ravenwood Count; second to Hovencamp, on Victoria 2d; third to W. A. Culwoll, on Gall.
Calves.—First to J. W. Carey, Indian Territory, on Mazurka Champion 3d; second to Hovencamp, on Baron Scotchman; third to Alkire, on Godoy's Lad.
Champion bull.—Royal Cun. Champion bull.-Royal Cup.

Junior champion.—Mazurka Champion 3d. Aged cows.—First to Hovencamp, on Queen of Scotts: second to J. T. Day, on Scotch Beauty; third to Burgess, on Sharon

Y Purdy Bros., of won such distinction g shows last fall months old, two wood.

Deauty.

Yearlings.—First to Washington, on Mary of Wildwood; second to Davis, on Phylis: third to Washington, on 59 Mary of Wildwood.

Calves.—First to Carey, on Rosewood; second to Hovencamp, on Lady Gloucester 5th; third to Washington, on Vera. Champion cow.—Washington.
Junior champion.—Washington.
Grad'sd herd.—First to Hovencamp; second to Burgess; third to Washington.
Young herd.—First to J. W. Carey; second to Lavis; third to Burgess.
Produce of cow (two).—First to Washington; second to Burgess; third to Carey.
Get of bull (four).—First to Hovencamp; second to Carey; third to Burgess.
Grand champion bull.—Royal Cup.
Grand champion cow.— Mary B. of Wildwood.

Gossip About Stock.

Again we call attention to the advertisement, on page 525, of the great Shorthornsale to be held by W. T. & H. R. Clay, of Plattsburg, Mo., at Kansas City Stock Yards on May 14. Remember that this is one of the very best herds of the breed to be found in the West, and is the result of great skill in breeding and selection by a man who has thirty years' experience. Write at once for a catalogue.

Mr. Engene Grubbs has just imported ten head of Aberdeen-Angus and eleven head of Ayrshire from Great Britam to be placed upon his ranch in Colorado, with the exception of four head of the Angus—one bull, one cow and two heifers—and two head of the Ayrshire heifers, which are for the Colorado Agricultural College, the others will be found in future upon Mr. Gruggs' ranch at Carbondale, Col.

On April 22 Mr. Daton Greeson sold a consignment of Shorthorn cattle at Richland, Iowa, which was considered fairly satisfactory. Col. Carey M. Jones officiated and made the success he usually attains. There were 35 head sold for \$3,430, an average of \$98. Of these 28 were females, which brought \$2,770, averaging \$98.90; and 7 bulls, which brought \$660, an average of \$94.25.

In the distribution of wealth for educational purposes by our millionaire philanthropists not a dollar has been given to agricultural education. A million dollars equally divided among ten of the leading colleges of agriculture, to be used in experimental work, would do more good than ten times this amount given to schools that already have all the money they can use.

Pres. J. W. Springer of the National Live Stock Association is actively engaged in his efforts to influence the legislation in favor of the great industry which his association represents. He recently telegraphed to President Roosevelt asking him to veto the oleomargarine bill which has recently passed both houses of Congress and about which there has been so much controversy.

Mr. O. Harris, of Harris, Mo., has just sold the famous heifer Troublesome, one of the matchless pair of undefeated yearlings, for \$1,500 to Mr. Jesse C. Adams, of Mowenqua, Ill. Mr. Adams is the present owner of the great Dale, for which he paid \$10,000, and the champion cow Betty 2d, for which he paid \$4,500. Mr. Adams is evidently preparing to carry away most of the blue ribbons at the shows and fairs this fall.

The two days' sale of Hereford cattle held at the Union Stock Yards at Sioux City, Iowa, on April 30 and May 1, was fairly successful, though no sensational sales were made. The top of the sale was \$430, paid for Climax Beauty 101697, consigned by Fred Boterman, Davis, S. D. In all, fifty-seven animals were sold for a total of \$13,910, averaging \$244.03. The forty-four cows brought \$11,370, an average of \$258.40. Thirteen bulls sold for \$2,540, average of \$195.38.

Mr. Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., has sold, at a very long price, his promising young bull, Pluto 138434, to the Egger Hereford Cattle Company, Appleton City, Mo. Pluto was bred by S. Robinson, Lynhales, Kingston, Hereford, England. He is one of the three bulls in K. B. Armour's last importation which it was intended to retain in the Armour herd as a herd-bull and where he was used until sold to head the Egger Company's herd.

The combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus held at South Omaha yard on April 30 was a very satisfactory one and good prices were realized. Blackbird Wellington 2d 25398 with calf at foot sold to Cantine Bros. & Stephenson, Holstein, Iowa, for \$3,01J and was the top of the sale. The 105 animals sold for \$2,640, an average of \$196.52. Sixty-seven of these animals were females which brought \$15,490, averaging \$231.19. The 38 bulls brought \$5,150, an average of \$135.57.

animals brought \$\$5,245, an average of \$124.88. Of these 26 were cows and helfers, which brought \$3,480, averaging \$133.84, and the 16 bulls sold for \$1,765, an average of

Swift & Company are credited with beating all records for cattle prices on the South St. Joseph market, as well as for Missouri River points, when they paid last week \$7.25 for twelve head of Shorthorns averaging 1,539 pounds. They also bought a 1,480 pound heifer which sold separately at \$7.00. These cattle were fed by Peter Gingrich of Hamburg, Iowa, who has been a most successful feeder and breeder for the past twenty years, and who says he can not afford to raise poor stuff under any circumstances.

Newton Bros., of Whiting, Kans., breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine write us that their spring crop of pigs is coming on rapidly and that they are of extra fine quality. They have now more than 100 youngsters in the spring litters and the crop will be a record-breaking one. Just now they have about thirty extra fine sows and glits of from June to December farrow that they will sell at prices that will surprise the purchaser if he gets there soon enough Mention the Kansas Farmer when you get after these people with the assurance that you will get the best of quality, breeding, and prices.

The famous Hereford cow, Cherry Duchess 49178, owned by the Riverside Ranch at Ashland, Neb., is dead. At the time of her death she was 12 years old and had not only won a great record as a show-animal but was a fine breeder as well. Among other first prize which belong to her credit may be named that of the Iowa State Fair of 1892; Kansas State Fair of 1893; Inter-state Fair, Kansas City; Wisconsiu Agriculaural Society, and St. Louis, Mo., Fair Association in 1894; the Live Stock Association of America and the Minnesota State Fair of 1895.

Mr. John Bollin, R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans., has won fame and some degree of fortune as a breeder of first-class Poland-China swine with Logan Chief 2d at the head of his herd. He has little to fear from competitors. His personal standing is such that it is axiomatic among breeders that whatever John Bollin says on any subject may be implicitly relied upon. He is one of the breeders in Kansas to whom a purchaser may intrust an order and feel sure of getting his money's worth even though he never sees his purchase and depends entirely upon Mr. Bollin's judgment in a selection of the animal.

Often there are calls for information as to the difference between Shorthorns and Durhams and the difference between Polled Durhams and Shorthorns. Durham is the old-fashioned name for the Shorthorn cattle. It is not now used by people who keep posted. It has not been in anything like general use for many years. Polled Durhams are hornless Shorthorns. Two vareties exist. One is called double standard because it originated from a horn.ess Shorthorn cow and has been bred pure in Shorthorn blood. The other variety has been produced by the use of Shorthorn bulls on native hornless or muley cattle.

The Southern Live Stock Association was organized at Jackson, Miss., on April 28. with the principal object of promoting the live stock industry in the Southern States, particularly in those of the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. The organization was effected with a membership of thirty-six representatives from Louislana, Alabama, and Mississippi, but a large number of letters was received which indicates that the membership will be materially and rapidly increased. A call for a meeting at Starkville, Miss., in August was made, and the regular annual meeting was set for the first Monday in May, 1903, at Meridian, Miss.

The old idea among growers of live stock in Colorado that it is impracticable to feed or fatten cattle and hogs for market in that State has taken wings, and the British method of feeding has been adopted to a certain extent. Comparatively little corn is grown in Great Britain, so little, in fact, that it has never been considered available for feeding cattle. Colorado cattlemen are cooperating with the experiment station at Fort Collins, and have proved that alfalfa and sugar-beets will make beef fine enough for any one. It is claimed that farmers can make more money by feeding beets to cattle than by selling them to the sugar factories.

Dr. Samuel Buzzard, of Ola, Iowa, made a draft sale of forty-nine head of Shorthorns from his Union Flag Herd at Chariton, Iowa, on Monday, April 21. The sale had been well advertised and in spite of the very high wind and continued dry weather the sale was well attended. Two females sold as low as \$80 each and the top was \$400, paid by Mr. Geo. McCart, of Humeston, Iowa. The top for bulls was \$210, and one bull calf sold as low as \$50. Colonel Woods and assistants conducted the sale. The animals sold as follows: Thirty-three females sold for \$5,095, average \$154.40; 16 bulls sold for \$1,550, average \$96.90; 49 head sold for \$6,645, average \$135.60.

Mr. John A. Spoor, whose name will ever be remembered in connection with the famous Spoor trophy, which was so notly contested for by the cattlemen at the Chicago International, is credited with making a purchase of the remainder of the Robins estate in Chicago for the benefit of the Union Stock Yards Company. This property has a frontage of about 9,000 feet on the river and is bounded on the north by 35th Street, on the east by Morgan Street, and on the south by 39th Street. The price paid was \$900,000 and the sale is considered a notable one by reason of the fact that it is the largest single transaction in vacant manufacturing property in the history of Chicago.

and was the top of the sale. The 105 animals sold for \$2,640, an average of \$196.52. Sixty-seven of these animals were females which brought \$15,490, averaging \$231.19. The 38 bulls brought \$5,150, an average of \$135.57.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Auburn, Nebraska, on April 23, by the J. H. Cottington estate of Auburn, J. L. Hitchcock of Falls City, and Wm. Wendel of Falls City and wm. Wendel of Falls Ci

and of C. F. Mills of Springfield, Ill.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; and N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., who represent the Berkshire interests.

A notable sale of Hereford cattle was held at Sloux City, Iowa, on April 30. Colonel Woods and Colonel Edmonson were the auctioneers in charge and were never in better fettle for their work. This is the first time Colonel Woods has appeared in the pure-bred sale-ring in Sloux City for nineteen years. The Hereford sale was under the management of Sec. C. R. Thomas, than whom there is no more efficient man. The top of the sale was reached by Climax 4th, which sold to John M. Adams, Potter, Neb., for \$675. A total of 56 animals were sold for \$12,065, an average of \$215.44. Of these 43 were females, which brought \$3,195, averaging \$213.83. The 13 bulls brought \$2,870, an average of \$220.76.

The South Dakota Experiment Station at Highmore has just reported on some interesting experiments in the growth of forage crops. These experiments show that Nevada blue-grass, feather bunch-grass, western wheat-grass, and brome-grass give the greatest promise for range renewals. No perennial has yet been found which will give a satisfactory yield of hay. Several annuals have shown themselves to be very satisfactory as drouth-resisters under adverse conditions. Sorghums, corn, and millets in the order named are most to be recommended as winter feed. Cultivated rape has yielded as high as fourteen tons of green fodder per acre. Manuring and disking have both helped to increase the prairie-grass yield.

The members of the executive board of the American Galloway Breeders' Association have arranged a series of prizes to be given to range cattle of that breed. There will be two classifications for grade rangebred Galloways at both the Kansas City and Chicago shows, and in each place the prizes will be the same. Hay-fed cattle will be in a separate class from corn-fed cattle and the 100th meridian is taken as the dividing line between the two range districts. In order to compete for these range-cattle prizes it is not necessary that the stock shown should be pure-bred Galloways, but they must have a registered or a bull-blood Galloway bull for a sire. The dam may be Holstein, Shorthorn, or plain Texas.

N. B. Sawyer, proprietor of the East Side Gas Herd of registered Duroc-Jersey swire, reports as follows: "My herd is made up from five of the best males on record—Ruby Prince, Col. Wolt, Light Foot Harry—bred to eight sows of selected blood. This blood combination, by good management, gives size, style, and finish and makes the model hog. I have been breeding swine thirty years. I have a quality of stock that is a satisfaction to myself and my customers and a credit to the breed. I have now for sale 2 yearling males; 10 sows, that now have bigs, but when same are weaned the sows will be bred for September pigs; and 120 spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Boars and sows ready to ship. Now is the time to get a choice pig; book your orders."

E. W. Brown, breeder of Improved Chester White swine at Shelby, Neb., is said to have the largest herd of pure-bred Chester Whites in the West, and the entire herd has been rendered immune from cholera by the Ridgeway process and are therefore guaranteed to be cholera-proof. Mr. Brown has the famous O. I. C's and all of the leading strains in the United States, including the world's fair stock, and can now furnish a lot of extra fine spring plgs. either singly, in pairs, or trios, that are not related. A number of good fall plgs and a few bred sows will also be disposed of to buyers who write or call immediately. A beautifully illustrated catalogue will be sent you postage free if you mention the Kansas Farmer and write to E. W. Brown, Box 30, Shelby, Nebraska.

For very many years past several of the civilized tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory have been in the habit of renting their grazing lands to cattlemen, for a nominal tax per head. These tribes have had great difficulty in collecting these taxes and their native police have been openly defied by the cattlemen. Recently the Chickasaw legislature met in special session and passed an act transferring the collection of all tribal taxes to the Government of the United States. Should this bill become effective it will materially effect the interests of large stockmen who have had thousands of cattle grazing in the Chickasaw nation, as it will be now necessary for them to pay the tax direct to the Government or become entangled in the meshes of federal law. The Creek nation has had a similar practice in use for some time.

wholesale house at 1219 Union Ave., kansas City, Mo., and if your dealer can not, or will not furnish you this excellent engine. a postal card to them will bring what you want.

Dr. Cary, of the Alabama Station, advances the idea that with united effort Texas fever could be removed from the State within two years' time; all that is necessary is for the stockmen interested to use their entire efforts toward accomplishing the above result. This would at once, so the Doctor holds, open up Alabama to the stockmen both from the northern portion of this country as well as from Europe. Some experiments with inoculation were conducted at the Alabama Station with fairly good results. Only one animal among those handled was lost. The author contends that a serious mistake was made with some bulls that were inoculated in that they were not allowed to become infected with ticks early in the spring, as was the case with some helfers. As it was the fever affected the bulls severely and one particularly hard. The best time to inoculate an animal is between November and March and when the animal is about 1 year old. In Texas about 10 per cent of the cattle inoculated are saved.

McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, and Lawrence, Kans., write us that the steamship Minneapolis arrived in New York on Saturday, April 19, with their first importation of French Coach and Percheron stallions. They immediately compiled with the requirements of the United States custom house and transferred their horses directly from the ship to the train furnished by the Adams Express Company on the same day. They were remarkably successful in this importation as the horses were landed in their stables after the trip from France in perfect health and in the pink of condition. They now claim to have a larger number of Percheron and French Coach horses in their stables than can be found in the stables of any other importers in America. They have in this importation a number of the principal prize-winners at the leading shows that have been held in France this year. Mr. Jas. McLaughlin will remain in France for the purpose of buying every first-class Percheron or Coach stallion that he can find for sale in order to meet the severe demands which the trade make upon them for the best uality obtainable.

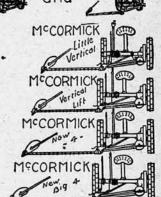
Cottrell Bros. of Irving, Kans., have become quite well known locally as breeders of an excellent type of Hereford cattle, and a recent visit to their farm shows that this reputation is well merited and must be greatly extended. They have the prizewinning bull Governor, by Boatman 55011, out of Bly 2d, at the head of their herd, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say more of him than that he was a prize-winner in the American Royal Cattle Show of 1901, which was the most hotly contested showring that was ever held in this country, and further, that Governor is even now in better condition than when he won his honors in Kansas City. Blue Valley Boy 90830 is a son of Governor, out of Tidy, and is used as one of the herd-bulls. He is a worthy son of an excellent sire. Hercules, by Beecher, out of Topsy, is by many considered the best of the three herd-bulls. He certainly leaves very little to be desired in the perfection of his form, the thickness of his fiesh, and the quality of his finish. Of course, it follows that careful breeders of experience, such as the Cottrell Bros. have proved themselves to be, will offer nothing for sale which does not approach their ideal, and this ideal is always represented, at least approximately, by the herd-headers. Among other young animals offered for sale is a son of Governor, out of Vesta, called Joker, and a son of Hercules, out of Fairy, which bears the name of Kirk, and these two may be considered typical of the get of these two sires. As will be noticed from Cottrell Bros' advertisement on page 509, they are able at this time to supply a considerable number of animals just ready for service and we feel safe in saying that any visitors to the Blue Valley Herd farm, which is but two miles from Irving, Kans., will feel that their time has been well spent, because they will see a bunch of the nicest Hereford cattle owned by two of the nicest Hereford men on a 1,400-acre ranch, which has few equals and no superiors for its purpose in the State of Kansass. For quality and price t

bulls may be considered a snap, at least if she where. The bull of the bull of the states should this bill become effective it will mare the bull become effective it will mare the bull become effective the whole of the work of the carries of large stockmen who have the highest of the work of the carries of the very few which come to a newspaper man is that of stock papers are responsible for the statement that Professor Behring of Berlin, assisted by Drs. Ruppel and Romer harvey, successfully discovered a virus whereby he can render cattle in minute against tuberculosis of cattle are now available here, and from them it would appear that the doctors have determined that at horough test has been made of the acttle and in human belngs. It is claimed that at horough test has been made of the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the condition, won for him had the target of the work of the condition, won for him had the target of the work of the condition of the part of the cattle and in human belngs. It is claimed that at horough test has been made of the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the condition which will be first that the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. The condition which will be first that the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the condition which will be first the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the condition which will be first that the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the condition which will be first that the new method and that a pranty has been aboved of the condition which will be first that the new method and that a pranty has been aboved. On the property to the farm of Mr. B. M. White, a famous breader of the condition which will be first that the property of the condition which will be first that the condition of corn and oats for his cattle, by the all of a pranty of the condition of corn and oats for his cattle, by the ald of a Parlane that the property of the condition of the property of the condition of



The world's agriculturists demand more mowers every year. They demand from the McCormick World-Centre works more mowers every year This continually increasing want - this demand for more mowers - more McCormick mowers-proves that McCormick mowers are popular every year -MCCORMICK The Little Vertical for parks. lawns.orchards, etc: The Vertical Lift for rough

and stumpy land; The New 4 for general purposes everywhere; The New Big 4 for extensive grass growers.



Write for "The World-Gentre" and call on the McCormick agent. B. L. Rees, General Agt., McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kas

Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association.

President, Bommer, Marietta. Vice President, Acker, Vermillion.

Secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion. Treasurer, F. J. Faulkner, Cottage Hill.

The President, the Secretary, Fred Cottrell, Irving; Chas. Drennan, I. D. Yarick, Blue Rapids; J. H. Whiting. Frankfort; B. M. Winter, Irving.

First Annual Sale at Blue Rapids, November 18 and 19, 1902

the Marshall County Hereford Association, which will be held in November next. No-tice Miss Goodwin's advertisement on page 509.

More and More.

The use of goods mowers has become so general that the demand for these mowers is increasing more and more. The demand for more and more of K mowers is so great as to tax to the utmost the great mower-producing facilities of the World Centre Works. Call on the nearest agent and inspect the McCormick line of grass-cutters. It is the O K line.

MISS LOU GOODWIN'S

Pleasant Valley Herd of Hereford Cattle Show herd of Beau Real and Corrector blood headed Mays' Keep On 94197. Sale stock later. Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kans.

BLUE VALLEY HERD **Herefords and Poland-Chinas**

FOR SALE—25 Bulls, 12 to 20 months old, 25 Cows and Helfers, 1 to 3 years old, 75 to 100 Glits, and a few aged Sows, bred for March, May, and June farrow. Write for prices.

COTTRELL BROS., Irving, Kans.

California Red Wood Stock Tanks.

Let us make you prices on Red Wood Stock Tanks, Milk Tanks, and Refrigerators; freight paid to your sta-tion. While you are at it why not buy a good tank and especially so when the price is so reasonable. Write us describing the kind and size you want, give dimensions and we will make an interesting price. Address the SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb



VARICOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION AND VALUABLE BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. Write to Suite Q. DR. C. M. COE, RANSAS OITY, MO:

Brange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master......Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer......N. J. Bacheller, 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.

Personal Work.

Public meetings addressed by earnest speakers accomplish a great deal of good, but they can not take the place of personal work. When the public gathering adjourns there may be some criticism of the addresses, and a few may be convinced, by the arguments advanced by the speaker, that farmers should organize and cooperate. but in a day or two all is forgotten and everything settles down in the old way. Agitation ceases until another meeting is held and another speaker calls the attention of those interested to the duty of organizing and cooperating. After the public meeting is over, and before the arguments of the speakers are forgotten, personal workers should be sent out to talk over the whole sub-ject in a friendly way by the family fireside, so that questions can be asked and information imparted. The man who will resist the logic of the public speaker may listen patiently to the arguments offered by his neighbor, and perhaps be convinced that he is opposing his own best interest by refusing to become a member of the Grange and cooperating with his fellow-farmers. When you want to get a man interested, talk to him in his own home and show him just what the Grange has accomplished. How it has helped you and how it will help him if he will observe the teachings of the order and cooperate with his fellow-farmers in their efforts to defeat the encroachments of the combinations of capital that wants all things for their own. Go out among your neighbors and agitate this important subject and keep on agitating it until you persuade them to act in harmony with those who are la-boring for the welfare of agricultural people.—Farmers' Friend.

Moving West.

The opinion prevails here that success in grange work for Kansas is limited to the eastern portion of the State; that beyond Lyon, or at the farthest Riley or Cowley County, the cyclones and sand storms would kill and leave naught to mourn the loss of the organization save the terrible hot winds which blow as constant as the current of time; that in the midst of those hot sand hills, where there can be found neither brick for the construction of flues nor stones for foundations, the insurance would lose some of its prestige which it has gained by year after year, cutting deep into the records of other companies and placing its history and principles in the foundation to success; and that a people living under these conditions are not eligible to the pleasures of sociability and fraternity nor to sit in the school of practical and fundamental agriculture, and participate in the lessons there learned. These theories are very nice, but we have noticed that whenever the sail of an immigrant raises an easterly wind prevails and that the cream is subject to immigration as well as the skim-milk, and when we investi-gate we find that there are here and there Gardens of Eden lodged among collected and needs but the grange to churn it into butter which is equal to if not better than that produced in the

eastern portion of the State.

There is such a spot in Pawnee County, Kansas, and thanks for the able assistance of Bro. A. B. Lovett and his family, who have enabled us to plant the Grange so thoroughly in that country that we believe and hope that the time will soon come when we will see Pawnee County bloom with as much beauty and produce as good fruit as these well-known eastern counties have succeeded in doing.

One grange has recently been organized with a membership of thirty-three and a prospect for half as many more in the near future. Another grange south of the river is in process of organization and we think its organization will be permanently effected on Thursday evening the 8th of May, other districts have also presented favorable appearances, and we believe are capable of development.

It is to be hoped that the mark of success made by the grange already organized will inspire many neighboring localities with a desire to follow in its tracks.—Kansas Patron.

Position of the National Grange and Farmers' Wishes Concerning Ship Subsidy.

The farmers-thanks to the Grange are not entirely ignorant of this proposition to take many millions of money from the Government treasury and give it to the shipping interests which admittedly are paying larger dividends on the capital invested than many other interests which might be mentioned. The farmers furnish nearly 70 per cent of all the export trade of the country, and they do not care to be taxed either directly or indirectly to add to me already enormous wealth of those who control the shipping interests of the country. If the agricultural interests of the country would in any way be benefited by the scheme by cheaper rates of transportation the farming interests would not be so antagonistic to it, but there is nothing in it except for the ship owners. In 1895 what is known as the Lubin proposition for an export bounty on agricultural products was brought before the National Grange and strongly urged by its author, David Lubin of California, and at the same time the ship subsidy scheme was presented to the National body by distinguished representatives of the ship-ping interests with the proposal that if the farmers would favor the subsidizing scheme the shipping interests would favor the export bounty proposi-tion. Both propositions were given careful and searching consideration by leading members of the Grange. Some of the best lawyers in the country and leading members of Congress, including ex-Senator Edmunds and the late Senator Morrill of Vermont, were con-sulted as to the constitutionality of the Lubin proposition and its chances of becoming a law. In both respects an unfavorable opinion was given.

A majority of the National Grange

opposed both schemes and after several years of discussion in the Grange and elsewhere the Lubin proposition was dropped. But not so with the ship subsidy matter, which in one form or an other has been before the National body since it was first introduced and the representatives of the shipping interests have always been accorded a courteous and respectful hearing, but whenever a vote has been taken on the main issue, it has been unanimous in opposition to the scheme, first as a dangerous precedent to follow, and also, an unwise policy of Government action. The strongest argument that was ever made before the National Grange in favor of subsidizing the shipping interests was made by Arthur Sewall at the National Grange banquet at Bath, Me., last November. But the most convincing argument that this distinguished and eloquent representative of the shipping interests could present failed to change the opinion of a single member of the National body, which gave renewed instructions to its legislative committee to oppose the bill in the name of the great body of American farmers. And the committee have faithfully carried out the instructions given them. All honor to the Vermont Senators who stand for the right and faithfully represent the sentiments of their constituents and the farming population of the land in this republic. Stockman and Farmer.

Fear Killed the Buffalo.

"Although I was on the plains when buffaloes were there by the hundreds of thousands," said an old-time locomo-tive engineer, "I never killed but one, and I did not mean to do that.

"It was the first year the Santa Fe railroad was opened up through Kansas. I was an engineer on that road and one day my train was held up not far from Dodge City by a great herd of buffaloes that were traveling south. I ran as near to the herd as I could get, and then stopped to wait until it passed for I might as well have dashed my engine against a stone wall as try to force a way through that living mass.

"Of the buffaloes that could see us, which were only those on the edge of the herd, only one seemed to be disturbed by our intrusion on that vast prairie. This was the enormous bull I referred to. He actually towered head and shoulders above his fellows. He was near the head of the column, and left the ranks when he stepped upon the rail-

road. "Advancing toward the locomotive he

DIED AT HIS POST.

Lost His Life to Save the Money.

The defaulting cashier who gets away with the cash of the bank generally has a great deal of newspaper space allotted to his story. The cashier who recently was stabbed to death while trying to protect the money in his charge from thieves got only a few lines of notice. The question naturally arises, "Was it worth doing?" Is any sum of money worth the secrifice of a single human life? Doubtless not. But to some people there is just one thing more precious than life, and that is honor, and the life that no money could buy the faithful man gives away for honor's sake in defense of a trust.

But for the one man who dies honor-

did me no good. I had hemorrhages from the kidneys, and thought at times I would die, when a friend persuaded me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce concerning my case. I did so, and commenced to take your medicine. I began to improve from the very first dose. When I commenced taking your medicines was not able to do any work; hadn't been for three or four months, but after following your advice for two months was able to attend to my business, and have been ever since.'

THE PRACTICAL TEST

of any medicine is what it does, not what it is claimed it will do. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures. The fact is attested by thousands of well men and women. It cures when—as the witnesses whose letters we print state—the local physicians could not cure. The weak, broken-down man who can't work takes "Golden Medical Discovery" and goes back to his business a well man. The woman who suffered for nine years aly at his post there are hundreds who die dishonorably. There is no honor in a sacrifice of life to carelessness or neglect. To try how near the edge of a sands of others.

"When I commenced taking your medicine, eighteen months ago my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Minnie Lampman, of Porcupine, Wis. "At times, generally after eating, was taken with terrible distress in stomach. Sometimes these spells would last six or eight hours. For nine years had suffered with them. My right arm was almost helpless-liver very much af-fected, and my nerves were so bad I was almost in hysterics. Had a craving appetite but could eat very little at a time. The least exertion would cause shortness of breath. Hands and feet cold most of the time, also had female weakness. One doctor told me I had gall-stones. I took his medicines for a while, but grew worse. I then went to another; he told me I had dyspepsia, and for six months I doctored with him, but

all to no avail, for I was no better. I felt dreadfully discouraged, but thought I would try once more to find relief. I began the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription.' I gradually began to improve each day, and grew strong all over. I took nine bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and eight of 'Favorite Prescription.' At present can work all day, and use both arms as well as any one. Haven't had any of those spells with my stomach since I began the use of your medi-cine."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases of organs which seem remote from the stomach, when these diseases, as is often the case, have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

Those who suffer from chronic disby letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A 1,008 page book, free for the asking. You can get The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical book ever published, free, by sending stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo,



precipice you can walk without falling over is not brave but foolhardy. To try how long you can hold on to life living on the very edge of a break-down is equally foolhardy.

There is a natural limit to every man's strength. When that limit is reached he stops. Disease stops him. Sometimes it's heart disease, sometimes kidney disease, liver disease or disease of some other orgen. But whatever the ultimate cause of collapse may be the contributing cause is generally lack of nutrition, due to disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. Blood is made from food, and blood is the life of the body and all its organs. But blood is only made from food after it has been properly digested, so when the digestive powers grow weak the body must grow weak from lack of its necessary nutrition. And that general weakness presently concentrates in some one or more or-gans, and the man has heart "trouble," liver "trouble," kidney "trouble," etc.

DON'T GO TOO FAR.

It's useless to ask, How far can I go

you go the harder to get back.

But there is a way back to good health. Ninety-eight times in every hundred Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the weak, debilitated, run-down man or street to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. ed, run-down man or woman whose ing. strength is palpably failing, and who is mon suffering in one or more organs as the result of lack of nutrition.

"I suffered for five years with kidney trouble, also inflammation of bladder, and after trying several of the best pay-sicians here still grew worse," writes sicians here still grew worse," writes volum Mr. J. H. Smith, of Madison, Fla. "They N. Y.

showing every disposition to forcibly resent our coming into his domain.

"As he stood there in the middle of the track, becoming fiercer and fiercer, I pulled my whistle valve wide open. Such a wild, piercing, hair-raising shriek as that locomotive let go had never split the air in that far Western country before. It struck the great bull with such terror that he rose on his hind feet as if he had been shot came to within a few yards of it, where, with nose to the ground, he pawed the dirt and bellowed and snorted defiance, towering straight up in the air. An in-

stant the bull stood that way, his eyes big and staring with terror, and then he toppled over like a falling tree and came down in a heap across the track, making everything tremble. He was dead before he struck the ground, for there was not even the quiver of a muscle as he lay. I had scared him to death with that awful shriek of my locomotive."—New York Sun.

The Some Circle.

WATCH THE CORNERS.

When you wake up in the morning of a chill and cheerless day
And feel inclined to grumble, pout or frown,
Just glance into your mirror and you will quickly see
It's just because the corners of your mouth turn down.
Then take this simple rime,
Remember it in time,
It's always dreary weather in countryside or town
When you wake and find the corners of your mouth turned down.

If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts And begin to count the blessings in your Then glance into your mirror and you will quickly see
It's all because the corners of your mouth

turn up.

Then take this little rime,
Remember all the time,
There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill
life's cup
If you'll only keep the corners of your
mouth turned up.

—Lula Linton, in Youth's Companion.

Some Things the President Can Not Do.

Now that Theodore Roosevelt has become President of the United States, he is virtually a prisoner within the con-fines of the country of which he is the head, and has not the many liberties allowed to an ordinary citizen.

One of the unwritten laws which governs President Roosevelt is that he can not leave the country. But two Presidents have been accused of violating that law. The first was President Arthur. He was accused of crossing into Canada while on a fishing excursion, and the charge occasioned much excitement. Grover Cleveland, while on a hunting trip to North Carolina, sailed around Cape Hatteras, and was thus obliged to go outside the three-mile limit, and this, in the minds of many, constituted leaving the United States. This rule does not apply to any official but the President.

Kings and queens are not bound so tightly as is the President of the United States. Note the Queen of England's visit to France, the recent visit of the Czar of Russia to France, and the travels of other prominent European monarchs. President Roosevelt can not go away. He can not delegate his powers to another. This is one of those "unwritten laws" that are so powerful in their effect.

A foreign legation or embassy is foreign ground. This is actually so if the ground upon which the legation or embassy stands is owned by the govern-

A foreign ship in port is foreign territory, and the President can not step his foot on board. President Roosevelt may not formally call on any one but a President-elect, an ex-President, a President of a foreign State or a reigning monarch visiting Washington. This ancient ruling comes down to us from George Washington's time. President Roosevelt should not accept an invitation to dinner. It is an impropriety, but has lately been ignored. President Roosevelt should receive only intimate friends on Sunday. This still holds good at this late day.

The President can not carry a personal card. One card does for all Presidents. The card reads just "The President." He can not accept valuable gifts of any kind from anybody. All gifts presented by various other nations to American Presidents generally find their way into the National Museum. A President should never allow himself to be interviewed. Two have—Tyler and Cleveland.—Vick's Magazine Magazine.

What the Poor Spend.

About their necessaries the poor are Abyssin naturally very economical, but there is many a poor sweat-shop worker on the East Side of New York who pays his dollar or two every Saturday night to go with his wife to the Yiddish theater. The poor man will pay his 5 cents for his glass of beer on Saturday night. Sometimes his temperament gets away with him, and he spends for too many glasses, but in moderation, does not his glass of beer and the social pleasure that goes with it go to make him feel that he has had a good time and to put him in a mood where he will work better for it the following week? [Not at all.—EDITOR.] If the price of meat went up 5 cents, however, it would be a great misfortune to this same man. He doesn't like to spend a cent too much for anything he has to have, and yet it is a common thing for a poor man to distribute pennies among his children quite recklessly. That is a luxury to him, affects his mood and is spread beneficently over his work. The East Side is full of candy shops to the detri-

ment of the stomachs of the poor man's children. The poor man who would fight for an hour with a pushcart peddler over the price of a banana gives his child a cent unwisely in this case, although no doubt it is a temperamental contraction to him. Of course there is satisfaction to him. Of course, there is a side to the expenditure of the poor which is wholly bad. Discouragement breeds a recklessness which has no economical value. Apres moi le deluge, eat and drink, for to-morrow ye die, is often the unconscious thought of the very poor. Hopeless of improvement, they take no thought of the morrow, and are sometimes greater spendthrifts than the very rich. But this is the poor man's disease, and is remedied cnly by better circumstances.

They who can afford to live on a

big scale pay less for necessaries than the poor. It is one of the hardest aspects of poverty that it is only the rich who, in some ways, can afford to be economical. They pay less, very of-ten, than the very poor for the neces-saries of life. This is strikingly true of coal, for instance. The dwellers in tenement-houses have no place to store a large quantity of coal, even if mey had enough money on hand to buy it by the ton. So they are forced to buy by the basket, at a much higher rate, thus paying from 40 to 60 cents for a hundred pounds, while the rich man, buying by the ton, pays only from 20 to 25 cents a hundred pounds. The rent, 25 cents a hundred pounds. The rent, too, of the very poor in the tenement-houses is, considering the accommodations afforded, much higher than the rent of the well-to-do. And the same principle applies to other things. The dealings of the poor are necessarily of such a miserably retail character that the rate paid is commonly enormously high.—Hutchins Hapgood in Ainslee's. high.—Hutchins Hapgood, in Ainslee's.

Greatest of African Rulers.

Menelek, King of Abyssinia and the most famous fighting man and powerful of the world's primitive rulers, says the Chicago Tribune, may be a visitor to the Louisiana Purchase Fair at St. Louis, in 1903. Word comes from the Orient that the King is desirous of coming to the United States, and that, if the invitation be extended, he will make the St. Louis Fair the occasion and objective point of his tour.

King Menelek rules a country in northeast Africa, about half as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River. His official title is His Imperial Majesty King Menelek II, K. C. M. G., Negus Nagasti, Emperor of Ethiopia, King of Kings. His subjects call him the Negus and Janhoi. He is the first king of his dynasty and has ruled since 1889. He claims to be a descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, but there is acthing in his personal appearance to denote that his ancestry traces back in this direction.

There is, in fact, much of contradiction in Menelek. Jewish descent, ascribed to him by tradition, is not marked in any of his features. He is homely, pock-marked, has a straight nose, thick lips, and a sternness of glance which is not altogether in keeping with the kindness of his smile. He rules a race of dark-skinned Romans, every man of whom is a fighter, like the stern Ethiopian to whose will they bow. They wear the garment worn in Cæsar's time, and go bareheaded for the most part, though some bind their brows with a white turban. All of them, save Menelek, go barefooted. He has shown his friendliness toward Western innovations by adopting shoes and a hat of European pattern.

Menelek is famous for many things, but the greatest of these is his fighting powers and the power of his armies. He has secured marked respect from Europeon powers because he has shown himself capable of defending Abyssinia to the fullest extent. The manner in which his troops routed an Italian force of 35,000 well-armed men in May, 1896, is still fresh in the public mind. Menelek thus wrecked Eng-

Lion Coffee

is 16 ounces of pure coffee to the pound. Who knows how much coffee and how much state eggs and glue-called glazing—there is in coated coffee?

Elien Ceffee is all coffee—never glazed.

The scaled package kaops it freeh and pure.

land's cherished dream of "from Cape to Cairo." Menelek gives to the bravest of his soldiers a lion's skin, and the warrior to receive this recognition must be brave indeed, capable of going three days without food, fighting the while or journeying over deserts or mountains. He must neither care

nothing for pain nor fear death.

At Adowa the Italians found what a fighting leader the Abyssian troops had in Menelek. He rushed into the conflict near its close, and, waving his sword like a demon, killed right and

left with his own hands.

Menelek is in more ways than one a remarkable character. He rules his land with a rod of iron and punishes offenders with great severity. As a result, there is little or no serious disporder among his subjects. Menelek and most of his people are nominally Christians, and the Golden Rule is applied with surprising adherence to Christian law. Menelek is now con-sidered past 50, yet he is a giant in stature and is everywhere regarded as the greatest of African rulers.

Renovating Men's Clothes.

Men's clothes are benefitted as much by careful attention as women's and show the effect of neglect very quickly. To prevent the coats from wrinkling, get a few hangers such as dry goods dealers use to hang them on, and you will find them much better than hooks or nails. This is an economy in closet room also, for they can be placed very

close together.

The cloth of which men's suits are made gets dusty easily, and needs frequent brushing. Provide yourself with a small cane or whip, and beat them thoroughly, and after this is done, lay the garments out smoothly upon a table and brush them. You will need a hard bristle brush for overcoats and gar-ments that are spotted with mud, but a soft brush is better for ordinary use. Be careful not to hit the buttons, for that wears the edges and loosens them. The garments should be perfectly dry before you begin; brush the collar first, then keep brushing toward the bottom. A good cleansing fluid for coat col-

A good cleansing fluid for coat col-lars and spots on clothing is almost indispensable. Obtain soap bark from a druggist, put a handful in a vessel, and pour over it in a pint of boiling water. Let it stand two hours, then strain and add a tablespoonful of pow-dered borax, which dissolves quickly and it is ready for use. Sponge the soiled places with this until clean; then with clear water. Cover with a cloth that will leave no lint and press dry. When you have finished, you will find that the spots have entirely disappeared. A little borax dissolved in a strong suds made of good soap and warm water will cleanse woolen goods nicely.

If the elbows of the sleeves and the knees of the pants are stretched out of shape, lay a damp cloth on them and fold them up an hour or two, then lay them on the ironing board, smooth with the palm of the hand and pull gently in every direction until they lie flat. Cover with cloth and press with hot iron until dry. Sponging and pressing the back of cloth coats will remove the shiny appearance they often acquire after wearing awhile. If black cloth becomes rusty, dilute ink with an equal quantity of water and sponge the gar-ment with it. When the shoulders of the coats are quite gray, use ink without diluting it, rub it in well and press dry.—E. J. C., in Vick's Family Maga-

Interesting Changes in a North Dakota Lake.

One of the interesting problems whch has come under the notice of the hydrog-raphers of the United States Geological Survey is the gradual drying up of Devil's Lake in North Dakota. Devil's Lake, or Lake Minnewauka as it is called by the Indians, is the largest body of water in the State. It belongs to the numerous class of lakes formed by the great glacial ice sheet on its final retreat toward the North. Then and for some time after, when it was fed by the heavy rains following the glacial period, it had an outlet to south into the Sheyenne River; and a well marked and empty channel still remains between the lake and the river. Long before settlers first came to the region in 1880, the lake had sunk below the level of this channel and has since been without on outlet. Regular observations for the last nineteen years show a steady and almost uninterrupted sinking of the water. Groves of trees which once stood at the beach, are now separated from it by broad strips of sand, and the shallow parts of the lake, notably the long arms and bays,

have been left quite dry.

Another important and interesting

STRANGE ACCIDENT

Fall From a Horse Results in Paralysis.

While Mr. L. J. Davis, of Manistee, Mich., was riding his horse near the railroad, the animal was frightened at a passing train and became unmanageable. The horse plunged and, although Mr. Davis is a good rider, the movement was so quick and unexpected that he was thrown from his saddle and struck the pavement with his head and shoul-

He was picked up unconscions and it was at first thought his neck had been broken; but an examination revealed that this was not the case. When he came to his senses he was found partially paralyzed.

In telling the story, Mr. Davis said to the reporter of the Manistee Times: "It was three days and nights after the accident before I came to know anyone, and then I found my left side was paralyzed. I could not move even a finger or toe on my left side and my left eye was affected. A doctor treated me for three months after I was hurt but I got no better. After this had gone on for a couple of years I saw an account in a paper of how a man was cured of creep-ing paralysis by Dr. Williams' ink Pills for Pale People, and I thought perhaps they would help me. And they did. I began to get better immediately and kept taking them till I was cured. am doing my work now without diffi-culty and recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to every one whom I hear complain."

Mr. Davis is a marine engineer on the tug Stevens and, although the accident took place eleven years ago, he has not had a touch of the complaint since his marvelous cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is a reasonable claim that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure severe cases of this nature they will readily accomplish as good results in lesser afflictions of the nerves. That this is so is substantiated by statements from thousands of people who have been cured by them. They are a posi-tive specific for all diseases arising from a deranged nervous system or poor blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by address-ing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

feature is the change in the water from fresh to salt; this has taken place within the memory of man, and is in some particulars producing unfavorable results. Fish were found in the lake in great abundance up to about 1888; since

then they have grown rapidly less, un-til now, practically none are caught. The United States Geological Survey has recently establish a beach mark near the lake, and under the charge of Prof. C. M. Hall, of the State Agricul-tural College, will make careful records of the fluctuations of the waters and a general study of their decline. The investigation promises most interesting results, which may throw some light upon the climatic conditions of the past.

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will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections to all points in New York, New England, and the Eastern States. Three daily trains to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining-cars, on American club plan, at prices to suit passenger, from 35 cents to 11 per meal. For particulars call on or address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago. Depot, Fifth Ave. and Harrison Street. (2)

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The Houng Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

LONG AGO.

I once knew all the birds that came And nested in our orchard trees; For every flower I had a name— My friends were woodchucks, toads and

bees.

I knew where thrived in yonder glen
What plants would soothe a stonecrushed toe—
Oh, I was very learned then;
But that was very long ago!

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where the checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a
pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot
Only to learn this solemn truth;
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatsoe'r the Fates decree;
Yet were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish would be;
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know;
For I was, oh! so happy then—
But that was very long ago!
—Eugene Field.

Day-dreams.

The difference between old age and youth is the difference between history and prophecy. As the past is the light by which we find the path of the the footsteps of youth. Old age has memories, youth has dreams. Youth is glorious for its possibilities, age is beautiful for its experiences. Perhaps you see nothing beautiful in the old man with his bent back, his useless hands trembling on his cane; in the withered grandmother with her endless knitting. Perhaps they are querelous, perhaps they are childish; doubtless they are "set in their ways," and doubtless they irritate you with their forgetfulness, their disapproval of their complaints, their disapproval of your lively ways; perhaps even their your lively ways; pernaps even their old-fashioned notions of piety annoy you, whose innocent pleasures seem to them reckless frivolity. Yet, persuade them to show you the earlier pages of their books of life and you will read what will make you look at them with new reverence, and treat them herester with a deference that has perhaps after with a deference that has perhaps been wanting hitherto.

Grandfather Jackson, tempted by the warm June sunshine, hobbled painfully out to his cushioned arm-chair and laboriously seated himself.

Esmereldy! Esmereldy!" he called out impatiently, "your clean clo'es is jest a wipin' up the airth—seem's like you might fix your clo'es-prop up so's 'twouldn't allus be slippin' out."

Esmerelda came out, wringing the water from her hands, and with a little impatient pucker between her eyes. She put the prop up again and gathering the bedraggled clothes in her arms, car-ried them in, delaying long enough to say, "My, isn't this weather just fine, gran'f'thur?"

"It's a jedgment on 'er fur hevin' many frills an' ruffles on 'er clo'es—that prop a slippin' out is," said grandfather to himself. "Esmereldy's too plum fond o' fine clo'es—tain't a good sign, thet ain't. T'other night when thet young Harry Williams come I seen a pink ribbon in 'er hair—'minded me some of her gran'mother. Esmereldy looks connigh so purty. I recollec' she hed a pink rose pinned on 'er thet was jist the color of 'er cheeks, an' 'er hair blowed out some like Esmereldy's done jist now, only she took a sight one siderable like her gran'mother did when I first seen 'er. Only Esmereldy ain't jist now, only she took a sight more pains to keep it down smooth then what Esmereldy does."

Thus he sat there, mumbling to himself, remembering the things of long ago—that long ago that seemed so close behind, that vital, living long ago. He saw himself, tall, muscular, handsome, coming to woo sweet Harriet Barker. He watched the flaming color fly to her cheek and felt a faint echo the delight that thrilled his heart then, when she put her little hand in his and told him—what it was worth all the world to him to know

He dreamed over again the bitterness of their first quarrel. It was about some stupid fellow whose very name he had now forgotten, but who had stirred in his heart a hot jealous anger. He remembered the little log

itary wilderness. He remembered her courage when he would have despaired, her faith when he was ready to curse fate and die. Then came the years of victory, of peace and plenty, and these years flew swiftly by. Then through his mind flashed the memory of that sudden awful tragedy of which the distant remembrance was like the bitterness of death—the shame of a son disgraced. The old head bowed in the grief that had bowed it first. The years of calm tranquility that had followed were as if they had not been in the old man's mind as he groaned under the burden of a great distress. Even his wife's death that had followed close upon it, had had no power to afflict his benumbed heart. Only merciful time had had the power to heal. The white head began to nod and sleep drove memory away that the old man might waken to peaceful tranquil existence.

Esmerelda, an hour later, having finished her washing, came out and dropped wearily down on the grass. "Grandfather's asleep," she said to

herself, looking compassionately at the bent gray head. "Poor old man! My! but wouldn't I hate to be old as he is! I suppose I shall be, some day, but that's a long way off. Lot's of things will happen to me before then. * * * I heard Mrs. Bascombe tell mother I was growing prettier every lay. It's nice to be pretty. Harry Williams said——." A little smile of pleased vanity hovered over the rosy face as Esmerelda drift ed into the happy dreamland of her fancy.

She saw first of all, of course, her handsome Prince Charming—not at all like Harry Williams, oh, no! Though he had merry black eyes and a certain way of looking at her that did remind one strongly of him. And he loved her more than any one else possibly could. There were a great many other lovers, too, but none so fine, so tender, so true, and it was not at all difficult to choose him from among them all. And he carried her far over the seas and they roamed through the world together until, weary of wandering, they chose a sweet secluded spot and there made them a home. And after a few years there was a child, beautiful from its first breath; and vaguely she dreamed of a new sweet feeling which she called mother-love. Then after a great many happy years, the children—there were two or three children by that time—grew up and were all famous and beautiful men and women.

"Esmereldy, git right up off the ground. Sakes alive! you'll kitch your death. What are you smilin' about, death. child?"

"Oh, I was just dreaming, grand-father."

"Dreamin'! You've no call to be dreamin'. It's time you was gittin' sup-per, I reckon. Dreamin'," he mum-bled to himself, as he watched her walking toward the house, with spring-ing footsteps. "Dreamin'! I should suppose 'twas enough to her to jist be

Marconi and His Wireless Telegraph.

The most marvelous invention of recent years was made by an Italian twenty-seven years of age, Guglielmo Marconi. The idea of sending messages through the air with no visible means of transmission was so startling that it greeted with incredulity and covert derision. Now it is an established success, and people are fairly falling over each other in their eagerness to congratulate the young inventor and to wish him well.

The principle of the wireless tele-graph is the use of the air as a mepresent it seems that its most valuable service will be at sea, Besides sending messages to each other, it is proposed that ships shall always give warning of their approach, thus doing away with danger of collisions at sea. To accomplish this all that is necessary is that the instruments shall always be left open to emit or receive the etheric waves, and thus give warning automatically.

In war its value will be incalculable. Says the Scientific American on this point:

"If, during our late war, wireless communication over 1,500 miles of water had been possible, the naval operations would have been greatly simplified and much confusion and anxiety avoided. It will be remembered that in our blind hut on the frontier which had been the home to which he first took his young fleet, and in the attempt to conduct the wife. He remembered the long patient war by the triangular Washington-struggle with poverty there in that sol- Sampson-Schley method of communica-

tion, the transmission of news was ultimately dependent upon the speed and good luck, in finding either commander the various converted yachts and cruisers of comparatively low sea speed that were used to carry dispatches. It is certain that many of the risks of the war that were run and much of the confusion and controversy that resulted were due to the difficulty of obtaining quick communication from shore to

ship and between the ships themselves.
"With a 1,500-mile radius Marconi
system installed, however, how completely the story of the war might have been changed. Let us suppose that sta-tions similar to that at Poldhu had been erected at Key West and at Washington, and that all the important vessels engaged in the campaign had carried sending and receiving apparatus to match it. Let the reader take a map and strike, with a 1,500-mile radius, circles from Key West and Washington, and he will find that from both stations it would have been possible to communication directly or indirectly with every vessel engaged in the Santiago campaign throughout the whole of the operations of the war. Instead of our fast ocean scouts 'Yale,' 'Harvard,' 'St. Paul,' and 'St. Louis' having to remain within close touch of a telegraphic station, these vessels, had they been so minded, could have cruised far across the Atlantic Ocean; or they could have formed complete chains of communication with Washington by stationing one at the Canary Islands and another at Cadiz to give notice of the start of the Spanish fleet or fleets, and stationing the other two in midocean to pick up the news and transmit it to Admiral Sampson, or direct to the Key West or Washington station. The 'Oregon' would have been in touch with Key West nearly a week before she completed her voyage around Cape Horn, while, in the Philippines, Dewey, by leaving one of his smaller non-fighting craft at Hong Kong, could have cut the cable, as he did, and yet have communication hourly with Hong Kong and so with the Navy Department at Washington.

"Returning to the Santiago campaign, we can see that all the miserable imbroglio known as the Sampson-Schley controversy never would have occurred, for Schley would have been relieved of all doubt as to the proper course to take in the matter of blockading the Spanish ports, or of making retrograde movements, for he would have been in touch both with Sampson and the Navy Department at Washington, either directly, or through the intermediary of some United States vessel, carrying the Marconi equipment.

"In view of the far-reaching effects which the demonstrated success of wireless telegraphy is bound to have on naval warfare we are glad to notice that Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is said to have ordered wireless telegraphy equipments of various types, in which are included the Marconi and the Slaby-Arco, which are to be thoroughly tested before it is decided what system will be adopted by the United States Navy."

In a recent article in the Saturday

Evening Post, Marconi says:
"The idea of transmitting messages through space by means of etheric waves, otherwise wireless telegraphy, came to me in the spring of 1894, while reading an account in an Italian electrical journal of the work of Professor Hertz, who had died in January of that year. The idea seemed so simple and evident to me that at first I had no thought of attempting practical experiments looking to its demonstration, because I knew there were many clever men in the world experimenting with etheric waves and I thought some one would quickly work out the problem. After waiting almost a year without account of attempted applications of the discoveries of Hertz to the transmission of signals, I began my first experiments in December, 1894, and obtained results which surprised

tricity, though purely as an amateur. I had fitted up a rude laboratory or workshop in my father's house near Boulogne, where I had begun to work with primary batteries and thermopiles, grappling with the problem which has puzzled so many inventors—a method of transforming heat directly into electricity. I had also experimented with the utilization of steam in engines and had likewise been deeply interested in chemistry.

many experiments had been close to the idea and had even suggested it. I have made use of known ideas; my instruments are improvements of my predecessors', with a few developments which from my observation seemed necessary. * * It is the business of science to acquire results with the least possible outlay of work and time, and results are regarded as the standards by which a man's work is judged."

Several rivals to Marconi have sprung up, who claim the honor of being the original inventors of wireless telegraphy, but the general opinion seems to be that to Marconi belongs that honor. The Scientific American openly champions him:

"We believe that if the profits and honor of an invention are to be claimed by any one man, they belong, not to the inventor of some one detail, how-ever essential it may be, but to the man who by a comprehensive study of the whole problem and by patient practical experimentation, develops the idea from the first crude device, or from many separate unrelated devices, to the complete, practicable apparatus, capable of taking its place among the serviceable appliances of our modern

"Such an inventor is Marconi, and such an invention is the system of wireless telegraphy which bears, and we venture to think will for all time bear, his name. Clerk Maxwell suggested and Hertz discovered the etheric waves by which the transmission of electrical impulses is rendered possible; Onesti discovered, Branly and Lodge improved and Marconi perfected a coherer by which these impulses might be picked which these impulses might be picked up and thrown upon a telegraphic re-ceiver; and to Marconi belongs the credit of developing what was merely a curious toy into a wonderfully per-fect system, which takes rank with the invention of Morse as one of the great-est in modern times."

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

ONCE UPON A TIME.

"Once on a time—oh, long ago,
When all the world was young,
The sea was made of lemonade,
And the land of chewing gum,
The birds were built of peppermint,
And lived in sugar trees,
And there were no arithmetics,
Or slates or geog'a'phees!!
A little boy and little girl
Ruled as a king and queen—
They put the old folks into jail
Whenever they were mean;
And then the boys could play all day
And stay out in the rain,
And never swallowed horrid stuff,
For no one had a pain;
And no one had to brush his hair,
Or ever wear a hat—
Oh, how I wish I'd only lived
In such a time as that!"
—Durant Howard.

Helen Keller.

I want to tell the little ones about a little girl about whom I have been reading. Her name is Helen Keller and she was a really truly little girl, though she has grown into a woman now. When Helen Keller was a dear little

baby nineteen months old, she was very, very sick—so sick that the doctors said she could not live, and her mother and father were very sad. But she did live, and everybody was so happy when she began to get better, until they learned a sorrowful thing about her. It was that she could not see nor hear. And it has been twenty years since then, and she has not seen a single ray of light, nor even heard the loudest crash of thunder. Just shut your eyes very tightly and stick your fingers in your ears, and then you will understand a little bit how hard a thing it is to be blind and deaf.

The poor little girl did not know what was the matter. She could not make any one understand what she wanted. She could not know what other people were doing or saying. It was as if she new.

"I may say that for several years previous to the beginning of this work I had been deeply interested in electricity, though purely as an amount of the several years and sang their happy songs in the trees above her head, and she did not know it; the flowers bloomed but were in a dark, narrow prison, that she did not know they were pretty; the clouds floated across the sky, the wind sang its song in the tree-tops, the rain pattered on the roof, the earth grew green and beautiful—all those things which you and I see and hear every day were as if they were not, to her. She did not even know that her mother loved her; she did not love her baby sister; she broke her doll and laughed about it; she was rude and disagree-able to those who took care of her.



Purify Your Blood!

To have health during the SUMMER when hard work makes extra demands on the bodily strength the blood must be pure, the digestion good, and the vital organs free from bilious impurities. NOW is the time to purify your blood, cleanse and regulate the system, and put yourself in shape for the season's work. YOU NEED!

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

THE BLOOD PURIFIER THAT PURIFIES THE BLOOD

AND CLEANSES AND STRENGTHENS THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS,

During the Winter months many persons acquire a constipated habit as a result of strong diet, insufficient exercise and disorder in the stomach and digestive organs. This condition causes the system to become clogged with impurities which get into the blood and these impurities accumulate so fast that in a short time the blood can no longer furnish the proper nourishment to maintain health and strength. Under the poisonous influence of blood impurities the body grows gradually weaker and at last becomes an easy mark for the diseases that are prevalent during the Summer and Fall. In Southern latitudes this usually takes the form of chills, yellow fever or some kindred miasmatic disease; in the North, typhoid fever, pneumonia, consumption or kidney troubles. The admirable cleansing and strengthening effect of Prickly Ash Bitters is especially appropriate in cases of this kind. It strengthens the kidneys thereby assisting the extraction of the impurities in the blood. It stimulates the torpid liver so that bilious accumulations are thrown out of the system through the bowels. It tones the stomach and helps the assimilation of food, by which process the blood is enriched in life and strength giving elements. strength giving elements.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Refuse all substitutes said to be "Just as Good." This remedy has stood the test of years of successful battling with disease. Get the genuine. It will produce the results you desire. 19-ounce bottle for \$1.00.

IT PUTS THE SYSTEM IN ORDER

Begin the work right-Cleanse the blood of impurities and get your kidneys, liver and bowels in fighting trim. Through the use of Prickly Ash Bitters, the world's greatest System Tonic and Blood Purifier, you can lay in a stock of vim and energy that to the busy worker is more valuable than gold. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful remedy for Kidney Disease and disorders due to Bad Di-Relieves Bloating after eating, Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Nervous Weakness, Faint Feeling, Dizziness.

Half a wineglassful of Prickly Ash Bitters night and morning for a few days, will drive out that drowsy, haifsick feeling, sweeten the breath, remove sallowness and restore the clear complexion and ruddy hue of perfect health. Persons who use it during the Spring will enjoy health, vigor and cheerfulness through the hottest weather.

It was not that she was made to see, | nor that she could hear. No, it was a more precious thing than that-it was that she could love people. I will tell you how it came about.

Her father was grieved at his little girl's distress, so he went away off to a big city and found a young lady who was willing to come and teach his lit-tle blind daughter. Neither you nor I would know how to teach any one who could not see nor hear, but this young lady had thought about it and studied about it for a long time, until she knew just what to do.

When the teacher came, little Helen felt some one walking toward her and she stretched out her hand, for she thought it was her mother. Then the teacher loved her and caught her up close in her arms. And the teacher has loved her ever since and has al-ways been with her. She has taught her to think and to write; she has taught her all about the beautiful world she lives in, about the wonderful things that men have done; and she has taught her the beautiful words that people have said and the great things that they have thought; but best of all, he have thought have thought they have thought they have the have they have th she has taught her that people are kind and loving, and that has made Helen Keller patient and happy, in spite of not being like other children.

Genius. For every ingenious young American, rich prizes are waiting, not only for great discoveries, but also for little things, simple improvements on the things we have. Whatever occupation he may choose, he will find that that calling is in need of men who can think of something new and better. For the men who have thought of new things, however simple, there have been in re-cent years in America, rich material rewards. Such a man was Hayward Augustus Harvey, who recently died a millionaire. His father was the village blacksmith in Jamestown, New York, early in the last century. Harvey saw how slow was the work of forging small things on an anvil, and sought to do it by labor-saving machinery. became the pioneer in screw machinery and automatic pin machinery. He revolutionized screw-making. The gim-let-pointed screw was his. His last im-

portant discovery was the armor-mak-ing process which bears his name. He the following editorial: they are legally bound to receive con-signments of grain from any person or took out seventy-nine patents—not very many for a life of seventy years, but he did not rush to the Patent Office with every half-conceived idea. No fortune was ever more honestly earned or justly deserved than his. Like many other inventors, he showed his fellowmen how to live simply.

Concentrate your mind on the sub-ject of needed inventions for five minutes, and you can think of a dozen things, any one of which would make its inventor rich beyond the dreams of avarice. To give a list of all the inavarice. ventions that are needed in this year, 1902, would be beyond any man's power.—Franklin J. Forbes, in Success.

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 shead and do something, and those who sit still and say, why wasn't it done the other way." Oliver W. Holmes

Kept Secret.

of the Middle West, contains a full account of the recent meeting of the Kansas State Grain Dealers' Association, out of which newspaper reporters were

In fact, no newspaper reporter has been allowed inside a meeting of the grain dealers since the meeting in 1898. That year a reporter published an account of the rules established to compel competing members to form pools ,and the request made to the railroads to adopt rules which would shut out "scoop shovel men," and also prevent farmers from shipping their own grain. Since then the meetings of the grain dealers have not been open to the public. Neither is the Grain Dealers' Journal

supposed to be read by the public. It is only for those who are in sympathy with the grain dealers' organizations. Nearly every issue contains matter which shows that the State organiza-

"A subscriber complains that he occasionally finds the Grain Dealers' Journal laying out so that those who are not entitled to receive it may have access to it. In sending out copies we exercise great care in confining its circulation to the regular grain dealers of the country and we have frequently warned our subscribers that its contents were intended simply for them—not for the general public. We hope that recipients will be more careful in keeping Journal for those identified with the trade.

The paper publishes a number of the addresses delivered at the recent meeting at Topeka. One of the addresses was entitled, "A Member's Duty to His Association," by D. Hunter, president of the Grain Dealers' Union of southwest Iowa and northwest Missouri. In

it he said:

When you are advised by your secretary that certain firms in terminal markets are soliciting business from irregular dealers, it becomes your duty at once, as a loyal member, absolutely to withhold all business from such firms until such time as they regard the interest and welfare of the regular deal-

firm is to be boycotted by every mem-

ber of the grain dealers' association. In an address on "What Associations Have Done for the Grain Trade," George A. Stibbens, secretary of the National Grain Dealers' Association, said:

"After six years' of education along these lines the commission firm or track bidder who is disposed to cater to the scoop shovel element or farmers' vator concerns is not worthy of the business they represent. We still have in existence in nearly all markets, one or two firms who solicit business from the disreputable element of the grain trade and I desire to state that their business is steadily decreasing. It is only a question of a short time until they will cease to exist as commission firms because they can not make a living out of the business they receive. When you come in contact with com-

signments of grain from any person or persons, but if they would take the trouble to investigate the matter, any reputable attorney will disabuse their minds of that heresy, as no firm is legally compelled by law, to receive a consignment of grain from any one. The receiver or track bidder who is not willing to recognize the principles of association work to-day, should be so thoroughly advertised by the various organizations that he would soon seek another livelihood.

"I presume no organization has ever been persecuted as you have in Kansas. You have been persecuted by the dis-reputable element among the receivers and politicians. You have been perse-cuted by an element in the State of Kansas that exists to some extent in every State but not so much so as every State, but not so much so as in this State, and this very element is opposed to good government, good morals, and good business methods. If ever an organization was entitled to the loyal support of its members, it certainly is the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. The element now fighting you seeks to disrupt and demoralize your organization to such a degree that you will finally abandon it. This per-secution of yours in this State has largely been brought about by one man, The current issue of the Grain Dealers' Journal, published at Chicago, the commission firm dares to buy grain that who clearly understands that were he dethroned he would be forced to seek another vocation.

"The time has come which behooves each member of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association to give both his moral and financial support, for few of you realize the condition your business would be in should you abandon your organization. I presume no individual member of this organization has contributed to its support from the beginning more than \$75 to \$100, and I ask you, in all candor, have you not received in return \$50 for every dollar you have contributed to the support of this or-ganization? This is purely a business proposition with the country dealers and they can no more afford to let your organization die than they can afford to set fire to their elevators. Discontinue the organizations of to-day and your business will be ruined, your elevators will depreciate in value, your stations will be infested with two or tions are generally in restraint of mission firms of this class they tell you three scalpers and you will virtually

be out of business. Country dealers can not possibly secure a fair margin of profit without the assistance of the grain organizations, for there are a certain class of people that would be con-tinually wielding the scoop shovel trade were it not for the influence brought to bear on them by the different associations, and there are commission firms in every market that would willingly handle that class of business were it not for the fact that they would be brought into disrepute with the legiti-mate trade. If it was not the fear of the advertising they would receive by the different associations there are a number of firms that would be soliciting a scalper's trade to-day. Each State secretary should furnish the names of all commission firms who handle scoop shovel shipments to all other secretaries in order that a complete list of scoop shovel receiving firms could be gotten up and advertised widely to the entire trade. It has been the habit of each State secretary to notify the com-mission people in the markets tributary to his territory, but the plan should be universal and every secretary should know the names of firms in all markets who solicit business from irregular dealers. In this way we could furnish the trade with a complete list and help each other.

"Every regular grain dealer in the State of Kansas should realize more thoroughly the necessity of supporting the organization on account of the Populistic movement now on foot to organize farmer elevator concerns throughout your State. If you relax your efforts in behalf of your organization these concerns will gain a foothold and new concerns will be started up all over the State. You already have enough of these farmer concerns to know what you have to deal with, and it is to your own interest to support loyally your organization."

Secretary Smiley's report is published in full and the greater part of it is devoted to the farmers' elevator movement. In beginning, he says:

"All thought that when we had practically eliminated the short weight evil at terminal markets our troubles were over, but developments the past year show that we were mistaken, as we have been put to the expense of defending suits brought against us in two different counties in the State."

Further on Mr. Smiley says:

"We do not question the right of the farmers to build elevators or ware-houses for the purpose of handling grain, but believe that 90 per cent of the farmers now having stock in these cooperative associations will soon realize that they have been imposed upon and the statements made to them as to net profits in the handling of grain were false. In fact, the Solomon Shipping Association has lately refused to contribute to the support of the State organization, and the president, Mr. J. S. Collings, told the writer a short time ago that if this cooperative organization expected to succeed they must do business on business principles. As this organization has been held up as an example to other organizations of like character, we consider this remark of especial significance.

"Doubtless many of you desire to know what effect this agitation has had on our organization. When the suits, to

(Talk No. 2.)

My Experience

I have devoted a number of years to the study and practice of the optical science. I have taken a course in one of the most prominent optical colleges in America. I have received the highest degree that is ever conferred by that college. I have spent a great deal of time in the large factories and am conversant with the details of cutting grinding, and manufacturing. I have studied the anatomy and physiology of the eye, and have attended a regular series of eye clinics for that very purpose. I try to do a little better work each day than I did the day before. I will give you the benefit of my experience in selecting glasses. My exclusive attention is given to fitting glasses.

Chas. Bennett, OPTICIAN

730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

which I have already referred, were inaugurated, a few of our members sent in their resignations offering me their sympathy and advising that if I got out of the trouble all right they would reinstate. I am happy to state, however, that comparatively few of our members took this view of the situation.'

THE MARKETS.

Last Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., May 5, 1902.

The feeling throughout the week was somewhat nervous. Between the dry weather in the Southwest and the wet weather in the extreme Northwest, traders and speculators were at sea, and consequently the change in the price of wheat was unimportant. Foreign markets throughout the week, however, prevented a healthy tone and would easily respond to any advance in this country, should manipulators on this side consent to permit it.

Receipts from Southwestern forms.

a healthy tone and would easily respond to any advance in this country, should manipulators on this side consent to permit it.

Receipts from Southwestern farms are still very slim, not enough to permit mills running on full time. The paucity of Southwestern wheat receipts reflect the poor condition of the growing wheat, and farmers throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska refuse to part with their holdings. According to Inglis, and the Cincinnati Price Currant, perhaps the most prominent statisticians in this country, Great Britain alone will need a hundred million bushels of foreign wheat before her own growing crop can be made available. France has recently come into our market for wheat and is buying briskly, until our exports are again very large, being 5,300,000 bushels last week.

Our visible supply of wheat decreased 1,212,000 bushels last week and is now down to 38,428,000 bushels, almost eight million bushels less than this time a year ago, while the price of wheat in Chicago is about the same. But then, the theory of an eight hundred million bushel crop of wheat has been so persistently rehearsed to foreign and American consumers and buyers, that by the time it is generally known that the crop was not over seven million bushels or perhaps less, the American farmer will have parted with all of his wheat unable to profit by an enhanced price governing later on.

The visible supply of corn decreased 645,-000 bushels last week and is now down to a little over six million bushels; but corn is altogether too high in comparison with wheat and will continue to seek a lower level of prices, as soon as urgent demand from feeders abates; nearly all the great corn-consuming manufacturing concerns having shut down for the summer.

At this writing generous rains are reported everywhere including the Southwest, which will remove much anxiety and possibly save a remnant of the wheat crop.

The Government crop report for April will show the lowest April condition for winter wheat in the United States for fifteen yea

Topeka.—No. 2 hard wheat, 73½ to 74c; No. 2 corn, 64 to 65c.

F. W. FRASIUS.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Kansas City, May 5, 1902.

In the face of lighter receipts both here and at other markets, local prices for beef steers broke sharply last week, owing to the pernicious agitation by the city papers and some of the authorities against the packers' alleged beef combine. Cattle receipts at this market were only 16,100 head, compared with 28,100 a year ago, and the supply at the five markets was J,300, against 123,500 in 1901, yet local prices declined anywhere from 25 to 50c per hundredweight. Not only was the smaller supply hammered as regards prices, but the packers also evinced but little inclination to buy and several big consignments went on to other markets, only to meet with the same reception there. Top for the week was 37.20 which was given on Tuesday for a bunch of choice cattle fed and marketed by Johnson Bros. of Pottawatomie County, Kans. After Tuesday, however, the market best price.

A feature of the week's trade was the strength exhibited for desirably and servent best price.

the next best price.

A feature of the week's trade was the strength exhibited for desirable feeders. The cause for this was that they were out of line last week and also that most of the country enjoyed timely rains which put grass in good condition and stimulated the demand. Feeding-cattle sold as high as \$5.60 during the week, while the best price paid in 1901 in the corresponding period was \$5.10. Grass cattle declined heavily. In the quarantine division the loss was greatest. Half-fat steers sold as low as \$3.50. A month ago they would have commanded \$5.

month ago they would have commanded \$5.

The hog market was not pounded so much as was the cattle division. Receipts showed an enlargement, the local supply being \$500 head in excess of the previous week. The fight against the high prices was not made on pork, and this no aoubt encouraged the packers to hold up and go after supplies. The strength of the provision market also had a stimulating effect. The general tendency of the hog market the fore part of the week was lower, however, and by Wednesday tops had sold down to \$7.20. A reaction set in, and on Friday a load of choice hogs fed by Parks Bros., of Eskridge, Kans., sold for \$7.40, the highest price since 1893. The market closed for the week slightly lower than the previous Saturday. The movement of swine to the markets is expected to increase from now on, but local operators think prices will hold up until a good corn



WHY FRET AND WORRY?

HE farmer shown in the illustration is the picture of despair, because he has been using cheap, poorly-made Binder Twine. It is an illustration of the old adage, "Save at the tap and leak at the bung." He is a loser in every way—in time, in money, and in temper. A FARMER WHO USES

DEERING BINDER TWINE

HAS NO TROUBLE, because it is made upon honor, and is just what the tag says it is, "even and long, smooth and strong."
It is made from the best qualities of fibre in the largest Twine Mills in the world, where one-third of the world's supply of binder twine is made. 700,000 farmers used Deer-ing Binder Twine last season, and they will all use it again this year.

Manufactured by

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY CHICAGO, U. S. A. World's Greatest Manufacturers of Binders, Head-ers, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Huskers and Shredders, Rakes, Twine and Oil.

crop is assured or early spring pigs begin to ripen.

Packing-house buyers gouged medium and common quality muttons to the extent of 25 or 50c during the week. The movement consisted mainly of Texas grassers, and while 50 per cent below that of a year ago, was large enough, in the face of the smaller consumptive demand, to enable buyers to dictate prices from their standpoint. Choice lambs were in meagre supply and held firm during the week. Kansas spring lambs sold at 37, but medium Kansas lambs and sheep suffered a decline ranging from 25 to 35c. Fat stock when ready for full feed, and this all in one season. A good win-imill is a mighty good thing to have and the Dempster mighty good thing to have and the Dempster winsh them. See advertisement on page 515, and address the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, at Kansas City, Sloux Falls, Omaha, or Beatrice.

Not in General Favor at Home.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Times, the German law which forbids the employment of boracic acid for the preservation of meat,

was sought after and thin sheep the lected.

The horse market held steady to strong during the week in spite of lower markets east of here. A strong competitive demand from buyers caused the local firmness. Drafts sold up to \$225. The edge has been taken off the mule market and values are from \$5 to \$10 lower than in the early part of April. Do not figure on big mules bringing much over \$150 on the market.

H. A. POWELL.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Mr. A. G. Landis, Lawrence, Kans., is prepared to fill large orders for sweet-po-tato plants immediately. See his adver-tisement on page 521.

One of the most progressive seedsmen in this country is Hon. John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y. His large, elegant catalogue is sent free to all who apply, and it presents an array of choice new flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants and fruits which is really enticing. Mr. Childs has been in business twenty-six years, is well known and thoroughly reliable.

he Whitman Agricultural Campany, St. Louis, Mo., make the most complete line of baling presses in the world, all of which are thoroughly tested before being offered for sale. Whitman's new "Universal" baling press will be the one mostly demanded by Kansas Farmer readers, as it is the most rapid and powerful press on the market. All presses are fully warranted. Intending buyers should not fail to look up the advertisement on page 521 and write the company for illustrated catalogue.

By action of the State Legislature it is now possible for the farmers of Kansas to buy the purest sisal binding twine made from selected material from the State penitentiary at Lansing. Mr. E. B. Jewett, warden, announces on page 505 the prices at which this State twine can be purchased. While the management reserves the right to sell to dealers such quantities of this twine as they may think proper, it will be their policy to hold some stock for farmers who wish to order direct. As it will be impossible to hold this twine in stock for any great length of time, it will be wise for the farmer who needs twine to send early. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write to Warden E. B. Jewett, Lansing, Kans., to book your orders, or for further information.

The well-known seed firm of J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., have had a business career of nearly half a century. During this time they have won a reputation in every village and town of the land, and to-day Gregory's seeds are famous for their freshness, purity, and reliability. Their seeds are all thoroughly tested every season, and those not up to the standard are destroyed. In buying Gregory's seeds it is satisfactory to know you are getting guaranteed seeds—seeds that will surely grow—and they come directly from the grower to the planter. Farmers and gardeners who want to be sure of their seeds should send for their catalogue. It tells all aout good seeds and their guarantee. It is sent free to those who write for it, and should be rean by every one who plants.

which forbids the employment of bo-racic acid for the preservation of meat, is likely to lead to serious difficulties with the United States.

The six million dollars worth of meat prepared with the aid of boracic acid, which is at present directly exported to Germany every year, represents only a small fraction of the stake which the American meat interests has in this matter.

The value of American meat products which find their way to Germany through England, Belgium, and Holland is estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and it may be regarded as certain that the reprisals which have already been threatened will not fail to be enforced.

The new law does not, by any means, meet with universal approval in Germany, and expert opinion is not unanimous in condemning the use of boracic acid on hygienic grounds.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

A Map of Kansas Free.

Send the Topeka Capital 35 cents to pay postage and they will send you a three months' trial subscription to the Semiweekly Capital and one of their handsome \$1 wall maps of Kansas and the United States, both absolutely free.

The Stray List.

Week Ending May 1.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

Week Ending May 8.

Cowley County-Geo. W. Sloan, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. L. Miller, in Grant tp., (P. O. Otto), April 6, 1902, one bay mare, 3 years old; valued at \$25. Also one brown mare, 1 year old, indescribable brand; valued at \$15. Also one black horse, 1 year old; valued at \$15.



WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending May 6, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A warm week, the temperature ranging 5° to 10° above the normal daily, and with much less wind than the previous week. The rainfall was generally light; many of the central and western countles received no rain and a few only traces of rain. Better showers occurred in the eastern countles with heavy rains in Coffey, Anderson, Bourbon, Crawford, Neosho, and Wilson. Rain is seriously needed over the State. RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition in the counties south of the Kaw River but has been injured north of the river; it has jointed in Allen; chinch-bugs have appeared in some wheat-fields in Chautauqua. Corn-planting is nearly finished, but some replanting will have to be done; some of the first planting is beginning to come up in Brown; it is being cultivated in the counties south of the Kaw. Rye is heading in the south. Oats are doing well in the south, but have been injured in several northern counties. Apple-trees are full of bloom, giving promise of agood crop, but canker-worms are doing much damage in some of the orchards in Coffey and Shawnee. Peaches were all killed in Nemaha. Plums and pears are in full bloom in Douglas. Potatoes are coming up in Chase. Flax is doing well, except that winds injured it in Atchison, and some was blown out in Elk. Alfalta is doing finely.

Allen County.—Rye headed and wheat joint-

Allen County.—Rye headed and wheat jointed, and both promise well; corn being cultivated; Kafir, sorahum, and millet sown.

Anderson.—Heavy rains in south part of county first of week; flax, grains, and gardens growing nicely; early corn up and being cultivated, a good stand; pastures improved, and cattle doing well.

Riley.—Corn coming up well; good rain Saturday night.

Shawnee.—Wheat and oats doing nicely; cornplanting in progress; early corn coming up; cattle on pasture and doing well; apple- and plumteres full of blosoms; canker-worms damaging some orchards.

Wilson.—Good rain Thursday night; much corn to be replanted; prairie-grass and pastures good; alfalfa and wheat in excellent condition.

Woodson.—Good week for work; wheat begin

Woodson.—Good week for work; wheat beginning to need rain; corn being cultivated, late nearly all planted; Kafir being planted; alfalfa looking well.

Wyandotte.—Wheat suffering in northern part of county, but in southern portion has been benefited by rains and is making good growth; pastures and meadows backward, both needing more moisture; corn nearly all planted, that up promising a good stand; potatoes coming up slowly; excellent prospect for apples.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is in poor condition in most of the central and northern counties, but is in fair condition in Sedgwick and is looking well in Kingman. Corn-planting progresses, being nearly finished in the south; the early planted is coming up over much of the division, but in many instances the stand is uneven. Grass grows slowly. Oats are doing better in the south than in the north. Rye is heading in Reno and Pratt, short in the latter. Alfalfa is in fine condition in Barber and Barton, and fair in Saline. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, and cherries are in good condition in Cowley. Apples are in full bloom in Jewell. Late apples are good in Reno, but early apples are poor.

Barber.—A dry, windy week; wheat set back;

Barber.—A dry, windy week; wheat set back; corn doing well; soil too dry for planting; alfalfa in excellent condition.

Barton.—Vegetation damaged by warm, windy weather; potatoes coming up; cattle on pasture but grass very short; alfalfa doing well; oats and barley promising; rain and heavy hall at Ellinwood evening of 3d.

Clay.—Little hope for wheat; corn, oats, brass growing very slowly; some corn to pl yet; some damage to gardens and corn by corns.

a good stand; pastures improved, and cattle doing well.

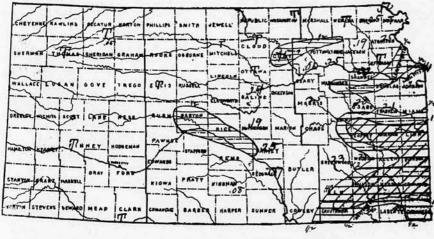
Atchison.—Wheat, oats, flax, and all spring crops injured by high winds; good soaking rain needed; corn-planting well advanced; flax a poor stand; apples very full of bloom.

Bourbon.—Good rains, and growing crops doing nicely; corn generally a good stand; apple orchards blooming lightly; small fruits nearly all killed by drouth last summer.

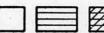
Brown.—Wheat on bottoms looking fairly well, other wheat not doing well; pastures very short; first planted corn coming up; apples blossomed full; rain needed for all crops.

Chase.—Dry, windy week; wheat in need of Chase.—Dry, windy week; wheat in need of Chase.

For Week Ending May 3, 1902.



SCALE IN INCHES.





1 to 2.



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

2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

rain; good stand of corn; flax doing well; po-tatoes coming up; gardens look well.

Chautauqua.—A very fine growing week; wheat, oats, and flax doing well but chinch-bugs doing some damage to wheat and oats; corn doing nicely; fruit prospect good; some damage from hall in localities.

Coffey.—Heavy rain on the 28th, accompanied by hall in some localities, injury being done to gardens and young flax and alfalfa; good week for farm work and growth of vegetation; corn nearly all planted; some damage to plumand apple-trees by canker-worms.

Crawford.—Nice growing showers; corn being cultivated, a good stand; oats thin and backward; wheat excellent; rye heading; flax good stand and promising; gardens doing well; bluegrass heading; apples and peaches scattering; cherries promising.

Jackson.—Wheat in poor condition; corn com-ing up slowly, but with rain will be a good-tand; meadows backward and pastures drying

ing up slowly, but with rain will be a good-stand; meadows backward and pastures drying up.

Jefferson.—Wheat, oats, and grass need rain; corn nearly all planted, that up a good stand; fruit prospect good.

Johnson.—Wheat, oats, and flax looking well, for coming up with a good stand; meadows and pastures short.

Labette.—Splendid week; condition of all crops excellent.

Leavenworth.—Crops in need of rain; pastures fair but dry; gardens growing slowly; pointees coming up; apple prospect good; stock doing fairly well.

Marshall.—Growing crops need rain badly; wheat much injured; fair prospect for fruit.

Montgomery.—Good week for farm work; crops and pastures in good condition.

Morris.—Early corn doing well, too dry for late; a large acreage of corn being planted; oats and flax damaged by winds; rye heading and wheat doing fairly well; large acreage of Kafir and cane; alfalfa doing well; grass slow. Nemaha.—Pastures very dry and all vegetation suffering for rain; wheat and oats hurt; corn being planted; fruit promising; subsoil in fair condition.

Osage.—Garden truck and grass benefited by rain of 28th; wheat needs a rain; corn-planting progressing slowly.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat much injured by con-

rain of 28th; wheat needs a rain; corn-planting progressing slowly.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat much injured by continued drouth; pastures short and stock water scarce; heavy rain of the 3d a benefit to many crops.

Harvey.—Wheat and oats suffering for rain; corn generally coming up unevenly; cattle on pasture but grass short.

Jewell.—Hot, dry, windy week; wheat, rye, and oats in very poor condition; early corn up, stand uneven; apple-trees in full bloom.

Kingman.—Corn-planting nearly finished, and early coming up with fair stand; grass needing rain; wheat looking very well.

Lincoln.—Dry and windy; a great deal of corn has been planted, and much will be put in wheat ground; cut-worms damaging early corn.

McPherson.—Soil dry; wheat making no progress; corn up but not making good growth; grass slow.

Marion.—Wheat not improving materially:

Crawford.—Nice growing showers; corn being cultivated, a good stand; oats thin and backward; wheat excellent; rye heading; flax good stand and promising; gardens doing well; blue-grass heading; apples and peaches scattering; cherries promising.

Doniphan.—Very dry and wheat looking poorply; corn-planting commenced; pastures poor; apples, pears, and giums in full bloom.

Douglas.—Wheat in excellent condition; other crops satisfactory.

Elk.—Dry week, but grass and corn made good growth; too dry for wheat; some flax blown out by wind being replanted; fruit promising.

Franklin.—Some corn being cultivated, stand sood; vegetation, especially flax and oats, making little growth and need rain.

Geary.—Oats not well covered injured by high wind, other oats doing well; grass making fair growth; early corn coming up; rain would domined good.

Greenwood.—Wheat generally looking of greenwood.—Wheat generally looking or not good.

Greenwood.—Wheat in poor condition; corn coming up slowly and unevenly.

Jackson.—Wheat in poor condition; corn coming up slowly and unevenly.

Jackson.—Wheat in poor condition; corn coming up slowly and unevenly.

Sedgwick.—Wheat in fair condition; corn al-

and unevenly.

Sedgwick.—Wheat in fair condition; corn almost all planted, and much is up and looking fine; gardens and grass coming more slowly than usually; fruit prospect good.

Smith.—Vegetation suffering for rain, and wheat is seriously hurt; little alfalfa sown on account of drouth; grass too short for pasture. Stafford.—Wheat injured by dry, windy weather; all vegetation making very slow growth. Washington.—Hard week on cereals, and rain needed badly.

WESTERN DIVISION.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is suffering for rain, and in many counties has been damaged by the drouth. Oats, barley, and rye are suffering or are at a standstill; corn-planting is nearing completion, and the early is coming up. Fruits are doing nicely in Rawlins and are blooming in Wallace. Apples are in bloom in Graham and Lane. Cherries are promising in Decatur. Grass is green in Gove and Ness, is looking well in Greeley and Hamilton, and has made good growth in Finney, but is generally feeling the effects of the long dry spell. Cattle are doing well.

Clark.—Cattle looking unusually well; grass

dry spell. Cattle are doing well.

Clark.—Cattle looking unusually well; grass drying up rapidy; rain needed.

Decatur.—Wheat and rye damaged by high wind and drouth, but rain in a few days would bring them out all right; cherries promising.

Finney A warm, dry week; vegetation making rapid growth; a good rain would be helpful; range making good growth.

Ford.—Wheat, oats, and barley suffering badly.

Gove.—Very dry and crops need rain; grass green and cattle doing well.
Graham.—Wheat suffering; corn nearly all planted; potatoes look fine; subsoil in good condition, but grass, small grains, and corn need rain; apples in full bloom.
Greeley.—Planting corn; grass doing well; cattle improving.
Hamilton.—Vegetation making good growth; pastures green.

tle improving.

Hamilton.—Vegetation making good growth; pastures green.

Hodgeman.—Crops and grass need rain.

Kearney.—High winds; a good rain needed.

Lane.—All crops need rain; ground too dry to work well; most of corn and some feed crops planted; apples in bloom.

Ness.—Wheat, rye, oats, and barley making no growth; prairie showing green; rain needed; live stock improving.

Rawlins.—Much wheat injured by dry, windy weather, but fruit and vegetation doing nicely otherwise; planting almost anished.

Sheridan.—Wheat injured by dry weather; corn-planting well advanced by dry corn up; cut-worms damaging gardens.

Thomas.—Rain needed; wheat damaged by drouth; corn almost all planted, and some planting cane and Kafir.

Trego.—Wheat and other small grain badly injured; other crops making slow growth.

Wallace.—Wheat, barley, and oats damaged, and range-grass drying; gifalfa fair; irrigated crops doing well; orchards in bloom.

The United States maintains its position at the head of the world's exporting nations, despite the temporary reduction in the value of exports due to the shortage in corn available for exportation. The export figures for the nine months ending with March, as shown by the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, indicate a drop of \$58,681,957 in the total value of exports. When it is considered, however, that the value of corn exported fell, owing to the shortage in the corn supply, fifty-two million dollars below that for the corresponding period of last year; and that cotton, owing solely to a decrease in price, fell twelve million dollars below the exports of the same period of last year, the entire decrease is more than accounted for. Corn exports fell from one hundred and forty-six million bushels in the nine months the fiscal year 1901 to twenty-four million bushels in the nine months of 1902. Cotton exports increased three hundred and forty-four million pounds, but owing to reduced prices, fell twelve million dollars in the total value exported. These two items—due in the case of corn to the shortage at home caused by the drouth of last year, and in cotton to the reduced prices in the markets of the world-more than account for the reduction of fifty-nine millions in the total exports.



And many other aches to which women are peculiarly subject are generally the result of a diseased condition of the

womanly organism. When this diseased condition is cured, sideache, backache, headache, etc., are cured also.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation, and placeation, and placeation, and placeation. tion and ulceration and cures female weakness. When these diseases are cured the aches they cause are also cured.

the aches they cause are also cured.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va., "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, no backache, and no pain in my side any more. No bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine. I thank you very much for what you have done for me—your medicine has done me much good."

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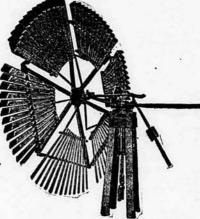
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In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. Otis, Professor of Dairy Hus andry, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans. by whom all correspondence with this department

Some Thoughts on Odors. H. V. NEEDHAM, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

There is another face of this odor business that is very much in evidence in the creamery work, much worse in cold weather than in warm. Let me tell it as best I can. A patron takes his cans and empties the skim-milk, which is perhaps tainted or a little sour, then goes to the pump and picks up a wad of rag left just as it was squeezed out. In this rag there were about nine billion bacteria; some of the acid sort and some of the putrefactive sort, besides a dozen other sorts. With this breeders' menagerie the can is washed out and it is set out in the sun to out and it is set out in the sun to scald, as many term it, but really to breed bacteria. At night it is filled with milk and if the night is a little cool it is set outside the barn, the stirrer churned up and down three or four time and it is considered well taken care of. The cream immediate-ly begins to rise and forms an air tight covering and hours pass before the ani-mal heat is out. But one thing is sure, all the odors are inside and all the evilworking bacteria are there, and the flavor will be hard to describe. It is like some of the "I-don't-care" syrup at the soda fountain—badly mixed.

As I have thought of these vexatious things I have a hundred times thought of Coleridge's poem, describing the city of Cologne, a city, you know, famous for its magnificent cathedral and for its cologne water:

"In Cologne, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fringed with murderous
stones,
And rags and hags and hideous wenches,
I counted two and seventy stenches
All well defined, and several stinks
Ye Nymphs that reign o'er sewers and
sinks.

The river Rhine, it is well known, Doth wash your city of Cologne; But tell me, Nymphs, what power divine, Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine."

Now don't let anyone get scared about creamery butter and say, "There I knew country butter was the cleanest and nicest." Just go to a butter-reno-Just go to a butter-renovating establishment to find out about that. One fellow runs another down, a block or two off by simply following his nose, and we can not get more than one pound in ten, when we use it, but my wife will tell you it is frowsy or

rancid or tastes of a rusty churn or a dirty dish cloth.

At the creamery that wonder-working machine, the separator, not only takes out all dirt, but quite a large proportion of the bacteria. The skim-milk gets its share so that the cream is quite pure, but there is something lacking and that is the fine, quick, subtle aroma and flavor that perfect milk would have given. To supply this and to stop the baneful influence of the bacteria I have been telling you of, is where the butter-maker's art comes in, and by his refrigerating, ripening, pasteurizing processes, and the use of starters and cultures he brings the butter product up to a good standard of excellence.

A Young Dairyman and Some of the Things He Has Learned at the Agricultural College.

There are, perhaps, many young men who desire to become dairymen who would no doubt follow it if they were aware of the vast opportunities along this line of work. You may ask, "What is the first step toward success in the dairy bsuniess?" The first step and one which would be a good start-ing foundation, would be a course in some dairy school. You may answer that book-learning is all theory and when put to practical use, the theorist is left behind with books for his companions. While the writer does not entirely believe in theory, yet when it is in combination with good practical training, training that is carried out with up-to-date machinery, also under with up-to-date machinery, also under the training that is carried out with up-to-date machinery, also under the training training that is carried out with up-to-date machinery, also under the training trainin the eyes of an expert, I daresay that the so-called "theorist" will come to the front and stay there. Where can such training be had? It can be ob-tained at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Although the dairy department is somewhat limited financially, in the agricultural hall are all of the up-to-date dairy tools, which are kept in good running order. The dairy business is carried on from the very beginning. The college herd supplies it with a large amount of milk daily, consequently the student studies the whole thing from beginning to end. However, if you have decided that it is impossible for you to pursue such a course the following statements may be of some interest to

In no other line of work does cleanliness occupy such an important position. You can not afford to have anything in your dairy that is not absolutely pure and clean. Strive to make the best butter that comes to the market and it will not be long until you can get a higher price for it and have no trouble to get rid of it, thereby saving time and gaining prominence among your customers. If you have a cow which does not give as much milk as some of the rest, do not condemn her, but treat her right until you are certain what her milk tests. Then and not until then, can you tell how she compares with other cows in your herd. It is very important

that you fully understand the process of testing milk. (When in a creamery you can not tell how soon one of your patrons will demand an explanation for the contrast between his and his neigh-bor's milk.) Never allow your milk-cow to be chased by a dog, as she is very nervous. Weeds and stagnant water have a detrimental effect on the flavor of the butter. Have regularity in feeding and milking. Study the various feeds, taking into consideration the price and the product. If your herd is not so well-bred as your neighbors, do not make excuses, but improve your herd at every opportunity. Success in dairying does not depend so much on the breed of cows as does it on the C. G. ELLING. breed of the man.

The Purposes of the Agricultural College.

The Kansas State Agricultural Col-lege was founded as a school for the teaching of the principles of agriculture and the indsutrial arts. The main pur-pose of the school was to give training along agricultural lines and so especial attention has been paid to the improvement of facilities for teaching the different branches of agricultural science; dairying, horticulture, stock-

breeding and feeding, etc.
In our new agricultural hall, built two
years ago, we have one of the finest dairy laboratories in the West, fitted up with modern machinery and apparatus for making butter and cheese. Here students in the agricultural courses are given training in the management of creameries, testing of milk and all its products, and the manufacture of highgrade butter and cheese. The college also gives a short course and an appren

tice course in dairying.

One of the special features of the work of our college is the feeding of stock, compounding balanced rations for the different kinds of stock for different purposes, etc. Assisted by competent stockmen from over the State our college force of teachers gives practical work in the judging of stock, as dairy and beef cattle, horses for farm and other purposes. Extensive work is done in horticulture by the students in the spring and fall. The propagation and breeding of plants are special features of the work. In short, all that is learned in the text-books is demon-strated by actual practice and experi-

The college also has a mechanical department for those who desire to become mechanics. A four years' course is given in mechanical engineering with practice in mechanical work in the ma-

chine shops.

Especially for the young lady students

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there is a course in domestic science. The girls, like the boys, are given both theoretical and practical instruction in their separate line of work. The college teaches no language but English. It is not a classical but mainly a school of science and industrial arts.

H. B. STICKNEY, Student.

Ration of Roughage.

Through the zeal of the feeder to have his cows do extra well or from the opposite cause of carelessness, more hay may be given cows than they can possibly use economically. may be learned from an experience with the college herd.

For ease of comparison, averages are figured from a block of ten cows as they stand on the milk record, all giving a normal flow of milk. The cows were first given more hay than they would clean up. In a period of ten days during January, an average of for-ty-three pounds of alfalfa hay and fif-In a period of ten teen pounds of Kafir-corn fodder daily was fed to each of the ten cows. At \$10 per ton for the alfalfa and \$4 for the Kafir, the average daily cost of the hay fed was \$2.108 per cow, or \$21.08 for the ten. The daily yield of milk from the ten cows was 214.4 pounds. The daily feed of grain for

the ten was 32.9 pounds.

In a period of seven days just preceding the stormy part of the month, under practically the same weather conditions as the first feeding period, an average of 33 pounds alfalfa hay and 3.5 pounds of Kafir-corn fodder was fed daily per cow at a cost of 17.2 cents or \$1.72 for the ten. The average daily

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 237 free. West Chester, Pa.



Say, Mister Tenant Farmer!

Are you in debt? Are you struggling to get your head above water? Don't the farm pay? Do you want a home? Do you want a chance to win out? Are you "waiting for something to turn up"? All things come to him who waits, provided he hustles while he waits. We can help you if you are willing to hustle. We have a way out for you—a way that has proved itself successful in hundreds of cases. It is

The Milky Way Route!

Get your land owner to furnish you from seven to ten cows on shares. Milk them and bring the milk or cream to our stations, or ship the cream to us. Good cows will make you from four to six dollars per month. Give the owner half the milk check. Feed the skim milk to the calves. They will do just as well. It will be a splendid investment for the owner and will support you and your family. The money from your crop, steers and hogs can go into the bank. This extra money will pay your grocery bill. It will buy your dry goods, little neccessities, and even luxuries.

It's a Matter of Muscle

and business. We pay 2½ cents below the highest market in the country (the New York market) for butter fat in milk delivered at our stations, less the actual cost per pound for running the stations. We are paying 31 cents less than that market NET for butter fat in hand separator cream deliveres at our stations. If there is no station near you ship your cream direct to us here. We are paying 2½ cents less than the New York market NET for butter fat in cream shipped direct to us.

GET BUSY! Try our milky way route. It's a sure thing. THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO., Topeka, Kans.

Farmers and Milkmen Know

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But

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TO SELL MILK WHEN 25 per cent of its value is taken for Hauling,

25 per cent of its value is taken for Hauling, 25 per cent more for Skimming Station Expenses, 50 per cent of the value of the Skimmilk Lost through Skimming Station Conditions and results. Weighing, Sampling and Testing are Guessed at. Quantity, Quality, Price, and Value of the product sold are kept as a secret from the farmer for a half-hundred days after the milk is delivered. More than half the cows are kept only to support a Trust that imagines cooperation to be a system for Compelling Farmers to Furnish All the Cash Capital that supports a business which pays dividends on thousands of dollars of Watered Stack and his Salarias to Everant of Watered Stock and big Salaries to Expert

TO SELL CREAM WHEN

All unnecessary sources of expense are turned into Profit. Skim-milk is fed while Fresh, Warm, Pure and Sweet. Accurate Samples are al-'ays taken by the only Correct Method, and an Honest Test made each Week. Prices of butterfat are Quoted Daily and the farmer receives his Statement Every Week. The Farmer Receives More Money and Real Value each month from ten cows by Shipping Cream to the Pioneers of the Only System that Pays more than can be realized on twice the number from any other system. IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

Pay..

Does

Pay..

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But

Not

CO.. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

yield of milk exceeded that of the first period by 2.2 pounds, it being 216.4 pounds. The average daily feed of grain

was 29.1 pounds.

The quality of hay averaged the same in each instance. Practically all was cleaned up in the latter period, while in the former much was rejected and hauled away to the other stock. Later records will show still greater reduc-tion in the allowance of alfalfa. Judging from a careful estimate the cost of February hay and fodder will be less than 14 cents per head.

FRANK E. UHL.

A Model Cow-barn.

F. F. FAIRCHILDS, BEFORE THE TONGANOXIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

My barn is of stone. The wall is twenty-two inches thick, all on top of the ground, with fourteen large win-dows to admit plenty of light. The entire floor is of concrete. It is sanitary in every respect, having air shafts for carrying out impure air; has bins and floors for seventy-five tons of grain, and room for eighty-five tons of hay. The stable has room for fifty-eight head of cows, with large alley-ways and wide walks behind the stalls. The cows are not tied, but are loose in the stall, which are three feet three inches wide. The partitions all swing on hinges so when we turn the cows out we swing the partitions around.

Now I have given a description of the Now I have given a description of the barn the cows have furnished the money to build, to show you that money can be made in dairying in this part of the country. This barn is only a small item of what this herd has done. I think there is no reason why our State will not become one of the best mill-producing States in the country.

milk-producing States in the country. We not only have everything in our grasp for the production of dairy products, but we are so located that we will always have a good market for

The Apiary.

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

A Neat Little Aplary.

We here present an illustration of a small, well-kept apiary of about fifty hives of bees. It will be noticed that most of the hives are one-story only. They were photographed early in the spring before the hives were strong enough to have the supers added. A few hives have supers on for comb honey and a few have the full double story for extracting.

The hives sit about eight feet apart each way, and are so arranged as to give the largest possible dooryard space to each colony for the ground occupied. This is very important, for to get along smoothly with the bees where many hives are kept, it is necessary that the operator, when opening hives and

and will make good their threats if you do not change your position. It must be distinctly understood that bees ave the exclusive right-of-way in front of their hives when they are at work and the operator who understands his business never encroaches on this sacred territory.

The ground which hives occupy is perhaps the best kept that has no vegetation on it. not even grass. With perhaps the best kept that has no veg-etation on it, not even grass. With a sharp hoe this is easily kept down, but to keep a closely clipped lawn about bee hives is almost an impossibility. High grass and weeds should never be allowed to grow up about the hives. Shade for bees have been largely com-mented upon some preferring shade and mented upon, some preferring shade and some preferring no shade. The illustration shows the plan that suits our fancy the best, having shade at noon-day and sunshine in the morning and evening. A south or east front is always preferable for the apiary.

Extracting Honey.

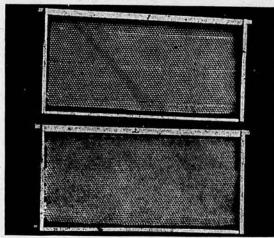
We here present a little scene that is more often heard of than seen and will only be found, as a rule, where large apiaries are kept. It is the process of extracting honey. If you have never seen extracting done you would scarcely believe your own eyes to see the quanti-

which the combs are placed back uninjured in the hives to be refilled.

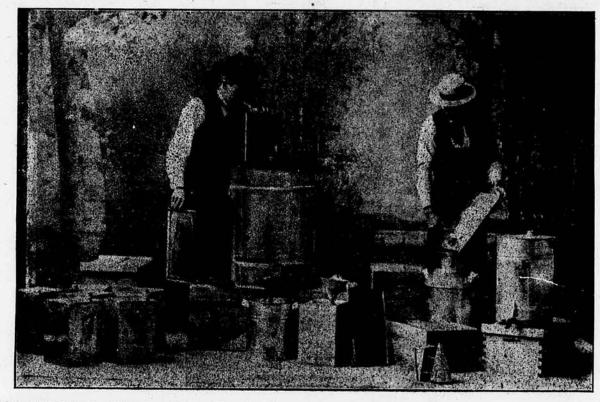
There are as many different varieties of honey as there are different varieties of flowers, and each variety has a dif-

Comb Foundation.

Comb foundation and its use is beautifully illustrated in the cut shown herewith. Frame No. 1 has just been equipped with a sheet of foundation



ferent flavor of its own. When we use the extractor we can, to a great extent, keep each variety seperate and distinct. One would be surprised to find such a vast difference in honey as to flavor,



the extractor into use. The extractor is one of the wonders of the bee age, and it will set you to guessing how the

ties of beautiful clear liquid honey as it comes from the honey-combs by bringing the extractor into use. The extractor most of the varieties were not honey at will stretch as the bees draw it out all, but some substitute in the line of sweets. This is the reason that so many think that extracted honey is largely adulterated. The fact is, most extracted alives are kept, it is necessary that the operator, when opening hives and handling bees, be in a position where comb, but when you see it operate the honey is pure. Extracted honey taken

will stretch as the bees draw it out and apply the necessary heat to it in order to work it. Draw three wires through the frame as the cut shows, but do not draw them tight. Lay the sheet of foundation on them and press the wire down into the foundation. The top of the foundation sheet should be

fastened to the top bar of the frame. Frame No. 2 shows how bees promptthey complete it. This frame had been in the hive in a strong colony but a few hours. This shows how readily the bees accepted it and how perfectly they proceeded with the completion of the same. It will be noticed that the sheet of foundation is slightly smaller each way than the inside of the frame. must be so because the foundation stretches as the bees complete it, and if the frame is filled with it in the first place the comb when completed will be bulged, as it would not have room to expand. One-half inch at the bottom and a fourth inch at each is about right.

you have bees, try foundation comb and you will be pleased with results. It costs from 40 to 50 cents a pound, but a pound will equip the

will not be in the way of the working force of some other colony. to not like to have their dooryard ob-Bees structed, and if you place self directly in front of youring directly in front of work-ing colony, so that they are com-pelled to fly around you in com-indicted an insult upon their dignity, and they will promptly notify you of the fact by threatening you with ethers

whole thing is explained in an instant. We believe A. I. Root invented the first practical honey-extractor sometime in the sixties. Mr. Root is yet alive and at the head of the largest bee institution in the world. The process of extracting honey is very simple. It consists of tak-ing the frames of honey from the hives, an insult upon their dignity, uncapping them, and placing them in the fact by threatening you with stings of their honey by centrifugal force, after

from the hives in the summer usually granulates in autumn, and if anything suits my taste better than granulated honey it is more granulated honey.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

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brood-chamber of the hive, and double its value. The best results on the movable-frame-hive system depends upon the use of foundation comb and beekeeping would not come up to its present standard if it were not for its use. Foundation is used both for the brood-chamber and the surplus honey boxes and everywhere that comb is to be constructed by the bees.

The Poultry Hard.

Poultry-raising Expenses.

Late in the summer of 1900 I received a letter of inquiry from a woman who was studying the possibilities of poul-try-keeping for herself. Her object was to make sufficient money from poultry to pay a domestic for the house, in order that she and her little children might thus get the benefit of being outside a large part of the time—a thing entirely out of the question while she was compelled to assume the entire care of the babies and the house. But she was entirely without knowledge as to the proper care of poultry, and with everything to learn expected to make mistakes. The great query was, how could she go about it in order to make the fewest errors?

This inquirer was a bright, intelligent woman, still young, and she argued that, with greenhouse waste at command for the birds, and with greenhouse heat in surplus to apply where needed for the poultry, and greenhouse space at time available, she could supplement foods which cost, with inex-pensive or waste material. She could make gain from surplus and waste. She was quick, neat, careful in details. In proof of this last she instanced that she had gained prizes in school for neatness and care in reports, etc. But being a woman who believed in believed in believed in believed well furnished, either for work and study, her outfit was very expensive, considering the size of the work she

was attempting, at the first.
Following my advice in some respects and taking her own course in others, she worked along till the end of the following summer and into the autumn. Extracts from one or two letter written by her at about this time show the situation, make many inquiries further, and intimate some doubt as to whether she had done reasonably well with the work thus far. It is quite possible that many another woman, finding herself with an account book which uncompromisingly declared the receipts \$62 less than the outgoes for the year, would have a bit of the same sinking

would have a live of the writes:
"I shall, as I promised, tell you of my success so far with poultry.
"I started last October with my account book and bought my chickens the first week in November. They segan laying in January, and in the nine months I got 1,154 eggs, about 129 each. In February, April, May, and June sit 82 eggs, hatched 31, raised 29. In Au-gust sit 53, hatched 27, raised 10. In all I sit 135 eggs, hatched 58, and raised 39. One hen walked all over her chicks as they hatched and killed them; another picked them. One left her nest over night and the eggs got chilled, while Master Harry, eighteen months old, cracked some while one hen was

EXPENSES

Bought eggs f	or hatching	 	\$ 5.18
Bought hens a	nd rooster	 	8.14
Bought hens a Books, postage	. etc	 	10.54
House, netting,	. labor	 	50.77
Incubator, 220	eggs	 	15.00
Feed		 	24.13

"October was my month of prepara tion, but the year is not really finished, as I intended selling my old hens and the cockerels yet. Do you think I should be satisfied so far? I shall not need to buy grit, or clover-meal, nor clover meal, nor conditions all along the line lies the anything but feed and oil this coming winter. I have invested in an incubator, and am going to try my luck with chicks under the benches in the greenhouse during the winter. I have the

Massachusetts

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M. B. FAXON, FLOWER SEED SPECIALIST, 31 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Hatch Experiment Station reports and Warren's book, "Two Hundred Eggs in a Year per Hen.' I want to get all the eggs I can, but have not decided which to follow. Mr. Warren praises cut bone as so many other do, but I don't want a bone-cutter, and don't know whether or not I could get bones. The Hatch bulletin says animal-meal is preferable to green bone; eggs are inferior, but more plentiful. It recommends one-fourth ounce to each fowl—one part animal-meal to five parts dry material. Does that include clover-meal or only grain? It also claims 23 to 91 per cent more eggs summer and winter for fowls on a corn ration; that is, twenty fowls were fed in one year as follows:

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Where would I get millet, and does it seem quite right to give no wheat or oats? Barley is recommended by some, and I think I could get it. Would you?

"Are linseed-meal and sunflower-seed necessary? It would be easy to grow some in the garden. Do they take the place of meat or corn? I mean their food value. How long would you make panels that you mention in your book, 'Pocket Money Poultry,' for tem-porary yards? I suppose you have ex-perimented with different lengths."

I have quoted thus at length to show something of the extent of the puzzles, and the consuming hunger for information of the beginner, even when fortified, as in this case, by much literature, pretty well conned. At every turn the novice is confronted by a question mark, puzzling and often persistent. It is simply a question of getting knowledge from the experiences (blunders?) of other people, or blundering on till one has costly experience of one's own.

Looking at the above experience of an actual learner in the year 1901 we are likely to think that an expense of \$100, more or less, to carry about fifteen hens, and an unpaid balance of \$62 on the wrong side at the end of the year do not show up the profitable character of poultry-raising very well. But these accounts speak more for the worker's methods than they do for the work. We must remember, however, that circumstances change the face of any question. The worker in question believed in studying the literature of poultry well as a method of quick success, and she felt it necessary to buy a house ready for business. These two points made expenses very high in proportion, while the cost of incubator and brooder have been added to these. But these are not regular running expenses, being rather capital invested for future work. Leaving out cost of stock and fixtures the income exceeds the outgo by almost 40 per cent, besides the birds still on hand for sale. But if we add the eggs for hatching (fancy eggs) to the running expenses the profit drops to about 12 per cent and, of course, nothing is allowed for labor. It comes about to this: money paid out was much in excess of what was actually needed to be expended, but it is expected to count in the future. Therefore, it is not fair to charge it to the first year, and feel that this year has not paid, nor been well managed, even though it would have been perfectly possible to manage so that the birds should have begun the second year with every cent of indebtedness paid.

Looking at the hatching record we notice that eggs hatched poorly (but so do they for others besides the novice), conditions all along the line lies the best chance for clean profit. And here this worker must train her guns an other year. But I am a little afraid she may be laying up trouble for herself that greenhouse-bench plan chicks. As she has worked from a different point of view from that of the majority, and has colored her work with her own personality to considerable extent, I shall look with especial interest to her future proceedings.

The last questions show a tendency to switch off the beaten track and to take a side line by using feeds not easy to get, nor considered necessary by the majority, simply because they been used by one of the experiment stations. Whether the experiment stations are doing work to be relied upon or not may depend largely on whether they have a man at the helm who knows poultry well, or whether, as in some cases, he is but a learner who gets most of his knowledge as he goes along. This remark does not refer to any one especially, but is true in a general way,

for there are some of both classes as

Millet is difficult for Easterners to get at any price which will warrant feeding it to poultry. Chicks have been raised, and fowls have been good layers, for hundreds of years without millet. Some who have plenty of it are very careful in its use, believing a large quantity to be very hurtful to chicks. Barley is used by very few, proportionately. It costs more than oats, and though a good feed, would probably be generally counted as of less probably be generally counted as of less value for fowls than oats. In moulting time it could take the place of oats as a change and stimulant, but its possession, or non-possession, will not make nor mar the poultry-keeper. Sunflowerseed decidedly will not take the place of meat, unless it were fat meat! Lin-seed-meal can be thus substituted to some extent. In striving after variety and the best of feeds we may easily reach the point where the number of kinds of stuff on hand and deteriorating is a real nuisance. The cheapest and handiest feeds that will furnish the needed protein are usually sufficient, provided the fowls will eat them and digest them properly.—Myra V. Norys, in American Poultry Journal.

Cloudcroft

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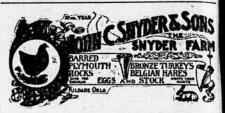
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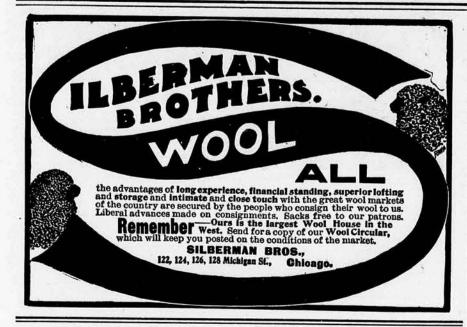
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COAL.

Mending Coal-bucket.—The bottom of a coal-bucket often becomes rusted out while the sides are as good as new. Mend, by cutting a piece of one-half-inch board to fit. Nail in from the sides with small nails, and your bucket is as good as new.

Saving Coal.—With a large self-feeder stove, a small fire may be kept up by leaving the ashes in the grate on one side, and digging out the other half, pushing part of the ashes down the hole in the middle. I have one that has had the ashes in one-half over two years and I burn pea coal too, and believe that I burn only half as much coal as when burning all around.

Filling Coal-sheds, etc.—Do not show el hundreds of bushels of coal and corn two feed about your head to fall again two feed about your head to fall again to the level of your feet. I used to do it, but I took a short cut and put in long doors, and then placed boards across as the crib or coal-house filled up. I have seen farmers haul coal all winter, load at a time, just as they use it, and shovel it from a sled through a small door above their heads to fall down to the ground. Make the doors to within above their neads to fail down to the ground. Make the doors to within three feet of bottom, and make them two and one-half or three feet wide, so you will not need gun sights on your shovel.

COFFEE.

Cheap and Good Coffee.-Take two Cheap and Good Coffee.—Take two quarts of wheat bran, one quart cornmeal, and one cup New Orleans molasses; mix all together and brown in the oven until it is a nice brown. Make it the same as you do store coffee. It is really splendid. Try it before you condem it.

A Good Coffee Substitute.—Take two quarts of bran and over it pour as even-ly as possible one cup of Orleans molasses. Put this mixture in a pan in the oven and brown it as you would coffee, stirring it frequently to keep it from burning. When it is browned thoroughly can it up. Use half coffee and half the mixture or one-third of the mixture just as you like. It is considered more healthy than clear coffee, and many peo-ple like its flavor better. It is a very economical substitute for coffee during these close times.

Cheap Coffee Substitute.—Take clean, sound rye, free it from all other grains or weed-seeds, and wash it perfectly clean. Put it in an earthenware crock or jar with enough warm water to wet it thoroughly, and set it where it can be kept as warm as bread set to raise. It will swell and sprout, and when the lit-tle sprouts are from one-fifth to one-quarter inch long, and the rye smells sour, put it in the oven and brown it just as you would "store" coffee. Grind one cupful of this and boil for about helf an hour in two quarts of water and half an hour in two quarts of water, and you will have a rich amber coffee, that with the addition of a little sweet cream will make a drink preferred by many to the best imported article, and it is so much cheaper besides. Without this much cheaper besides. Without this soaking and malting of the grain rye will make a very inferior substitute, but this process makes a rich, nourishing drink at a small cost.

How to Make Good Coffee.-Take a pint of water for each person, and one tablespoonful of ground coffee to each pint of water. Tie the coffee loosely in a cheese-cloth sack (clean salt sacks are a cheese-cloth sack (clean salt sacks are excellent). Have the water in a lard pail or can with a tight cover. When the water boils, and fifteen minutes before coffee is to be served, but it in the stelly cotch the wire and be come. fore coffee is to be served, put it in the sacks. If preferred, the sacks can be put in when the water is first put on, and served when it comes to a boil. Use a dipper to fill the cups from the can.

Coffee and Tea Pots will become much discolored inside in a short time. To prevent this, about every two weeks put into them a teaspoonful of common baking soda and fill them about two-thirds full of water, and let boil two hours. Wash and rinse well before using. In this way they will always be sweet and

COIN BY MAIL.

Mailing Coin.—To send silver through the mail take a thick piece of pasteboard, and cut holes in it the size of the coin you wish to send. Paste a paper over one side, put in your money, and paste another over the other side. This is much better than sending loose silver or postage stamps.

Sending Coin by Mail.—The quickest and easiest plan is to fold the two bottom corners of the paper over the coin

and then turn up the point with the coin

How to Send Coin.—You can send small coins securely and readily this way. Cut a piece of pasteboard, or pasteboard box, a little smaller than the envelope intended to be used. With a pen knife split the card just so the coin can be pushed in tightly toward the center. A number of coins can be put into the one piece. When as many as six or eight coins are to be sent in one card, cut into short, narrow strips the flaps of unsealed envelopes (received with the last lot of circulars you received) and paste them over the opening, using the mucilage already on them to hold them fast.

COOKING.

A Cheap Fire-back for Cook Stove. Get blue clay, or, if you can not get that, use tile or fire clay, mix with water to the proper thickness, put on the back of your fire space, build a slow fire and let it dry and harden. This will last as long as any back you buy does not cost long as any back you buy, does not cost you anything, and when it begins to break and crumble is easily replaced by another. This is quite an item, es-pecially if you have to send off some distance to get your fire bricks, and the charges on them will be more than the backs cost.

Short Cuts in Kitchen Work.-Get a four-quart, shallow milk pan for the bottom, then get a pan, six-quart size, take it to a tinner, get three or four legs put to it, set inside the bottom pan and have ten or fifteen holes made in the center for drainage. Wash your dishes, set them edgewise in pan, rinse them by pouring hot water on them, and by the time you get the pots and other things washed, your dishes will be dry. We have a gasoline stove sitting close to the cupboard, and set dish-pan over one of the burners to keep the dish-water hot; wash and set the dishes in the drain pan, also on the end of the stove. We have no running, no carrying. We put the dishes away with the cloth in one hand, and we pick up a dish with

the other; with one wipe of the cloth the dish is in its place.

Cooking and Baking Hints.—Many people wonder why milk curdles when cooking oysters or anything else with salt in. If the milk is allowed to boil up once or twice before the salt is added it will not curdle, no matter how long it is boiled. Remember never to adusalt until milk has boiled, then the addition of salt will make it richer and better. When making tomato-soup that requires milk, cook the milk first, add a small pinch of baking soda, and then add the tomatoes and other things. There will be no curdling of the milk. When you cook tomatoes that are very When you cook tomatoes that are very acid, put in a tiny pinch of soda. It will correct the acid and not be as objectionable to some as sugar. When you bake bread, "in mercy to your family, don't spread a piece of carpet or old quilt over it, and have lint, to say nothing about anything else, on it. Take the bread from oven, dampen it with mind or cream. or even water. Turn a larger or cream, or even water. Turn a larger pan over it. Remove the pan in five minutes and let bread cool, and there will be tender crust with no lint.

CORN.

A Sweet Corn and Lima Bean Combination.—As my way of planting may be new to some readers, I will describe it: Make the ground rich and fine, mark rows four feet apart, set poles firmly twenty feet apart in row and stretch a wire not over six feet from ground. At intervals of three feet plant a few grains of some good sweet corn. When stalk, catch the wire and be secure against any storm you are likely to have. Besides this, you are saved the expense and trouble of a second wire and the great bother of tying so many strings. In cultivating one you are cultivating both. In short, you are catching two fishes with out bait. Do not plant without this wire support. A heavy-laden bean vine is sure to break down. A top dressing of fertilizer has never failed to give me good returns.

How to Can Corn.—We use this re-Take one ounce of tartaric acid add one pint of boiling water; cut the

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corn from the cob and to every three quarts of corn, add one quart of water; let it boil until the corn is thoroughly hot: then add one tablespoonful of the acid water to each quart of corn; stir well and dip into jars. When wanted for use, empty into a wooden or porcelain vessel and add one spoonful of soda to each quart of corn. Let set a few minutes and cook.

To Can Corn With Salt .- Cut the corn from the cob green, and to thirteen pints of corn put one pint of salt, add a little water, and cook until nearly done. Can in quart glass cans. When preparing for use, soak it over night in warm water, but if you should forget to put it to soak at night, you can get it fresh by soaking early in the morning and changing the water often. Cook it until done and add butter and cream, the same as green corn. This recipe has been tried and I can affirm that it is a good one. I ate corn last Christmas, put up and prepared in this way, and it was excellent.

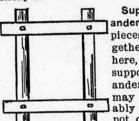
Canning Sweet Corn.—If those who boil their corn before drying it will husk and put it in the boiler before picking off the silk, they will find the silk toughened so they can pull it from between the grains without breaking off. In canning with Mason's self-seal of the self-search of the serving on the lid and pressure of the serving on the lid and pressure. ers, after screwing on the lid and pressing the rim of the lid down on the rubber, turn the can upside down. If there is any air getting in it will be seen coming up to the bottom of the can. If so, press the rim more carefully. Leave them upside-down until the fruit is cool. When turning them right side up, listen and you will know if any air can get in.

A hole in the lid can be mended by placing a piece of sealing wax over it. Before canning in stone jars give the outside of the can a coat of paint (any col-or) and let it dry on.

Canning Sweet Corn.—As every one Canning Sweet Corn.—As every one likes sweet corn, I will tell how to can it so it will keep. Cut the corn off with a sharp knife, put it in glass jars, pack in with small end of potato masher all the jar will hold. Use new rubbers. Screw the covers on tight, put some hay in your boiler, set in the jars, cover with cold water, boil three hours, then remove them from the boiler. When cool, tighten the covers as much as possible. Cover them with paper and set in cellar in a dark place. In winter you can have the corn ready for the table in fifteen minutes, and it will be just as good as when just from the garden. I have given this recipe to others and they say the corn is better than what they buy. It is certainly cheaper and that suits most of us best.

MISCELLANY.

Grating Cocoanut.—Do not rub the skin off your knuckles grating cocoanut for cakes, candy, etc, but after removing it from the shell and trimming off rind, run the pieces through your meat-chop-per. It does the work nicely and quick-ly. Of course you could buy the dessicated cocoanut ready for use, but we prefer to grind our own, thinking it nicer, fresher, and certainly much cheaper.



gether as you see here, and make a support for the colander, so that you may use it comfortably with any size pot or pan.

Muslin-covered Cold Frames.-Board up beds extending east and west about six or eight inches higher on north than on south side. Make frames of one-bytwo-inch pine, planed. I usually make my frames eight feet long and six feet wide with thin strips running cross-wise. Cover the frames with muslin, well tacked on. The frames are then fastened with hinges to the north side of bed, and on warm days the frames are propped up, allowing the sun to shine on plants. Put the frames away after you are done using them. These are nearly equal to, and cheaper than

thermometer hanging in the room to regulate the temperature. Window locks not only repel sneak-thieves, but Jack Frost also, by drawing the sashes tightly together. Clothes-lines in a clean attic save the washer-woman much discomfort, and the clothes from toothache; icy water often causes it. A tinful of boiling water will take away the chill from quite a quantity of water.

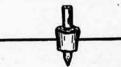
A New Comfort Frame.—It is said

"there is nothing new under the sun," but I believe my frame is. I bought seven feet of six feet wide, small meshed chicken-fencing, and fastened it to strong but light end pieces, with brass harness menders; this is supported by carpenter's saw-horses (two), high enough to be made convenient for use. I have little straps and buckles fastened on the "horses" to wrap around the frame when in use, and are easily adjusted. When not in use, I unbuckle the straps, set the "horses" in the toolhouse, roll up my frame, hang it up in a rack out of reach of everything to destroy it, and it is out of the way. You see the advantage of this frame over the ordinary quilt frames:—the wire supports the weight, preventing any sagging, as in the old way. We can knot
right through the meshes, rolling from
the ends, and the work is done in onehalf the time, as the comforts and mattresses can just rest on the frame, only sewing fast the ends. I would not sell my "idea" for all the patent quilt frames in use. We have no need of the latter at our house, as we consider time spent in the floral and kitchen gardens and poultry-yards, better investments than quilting until tired woman nature wishes there was no such thing as quilt pat-terns. I never see a finely quilted spread without a shudder, as I think of the poor tired eyes, hands, and backs of the foolish women who accomplished the unnecessary work. Sleep is just as sweet under my tennis flannel comforts and white spreads, as under the cold, finely wrought muslin and calico things called quilts.

Comfort for the Old and the Young.— In too many homes it is overlooked that some old head is aching, that a cool bandage would help it; or a glass of cool lemonade would be gratefully re-ceived; or a comfortable chair in a cool place, fixed for old, tired bodies to rest Remember to be thoughtful for your old folks. Many a baby cries and frets through the long, hot summer days, when a bath, a nap, and loose clothing would make it a sunbeam instead of a burden to its wretched little self and everybody else.

Short Cut to Health and Comfort.-I used to suffer from having cold, damp feet, which were a constant source of inconvenience as well as endangering my health. I finally resolved to try and amend matters, and the results were so satisfactory that I submit it to my fellow sufferers: I discarded my rubber boots, and purchased a pair of cow-hide boots large enough to admit my feet when covered with two good pairs of woolen socks. I then made a dressing of equal parts tanner's oil, black oil, and tallow, and applied every other morning in cold weather, and every morning Support for Col-ander.—Fasten four only add that there was a radical change pieces of wood to-gether as you see several winters. I very seldom, if ever, take cold, and my general health is much better.

A Cheap Compass.—It consists of a large cork (or rubber) with a wire passed through it. The wire, which fits tightly, is about eight inches long and is bent to a right angle one inch from



A short end, and the end sharpened. pencil is fitted vertically in cork (or The cork (or rubber) clamps rubber). the wire tightly and can be moved either in or out to make a larger or a smaller circle. The wire should be a little stout.

For Slight Constipation in Baby do lass.

Cold Weather Hints.—Have a 10-cent with castor oil a little warm.

Special Mant Column.

5. "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.

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

TEN REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—\$75 to \$125; 3 unregistered thoroughbred bulls, \$50 to \$60; 60 grade cows, \$55 to \$50; with calves. R. J. Simonson, manager Cherry Red HEREFORDS, Cunningham, Kingman Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Angus bulls, 14 to 16 months old; good ones. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kans.

FOR SALE—My entire herd of high-grade Here-ford cows and heifers; also one registered Hereford bull 13 months old. A. Johnson, Clearwazer, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Three pure Cruickshank-Shorthorr buils. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka Kans.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1½ miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 16 high grade Shorthorns, and 3 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—One Clyde stallion, 3 years old May 14 weight 1,560 an extra good horse, fine style and action will sell him right if sold soon. H. W. McAfee Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

SHEEP.

WANTED—To get pasture for 400 grade Shropshir sheep, or put them out on shares, or sell them Would give time on part. W. W.Cook, Russell, Kans

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

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

POULTRY.

WANTED—Four full blood Barred Plymouth Rock roosters or cockerels. I am willing to pay fair prices for good birds. C. R. Lelard, Manchester, Okla.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Thirty for \$1. New blood and good stock, f. o. b. here. F. P. Flower Wakefield, Kans.

KANSAS IS ALL RIGHT

I have 160 acres in Lane county with some improvements, located 1½ miles from good railroad town, all nice, level prarie land, which I offer for quick sale at \$8 per acre; it will not the buyer a profit of \$4 per acre before the end of the year; this is the farm bargain of the season.

EMERSON DE PUY. The THE CRESCENT METALLIC FENCE STAY CO.

Farm Specialist, 619 Iowa Loan and Trust Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey December pigs either sex; choice lot of gilts bred for September farrow; a few males ready for service; eligible to record. M. H. Alberty, Kans.

FOR SALE—Extra fine November Berkshire boar, sired by Lord Oxford 2d 53894, he by Imp. Lord Oxford 41274, dam a daughter of Stueben Lass 53922, sired by Imp. Higble Boy 33114, imported by R. H. Stout, Trumansburg, N. Y. This pig is a good one, of fine form, and the choice of a litter of eight. J. B. Bourgette, R. F. D. No. 2, Augusta, Kans.

FANCY POLAND-CHINA Boars; of fall furrow ready for use, sired by full brother of Missouri Sweepstake Winner; Priced to sell. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kans,

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MAMOTH YELLOW SOY-BEANS—Fine seed, bes variety to grow; price, \$2.25 per bushel. Wm Bowlby Lone Elm, Kans.

100,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—At \$1.75 per thousand by A. G. Landis, Lawrence Kans. discount to dealers.

SOY-BEANS FOR SALE—Early yellow variety good; \$2 per bushel Wm. T. Baird lock-box 62 Ar ansas City, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Improved Early Orange sorghum-seed. \$1.50 per bushel. M. S. Miller, Florence, Kans.

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

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

SEED CORN FOR SALE—Choice white. Grown in Kaw Valley. Crops of 1900 and 1901 tipped, shelled, and sacked \$1.25 per bushel f. o. b. J. F. Godwin, North Topeka, Kans.

SEED SWEET POTATOES FOR SALE—All leading kinds; also plants in their season. Enquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kans.

SIBERIAN MILLET, the new forage millet, 100 lbs., acked, \$2.50; seed-corn, several varieties, per bushel 1.50; Bromus Inermis, per lb., 18 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15 warf Essex rape, per lb., \$6 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7 Write for catalogue. Trumbull & Co., Kansas City. 40.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-20 fron rain-water tanks at \$1.50. 111 East 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

\$25 REWARD—Lost, since January, yellow Shepherd dog, darker on back, white breast, white face, front teet white, bushey tall with tip of white. C. S. Picker-ing, Gardner, Kans.

EARLY YELLOW SOY-BEANS—Good quality Seed beaus for sale. E. E. Chronister, Abilene, Kans

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

FOR SALE—One male Scotch collie pup. \$5; one fox terrier, female, 8 months old for only \$4. This is the dog to clear your place of skunks and rats and fields of mice and moles. A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans.

WANTED—Pasture for cattle, or will lease a good pasture. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

COLLIE PUPPIES for sale, 3½ months old, unexcelled in breeding, and individual qualities, \$6 and \$4. Address J. W. Babbit, Hiawatha, Kans.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have 2 No.1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales, which we wish to close out cheap. Call on P. W. Griggs & Co., 208 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

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

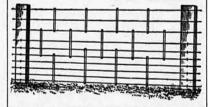
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J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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IF YOU HAVE A FARM, AND THAT FARM NEEDS A FENDE,

THE CRESCENT METALLIC FENCE STAY CO.

Going Away This Summer?

If so, look over this list and see what the SANTA FE has to offer. It may be what you are looking for. If not, there are other excursions to be announced later.

Colorado	points	and	return	June	1st	to	21st	\$19.00.	De la
Colorado	points	and	return	June	22d	to	24th	\$15.00.	
Colorado	points	and	return	July	1st	to	13th	\$15.00.	
Colorado	points	and	return	July	14th	to	31st	\$19.00.	1
Colorado	points	and	return	Aug	ust	1st	to 14th	\$15.00.	
Colorado	points	and	return	Aug	ust	15th	to 22d	\$19.00.	
Colorado	points	and	return	Aug	ust :	23d	to 24th	\$15.00.	
Colorado	points	and	return	Aug	ust 2	25th	to 31st	\$19.00.	

All good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed at Colorado common points. Rock ballast track, famous Harvey Eating Houses and Observation Car.

Chicago and Return.....\$16.00.

Tickets on sale June 16-17-21-22d. Good returning as late as September 15. An excellent rate for the Middle East.

St. Louis and Return.....\$11.50.

Tickets on sale June 16-17-21-22d. Final limit September 15.

Account Baptist Anniversaries. Tickets on sale May 17-18-19. Good re-

turning May 31st, except by depositing tickets may be extended until June 30.

Account Imperial Council Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale May 27 to June 8, limited 60 days from date of sale. Passengers have choice of direct route returning. Additional charge of \$11.00 if passenger returns via Portland.

Portland, Oregon, and Return............\$45.00.

Account Travelers' Protective Association. Tickets on sale May 27 to June 8 inclusive, limited 60 days from date of sale.

San Francisco and Return....... \$45.00.

Account Annual Conclave Knights of Pythias. Tickets on sale August 2 8 inclusive. Final limit September 30. Choice of direct route returning. Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Return....\$17.05.

Account National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 5-6-7. Good returning July 14, except by depositing ticket it can be extended until September 1.

Tacoma, Washington, and Return..... \$45.00.

Account United Presbyterian Young People's Christian Union. Tickets on sale July 16 to 21 inclusive. Final limit September 15.

Salt Lake City and Return..... \$25.00.

Account Annual Meeting Benevoient and Protective Order of Elks. Tickets on sale August 7-8-9-10. Good returning as late as September 30.
Annual Reunion G. A. R., Washington, D. C., in August. Rates and conditions to be announced later.

Wichita, Kansas, and Return.....\$4.62.

Democratic State Convention. Tickets on sale May 21 and 22. Final limit May 24.

Republican State Convention. Tickets on sale May 26-27-28. Final limit May 31. For full information relative to rates, connections, sleeping car reserva-

tions, etc., address T. L. KING, Agent, A. T. @ S. F., Topeka. T. M. James, Ticket Agent, Postoffice Bldg., North Topeka, Kas.

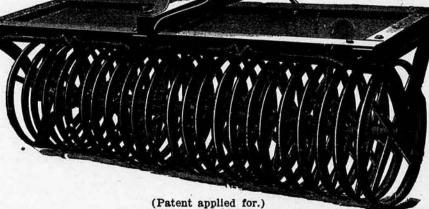
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Equal to One Inch of Rain.

THEFT **Write for Prices and Circulars** 175 Have needed them TOPEKA FOUNDRY. this spring, aiready. Topeka, Kans.



Can be used East or West.
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Can be used on anything planted in rows.
Will pack anything planted in rows as well as prepare a good seed-bed.
It is no experiment.
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theirs is 'Just as good as the Page.'' Don't that sound pretty well for 'The PAGE?'' PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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Prices range from \$1.40 to \$1.00 per
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A Perfect 3-Horse Power Gasoline Engine for Farmers at only \$110.00

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R.DIX'S Celebrated Female Powders never fail.

B.000 Ladies declare them with Tanay and Fennyroyal Prills, particular scans.

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BED-WETTING I will send FREE sample of a simple remedy that cured my child, Mas. G. Summans, Box C, Notre Dame, Ind.

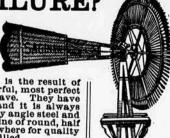
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Single Blacklegine (for common stock): No. 1 (10 doses) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 doses) \$2.50; No 3 (50 doses) \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit, for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

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Vaccinate Your Cattle

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recommend the use of our Blacklegoids because of their absolute accuracy of dosage and their ease of administration. Ask your druggist for them and you will get a vaccine that is reliable, a vaccine that has stood every test. Write us for literature-free on request.

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Pay us \$1.00 a week for 20 years and we will guarantee you \$1,000. You also are entitled to dividends on your money and if you die after the first annual payment is made, we pay your estate \$1,000 at once.

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Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains.

SAWYER, - - Cherryvale, Kansas ALBERTY, - - Cherokee, Kansai

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Farm 2 miles west of
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AIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS September and October pigs at private sale ing not sold May 15 will be held for fall sale DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, BROWN Co., KANS.

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STANDARD HERD OF gistered Duroc-Jerseys TER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans. headed by Big Joe 7863. Only male pigs for sale S. C. B. Leghorns.

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B. HOWEY, R. F. D. 5, Topeka, Kas BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

AND-CHINA HOGS, JERSEY CATTLE, WYANDOTTE CHICKENS, Eggs in season

LAND-CHINAS. Fifteen April and May boars. 1 yearling boar life! Perfection 2d. Good fall and, spring gilts to our oreat HERD BOARS. RICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas

ERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE mains up to date and prize-winning indi-als. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or

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SHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

nsas Herd of Poland-Chinas some extra fine glits bred; also some fall boars ell Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know.

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VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

OR SALE: Six fine glits bred for April farrow, I a good May and June glits bred for May and June of the May and Perfection equal. Also a fine lot of fall pigs, some show pigs.

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HECCESSOR to WAIT & EAST.

ABY BROOK STOOK FARM North Topeka, Kans. Devoted to Breeding High-class

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THOROUGHBRED Poland - China Hogs.

price for next 20 days on 10 bred glits, to far-nell and May; they weigh from 200 to 275 at most of them are bred to Black Perfection test breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs, large enough for service. 100 head in herd, anything you want in Poland-China hogs. HN BOLLIN, R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

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and 25 Glits of late winter farrow, sired by the 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the S. Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. to early buyers. early buyers.

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eggs from pens \$2 for 15, free range flock \$1 for 15, \$5
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I will sell registered sows or gilts open or bred, 6 months old boars and weaned pigs of the most fashionable breeding, at reason-able rates. Pairs, trios, and small herds not akin. Missourl's Black Chief, Perfection, and Black U. S. blood. Can also sell a few choice Berkshire boars of the very best breeding; 4 Shorthorn bull calves for sale.

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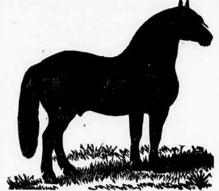


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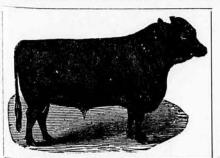


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Bulls from my herd have, probably, during the last three years produced more market-topping steers than have been produced from the bulls of any other herd of Angus cattle in the United States during this time. My cattle are full bloods by breeding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

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

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FOR

THE TIME IS AT HAND

When bulls are put to work, and therefore, this the last important sale of the season, includes more bulls than have been offered this season, offering bull buyers an unparalelled opportunity of the year. Cows and heiters are included so as to meet the needs of all buyers. Animals suitable for show ring are included, but owing to the high price of feed, many of the cattle offered are naturally presented in ordinary breeding conditions. The offering includes all classes of cattle; splendid specimens for the expert—cheap ones to entice beginners, and between these, animals suited to all pocket books.

Sale will be conducted by Auctioneers F. M. Woods, R. E. Edmonson, C. M. Jones, and H. W. Graham, in the

STOCK YARDS CATTLE PAVILION.

Tuesday's sale to commence at 1 o'clock; Wedndsday's sale at 10 A. M. For Catalogs. address

National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.