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## KANSAS FARMER.

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Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, has sent inquiries concerning the wheat prospects to his correspondents and expects to give a bulletin the latter part of the week.

The KANSAS FARMER has received many replies to the enquiry about moving barbed-wire fences. Several of these are given this week. In a case of this kind there are necessarily many similar replies. It would be a waste of space to print all of these. In selecting we have adopted a paraphrase of the old miller's rule, "First come, first published."

To the stock breeder of the West there are few publications of more direct personal interest and value than the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1902, which is just from the press. This book is about ten by seven inches in size and contains the complete proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, together with the Kansas Breeders' Directory, which shows a complete list of breeders' names, arranged in alphabetical order as well as by counties and by breeds. The book is illustrated by a life-like portrait of Pres. E. B. Harrington, of Baker, Kans., and contains in detail the papers read at the meeting, together with a write-up of the sixth annual banquet with which the meeting closed on the evening of January 8. The book contains about eighty pages of valuable reading matter, inclusive of the Breeders' Directory, and reflects credit, not only upon the great organization which made it possible, but also upon the efficient secretary, H. A. Heath. Owing to the size of the publication the cost of mailing will be

about 5 cents per copy, and this should be borne in mind by any member or other person who desires to use extra copies. Every member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will receive a copy of the Annual, postage paid, but it is suggested that it would be a wise stroke of policy on the part of each and every one to order a supply of extra copies to be sent to friends and customers from the secretary's office, with the compliments of the member. Such orders should be sent to Secretary H. A. Heath at once before the supply is exhausted.

In a carefully prepared article in last week's Industrialist, Professor Roberts advocates three changes in experiment station management. The first two would require a reconstruction of the entire experiment station system, involving radical changes of laws of the United States and the several States as to experiment stations. The prospects for such changes are, to say the least, remote. Professor Roberts' third suggestion is "The complete separation of the experimental research work of the station investigators and the pedagogical work of the college teachers of science in localities where the experiment station is located on the grounds of a State institution." The KANSAS FARMER is of the opinion that at least partial separation of these two classes of work is essential to the best results from the experiment station work. Such separation is wholly in the hands of the regents, and can probably be commenced at the beginning of any college year.

A meeting was held in Topeka December 23, 1901, on call of Governor Stanley to consider the interest of this State in the extension of reciprocity, especially with the Republic of Mexico. The interest developed was a surprise to the promoters of the movement and resulted in a large meeting on January 22, 1902. At this latter meeting the Western Reciprocity League was organized. The purposes of this organization have appealed strongly to the enterprise of the entire Middle West. The great interest manifested has resulted in a call for a meeting of the League at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, April 10. The belief is spreading that the time has come for judicious extension of the markets for products of American farms, mines and manufacturing. The Chicago meeting is likely to be of such importance as to have marked influence on the views and actions of Congress.

### TEMPERANCE CONVENTION NEXT MONTH.

The officers of the State Temperance Union announce that thorough preparation is being made for their annual convention to be held in Topeka, May 8 and 9. An elaborate program is in preparation, dealing largely with practical questions of law enforcement. The main topics are: "How Shall the Drummer and the C. O. D. Express Nuisances be Stopped?" "Can Cities in Kansas be Legally Enjoined from Entering into Illegal Complicity with the Liquor Traffic?" "How Enforce the Law with Respect to Drug Stores and Club Rooms?" "The Responsibilities and Liabilities of the Owner of a Building." "Prohibition v. License." "The Best Form of Local Temperance Organization."

The two evening meetings will be particularly attractive. Prof. A. D. Wilcox will deliver an illustrated lecture

the first evening on "The Triple Curse." On the second evening, Dr. Wm. A. Quayle, of Kansas City, will lecture on "What An Ex-Kansan Thinks of Prohibition."

An open rate on the railroads will be charged of one-and-a-third fare from all points in Kansas, and from St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., to Topeka and return. The officers of the Union expect a large attendance from all parts of the State.

### GALLOWAY RANGE CATTLE AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL

The Galloway men think they have made as fine a showing with their range cattle as have any other breed on the face of the globe, and they wish to demonstrate what they have done by showing the range-bred animals in conjunction with the native stock.

The executive committee of the Galloway association, at a recent meeting, decided to offer a series of special prizes for range-bred Galloways at the American Royal this fall. This will be something of an innovation in Galloway circles, but the success of the breed on the range, the perfected arrangements for the proper showing of this class of cattle which have been made at the Kansas City Stock Yards and the great interest which is being manifested by breeders everywhere are all warrants that this added feature in the Galloway show-ring will be a pronounced success from the start. It is stated that Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio breeders of Galloways will be strongly represented in the American Royal of 1902 in all the classes of exhibits, and prominent breeders feel confident that, in numbers as well as quality, this breed will stand second to none.

### 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 for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

### FURTHER FIGURING ON FEEDS.

In last week's KANSAS FARMER, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. C. E. Cheney, the editor entered upon a discussion of the relative values of corn, wheat, bran, and shorts for feeding hogs averaging 125 pounds. Lack of space prevented as full a consideration of the problem as was desired. The matter will be carried somewhat further here.

The nutrients designated as "carbohydrates," and those designated as "fats," serve similar purposes in the animal economy, differing chiefly in amount of their effects. In feeding tables, fats are usually assigned a value 2 1/4 times that of carbohydrates. While this ratio is open to discussion, we will for the sake of uniformity with other writers, use it in this paper.

Some portions of these calculations will be simplified by considering car-

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bohydrates and fats together. In the last column of the following table of feeds mentioned by our correspondent, is given the sum of the carbohydrates and fats after the numbers representing the fats had been multiplied by 2 1/4.

### DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 100 POUNDS.

	Protein.	Carbohy-	Fats.	C + 2 1/4 F
	Lbs.	drates.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Corn.....	7.8	66.7	4.8	76.4
Wheat.....	10.2	60.2	1.7	73.0
Bran.....	12.3	87.1	2.6	42.9
Shorts.....	12.2	50.0	3.8	58.5

Our correspondent stated the current prices of these feeds by the ton. For convenience they are here given per 100 pounds as follows:

### CURRENT PRICES OF THESE FEEDS PER 100 POUNDS.

Corn, per 100 pounds.....	\$ 1.25
Wheat, per 100 pounds.....	1.10
Bran, per 100 pounds.....	.85
Shorts, per 100 pounds.....	1.00

The Standard ration for fattening hogs "second period"—whatever this means—requires digestible nutrients as follows:



### STANDARD DAILY RATION FOR FATTENING SWINE PER 1,000 POUNDS LIVE WEIGHT.

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Standard daily ration...	4.0	24.0	0.5

Comparing this ration with the digestible nutrients in corn, we have:

### CORN COMPARED WITH THE STANDARD RATION.

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Corn, 100 pounds.....	7.8	66.7	4.3
Sixteen hogs, 125 pounds each, require.....	8.0	48.0	1.0

The cost of this corn ration for the sixteen hogs, at prices given, is \$1.25. The cost for each hog is:

$$\$1.25 \div 16 = \$0.078$$

The hogs must have enough protein, even if they have to eat too much carbohydrates and fats in order to get the right quantity of protein, or, if they can not eat enough to obtain this protein, or are not given it, their development will probably be correspondingly deficient.

### WHEAT COMPARED WITH THE STANDARD RATION.

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Wheat, 100 pounds.....	10.2	60.2	1.7
Twenty hogs, 125 pounds each, require.....	10.0	60.0	1.25

The cost of this wheat ration for the twenty hogs, at prices given, is \$1.10. The cost for each hog is:

$$\$1.10 \div 20 = \$0.055$$

### BRAN COMPARED WITH THE STANDARD RATION.

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bran, 100 pounds.....	12.3	37.1	2.6
Twenty-four hogs, 125 pounds each, require.....	12.0	72.0	1.5

While 100 pounds of bran will furnish enough protein for twenty-four of these hogs, there is a great deficiency of carbohydrates and fats. To some extent protein may be substituted for carbohydrates and fats, but it is an expensive substitute and not equal to either carbohydrates or fats for the purposes subserved by the latter. If our correspondent should feed enough bran to supply the needed carbohydrates and fats considering the excess of protein wasted he will require 168 pounds of bran for the twenty-four hogs. The

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Then why not ask about mine? If I cure, you are well, and the cost is a trifle. If I fail, you have not lost a penny.

I have spent a lifetime on this treatment. I have learned how to bring back the strength to those inside nerves which operate the vital organs. When any vital organ is weak, my Restorative will give it the nerve power to act. There is no other way to strengthen it. In most chronic cases, there is no other way to cure.

I know this treatment and you do not. Let me take the risk. Let me attempt to cure you, and if you think I have failed, I will pay all the cost.

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

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

cost of this bran, at the prices given, is \$1.60. The cost for each hog is:

$$\$1.60 \div 24 = \$0.067$$

### SHORTS COMPARED WITH THE STANDARD RATION.

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Shorts, 100 pounds.....	12.2	50.0	3.8
Twenty-four hogs, 125 pounds each, require.....	12.0	72.0	1.5

Applying to the case of shorts reasoning similar to that used in the case of bran we would obtain 123 as the number of pounds of shorts needed to supply the amount of carbohydrates and fats indicated by the standard ration for twenty-four hogs. The cost of this ration of shorts, at prices given, is \$1.23. The cost for each hog is:

$$\$1.23 \div 24 = \$0.051$$

In considering the cost of a ration of bran or of shorts, it may not be fair to assume that all of the protein above that required to balance the carbohydrates and fats is wasted. Protein may be substituted for either of the other nutrients. The exact value of protein for such substitution is a matter of some uncertainty. It may be interesting to note that if it be assumed that the value of protein is equal to that of carbohydrates for the purpose of the latter the computation would give as the cost of one day's ration for one of the hogs:

Bran.....	\$0.0625
Shorts.....	0.0509

### BALANCED RATIONS.

The computation of combined or balanced rations will next be considered.

It has been seen that the corn and the wheat each contains too little protein to correspond with the carbohydrates and fats in forming a ration suitable to the hogs under consideration. Evidently this one-sidedness of the ration can not be corrected by combining corn and wheat, for they are out of balance on the same side. So, too, the bran and the shorts each contain too much protein to balance the other nutrients and a balanced ration can not be made of bran and shorts. But either corn or wheat may be mixed with either bran or shorts in such proportions as to meet the requirements of the hogs.

It will simplify the computations if, in considering the composition of the feeds and of the required ration, we add to the carbohydrates in each case a number obtained by multiplying the fats by 2½ and use the sums thus obtained instead of the quantities from which they are derived. We shall then have:

### DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 100 POUNDS AND IN THE REQUIRED RATION.

	Protein C + 2½ F	Lbs.
Corn.....	7.8	76.4
Wheat.....	10.2	73.0
Bran.....	12.3	42.9
Shorts.....	12.2	58.5
Required ration.....	4.0	25.125

To simplify the following reasoning, let the above table be so modified as to give the nutrients in one instead of 100 pounds.

### DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN ONE POUND AND IN THE REQUIRED RATION.

	Protein C + 2½ F	Lbs.
Corn.....	.078	.764
Wheat.....	.102	.730
Bran.....	.123	.429
Shorts.....	.122	.585
Required ration.....	4.0	25.125

Professor Willard's arithmetical solution of the problem of preparing balanced rations was given in last week's KANSAS FARMER.

It is now proposed to give the writer's solution by the aid of elementary algebra, and to illustrate its use by applying it to the problem presented by our correspondent. Farmers who are not familiar with algebraic operations should call to their aid their children, or if these have not yet reached algebra, the school teacher.

### CORN AND BRAN.

Let x be the number of pounds of corn needed in the ration, and

Let y be the number of pounds of bran needed in the ration.

To obtain the required quantity of protein we shall have:

$$.078x + .123y = 4$$

To obtain the required quantity of carbohydrates and fats we shall have:

$$.764x + .429y = 25.125$$

The work of solving these equations is somewhat reduced by multiplying each equation through by 100, thereby avoiding the use of large decimals. We then have:


$$7.8x + 12.3y = 400$$

$$76.4x + 42.9y = 2512.5$$

Solving these equations gives:

$$x = 22.77 \text{ and } y = 18.08$$

Or, to combine a balanced ration of



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corn and bran for eight of our correspondent's hogs, live weight 1,000 pounds, he should use:

Corn.....	22.77 pounds.
Bran.....	18.08 pounds.

At the prices given by our correspondent these will cost:

$$22.77 \times .0125 = .2846 = \text{Cost of the corn.}$$

$$18.08 \times .0095 = .1718 = \text{Cost of the bran.}$$

$$.2846 + .1718 = .4564 = \text{Total cost for 8 hogs.}$$

$$\$0.4564 \div 8 = \$0.057 = \text{Cost of daily ration, 1 hog.}$$

### CORN AND SHORTS.

(We may now without liability to confusion go directly to the equations to be solved, omitting those involving the nutrients in one pound.)

$$7.8x + 12.2y = 400.$$

$$76.4x + 58.5y = 2512.5$$

Whence our correspondent should use:

Corn.....	15.37 pounds.
Shorts.....	23.04 pounds.

$$\$0.0528 = \text{Cost of daily ration for 1 hog.}$$

### WHEAT AND BRAN.

$$10.2x + 12.3y = 400.$$

$$73.0x + 42.9y = 2512.5$$

Whence our correspondent should use:

Wheat.....	20.8 pounds.
Bran.....	7.8 pounds.

$$\$0.0558 = \text{Cost of daily ration for one hog.}$$

### WHEAT AND SHORTS.

$$10.2x + 12.2y = 400.$$

$$73.0x + 58.5y = 2512.5$$

Whence our correspondent should use:

Wheat.....	24.66 pounds.
Shorts.....	12.16 pounds.

$$\$0.0491 = \text{Cost of daily ration for 1 hog.}$$

Any two or more of the above combined or balanced rations may be mixed in any desired proportion and the mixture will still be a balanced ration. As to cheapness, however, it is evident that no mixture can be as cheap as the cheapest ingredient—in this case the ration composed of wheat and shorts.

To compare the cost of the several rations let us bring them together after multiplying each by 100 so as to have sums such as we are accustomed to considering.

### COST OF DAILY RATION FOR 100 HOGS.

Corn.....	\$7.80
Wheat.....	5.50
Bran.....	4.80
Shorts.....	5.40
Corn and bran.....	5.70
Corn and shorts.....	5.28
Wheat and bran.....	5.58
Wheat and shorts.....	4.91

The figures "\$6.25" opposite "bran," and "\$5.09" opposite "shorts," are those which result from the untenable supposition that carbohydrates may with equal advantage be replaced by equal quantities of protein. Even these figures show greater cost than do a combined ration of corn and shorts, or wheat and shorts. Doubtless the correct values of these feeds lies between the figures given for them in the second and third columns.

In this discussion no account has been taken of any characteristic of the feeds save the nutritive ingredients. In

\*Slight inaccuracies in these results arise from dropping decimals.

many cases other things must be considered, especially the physiological effects. These other considerations belong to another branch of the great problem of profitable feeding. This discussion is confined to the inquiry as to the cheapest feed that will furnish a balanced ration for the hogs from the four materials named. In answering this inquiry the writer has illustrated for the first time a short and reliable method of computing balanced rations by the aid of algebraic equations. This method is applicable to the computation of balanced rations for any kind of animals from any materials which contain sufficient of the proper digestible ingredients.

The question of balancing with each other the proportions of carbohydrates and fats has not been considered here. In most American feeds for hogs this is difficult, owing to the fact that in nearly all the proportion of fats is greater than that named in the standard ration. The algebraic method furnishes the simplest method of computation adapted to this branch of the subject. It will be further considered in these columns in the near future.

### Commercial Fertilizers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like information regarding fertilizers, as to the best kind to use for corn; the best method of applying, whether by dropping with the corn or just above the corn; and if the fertilizer recommended by Armour and Swift is reliable. I wish to experiment some with fertilizers this year, so wish to get started right.

G. W. HULL.

Iola, Allen County.

The use of fertilizers in Kansas has not risen to the importance it has attained in many other States. In these the control of the fertilizer trade is referred to the experiment stations. Information as to fertilizers adapted to Kansas and as to methods applicable here is very meagre. Armour and Swift are reliable. In experimenting it will probably be wise to state to the manufacturer the use to be made of the fertilizer, to follow the manufacturer's directions as to use and study results. Whether or not commercial fertilizers are used, every bit of manure that can be produced on the farm should be carefully applied. The liquid manure which is so frequently allowed to go to waste, is most valuable. It can be saved by the use of cement floors. Absorbed by dry bedding and other waste, it can be readily handled, and will bring surprising results.

The account of the splendid school in stock-judging which has been conducted in the agricultural department of the State Agricultural College, closes in this week's KANSAS FARMER. The success of this school has attracted the attention of stockmen and farmers throughout the country. Its practical benefits to the stock industry as well as to the several hundred young men who have taken the instruction, creates a well recognized obligation to Professor Cottrell for his perseverance in inaugurating this branch of instruction.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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



## Horticulture.

### Transplanting Without Trimming.

MAJOR FRANK HOLSINGER.

For years I have been advocating the transplanting of trees whole, or without cutting the tops. We have contended the cutting the tops of a tree to equalize or balance the roots was sheer nonsense. We have tried to show the fallacy of such treatment. Our education has been to "equalize the tops and root." It is hard to divest ourselves of prejudices inherited from our ancestors. They have taught us that "a tree to be reset, the roots having been cut, it stands to reason that the top must be cut to balance or equalize, otherwise it will draw too much upon the roots and the tree will die." How many nurserymen are talking such stuff today? Most of them. There are a few, however, who have independence enough to cut loose from the teachings of the old and try the new. What is the result? I offer the following from H. S. Allen, of Villisca, Iowa, who wrote me last spring to know how to transplant his large apple-trees. See what he says. The season was the worst in our memory for transplanting, yet his trees, some six inches, have gone through O. K. The time is coming to plant trees, and I hope to hear of others who have the nerve to plant trees without cutting the tops. If you do not have a whole lot of nerve, have a little, plant a few and determine this matter for yourselves. Mr. Allen says:

"It looks as if I were your debtor to at least a letter in reference to those large apple-trees I moved last spring. As I told you then, they were from two to six and a half inches in diameter of body, and tops in proportion, never having been pruned. We moved and reset them with all the care we knew, wrapped some of the larger limbs with pieces of leather and guyed them securely to good stakes, so that they stood as firm as before. We did not trim at all, save a few small lower limbs that were very much in the way of digging and handling. As you know, the season was as unfavorable as we have had for many years. I can not say that the job was a howling success, but some did full as well as I had any reason to expect; some are dead and several variations between, and it remains to be seen just what the result will be. Anyway, I am not sorry we moved them, for if we lose, then the premises are bettered anyway, and we have a thousand or so left. I do not think the top of an apple-tree should be cut back when it is reset, whether it is large or small."

### Trapping the Codling Moth.

We do not mean by this heading the use of trap lanterns, nor do we really mean trapping the moth at all; but simply placing traps to afford the larvae a place to pupate, and then destroying them while this change is taking place.

One plan is to place bands of building paper around the trees. Make the bands four to six inches wide, scrape off the rough bark so that the band will fit tightly against the trunk. This band is not to prevent the ascent of the worm, as is the case where trees are banded to protect against the wingless female canker moth, but is simply to induce the worms to hide there in great numbers, where they can easily be destroyed. Put the bands on early in the season, by June 1, at the latest. One Colorado grower caught 336 worms under bandages on one Hyslop crab tree. From these worms 336 moths would have appeared. Allowing each female to lay fifty eggs, compute the number of worms

which would have been left to destroy the apple crop.

Another trap can be made by simply hanging an old gunny sack in the fork of a tree, and the worms will pupate in the folds of the sack. This will afford a hiding place for those worms which leave the apple before it falls, and will catch any of those which pass the bands lower down on the trunk.

Another Colorado grower gives his experience in using these two forms of traps as follows: "The codling moths do not fly very far. In 1897 I had about 2,000 barrels of winter apples, and 90 per cent of them contained worms. In 1898 I had not nearly so many apples, but as many worms. In 1899 I thought I would see if something could not be done more than I had done to destroy the pest. Here is my experience: I sprayed with Paris green, one pound to 200 gallons of water, the first time from May 31 to June 3, or just as soon as the blossoms had fallen; second time, June 24 to 27. I put bands and sacks on the trees the first week in June, with sacks in the crotches. I found the first worm in an apple June 26. I took the bands off the trees the first time from July 4 to July 6, caught 200 worms from 750 trees, and boiled the sacks.

"The second time I took off the bands from July 15 to July 17, caught from bands, 997 worms, and the same number from the sacks in the crotches. The third time I took off the bands and sacks, August 2 and 3, I caught 747 worms. The fourth time I took off the bands from August 12 to August 14, and caught 213 worms, and boiled the sacks from the crotches the same dates. The fifth time I took off the bands and sacks from August 22 to August 24, and caught 602 worms. The sixth time I took the bands off from September 4 to September 6 and caught 2,225 worms from the bands and only found two in the crysalis state, so I am satisfied that they do not turn to millers after this date. The last week in September I took the bands off and found 2,315 worms, but did not take the sacks from the crotches until the last week in October. Then I took the sacks and bands off for the last time, scalded them and put them away for next season. Every time I took the sacks off I scalded them."

### That Lost Peach.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to the communication of D. D. T. in the issue of March 20, I would say the names of fruit-tree venders and of "up-to-date" nurseries have been legion; yet not one has ever shown a Morris White peach. I am, perhaps, a little antiquated, but in the seventies I had Morris White peaches that measured twelve and one-half or thirteen, and in a few instances, fourteen inches in circumference the longest way—the most magnificent peaches I ever saw in Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, or any other State. That is why I wish to procure it again. In a collection of 100 trees and ten different seeds planted in 1869, the Morris White was the only peach that ever amounted to a hill of beans. Of any peach-grower or tree-vender will forward to me by mail a half dozen strong twigs of the tree, of last year's growth, wrapped in oiled silk so they will not wither, I will pay him well, and consider myself under obligations.

WM. RAMSEY.

Solomon, Dickinson County.

### The Brown Disease of Potatoes.

PROF. C. E. BESSEY, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

For several years the potatoes in Nebraska have been seriously damaged in some localities by a disease which causes a brown discoloration in the in-



Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, MRS. SOPHIE BINNS."

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

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

terior, sometimes in spots and again in streaks. It does not rot the potato, but the brown streaks are not good eating, and then they are not good looking, and as a consequence the market value is greatly reduced. At the University of Nebraska we have been studying it for some time, but until about a year ago we got no light upon it. At that time Mr. J. A. Warren, a graduate of the Industrial College, who was engaged in advanced agricultural studies, took up the work, and after some investigation found a peculiar fungus which seems to be the cause of the trouble. Mr. Warren has been since last June in charge of the agricultural work in the Santee Normal Training School (for Indians) and has continued his investigations at that place. In a recent number (February 14) of Science Mr. Warren reports as follows: "My first cultures soon showed tufts of mould filaments projecting from the diseased bundles, and in a few days there were many ripe fruits of Stysanus stemonites. I repeated the experiment many times, using both affected and unaffected tubers from different fields. In nearly every case the cultures containing the brown bundles produced Stysanus, while those containing no brown bundles produced no Stysanus. Tubers grown at Lincoln, Harvard, Humboldt, and Santee, Neb., and

at Cedar, Minn., were used, always with the same results. These experiments have now (November) been continued for about eight months, and I hope to follow them the coming season."

I am glad to place this important discovery before the public. It is a cause for gratification that one of the Nebraska trained young men has solved the puzzle. Mr. Warren will no doubt now turn his attention to the question of remedies.

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

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## Agricultural Matters.

### About Hessian Fly.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to hear, through the FARMER, from some of our bug men, such as Professor Snow, or any one else that will give facts and not guesses as to what the outcome of the Hessian fly is to be this spring. It seems as if all the wheat stools that the fly deposited its eggs in last fall are as dead as can be, and what are green now seem to be free from the fly. Now what I want to know is whether the flaxseeds, as they are called, will hatch out flies this spring where the stools which they are in have been dead for some time. If they do, I think it will be good-by wheat, as nearly all the wheat that was sowed before September 20 is at least one-half dead. October-sown wheat looks fairly well considering the dryness of the soil. That fact convinces me that it is the fly that has hurt the wheat more than the drouth or cold weather.

It is amusing, and at the same time disgusting, for a farmer to read about the grand prospects of a big wheat crop, sent out by our professional grain-gamblers, and I expect lots of them would not know real wheat if they would see it. To read the reports it don't seem as if any of the millers, the elevator men, or professional grain-gamblers have ever heard any damaging reports; but it is only a matter of time until they will. It is possible we might raise 60 per cent of as much wheat as last year with perfect conditions from now till harvest; but we have not the first prospect of such conditions at present, as we have had no rain yet.

AMBROSE COCHRAN.  
Windom, McPherson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to your McPherson County correspondent, Mr. Ambrose Cochran, in regard to the Hessian fly, whether the flaxseeds, as the pupa are called, will hatch out flies this spring where the stool which they occupy has been dead for some time, I would say that they will do so unless they have been attacked by one of the parasites to which the Hessian fly is subject.

The winged fly develops from the flaxseed, in this latitude, about April 1, and proceeds to deposit its eggs just above the joints of the green wheat. It is the larvæ hatching from these eggs which do the principal damage to the growing crop.

In this connection, let me add that I do not fear much damage to the wheat in Kansas from the pest the present season, on account of the general deficiency of rainfall during the past year. The Hessian fly thrives best in wet seasons, thus alternating with the chinch-bug, which flourishes most extensively in dry seasons, unless it has been kept in check by infectious diseases.

It may also be appropriate to state briefly the chief methods of combating the Hessian fly. They are as follows:

1. Late sowing—not earlier than the last week of September or the first of October.
2. Pasturing the wheat-fields with sheep or cattle during the winter and early spring. This will destroy many of the larvæ and flaxseeds.
3. Sowing hardy varieties of wheat, e. g., Lancaster, Clawson, or Fultz.
4. Burning the stubble about three weeks after the harvest, or plowing it under and rolling.

F. H. SNOW.  
State University.

### Killed Twenty-five Acres of Prairie-dogs—Cost \$1.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not through any "contempt of court" toward the intentions of our legislators, or the efforts put forth by our Agricultural College to exterminate prairie-dogs that I take the whole matter out of their hands and give it free to the farmers of Kansas in one easy lesson. The only objection to the method I will describe, and the only possible reason why it may not be given a fair trial is the fact of its simplicity and cheapness.

The recipe did not come from the loot of Pekin, a vision, a dream or even a pipe-dream, but just bubbled over from the "think-tank" of a man who had real common sense. A farmer here reports killing all the dogs in a town of twenty-five acres (the population of which was not given in the last census, for an outlay of \$1).

He captures a properly seasoned cow-chip, fashions it to the right size, saturates it freely with gasoline, sets it on fire and throws it in the hole, covering it quickly with dirt. He uses cans to block the holes so that he can tamp the dirt in tight. This tends to get rid of

the old cans and prevents the dogs from digging out while the gasoline is getting in its work. As an experiment, I would suggest dusting the chips liberally with flowers of sulphur. The cow-chip is not essential. It is used as a matter of convenience to absorb the gasoline.

This method has never failed to kill the pests "while you wait," and you do not have to wait long. I hope it may help to "make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before."

V. O. WAYMIRE.

Garfield-on-the-Arkansas.

### Fall-sown Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When you were at the farmers' institute at Oneida in December you spoke of fall-sown alfalfa. I would like to know how alfalfa sown last fall came out this spring, if it is alive or dead. I have watched every issue of the FARMER to see reports along this line. I want to sow some in about two weeks.

In this locality, the wheat looks well in some fields; in others it is spoiled. If we should have a good rain the wheat would improve some and we could tell better what it would make. We are having nice weather except that the Kansas zephyrs are blowing strong from Shawnee County. Peaches are all killed.

SUBSCRIBER.

Oneida, Nemaha County.

The KANSAS FARMER will be glad to have reports of the alfalfa sown last fall. Please state:

1. What crop was on the land last year.
2. Date of plowing.
3. The preparation given the soil, describing in full.
4. Date of sowing.
5. Manner of sowing, whether with drill or broadcast; if broadcast how the seed was covered.
6. Amount of seed sown per acre.
7. When the plants appeared; how much growth they made last fall.
8. If the alfalfa was pastured last fall.
9. How it appears now.

### What to Do With Thin Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As a great many farmers are wondering what they had best do with their wheat where it has been injured by the winter, I will give a little of my experience, which may be of benefit to some. Several years ago I had a field of wheat which came out in the spring very much in the same condition of many fields this spring, or worse, and I was puzzled to know what to do with it, on account of the thin stand and the weakly condition of the plant. Finally I decided to disk it, using a cutaway disk. I then gave it a thorough harrowing, hoping to get rid of all the wheat on the field, then with a common grain-drill I seeded the field to flax, sowing one-half bushel of seed per acre. To my surprise the wheat that I had been trying so hard to kill took on a new lease of life and began to grow and stool out rich and rank, and both grew nicely together, the wheat ripening a little in advance of the flax. But the field made eight bushels of fine wheat per acre and nine bushels of flax, machine measure. We caught the flax under the thrasher in a tub while the wheat came out through the spout. It was no trouble to separate them and both were in good marketable condition. There is nothing that will benefit wheat more than thorough cultivation, and I would be very slow and would consider the matter well before plowing up winter wheat. Try cultivation thoroughly; it will do no harm.

A. B. DILLE.  
Edgerton, Johnson County.

### World's Sugar Production.

"The World's Sugar Production and Consumption, 1800—1900" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the past century, and especially during the last half century, in which the burden of sugar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar-beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,000,000. Thus, sugar production has increased about 650 per cent while population was increasing but about 50 per cent. Coming nearer home and considering the United States alone, it is found that the consumption of sugar in 1850 was only twenty-two

pounds per capita, was in 1901 over sixty-eight pounds per capita.

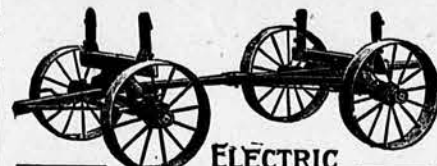
One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented by this study, beets which supplied in 1840 less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent of the greatly increased consumption; while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. Stated in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane-sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent, while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,800 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production, and does not include the large quantities of cane-sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerable number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of the sugar consumed at home. Even if these figures of cane-sugar production for home consumption were obtainable, the production from beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This is, apparently, due to two great causes: First, the elimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production; and second, the intelligent study of, and Government aid to the production of beet-sugar in the Temperate Zone, especially in European countries.

One effect of this enormous increase and the competition which has accompanied the developments above alluded to has been a great reduction in prices to the consumer. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics obtained from statements supplied by importers of the cost in foreign countries of the sugar which they import show that the average cost of the sugar imported in 1871-2 was 5.37 cents per pound, and in the year 1899-1900, 2.49 cents per pound.

The sugar production of France has grown from 23,000 metric tons in the sugar year 1839-40 to 805,000 tons in 1899-1900; that of Germany, from 12,659 metric tons in 1839-40 to 1,875,000 tons in 1900-1901; Austria-Hungary, from 25,000 metric tons in 1853-54, the earliest date for which figures are obtainable, to 1,120,000 tons in 1899-1900; Russia, from 19,000 metric tons in 1853-54 to 900,000 tons in 1899-1900; Belgium, from 12,000 metric tons in that year to 300,000 tons in 1899-1900; and Holland, from 1,000 metric tons in 1860-61 to 180,000 tons in 1899-1900. Turning to the cane-sugar producing areas, in which the statistics are not available for so long a period, it is found that the exports from the Philippine Islands increased from 23,416 metric tons in 1849 to 233,000 metric tons in 1896. From Cuba the exports in 1860 were 537,491 tons and in 1894 968,750; in Hawaii the production has grown from 11,200 tons in 1875 to 243,470 tons in 1899. Java produced in 1884, 338,866 tons and in 1901, 765,000 tons; and Brazil, which in 1834 produced 268,335 tons, produced in 1901, 215,000 tons.

The table which follows shows the



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world's production of sugar from cane and beets, respectively, at decennial years from 1840 to 1900, and the percentage supplied by beets:

Year.	Cane-sugar. Tons.	Beet-sugar. Tons.	Supplied by Beet. Per cent.
1840.....	1,100,000	50,000	4.35
1850.....	1,200,000	200,000	14.29
1860.....	1,510,000	389,000	20.43
1870.....	1,585,000	831,000	34.40
1880.....	1,852,000	1,402,000	43.08
1890.....	2,069,000	3,633,000	63.70
1900.....	2,850,000	5,950,000	67.71

### How to Move Barb-wire Fence.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to C. R. Anglin, Atoka, Ind. T., in regard to removing barbed wire would say I have often done this. I never use anything, but just roll it up by hand, putting on a good pair of leather gloves or mittens. I roll it in about three and a half or four foot rolls, making it tight and in a rickrack way to make it bind itself. If it should bother, tie some strings around it. You will soon learn to do without strings. You can roll up 100 rods in one roll in a short time.

JOHN WITSCHY.

Hiawatha, Brown County.

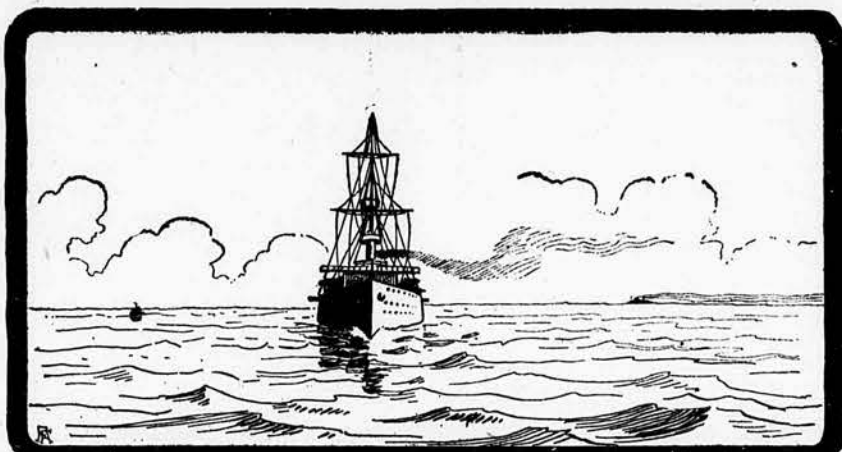
### Takes Two Farm Papers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am taking two farm papers, the KANSAS FARMER and the Iowa Homestead. As the crop failure the past year makes money scarce, I thought of dropping one, but which one? Not our home paper, surely. After carefully thinking over the matter, I decided I could not afford to miss reading either one. A farmer that "knows it all" or a rich farmer may be able to do without a farm journal, but for a farmer who has much to learn and needs to make the most out of his farm, I believe a good farm paper will more than pay for itself every year.

We have had several good rains the last ten days. The farmers are entering the new year with good courage and strong hopes of good reward for their labor. Oats are mostly sown, a larger acreage than usual for Anderson County.

D. S. THOMPSON.

Welda, Anderson County.



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## Grange Department.

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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. Bacheiler, 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.

### How Should a Deputy Overcome Prejudice in Organizing?

Webster defines prejudice as follows: 1. Anticipative judgment; foresight. 2. An opinion or decision of mind found without due examination; pre-judgment; a bias or leaning toward one side or the other of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against anything; especially a leaning or an opinion adversely to anything, formed without proper grounds or before suitable knowledge. He gives this illustration: "Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man."

All these definitions resolve themselves into a single word, ignorance. Now do not understand me to say every farmer who is prejudiced against the Grange, and who refuses to join it on that account, is ignorant; but I do say they are ignorant as to the Grange, or indifferent to their own welfare and that of their children and their avocation.

A person may possess a collegiate education, he may have a wide range of culture and vast experience without trimming down or modifying that phenomenal portmory of self-esteem. Even these educational advantages may have added to its growth until it marred the intellectual grandeur of the man and attached an over-mastering prejudice to his catalogue of attainments.

To this class of men explanations, information, logic and arguments are as "Pearls cast before swine." It is in some cases the salvation of a grange to have its roll-book blank rather than the name of such a person on it. It is a point of success for a deputy to know who to leave out as well as who to take in when organizing.

Many farmers lack courage of a certain kind, the kind that will enable them to bear ridicule. They may have the nerve of a gladiator and courage to fight a half-starved lion with a bodkin—more courage than judgment; but the nerve fails and the courage oozes out when his neighbor laughs at him "koz he jined the Grange." We should give this kind of farmer rational explanation of the Grange, showing him the declaration of purposes, demonstrating to him how the purposes may be accomplished, showing the relative position of the farmer politically, influentially, intellectually, educationally and socially in comparison with the cultured professional men; explaining the necessity of developing the latent power of the farmer to enable him to take his place and his part in public gatherings, to be able to face an assembly of Sunday-school children or of other school children, or the turbulent political convention, or the street's howling mob, and not lose his head. Explain to him how filmy is the cobweb, anti-secret-society prejudice, when every well-regulated family is the most intensely secret society we have. I explain by saying that when I came to their home I did not push open the door, step in without bidding, walk to the hat-rack and deposit my hat, help myself to an easy chair after choosing a book from the library, and sit down as if I had a right to do so. But I gave the approved signal at the gate or door and waited for the proper authority to attend the summons, and when I gave a satisfactory password, I was admitted.

A clear, lucid explanation of all the objections made to the Grange, an equally clear explanation of its aims and how to secure them is all that is necessary to do for any one worthy of our fellowship. When we have made them understand all that can be told them, when they have all the evidence and information the vocabulary of the English language can convey, that is enough. Stop there.

What then? This does not bring them. It is possible by any process known to man to strengthen the moral vertebra of humanity? They have no prejudice now; it has been removed by information, it is moral cowardice that holds them back. They are not afraid of being seen in church, or of being seen coming away from a dry-goods

store. There are some who are not afraid of being seen coming away from a saloon. And why? These are all popular places; people in general approve of them. When most of a neighborhood join the grange, the rest are eager to get in. Why? Because it is popular there; no danger of being laughed at.

Now let us see if there is not something more tangible than a spectre hatched in the mind of some half-informed weakling, something more than prejudice. In some places there yet remains the debris and wreckage of a Grange fleet long years ago foundered near. Some of the old Grange ships stranded on the beach of discontent, some of them struck the rock of dishonor, and foundered; others struck fast in the mud of indolence. There are today some of the crews of those dismantled ships who have grown forgetful of their pledge; they are allowing their tongues to dishonor themselves by telling things they should keep fast locked within their own breasts. There are others, invalids at times, whose infirmities heal and their maladies disappear when they desire to spend an evening many miles away from home, but they suffer a relapse and their eyesight become too poor to be out at night if they are asked to reunite with the grange and help to give it its old-time strength. Others who never participated, when solicited to do so, point to those old members, saying "I think if there was anything worth the time, James B—k would go back again."

Then one bad member who disgraces the order that has honored him sets an example that sends a bad influence far and wide and it pollutes the grange atmosphere.

Internal eruptions—"their name is legion,"—are moral volcanoes that vomit forth the shortcomings of one and the hatefulness of another. Such members are too small to make worthy patrons and they show the caliber of their manhood and give the manager of the opposition outside a chance to shout, "I told you so; they are quarreling among themselves."

Perhaps you are saying, "He is not telling how to overcome prejudice!" Well, not now. I am telling you what prejudice has accomplished in the conspiracy to keep farmers out of the Grange.

Precept is a good preacher, delightful to listen to, makes one comfortable as an easy chair. Under its quieting influence the listener calmly sleeps. Example preaches the next sermon, and the sleeper is liable to a rude awakening. Examples set by members, or in other words, the deeds of members, if good and such as to indicate "a higher manhood and a nobler womanhood," are the greatest missionaries we can have to cooperate with the deputies. We suppose, of course, that all deputies, both by their precept and example, set beacon lights along the road to guide the wished-for members to the grange.

The influence of the acts and examples of the officers and members of the State Grange have very largely to do with the success of the deputies. We know officers of State Granges are men and women of flesh and blood, and made of common clay very much like other people, and yet they are supposed "to walk by the plumb and work by the square." If shadows rest upon their banners, their deputies will drag anchor, even in a calm. It is fully as much trouble to get recruits after organization as to secure charter members.

I have often thought that it is unwise to over-persuade people to unite with the Grange, and have never had any reason to change that opinion. Better withhold the medicine until the patients realize that something ails them. I have been told by members they were sorry they joined the Grange, and that they would not had they not been over-persuaded. They came in with doubts, and strove constantly to cultivate the doubt rather than to find good in the order they had doubted. I have known whole granges to be complete failures because most of them were doubters when they came, and too few good, capable leaders developed among them. There must be an anchor to the craft that will not drag from its moorings. Probably not over 5 per cent of most granges will develop any qualifications as leaders, and without them no grange will ever be a success. Constant encouragement and petting are as necessary to keep old children at work as they are for young children.

I do not think the Grange is different from other organizations in this. It is the few that support and sustain them all. It requires constant work and an exhibition of good results to overcome prejudice against the Grange.—Deputies' Department, Grange Bulletin.

## DANGER DROVE HER

### How a Timid Woman Found Courage.

She was by nature a timid woman. Nothing had been able to induce her to cross the narrow, swaying plank which bridged the creek. Sooner than take this short cut she would go a mile above where there was a substantial wagon bridge. But now when the fire was sweeping across the prairie, consuming houses and crops, she was driven to the plank over the creek as the only hope of escape. Danger drove her. Fear flogged her. And tottering and trembling she made the passage in safety.

There are a great many sick women who have heard for years of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the medicine made famous by its cures of womanly ills. But they have no faith in it. They go the long way round to seek health,



and use the services of a local practitioner. Perhaps when he fails they try patent medicines. It is only when they realize there is danger in disease; that doctors can't help and patent medicines don't cure—that they are driven to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and find it is the short road to health.

#### THE BRIDGE THAT CARRIED THEM OVER.

Thousands of women unite in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as the bridge that carried them to safety, put them out of power of disease, and gave them perfect and permanent health. They put themselves on record for the benefit of others who suffer and have exhausted all other means used for effecting a cure.

"In April, 1900, my strength gave out and I was obliged to go to bed, suffering with female weakness, also had ulcers and inflammation," writes Mrs. Ellen D. Rollin, of Pierceville, Ripley Co., Ind. "I tried a physician's remedy for a month but got no better—only weaker. Tried another medicine six weeks, but got no better, was quite discouraged. I read Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book, telling of the cures Dr. Pierce's medicines had performed. My husband said he would have more faith in Dr. Pierce's medicine than in any other, and he got me a bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' at once. I began taking it, and wrote to Dr. Pierce. I received several letters of advice, also a small book treating on Woman and Her Diseases. I followed the directions given as closely as I could. Began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines in July, and in two months I was able to do my housework. Took twelve bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' also four of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Had a severe case of inflammation and suffered a great deal, but by persevering I regained my strength. Weight twenty-five pounds more than I ever did before. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines far excel all others, and hope those who are suffering will turn to him for aid. I thank him for his advice and kindness, and can heartily recommend his treatment to all who may be suffering as I was."

The cures effected by Dr. Pierce's

Favorite Prescription are not temporary, but permanent. They are perfect cures. It is not uncommon for women to say that they never knew the meaning of perfect health, even in their best days, until they had used "Favorite Prescription." And this is because the medicine is more than a mere cure for female troubles. It not only puts out the fire of disease, but it rebuilds what the fire has destroyed, and often on a finer scale, as in Mrs. Rollin's case, who, after her cure, weighed twenty-five pounds more than she ever weighed before.

"Favorite Prescription" is a superior tonic and nerve. It feeds the nerves and cures nervousness. It restores the appetite and gives natural, refreshing sleep. It builds up the body, restores lost flesh and gives back the clearness of girlhood to the complexion sallow by disease.

#### A PHYSICIAN'S OFFER.

Reference is made by Mrs. Rollin and Miss Johnson to correspondence with Dr. Pierce. They took advantage of his offer of free consultation by letter, and acknowledge their gratitude for the advice received.

The same offer is open to all. Every sick woman is urged to write to Dr. Pierce, and so secure the opinion of a specialist in the treatment and cure of diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

This offer of free consultation by letter, made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, is not to be confused with the spurious offers of "free medical advice" made by men or women who have no medical knowledge or training, are not physicians, are

not permitted by law to practice medicine, and can not therefore give genuine medical advice. Of course any one competent or incompetent can give advice on any subject, but the advice of unskilled persons in medical matters is not merely valueless, but dangerous.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his staff of nearly a score of skilled physicians, has in a little more than thirty years treated and cured hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women.

"I received your letter some time ago, with advice about your wonderful medicine," writes Miss Stella Johnson, of 28 Brady St., Dayton, Ohio. "I was troubled with severe pains every month when I wrote to you for advice. After receiving your letter and following its directions, I am now happy to say that after five years of untold suffering I have not had any pains since first using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I was induced through a friend to write to you and follow your kind advice. I thank God and Dr. R. V. Pierce for the health I now enjoy."

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It cures backache, headache and the other ills that result from womanly disease.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines, will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Prescription." It is better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

#### VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

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 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### The Sun Is Seldom on Time.

The sun does not keep good time. He is almost always too fast or too slow. Once about the middle of April he is just on time, then not again before the middle of June. At the beginning of September he joins the clock a third time, and lastly once more late in December. Now it would seem as if he were startled at the way he had neglected us. In February he fell back until he was fifteen minutes late. By the beginning of March he had made up five minutes of his loss, and before the month is over he will have caught up to

within five minutes of the schedule. Meanwhile the days have been growing longer very rapidly. We begin March with our nights longer than our days. We end it with our days longer than our nights. In the one month we have added to the length of our day an hour and twenty minutes, a bigger gain than any other month can show.—Professor S. Schmucker, in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

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



### A Dressed Beef Demonstration at Kansas Stock-Judging School.

Last summer the farm department at the Kansas State Agricultural College planned an experiment to show the beef differences in the steers chosen from beef breeds, dairy breeds, and common native stock, generally termed "scrubs."

It was planned to have two steers of each type for this experiment, and to insure getting average specimens such as practical farmers would buy, Professor Cottrell asked that expert cattle judge, Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, to select at the Kansas City stock yards, good, representative steers for the experiment.

Mr. Gosling selected to represent the beef breeds a Shorthorn and an Angus steer; to represent the dairy type, a Jersey and a Holstein steer; and two fair, average steers to represent the common native, or "scrub" stock. Mr. Gosling's comments on the six steers at the time of purchase is their best description.

"The Shorthorn grade is just fair, but indicates quality; the Angus grade is nearly typical, and has big flesh; the Jersey is rather extra; the Holstein is somewhat light fleshed, partaking more of the dairy than the beef element; the red scrub is light and coarse, is red but is not a Shorthorn; the spotted scrub shows more Shorthorn of a common family and has a characteristic head. Both scrubs are about the stamp an unsophisticated breeder breeds for and feeds at. They have plenty of daylight under them, are woefully light in the thigh, and are without indication of twist."

The steers were placed on feed August 28, and fed for 205 days—to March 21. Their feed was shelled corn and corn-chop, with alfalfa hay for roughness. The following table shows the result in pounds of this feed:

Name.	Weight at beginning.	Weight at close.	Gain in pounds.
Shorthorn .....	1,041	1,436	395
Angus .....	882	1,170	288
Jersey .....	862	1,210	348
Holstein .....	886	1,297	411
Red scrub .....	1,052	1,487	435
Spotted scrub .....	1,064	1,370	306

The Angus was in the best condition of any of the six when he entered the feed-lot, and for this reason he shows the smallest gain in pounds. The feed required for each hundred pounds gain and cost of same is here given. The corn and corn-chop is rated at the average market price during the feeding season in Manhattan—\$1.30 per 100 pounds; that alfalfa at 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Name.	Feed required per 100 pounds gain.	Total cost of feed per 100 pounds gain.
Shorthorn .....	978	\$15.51
Angus .....	1,138	17.31
Jersey .....	936	15.16
Holstein .....	816	16.10
Red scrub .....	770	12.47
Spotted scrub .....	1,043	16.42

In explanation of the varying cost per 100 pounds gain, it should be remembered that the Angus was in good condition when the feeding season began, and to feed an animal in good condition always costs more per 100 pounds gain than feeding an animal in poorer condition, for the latter puts on flesh so much more rapidly. The animals were slaughtered March 22, and their dressed weights were as follows:

Name.	Weight dressed.	Percentage dressed weight.	Percentage high priced cuts.
Shorthorn .....	912	63.5	28.1
Angus .....	735	62.8	27.5
Jersey .....	720	59.5	27.9
Holstein .....	774	59.6	27.6
Red scrub .....	890	59.8	25.6
Spotted scrub .....	818	59.7	27.3

The cost per 100 pounds, when bought, and the valuation per 100 pounds live weight when finished, are given below:

Name.	Original cost per 100 pounds.	Value at finish, per 100 pounds.
Shorthorn .....	\$3.75	\$6.40
Angus .....	3.75	6.25
Jersey .....	2.85	6.00
Holstein .....	3.25	5.50
Red scrub .....	3.25	5.75
Spotted scrub .....	3.25	5.75

On March 25, Mr. Gosling came up from Kansas City with Mr. Charles Anthony, head butcher in Weber's market, and held a dressed-beef demonstration in the stock-judging rooms of the college. Fully 650 people gathered to listen to Mr. Gosling's lecture, testing the room to its fullest capacity.

This lecture was planned for the stock-judging class, but as Professor Cottrell invited all interested in the study of beef to be present, a large number of towns-people and persons from abroad came to share with the students the practical instructions given by the expert beef and cattle judge. The raised platform in the center of the room had two and one-half tons of dressed beef upon it when Mr. Gosling was introduced to the audience. In opening the lecture he announced its purpose as follows:

"Young men, it is important for you to know the composition of the beef carcass. Before you can know much of the carcass, you must know the points of beef. This demonstration was planned to teach the component parts of the body and their relative market value. There is no calling in life more worthy of being called a profession than the animal industry. There is not one that has been treated so lightly and gone at so blindly as the animal industry. If one man can know these points of practical value, why can not more know them? Young men, you spent a week with me in this room learning to tell a good beef on foot. I now want you to spend a short time studying the animals on the hooks. Many plain, so-called rough cattle appreciate in value after slaughter. The Holstein steer, whose valuation on foot was placed by a practical feeder at \$5.50, dresses a meat that plainly shows a market value on the hooks that the feeder did not calculate on. This shows the value of an expert grader of dressed beef."

"The man in the yards grades the animals alive; the man in the packing-house grades them dead. Such demonstrations as these are calculated to bring these men more nearly equal in their ratings and teach us all the beef units of value."

At the beginning of the lecture cards had been distributed giving a diagram of a beef carcass, showing the different cuts and naming them. In commenting upon

of these two animals the Holstein's color is preferable. The covering of the Jersey steer is somewhat more than the Holstein, but what surprises me the most is the roundness and fullness of flesh along the vertebrae. This is beef from dairy breeds. There is none of it but what is edible, and that is what we want beef for."

The comparison of the two native steers showed that the meat from the red one with a seeming Shorthorn strain, was the best in uniformity of color, back spine, and basting fat. There is much in the color. Whenever it is dark the beef is generally not tender. The red steer as the one that made the best gains during the feeding period.

Rib and loin cuts from each of the six steers were shown to the audience, and each one saw that the best marbling—lean and fat—was in the Shorthorn cuts. The lines of fat expands the flesh, while it improves the grain. Fat was shown to be necessary in beef cattle for other purposes than looks, but when it fills out the skin everywhere, as a well-known artist showed it to do, you have too handsome a carcass; and when the beef creature is "too handsomely fat" to be edible, the lecturer pronounced it "not the thing."

The ripening process was then explained as consisting of two stages, ripening on foot and refrigerator ripening. It was shown that the flesh of the Angus had not ripened and was not marbled with fat, caused by feeding a proper season. The Angus is slow to ripen, hence it takes a longer period to turn muscle into fat. When he does ripen, his meat is well marbled, and is the acme of excellence. Chicago is reported to pay 25 per cent premium for ripe Angus beef. The meat from the spotted scrub as used to show the need of refrigerator ripening. The blue streaks in this steer's shoulder run to the neck.

"The red native's meat shows a color approaching the shade of veal beef. It is pale in color, not quite so red. Placed in

## What does a chimney do to a lamp?

## MACBETH'S is the making of it.

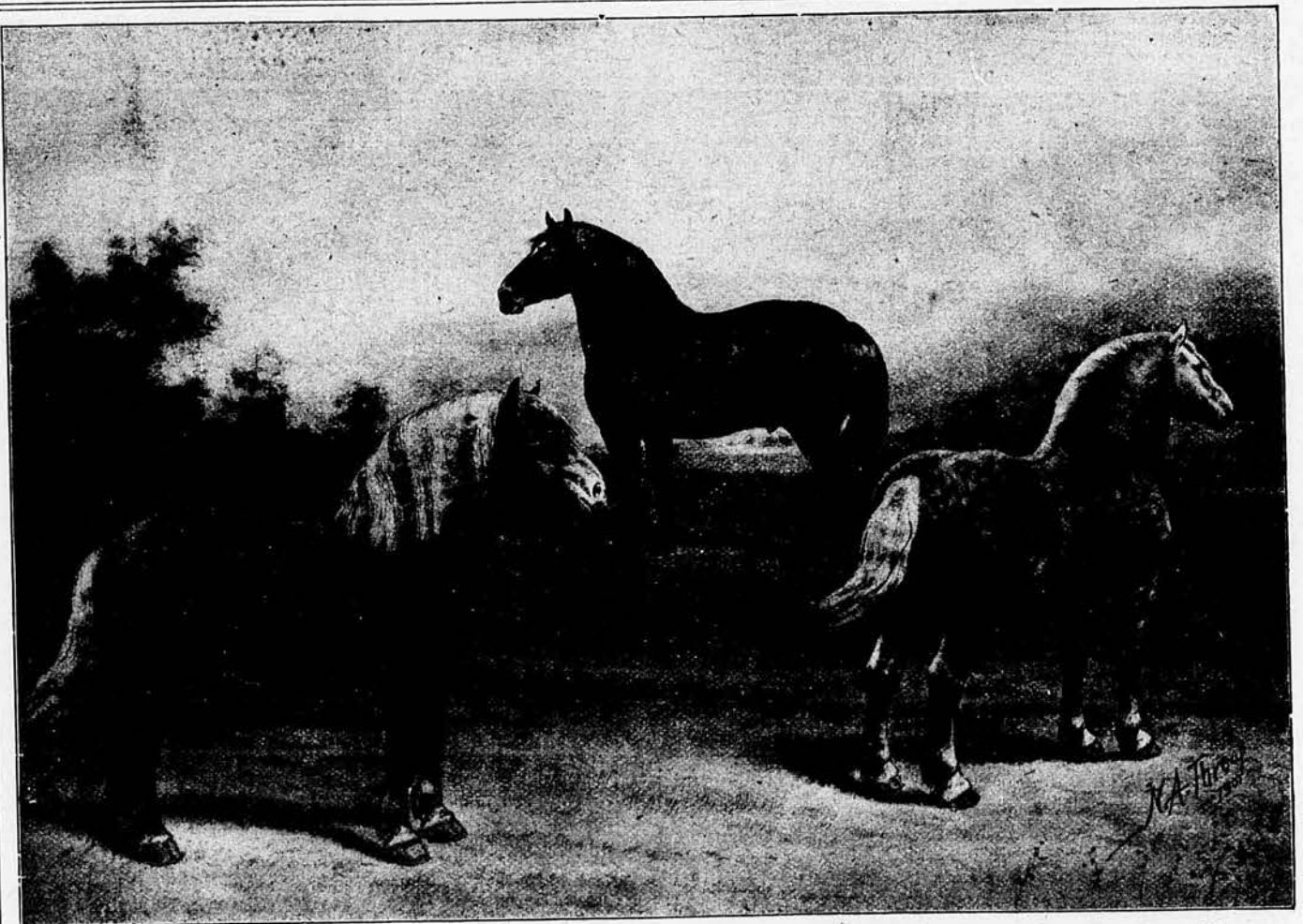
My name on every one.

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

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Gosling's closing remarks are well worth quoting:

"This demonstration has not shown all that we wanted it to show. It was undertaken without refrigerating facilities and with many discouraging features, but it is a good beginning. We feel sure that with the aid of the president and board of regents of this college and the great State of Kansas behind us all, we can do better next year and show you the great possibilities of this work. The people of your city who will enjoy this meat will see the value of alfalfa for flavoring beef. I can not tell these young men too much about it, for while there is nothing that improves meat so much as grass, alfalfa



Owned by Nickolas Massion, Importer and Breeder of Belgian and French Horses, of Pontiac, Ill.

the high priced cuts that each of the steers gave in the dressed beef, the lecturer said:

"It is something extreme for an animal to dress 30 to 32 per cent of high priced meat—loin or rib meat—and I find that the dairy cattle have done much better than I expected. I am surprised to find that the Holstein yields 27.6. These animals were all fed alfalfa for roughness, in which I have implicit faith. I think there is nothing like it for roughness in winter to make magnificent gains. You take an old steer 3½ years old, and weighing from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, and he will make more gain than a young steer that has everything to make. This explains why one of these scrubs made the largest gains."

An upper rib cut from the shoulder of each animal was now shown, and the distinctive features of each one clearly pointed out. These cuts, placed on trays, were taken throughout all parts of the hall, so each one could see "at close range" the points spoken of by the speaker. The admixture of fat or lack of fat, the grain of the meat, and color of each cut was commented upon. In commenting on the shoulders of the dairy breeds, Mr. Gosling said:

"The best example of a bare shoulder-blade is in the Holstein; but you never care as much for the portion above the blade as that under the blade. If the blade is bare the animal has not the fullness and volume that it has when the parts are well covered. In the color of the flesh

the refrigerator for thirty days a ripened color is given it and the flavor of meat while in the cooler is much improved. What the butcher calls 'a fur' forms over the meat and when removed from the cooler this must be carefully stripped off without touching the meat. This requires fat on the outside of a reasonable thickness."

The value of refrigerator ripening is shown when it is known that the greatest meat markets of the world to-day prefer refrigerated beef.

A hind quarter was now cut up by the expert cutter, Mr. Anthony, to show not only the name of the various cuts, but the way a professional follows the natural divisions and apportionments the cuts. This was followed by a similar illustration of how a fore quarter of beef is cut up for the market. The so-called cheap cuts were shown to shade in value from 8 cents down to 2½ cents per pound, averaging from 4 to 6 cents per pound for the entire quantity of cheap cuts at present market rates. From the same animal that furnishes this priced meat may come a choice porterhouse steak—the short loin, worth in the Kansas City market 24 cents per pound—or a long loin steak, worth 15 cents per pound. Mr. Gosling made this two hour lecture not only illustrative and practical, but highly instructive and entertaining as well. No one present but felt the utility of this demonstrative work, valuable alike to the breeder, feeder, and housewife. Mr.

ranks next to grass. May we all realize the value of this branch of study and help to establish animal industry as one of our great scientific vocations, that touches in a practical way all other professions in life, for my friends, it 'feeds them all.'

The feeding data of this beef demonstration and summary of results will be issued in bulletin form by Prof. H. M. Cottrell within the next sixty days. Dr. S. C. Orr, of Manhattan, took photographs of the different cuts of meat as shown at this lecture last week. While the subjects were unusually hard to handle experienced livestock newspaper men declare the photos as clear and good as any that they have ever seen. The forthcoming bulletin will be fully illustrated with cuts from these photographs. Persons desiring the bulletin should send name and address to the Director of the Kansas Experiment Station, Prof. J. T. Willard, Manhattan, Kans.

Twenty daily and weekly papers of State and National importance were represented at this closing lecture of the six weeks' judging school.

The first week was given to the study of the most practical breeds of poultry for meat or for eggs. That expert chicken judge, C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, directed the instruction on poultry. During poultry week an interesting poultry institute was held before which was given interesting papers, addresses, and discussions; and poultry feeds, fencing, nests, brooders, and incubators were shown, while the two latter were in full operation. The second

## CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP

CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice, Ticks and Screw-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.



week was given to the study of beef cattle under the able leadership of Mr. John Gosling. The differences between beef and dairy types were not only explained, but clearly shown with excellent examples of each type placed in the central area of the judging room; both male and female being shown of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, Galloway, Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Guernsey breeds. Some of the most successful and practical feeders of the State gave addresses to the class in an evening program at the close of the week.

The work of the judging school dairy week, under the efficient direction of Mr. T. A. Borman, Abilene, Kans., as judge; work of the class in the study of hogs, under Judge G. W. Berry, of North Topeka; and the valuable instruction on horses given the class by that expert horse judge, Mr. J. W. Robison, of El Dorado, has already been given the Farmer readers. In each phase of the work, the students have been first directed to note good and weak points. To aid in this a score-card, showing what the ideal animal should score, has been used. After becoming familiar with the vital points to be considered, the students, each week, were tested by comparative judging in the class of farm stock, then under consideration.

This enables the student to go back to the farm with a better idea of the quality of stock he should raise and shows him the most profitable types to buy. It is the unanimous voice of the 350 students who have been taking this work that it has proven a most profitable and practical line of study, and they hope that stock-judging has come to stay. It has demonstrated not only its need, but its great practical utility. While studying the different farm animals in the afternoon, during the forenoon studies were taken that more fully prepared for proper care and nurture of farm stock. One of these was "Feeds and Feeding." Professor Cottrell, the instructor in this branch of study, so planned this work that the feeding and care of the animal was taken in class work the week that animal was studied in the judging-room. Each judge of stock, sometime during the week he was here, lectured to each of the four classes in feeds and feeding. In this way was blended theory and practice, so that zest and interest was added to this vital farm study. The last of this series of lectures was given Tuesday of last week by Prof. E. B. Cowgill, editor of the Kansas Farmer. He addressed each of the four classes on "The Balanced Ration and How to Figure It." It is hoped his excellent line of thought he will later give his "Farmer" readers, as it is practical and interesting, and his method is new.

May the students who have had the privilege of this work go to their various homes in the State and not only show but clearly prove the value of the instruction received at this agricultural college stock-judging school.

W. H. OLIN.

Manhattan, Kans.

#### Hereford Breeders' Combination Sale.

In addition to the Kansas Hereford breeders mentioned last week as being contributors to the great sale to be held at Kansas City on April 8 and 9, we give herewith the Missouri contributions to this sale:

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., will sell 6 cracking good heifers. Two of them are by Andrew, 2 by Milant, the sire of some of the famous animals in their show-herd, and the other 2 are by the great Beau Brummel. These heifers are all 2 years old or just turning 2, and have all been bred to some of the Gudgell & Simpson herd bulls. This sale is full of good ones. Don't overlook it.

H. D. Adkison, Napton, Mo., writes: "In regard to the 4 bulls I will have in the sale will say that they are all good strong bulls and will be sold in good, thrifty condition. They are all sired by the Cornish & Patten bred bull, Prince Olaf 90869, he by General Gomez and out of their favorite old breeding-cow, Mab 11065, who is also the dam of Mr. Harris' great herd bull, Benjamin Wilton. Sir Browning, lot 70, is perhaps my best one but they are all the square, blocky kind that every one admires, and I think these bulls good enough for any kind of company."

C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Mo., write as follows concerning their offering: "We would say that our offering consists of 21 head of first-class cattle. They are all well bred, good individuals, are in good condition, and are, we think, in every way desirable. There will be 14 heifers and 7 bulls. We wish to call attention to Lady Hesiod 16th and Lady Hesiod 17th. The first is sired by Hesiod 14th and the second by Hesiod 53d, both sires are sons of Hesiod 2d, and these are two exceedingly good heifers. The first is out of Lady Briton 6th, a daughter of Christmas Gift. Christmas Gift was sired by Ancient Briton and we have always considered him the best son of Ancient Briton that we have known anything about. He sired the best females we have ever raised, including Lady Briton 16th and Lady Briton 17th and many other

unusually good ones. Lady Hesiod 17th has a good head and horn, good top and bottom lines, good back and quarters, and, in fact, is a good helper in every way. Probably one of the best helpers we will sell is Lady Briton 39th. She is by Gentry Briton 6th, he by Christmas Gift. Lady Briton 32d is another henfer sired by Gentry Briton 6th and out of Miss Simpson 2d, a granddaughter of Anxiety 4th. Lady Real 20th is by Blue Grass, he by Beau Real. Erica Gentry 19th is out of Erica Gentry 8th, a granddaughter of Garfield, and a great girl. These helpers are all well bred and all of good quality. Nearly all of them will be safe in calf at time of sale. Five of the seven bulls are by Blue Grass, a son of old Beau Real and a half brother of Wild Tom. We have been using Blue Grass for several years and he has proven himself a great sire. These bulls will be from 17 to 20 months old at the time of sale, hence will all be old enough for service this year."

H. B. Watts & Son, Fayette, Mo., write: "Concerning the ten head of bulls we will sell in the Kansas City Hereford sale will say that the offering is certainly numbers considered, the best and most uniform lot we have ever sent out from Walnut Hill. Seven of the lot are sons of Lord Erling 79452 and of our own breeding. Two were bred by the late K. B. Armour and one by Gudgell & Simpson. One-half the consignment are from 14 to 18 months old, ready for immediate service and the other five will be from 11 to 12 months of age at sale time and will therefore be ready for service in the early summer. Special mention should be made of Erling's King 137249, sired by Lord Erling, the best son of old Beau Donald. His dam is Estrella 71456 by Freeland and out of Petunia 3d, Mr. Funkhouser's great show-cow. We consider Erling's King more promising than either Prince Rupert or Glaucus were at his age, and the latter two animals the general breeding public know to be of National reputation. The next in line is Rushlight 137254 by Beau Brummel Jr. 65073. His dam is Imported Wild Rose 80179, one of the best cows, we think, that Mr. Armour ever put through the sale-ring, she weighing in ordinary breeding condition, from 1,700 to 1,750. She never had a calf to sell for less than \$350. Fourth Fellow 137251 is a full brother to the 'triplets,' being a son of the great and wonderful breeding cow Mary W. 59005. Mary W. will be 10 years old this spring and is the mother of 10 living calves. Fourth Fellow we consider the best calf she has ever dropped. The rest of our consignment is of this same good breeding and individuality and they deserve your consideration."

Benton Gabbert & Son, Dearborn, Mo., write as follows of their consignment: "Concerning the nine head we contribute will say that they are individually a good and useful lot, there being no culls or tail-ends among them. Four of the bulls are by the Great Columbus, one by Columbus 21st, and four by Hesiod 17th. The best Columbus bull is Columbus 40th, a seventh-cousin brother to the \$5,050 Columbus 17th which Mr. Rockefeller refuses to take \$20,000 for. We have used him some in our herd and would not part with him at any price if we could use him further. The three other Columbus bulls are all herd-headers and should be looked after for that purpose. The bull by Columbus 21st is a very growthy one, weighing 100 pounds for every month of his age. He is out of a Shadland Dean cow. The remaining four are good, growthy, curly coated, Hesiod 17th bulls."

#### The National Hereford Exchange Sale at Chicago.

It was a memorable sale of Herefords held at Chicago on March 25 and 26, by the National Hereford Exchange under the management of T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo. The offering consisted of 74 head of Mr. Sotham's "Weavergrace treasures," which included all of his show-herd of females and a number of his regular breeding herd. In addition to Mr. Sotham's most notable consignment from his herd, there were 50 bulls and 40 females from seventeen different herds in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Canada. Clem Graves' consignment of eight head sold at an average of \$459.30.

The other consignments, not so good in quality or condition, averaged much less. The only large figure realized by the smaller consignors was \$1,100 for Nuda's Jewell 95069, consigned by H. F. Schneller, of New Haven, Ind., and sold to F. L. Studebaker, Warren, Ind.

Owing to the notable offering by Mr. Sotham of seventy-three picked females from his herd, which had been widely exploited as the greatest offering of Herefords at auction ever made, there was a splendid attendance of breeders, especially from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, who made the event a benefit occasion for Mr. Sotham. Colonel Edmonson in opening the sale dwelt at length upon the personal services of Mr. Sotham for the breed and the great sacrifices he had made and especially the recent loss of his priceless show-bulls, and urged the friends of the breed to make the sale a signal success. A. H. Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette, also made a strong plea for Mr. Sotham and the "Weavergrace treasures." The results of the sale show how gallantly the breeders

responded, and the Indiana breeders secured the bulk of the top-notchers of this offering. Mr. Sotham's 73 females averaged \$453.90, and 1 bull brought only \$110, which brought the general average down to \$449.36 for 74 Herefords which realized the neat sum of \$33,250 for Mr. Sotham.

The top figure was \$1,650, at which price the Corrector cow Galatea, calved Oct. 20, 1899, was secured by George E. Ricker, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Ricker is the gentleman who recently purchased the ranch and herd of the Riverside Cattle Company at Ashland, Neb., and his purchases will be added to his Nebraska herd. He paid \$1,000 bidder all through the sale. He paid \$1,000 for Clarissima 93984, a daughter of Sir Comewell, with a fine bull calf at foot by Improver. H. E. Watson, of Edinburg, Ind., paid \$1,330 for the show-cow Lady Charming 63672, an animal which Mr. Sotham has always refused to price. F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind., was one of the liberal bidders, getting several of the good things, among them the fine cow Benison 78286, a daughter of Protection, for which he paid \$1,005. Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind., was a prominent bidder, securing a number of the plums as did also Ed. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind. Of course L. Studebaker, of Warren, Ind. Of course the old wheelhorse of Hereford sales, S. H. Godman, of Wabash, Ind., was present to add life to the proceedings. He knows the value of cattle thoroughly and is always ready to back up his judgment with liberal bids. Several good animals were secured for C. A. Jamison, of Peoria, Ill., and Hamlet, Ind., by his managers, the Maggenheimer boys, who were liberal bidders on the good things.

#### SOTHAM'S LEADING SALES.

Galatea 107723, sire, Corrector 48976.	
Sold to Geo. E. Ricker, Ashland, Neb.....	\$1,650
Lady Charming 63672, sire Corrector H. E. Watson, Edinburg, Ind.....	1,330
Clarissima 93984, sire, Sir Comewell 63776, and b. c. George E. Ricker.....	1,000
Benison 78286, sire, Protection 58568. F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.....	1,005
Nannette 107735, sire Corrector, Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.....	900
Lady Brenda 68748, sire Corrector H. c. at foot by Improver 94020. C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill.....	775
New Year's Gift (imp.) 111600, sire King George 111601; h. c. by Lord Prettyface, Henry Ley, Ley City, Ind.....	950
Mapleleaf 71991, sire Java 64045. Clem Graves.....	800
Gladys 94007, sire Richelleu 58569; h. c. by Corrector, F. A. Nave.....	680
Helenie 78842, sire Corrector; h. c. by Improver, S. H. Godman, Wabash, Ind.....	700
Pure Gold 94041, sire Corrector; h. c. by Improver, W. M. Kirby, Kokomo, Ind.....	810
Polly (imp.) 111619, sire Gamecock 81832; h. c. by Lord Prettyface. C. A. Jamison.....	650
Armour Naiaid 1st 60044, sire Kansas Lad 38932. Geo. Leigh, Aurora, Ill.....	875
Benefice 78825, sire Corrector. C. A. Jamison.....	775
Hebe 2d of Oak Grove 54470, sire Earl of Shadland 28th 29701; b. c. by Corrector, Ed Hawkins, Deer Park.....	425
Improver's Naiaid 117099, sire Improver, F. A. Nave.....	435
Lady Coral 68749, sire Alger 38390; h. c. by Improver, S. J. Peabody, Columbia City, Ind.....	510
Choke Cherry 126539, sire Corrector, Clem Graves.....	400
Exquisite 120176, sire Corrector. C. A. Jamison.....	460
Cherub 80107, sire Hero 79189. T. C. Ponting & Son, Moweaqua, Ill.....	475
Heartsease 120181, sire Corrector, Ed Hawkins.....	460
Florimel 78835, sire Corrector. C. B. Stowe, Hamburg, Iowa.....	500
Camella 61770, sire Corrector; h. c. F. A. Nave.....	630
Lustre 94030, sire Tickler 59785; h. c. by Improver, C. B. Stowe.....	710
Portia 120194, sire Corrector, Clem Graves.....	525
Princess Pearl 120196, sire Improver, S. J. Peabody.....	575
Raphia 103643 (imp.), sire Prince Richard 81555. William Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill.....	450
Sparkless 3d 11705, sire Depositor 80222; h. c. by Corrector, Geo. J. Anstey, Massena, Iowa.....	555
Thelma 86481, sire Hesiod 2d 40679; h. c. by Improver, Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.....	505
Surprise 123052, sire Corrector, G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.....	400
Sunflower 2d 51379, sire Earl of Shadland 2d 27147; b. c. by Corrector, F. A. Nave.....	600
Woodmaid 120200, sire Improver, C. B. Stowe.....	450

#### CLEM GRAVES' CONSIGNMENT.

Sadie L. 112537, sire Oakland Hesiod 3d 87527. Ed. Hawkins, Earl Park, Ind.....	460
Mess Nellie Bly 8th 84234, sire Actor 45008; b. c. by March On 13th. Jesse C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.....	575
Flower 91680, sire Benj. Wilton 63823; b. c. by Premier, F. L. Studebaker.....	530
Dalcy 3d 97451, sire Benj. Wilton. Ed. Hawkins.....	405
Sailor Lass (imp.) 111885, sire Admiral 111659. G. H. Hoxie.....	500
Ursa 2d 97459, sire Benj. Wilton; b. c. by Premier, J. B. Bryant, Hebron, Ind.....	800
Miss Mayflower 6th 115288, sire Beau Dux 81592. Geo. E. Ricker.....	275
Flossie 119539, sire Pride of Evergreen 51882. Ed Hawkins.....	330

#### Active Angora Sales.

The Angora goat sale held at Kansas City last Monday, March 31, by W. T. McIntire & Co., as a pronounced success, and 1902 does, kids, and wethers, most of which were grades sold for the neat sum of \$12,904.35. This sale was the best of any made during the past two years, except the association sales made at the time of the annual shows.

W. T. McIntire, the Secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, is the prime mover in making the great business push for the Angora goat industry. During the past two years he has managed nine public auction sales at Kansas City, which has sold for an aggregate of a little over \$105,000. Mr. McIntire is greatly encouraged at the increased activity in the sales, as well as the general demand. The distribution of the animals sold has been quite extensive and has gone to nearly every State and Territory, north, east, south, and west. "The business," he says, "is just like a rag man, picking up all the time."

At last Monday's sale at Kansas City the goats were does for the most part with about 300 wethers. Upwards of 600 does were registered. The total number of offerings was slightly below 2,000 head. The animals consisted of Rocky Mountain and Kansas stock. Mrs. M. Armer, of Kingston, N. M., the lady who jumped into fame as a breeder of Angoras at the sale and show last fall, when she paid \$1,050 for Columbus Pasha, the sweetest buck, was the strongest bidder at the sale and took home with her several bunches of does for which she paid from \$30 to \$32.50 per head. The animals were the best sold here in some time, and the prices were fully up to the excellent quality of the offerings. There were 486 full-fledged, registered does sold, making an average of

(Continued on page 394.)

## Feed Your Cattle Right

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

## Gluten Feed and Germ Oil Meal

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

The Glucose Sugar Refining Co.,  
The Rookery, Chicago.

#### Closing-Out Sale

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

Owing to my extensive real estate business I offer for sale my entire bunch of registered Percherons numbering 28 head, all of the highest type of perfection and as good as money would buy. Eleven are registered brood mares in foal. At the head is my stallion Beccoul (38123) 17977. He is a show horse with a great reputation as a breeder and weighs 2,100 pounds. The mares are all in foal by him. Hercules, registry number 25583, is a black of extra fine quality, weighs 1,600, is coming three years old; also two coming two years old, black greys, weighing 1,400 pounds. The balance are youngsters, nearly all blacks. Remember this magnificent bunch is only offered on account of my extensive real estate business, which makes it impossible for me to give them the attention I should. They can be seen at my Willowdale farm by coming to Kingman where buyers will be transported to and from the farm. Any information will be gladly furnished by writing to me at Kingman, Kans.

FRANK WEINSCHENK.



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

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## The Poultry Yard.

### The Cackling of a Hen.

Often you have wondered why a hen, when she has laid an egg, sets up a vociferous cackling. Mr. Hudson, a very observant naturalist, in his book, "The Naturalist on the La Plata," says that his family lived in a very out-of-the-way place; they kept a few poultry, which, as no one paid much attention to them, reverted back to an almost natural conditions, and became semi-wild. He has himself puzzled to account for the cackling of a hen, so he watched and waited. This is what he noticed—that the cock was usually accompanied by several hens which generally formed the same flock.

When a hen became ready to lay a batch of eggs, she selected a nest in some out-of-the-way place and went there by herself. As soon as she laid the eggs she ran a few yards from the nest, rose in the air, flew some distance, then commenced to cackle, which was answered by the cock. She was thus enabled to join her proper flock.

Several things were different from the conduct of our hens. The wild hen flew from her nest some distance in order to keep its whereabouts a secret; she did not cackle till some distance from the nest. As soon as she found her flock the cackling ceased, and was never continued as long as our biddies do. This continuous and long-drawn-out cackle seems to be a cultivated faculty, and the private property of the domestic hen.

So from these observations we deduce this conclusion, that the cackle of the hen originally was simply a means by which a stray hen, or one that had been laying, found her way back to her own band.

Mr. Hudson says that it was very difficult to see a hen go to her nest, and the nests were very hard to find in the low brush and long grass; but the direction of the nest could be best told by their habit of flying up sharply from cover and going some distance before they light. It is needless to say that birds of this description were small and laid only a few eggs at a time. As a very high-class utility fowls they would not take much rank. Another feature to be noticed was that lack of care, attention, and selection caused them to revert to wild habits in a comparatively few generations.

### Poultry Hints.

Give your fowls fresh water every day.

If you feed corn it will easily double its value by mixing it with other foods. The man who can give his chickens access to a big steaming manure pile is in luck. It will keep them busy when all else fails.

If you can not afford a bone-cutter, then get a hammer and smash some green bones fine. The hens need it in their business.

Place the nests in a dark corner, and fasten them up above the floor. They will keep cleaner and the layers will not be disturbed so much.

Comparatively few of those who try to keep hens for profit succeed. And yet there is money in the business for those who go at it right.

The poultry business is comparatively easy to learn by ambitious, energetic persons, and it is this class alone that will gain marked success.

Boiled potatoes, mixed with wheat bran, is an excellent mash. Season it with salt and pepper if you choose, as it will be still better for the hens.

The pure-bred hen will lay more eggs than the cross-bred or mongrel, and the pure-bred fowl will sell for more in the market by long odds than the common mongrel.

Better blow in a gallon of oil in practicing up your incubator. Then you can set your eggs when the time comes with more confidence and a better prospect of success.

If you intend to raise chicks begin to pay some attention to your fowls and see which are the busiest and best ones, and get ready to separate them from the rest for breeders. It is a little more trouble to do this than to take the eggs from the entire flock, but you will, in

a year or two improve your flock so you will not know them. A little care of this kind will bring large returns for the labor expended.

Do not be discouraged if you get no chicks from your first attempt with an incubator. There is many a slip between the "set" and the "pip" and you will learn by experience.

The natural food of the hen is grain, seeds, insects, bugs, and green stuffs, constituting what might be called a well balanced ration of grain, animal and vegetable foods. When in confinement, either during the summer or winter, this same manner of food must be supplied, or little success in egg-production will be obtained.

### Seasonable Notes.

BY THE POULTRY EDITOR OF THE MODERN FARMER.

Feed foods rich in nitrogen to obtain winter eggs.

The late-hatched pullet should be laying ere this.

There is always a premium on strictly fresh eggs.

Breed laying-strain fowls as well as exhibition specimens.

The practical poultryman can solve the egg problem in winter.

Prepare nice clean nests and always supply them with nest-eggs.

The demand always exceeds the supply for choice thoroughbred poultry.

The Orpington fowl is to England what the Plymouth Rocks are to America.

The lack of egg production is generally the fault of the management, not the breed.

Kind treatment and regular and proper feeding go hand in hand in the poultry yard.

Do not overlook the charcoal for the laying hens and keep a good supply before the chicks.

The brooder will be found very profitable to the average farmer at this time of the year.

Every farmer should know to an absolute certainty just how many fowls he has in his barn-yard.

Remember the majority of poultry-breeders are just as anxious for their eggs to hatch in their customer's hands as in their own.

If farmers generally would build better houses, stopping all cracks, and teach the poultry to take to the perches, we would receive less inquiries for a cure for roup.

Poultry-raising, like any other business, has become a science. To be a successful poultry-raiser one must make a study of the business. There is no business that has advanced so rapidly as the poultry industry. One only needs to attend the poultry shows to fully realize this fact.

Never attempt to winter too many fowls. A small number will pay more handsomely, takes less feed and the supply of eggs will be increased. To winter a large number of fowls a number of good warm houses should be built, and only about fifty fowls confined to each house.

From a number of inquiries we receive from farmers throughout the United States asking if corn is fatal to egg production, we conclude they are confused by the foods prescribed by some of the poultry writers. It is a fact corn is the greatest fattening ration we have or can give to either fowls or stock. Farmers as a rule have more corn than most any other grain, and it is the handiest to feed. Farmers do not need to take to the extreme in not feeding corn at all. If corn is fed judiciously and in the ear, alternately with other foods, the laying stock will seldom eat enough corn to prove fatal to the egg production.

We have been repeatedly asked if we think goose-farming would pay? In reply to this will say we know of no other fowl that will pay so handsomely as the goose. They are absolutely louse proof, as lice and mites do not affect them. They are seldom subject to any kind of disease. Hawks and crows or any other enemies that prey on chicks and other young fowls seldom bother young goslings. They make their living largely on grass, yet they should have an occasional feed of mash made of corn-meal and ground oats. They are what we might term self-supporting, and but little cost to the farmer. The general complaint among farmers against them, is their filthy habit. True they should not be allowed to run to water where other stock are obliged to drink, but should be yarded separately from any other stock or fowls and a good pond and a small grassy plat should be allotted to them exclusively. It does not take a world of pasture for geese as some suppose, but a very small amount of land that will produce a good yield of grass will prove a good living for geese.

They require a good, dry house in winter, and some grain, but comparatively speaking, the goose is as near all profit as any fowl or stock raised on the farm.

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Taxes Merely Nominal, Climate the Healthiest in the World.

Crops always good, wheat varying from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre, oats 60 to 100 bushels, other grains in proportion.

### CATTLE RAISING

more profitable than elsewhere on the continent. Marketing produce at highest prices is particularly easy. Low figures asked for lands adjoining Free Homestead Lands.

Write for pamphlets and copies of letters from settlers and delegates. Address F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. S. CRAWFORD,

214 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

### Black Langshans

Eggs for Hatching. Circular Free. J. O. WITHAM, Cherryvale, Kans.

ORCHARD PARK POULTRY YARDS—Barred Plymouth Rocks only. Eggs \$1 per 13. Mrs. A. J. Whitney, Garnett, Kans.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—We will sell pure-bred eggs from our flock (all good ones), for \$1 per 15; from pen prize-winners at Kansas State Poultry show, at \$3 per 15. The Smiths, Manhattan, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Barred Plymouth Rocks, of superior quality. 15 eggs, \$1; 30, \$1.50; 60, \$2. E. J. Evans, box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS, biggest layers of biggest eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Also at same price eggs from choice matings of Houdans, Buff Laced Polish, White Crested Black Polish, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, and American Dominiques. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated descriptive catalogue. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

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

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.

G. W. SHUMAN, Ft. Scott, Kans., Breeder of LIGHT BRAHMA, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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Four Yards—15 Acres. Exclusively taken by the largest and best flock of Buff Plymouth Rocks in Kansas. Eggs sold from two best yards only, at \$2 for 15. Prize-winning M. Bronze Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 11.

**SWEDEN CENTER POULTRY FARM.**—Blue Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. My Barred Rocks are all good, large birds, with yellow legs and beaks; good under-color; no brass or smutty coloring. Pen No. 1—Cockerel Blue Bird (Thompson's strain), score 92½, won first prize at Chanute Poultry Show 1902; mated to pullets scoring 93, 92, 91½, 91, 90½, 90½, 90, and five others not scored, but equally good. Eggs from this pen, \$2 per 15. Pen No. 2 have free range of farm; cock scores 91½, cockerel 91½; hens and pullets not scored, but line-bred for years. Eggs, \$1 per 15. My White Rocks are pure white, large, with nice yellow legs and beaks. Cock, Snowbank; score 94 (cut 1½ on frosted comb); weighs 10½ pounds; pullets from Canfield strain score 95, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94, 93½, balance not scored, but would score 90 and better. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Express prepaid when two or more settings are ordered at one shipment. A reasonable hatch guaranteed. Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.



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

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is needed to run the Sure Hatch Incubator. They are so simple that they run themselves. Made of California redwood, beautifully finished; twelve ounce copper tank, and hydro-safety lamp. Fully guaranteed. Our catalogue contains hundreds of photographs of the Sure Hatch Incubator at work, and valuable information. Sent free.

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## 1 2 3 4 5 6 Count the Chicks

as they come out. Then count the eggs, and you will see why so many people are using

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With a promise and a song—  
A song that wells from a rose-lipped mouth,  
In cadence full and strong.  
It whispers, whispers through the day  
To the hearts of longing men,  
That the time is coming on the way  
When the woods turn green again.  
—W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

### The Bright Side of Farm Life.

MRS. LEWIS SCOTT, BEFORE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, MARYSVILLE, KANS.

Every occupation has its advantages and disadvantages. Each merchant, doctor, or lawyer feels that some of his duties are irksome, knows that there are obstacles between him and success which are almost insurmountable. We who have chosen to be farmers and farmers' wives know that we shall be obliged to master difficulties, but when we realize the great importance of our calling as second to none other, when we realize the dependence of all humanity upon us, the best in us comes forth to serve their need. We all know the result of keeping plants in darkness—how dwarfed and sickly they become; and again if we bring them gradually into the light how readily they respond to the influence of the sunshine. Are we not like plants in our daily growth and advancement, and as certainly influenced by our surroundings?

We see among our acquaintances two distinct types of people—those who live in the shade, who think little of their work except the backache it causes, who measure all results by the money standard of value and so necessarily must be often disappointed, who are ever sure the sick animal will die because that is always their luck, who see a cyclone in every cloud, who have lived in such dense shadow that if they were suddenly brought into full glare of the sunlight of cheer, hope, animation, the effect might prove fatal. These are the people who constantly talk of the drudgery of farm work, the failure of crops, the sickness of the family when we meet them; and though we admit them to be honest, good-hearted people, we do not seek their company. We are looking for their opposites—the bright, cheery associates who tell us of their good luck, of their plans for the future by which they need not feel the hard times, of their encouragements not their failures, who by their enthusiasm give us new zest in our own undertakings, in fact they seem to have discovered just what we are looking for—the bright side.

After spending twenty-five years of my life in town I considered carefully the pros and cons of moving to the country. A question which gave me much concern was, Shall I not be very lonesome there? To help matters along neighbors obligingly told me I "should die of loneliness!" Now, having proved the contrary true, I am ready to declare that if I had no resource for enjoyment within myself but must depend upon the dodging in of some neighbor fifteen times a day to keep me alive, the world would not suffer great loss by my sudden and early demise. I would not discourage frequent calling among neighbors and friends if the calls are made with a right motive. Much cheer and encouragement can be administered in twenty minutes—enough to lift a burden of sorrow and leave a sad heart lighter. But we in the country have little opportunity for such and must learn to find pleasure and contentment in our own home.

One bright side of our life is that we have time, inclination and can afford to care for a large family on the farm, and that is the ideal place to raise children. Given good, wholesome food, an abundance of fresh air, and exercise, we may count on their physical growth; by properly directing natural ability and inculcating habits of industry, perseverance, courage, temperance, and justice, in the race of life our country boy or girl will win the goal sought. A large family means care and responsibility for parents. Yes, but responsibility leads to development of powers. The mother who has watched the growth and formation of six or eight characters, if she has thoughtfully, earnestly fulfilled her duty as mother, possesses a nature rounded out, faculties developed, sympathies enlarged, which make her a truer friend, a more satisfactory companion, a greater factor in God's universe than the woman upon whom no such responsibility has rested.

Look into a country home on a cold winter evening. Knowing that all animals are comfortably housed and fed, the family give no thought to the outer world except as father remarks he is

glad the coal-house is well filled and mother is thankful for a full cellar and pantry. Note the happy faces, the kindness of manner, the same courtesy shown between brothers and sisters that you would expect to see in "my lady's" drawing room; hear the merry repartee of the young folks and the chatter of the little ones as they all play their chosen games or read their fascinating stories; now as mother or sister takes her place at the organ how joyously they sing their favorite songs! As you look you long to enter, and I assure you a hearty welcome and full share in the merriment. And then when the basket of apples is brought forth, the pan full of crisp white kernels of popcorn, again I say you would be right welcome, for farmers are ever glad to show their hospitality. Ah! the peace of mind that wife feels that her husband has not found club life or other companions more attractive than his home and his family. How the parents rejoice that no chair is vacant while a son is seeking more exciting pleasure on the street or in some questionable resort! We have much to be thankful for in our distance from temptation, but must remember that if our home life does not satisfy the needs and desires of our dear ones, distance will not save us the heartache and anxiety a mother must feel when her circle is broken.

We country women must work, but if we enter into our labor with the right spirit we shall find it pleasurable. She who is averse to using her hands, she who has not the faculty of mastering each feature that presents itself will be a drudge and see no bright side. Yet even in that case her life will be as bright in the seclusion of the country as it would be anywhere else, and her inability, her lack of management will cause her less regret if not exposed to public notice.

Our days may be long enough to accomplish much if we begin them at that hour when wide-awake, progressive farmers expect to be astrail. Invalids or sluggards will see no beauty in the sunrise but healthy, energetic housekeepers will be animated by the first rays of sunlight and rejoice in the fact that they will not have to run all day to make up for a lazy hour in bed. Our daily routine is not monotonous as some may suppose or at least it will not be monotonous unless we think it so. We always have dishes to wash, but since our meals are much varied we have not always used the same dishes. Our floors require sweeping every day, but it is easier to find our peck of dirt some days than others. Sometimes we get butter in a half hour, and again we have the satisfaction (?) of churning two hours and also the mental discipline of discovering the reason why. If our sitting hens left their nests and must be coaxed back again, if baby takes a cold and must receive extra time and care, our latent powers rise to meet the unusual emergencies. If for a moment our spirits are depressed we read from Ella Wheeler Wilcox,

Smile a little, smile a little,  
As you go along;  
Not alone when life is pleasant  
But when things go wrong.

Care delights to see you frowning,  
Loves to hear you sigh;  
Turn a smiling face upon her,  
Quick the dame will fly.

What is the purpose of life? Should it not be a preparation for the great eternal world? And shall we not find the means for such preparation in our country surroundings? The physical being must be cared for, and for this purpose food, clothing, and shelter must be provided. Our food will cost us only forethought and industry and may consist of the best in variety and quality. Our country bill of fare is ever the envy of city people. Money can not guarantee the freshness of the eggs, fruits, and vegetables, the tenderness of the steak; yet they are ours without price. We may invite our friends to partake of a feast with us and our pocketbook know no drain; and if our guests remain for several days our larder will scarcely know the difference. While our clothing is not actually produced on the farm, it may be secured through the exchange of our surplus products and will be what our desires dictate. It will no doubt be comfortable; and if it be not according to latest fashion, that is not necessarily due to lack of knowledge of style, but because our judgment tells us we can not afford to spend either the time, money, or energy required in following so fickle a mistress. Our sense of beauty is gratified every day in the glorious sunrise; the ever changing appearance of clouds; the sunset which beggars all description; the immeasurable azure of the sky at night with its countless millions of stars, and the moon calmly, serenely ruling over all. As we walk through the orchard where apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry

blossoms rival each other in fragrance and beauty, it is like fairyland; and if we close our eyes we may almost believe the elves are dancing around us, bidding us welcome to their enchanted bower. When later the blossoms have given way to luscious fruit, ah, then we see a bright side of farm life and could not easily be persuaded to give it up.

She who spends two hours witnessing the ordinary drama presented on our stage returns to her home conscious of several things which do not add to her peace of mind; first, it was necessary not only to pay her admission-fee but also to purchase some little accessories to her toilet that would afterward be useless to her in order that her pride should not suffer. She knew that she could not afford the outlay and also that her friends knew she could not afford it. She is on a constant strain to appear well, to be vivacious between acts. Then the air is sure to be more or less contaminated, and the result is a severe headache. Her unusual late bedtime will call for extra sleep in the morning, but if her duties are such that she dare not take it she must needs feel worn and weary all day. And what has she gained—what inspiration that shall make her a truer wife, a more capable mother, a more competent home-maker, a more just and generous friend?

Farmers' wives may not have the privilege of attending such entertainments, but oh! the rapturous delight we feel on a summer evening in the country. The day is done. Our best energies have been employed in accomplishing some chosen task and our physical being welcomes the rest that comes at eventide. Our mental faculties have been alert during the day, directing our efforts in such manner as to keep our household machinery running smoothly, and if perchance at nightfall we must succumb to a sense of weariness of mind it is but of little moment, since our night's repose shall invigorate us and increase our capabilities for the morrow. Our spiritual nature has manifested itself during the day, in some measure, in every word or deed, yet perhaps it is in the evening, while mentally and physically we are resting, that our highest aspirations come to us. As we lie in a hammock alone, a gentle breeze wafts to us the fragrance of blooming flowers; the chirp of insects soothes our tired senses. Gazing into the depths of blue above us, as we watch the twinkling of myriads of stars they seem to beckon us upward, onward; all cares are forgotten; our spirit soars into a haven of rest; and if ever we feel the nearness of our Creator, if ever we meditate upon the wonderful harmony of His creations and realize how perfect is the whole plan, it is when unconscious of material things we revel in the beauties of a summer evening. Is this to you ideal, a fancy picture to you? Then, my friend, I urge you to make it real. After a half hour's consideration of sublime and lofty things, a half hour's communion with yourself and your Maker, you will be one notch higher in the scale of perfect womanhood.

In our copy-books we used to write, "The world is what we make it," and "Each is architect of his own fortune." Whether or not we learned the proper form of the letters by our copying of these old maxims, our time was well spent if their truths were indelibly impressed upon our minds. Whatever we do, wherever we live, we shall find shadows, but we may find sunshine enough to chase them all away. The home departments of our leading agricultural papers offer numerous suggestions which ought to lead to improvements in our home life. The press bulletins prepared at experiment stations and sent to us free upon application enable us to study economics at home. When we take advantage of our opportunities, look upon our cooking as a fine art, and give our family rations as much hygienic and scientific attention as the intelligent farmer employs in preparing a balanced ration for his cattle and hogs, when we acknowledge the desirability of decorating our home and beautifying our surroundings, when we fill our position as housekeeper, wife, and mother with such dignity as ought to invest this sphere, when we live up to the very best we have a chance to know thus calling forth the best in those around us, we shall rule over our realm in happiness and contentment because we are able at all times to see the bright side.

**TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**  
allowed on our bicycles. We ship on approval without a cent deposit.  
**1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15**  
1900 & 1901 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
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all makes and models good as new \$3 to \$5.  
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## PURIFY THE BLOOD

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

## PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, \$1.00.

The Police Board of Jersey City, N. J., have decided that a bronze cross shall be given to policemen who distinguish themselves by the arrest of desperate criminals, saving life, or for any other cause which shows their courage and faithfulness. The cross is to be suspended from a bar, which is to be inscribed, "The Bronze Cross." In the center of the cross will be a representation of a policeman's shield. A certificate will be given to the man with the cross. For any flagrant violation of the rules the cross can be taken away.—Scientific American.

### At the Kansas City Market.

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

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

**\$7 DAILY** selling Easy Pump Governors. They make the hardest working pump work easy. Windmill turn in the lightest wind. Fits all pumps. Exclusive territory. No talk—merit sells it.  
**CHICAGO PUMP GOVERNOR & MACHINE CO.,**  
154 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.



## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### MOTIVE.

Sat a youth with sullen visage by the throng'd approach of Fame.  
Baffled in his first endeavor, careless of his honored name,  
Him a sage accosted, smiling: "Wherefore, brother, do you wait,  
While the multitude sweep by you, and there's a clamor at the gate  
Where the old and timid pass not, but the youthful and elate?"

"Of these aimless feuds I weary. Is it noble thus to strive,  
When the mighty and successful on the weak and falling thrive?"  
"What voice is it bids you onward? What voice was it bade you rest?  
'Twas the whisper of a faint heart, not the wall of the oppressor.  
Rise! A noble man is ever in upward toiling blest."

"Upward tolling! Where to, father? Do we lose or do we gain?  
Is there more in all our triumphs than a softer couch for pain?  
Said the sage, but slowly, thoughtful: "Yes, far more, for even we  
Bring a sweetness to the spirit. And the way the nations go  
Sweeps up like a heav'n bound river, broad'ning in its skyward flow."

"What! No gain? no kindler spirit? Ah, a larger love is here,  
Even in our fiercest strivings; and the frail-est life is dear.  
High the privilege of struggle to true men in days like these.  
When the great world shrinks together, and men speak across the seas,  
And Renown swings wide her doors to gentle Mercy's golden keys!"

Then the youth's deep eyes enkindled, and he stood up in his fight,  
Saying, "Then for all I struggle, for the weak I join the fight."  
And he press'd the upward highway, singing as he sped along—  
World-wide love and selfless service was the burden of his song—  
Till his voice and form were swallowed in the clamor of the throng.  
—Leander Turney.

### A Son of the Soil.

#### IX.

#### A NEW PERPLEXITY.

The busy days flew by swiftly. The Christmas holidays came and passed. John heaved a little homesick sigh when he thought of the dear home-folk, but he stood at his post and for his two weeks' holiday sport, drove the grocery wagon from seven in the morning till seven or eight at night. For this was a very busy season for the grocery business and his employer was glad to pay him \$1.50 a day for his services at that time, which he was very glad, indeed, to accept. But it was a trying time to him, and even his brave cheerfulness could not make the two weeks short. Many of his college friends had gone home, and every one seemed intent on having the good time that belongs to the season, except one forlorn, homesick boy who must needs whistle to keep his courage up.

He was glad when the holidays were over and he could go back to his books again, with almost enough money in his pocket to pay his tuition for the rest of the year and with an added eagerness in his heart for the learning that was costing him so much.

He missed his friend, the coach, who had lingered unaccountably after the foot-ball season was ended, but who was gone now, with a very definite hope that his services would be desired again next year. He told John that he had become unaccountably attached to Fairfield College—the people were so agreeable. It was hinted that he had found one person, in particular, very agreeable, and John knew that Wainwright had considered Miss Winthrop a very charming girl, for which, indeed, he did not blame him—he had been in love with her himself, off and on, for three months. But it was a very intermittent affair in his case—there were so many pretty, friendly, and altogether delightful girls in the college that he was usually an admirer of three or four. His numerous duties, however, kept him so well employed, that he had little time to dance attendance upon them and his serenity was quite undisturbed by his various fickle fancies.

John's acquaintance with Miss Clark, the teacher of music, had been growing, and with his acquaintance had grown a liking. She had taken an interest in him from the first, and had asked him to be present at two or three informal little gatherings, where he met the most cultivated people of the college community, among whom were students, teachers and outside friends of the college people. He did not properly value his privilege at the time, taking it as a matter of course in his college life, but there were those who would have given much for the same opportunity and who wondered how "that plain, shabby John Copley got in with that crowd;" in later years when John had grown more

thoughtful, he was grateful for the little attention, for then he realized that by his acquaintance with people of this stamp he had acquired a culture, and a conception of art and of the progressive thought of the great world, which the college course, alone, would have failed to give him.

At one of these gatherings he met Dr. Brown's eldest daughter, who opened her beautiful eyes in amazement to see her father's choreboy at such a place, taking an intelligent though unobtrusive part in the conversation and appearing very well, in spite of the slight bashfulness which still clung to him. John knew very little of the doctor's family, his position being that of a servant, who would have little opportunity for social intercourse with the family of his employer. Miss Brown was very charming, he found, and thereafter, whenever she chanced to meet him, at home or otherwise, she treated him very graciously.

However, as spring approached, John found less and less time for sociability. It became increasingly difficult to study, on account of the inertia that comes with the spring time, and also on account of the baseball, which tempted him sorely. He had made quite a local reputation for himself as pitcher in his home team and he was anxious to see what he could do in competition with more skillful players. He delighted in the game with all the enthusiasm of his boy nature and it was hard, indeed, of an afternoon to accomplish anything in his mathematics or history when his mind kept running off to the athletic field and the baseball practice.

One afternoon he went down to watch the practice—just to see what kind of a team they were going to put up, anyway. It happened, in an evil moment, that a "foul ball" came flying toward him, and impulsively he jumped to catch it, and threw it in a beautiful curve, toward the pitcher. And it also happened that the captain, who always was on the lookout for good baseball material, appreciated the skill with which the ball was thrown and set John down as a very large possibility in the team.

"Say, that was a good throw," said the captain. "Ever pitch before?"

"Oh, yes, I used to pitch some."

"Hey, Drake," called the captain to the boy who had been pitching, "Get out of there and give this fellow a try."

Whereupon John soon found himself in the box taking his "try." He found that his muscle had grown a little flabby and his aim was not so true as it had been. In short, he did not show himself so skillful as he had expected to do, and it was rather a blow to his conceit, for he had thought within himself that if he only had a chance he could "show them a thing or two."

As he was dragging wearily homeward, his muscles aching from the unusual exertion, one of the boys who had been on the field called to him, "Say, wait a minute, can't you?"

"Going to try for pitch?" he asked as they walked on together.

"No," said John, shortly.

"Why not?"

"Haven't time, and couldn't get in, if I wanted to."

"Well, I'd try, anyway, if I could pitch as well as you."

"Would you?" said John, brightening a little—baseball was his weak point—

"Do you think I'd have a show?"

"Show? Rats! Drake couldn't pitch anything like as good as you can when he began practice two weeks ago."

"You don't say!" exclaimed John with animation. "You see, my muscle is so blamed weak."

"Um-huh," sympathetically, "exercise is just what you need."

"Think so? Maybe that's so! Well, I'll think of it." He turned in at Dr. Brown's gate as he spoke, and his friend went on. And he kept his word—he thought of it a good deal, always arriving at the conclusion that he was at the college to study and that with his afternoons filled with baseball and his evenings and early mornings and Saturdays full of work, there would be very little time left for lessons. And yet he wanted it so very much that he decided to consult his good friend, Dr. Brown, hoping that he might propose some plan by which he could do what he wanted to as well as what he must.

(To be continued.)



BIGGER BOX  
SAME PRICE

# Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.



LIQUID-  
BETTER  
YET!  
FIRE PROOF!!

### The Typical Kansan.

ETHEL TRAVER.

Kansas and the Kansans are both results of the civil war; they were both formed in that crisis. The struggle here was the usual strife between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. Kansas was a debatable land, open to people on either side of the slavery question; consequently, two classes of people, the Northerners and the Southerners, came here. The motives that brought each here were, however, very different. While the political issue was of as much importance to one as to the other, yet the Northerners came to live, the Southerners to make the laws and return home. Consequently, the determination of the Northerners was backed by a life interest, that of the Southerners by a temporary ambition. The love of freedom in the one reached a greater degree than what might be termed lawlessness in the other. After the final settlement of the struggle, the union of these two elements formed a class, characterized by a love of independence, a tenacity of purpose, and a respect of law. These are the traits of the Kansans of to-day.

Perhaps no State nor person has been more ridiculed than Kansas and the Kansan. It is good-natured and harmless ridicule, however. I remember one French woman, a lecturer, who confessed to her Kansas audience that she had never had a greater disappointment than that of Topeka. "Why," she declared, and she was in earnest; "in Boston they told me I should see a buffalo, perhaps scores of them, walking up and down the streets; cowboys by the hundreds in your city; and I have not seen one!"

That the Kansan has passed the "wild-and-wooly-west" stage seems entirely to escape the Easterner's notice. The Eastern editor's hugest joke is a cartoon of the Kansan. This is a specimen of the usual type: He pictures a farmer, a lazy, shiftless, ragged figure, leaning over a rickety fence, watching his stacks of hay float away bodily in the wind. Then they make the words wreathed in smiles issue from his lips, "Quite a nice little breeze, hain't it?" Again, they picture him in the city, trying to blow out the electric lights, shaking hands with the waiter at the hotel, staring at the sights, and committing a hundred other blunders that show his ignorance and boorishness. If these were true pictures of our people we might feel hurt, but as it is we can laugh with the rest.

We do not deny that the farmer exists; nay, we rather boast that he does. However, he is not the individual with whom the press is acquainted. He is not a joke, but a reality. He, with his brothers, forms a large percentage of our population, and is educated, intelligent, progressive. Not only does he have the latest improvements and conveniences in his house, but he is also advanced in the scientific methods of farming. The growth of the rural mail delivery in this State is an example of the farmer's progressiveness. The second largest route in the United States is a Kansas route, and the number has increased rapidly within the last year. Altogether the farmer is a factor in our State. We, as a State, owe our power to our farmer. He it is who has redeemed our part of the American Desert and made it habitable. Will White may be a trifle prejudiced, but he says, "The eastern Kansan compares favorably with a New Yorker or Bostonian. Western Kansas is the only place where there is poverty and lack of the necessities of life, but it is a new country, old only in the pluck which is slowly conquering the desert."

Another favorite theme for jesting, in the press, is the political condition of Kansas. That the interest in political questions is so strong may perhaps be explained by the fact that Kansas was born in a political revolution. The Kansan began "talking politics" before the State was formed, and he has kept it up. One fact may be noticed, however, in the nature of his politics; that is, it are always changing for a supposed advance. If a reform is suggested, he tries it. His one aim is to obtain, by means of legislation, social purity, and with this object in view he has under-

taken to solve the temperance question. By law he has forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors, and although this law has been broken, he has succeeded by its very violation in taking one mighty step in advance. He has, by this crusade, impressed upon the minds of the young people and children of Kansas a horror of liquor that can never be eradicated.

We have had no better illustration of the Kansan's characteristics, I think, than during our late war. We all of us know under what disadvantages our troops started out, and we all of us know with what glory they returned. At their departure they were ridiculed for their lack of training and skill; when they returned, their pluck, perseverance, reliability, and bravery were proverbial.

After all, what is the typical Kansan? He is not alone, the farmer, the politician, the soldier, the business man, the author; he may be all or he may be none of these. He is whatever, or whoever combines all of his characteristics, and by these alone may be defined. First of all he is progressive. He is ambitious, persevering, plucky, and sincere. He is hopeful, independent, and proud; not vainly proud, but gladly proud.

He is marked, as are all Americans, by a keen sense of justice, and he is, what every citizen of every State should rejoice to be, a type of the true American.

## FOR THE LITTLE ONES

### TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my ma say  
I'm two little girls. An' one of me  
Is good little girl, an' the other'n she  
Is bad little girl as she can be.  
An' ma say so most ever day.

An' she's the funniest ma! 'Cause when  
My doll won't mind and I list cry,  
W'y, nen my ma she sob and sigh  
An' say: "Dear, good little girl, good-by!  
Bad little girl's comed here again!"

Last time 'at ma act that a way  
I cried all to myse' fawhile  
Out on the steps, an' nen I smile  
An' git my doll all fix in style  
And go in where ma's at work and say:  
"Morning to you, mommy, dear!  
Where's that bad little girl wuz here?  
Bad little girl's goned clean away,  
An' good little girl's comed back to stay."  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

### Paul's Chicken.

Paul is a little boy who lives in town and he wants to be a farmer. He says that as soon as he is a man he is going to buy him a farm and get a wife and some horses and cows and pigs, and move out there. He has a hen, now, which he intends to take with him.

He bought his hen about two weeks ago. His mama paid a quarter for her, and Paul is paying her back in eggs. She has laid six eggs now, and that amounts to 7½ cents.

I must tell you how he made his chicken-house. There is a big dog-house that belonged to his big brother's dog—the dog was poisoned by some bad man last summer, so the house was not used until Paul took it for his hen-house. Then he drove slats into the ground to make a little place where the hen—whose name is Topsey—can walk and scratch in the ground.

I will tell you why her name is Topsey. It is because she has a fine, tall topknot on her head. It would not sound well to call her Topknot, you know, so Paul shortened it into Topsey.

Paul hopes his hen will want to sit, soon. One day he put his mama's darning-ball in her nest, to encourage her to sit. But I think she knew it would never hatch, for she did not sit on it long.

Paul went into her little pen and said to her, "Topsey, do you want to sit?" "Cr-r-r-r," she said, and Paul thinks that means "Yes," but I think it just means, "How-de-do," or "Good-morning," for when hens want to sit, they are cross and try to peck you, but Topsey does not act that way, at all.

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



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

April 8 and 9, 1902—Breeders' Combination Sale of Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.

April 15, 1902—Geo. H. Augustus, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.

April 16, 1902—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Shorthorns.

April 16, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.

April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sotham management.)

April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.

May 7 and 8, 1902—Colin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.

May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotham management.)

June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

### LIVE-STOCK SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

For the Admission of Cattle into Kansas from South of the Thirty-seventh Parallel of North Latitude.

Rule 1. That part of the stock yards of Kansas City west of the Kaw River, and known as the "quarantine division," together with all chutes and approaches thereto, is hereby set apart for the reception and handling of "Southern cattle," and such other cattle as arrive at the Kansas City stock yards in violation of the sanitary rules and regulations of this commission.

Rule 2. Each car carrying cattle, and carrying the same in the course of transportation from said infectious area into or through the State of Kansas, must have a placard firmly attached, stating in bold letters, "This car contains Southern cattle;" and the way-bill of the said car shall have marked plainly on the face thereof the words "Southern cattle."

Rule 3. On unloading Southern cattle at points of destination or for feed, water, or rest, at any stock yards in Kansas, certain chutes, alleys, and pens must be set apart for their exclusive use; and whenever any Southern cattle that have been unloaded in Kansas shall be reshipped to other points of destination, the cars in which said cattle are to be reloaded must be placarded and way-bills thereof marked plainly "Southern cattle."

Rule 4. Cars that have carried Southern or infectious cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infectious cattle. All litter and manure taken from the cars, when disinfected, must be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it, or so treated as to destroy all means of infection.

Rule 5. Where a pasture lies on both sides of the quarantine line, all of said pasture shall be treated as being south or below said quarantine line described in the Governor's proclamation. In pastures or upon ranges where ticks (*Boophilus bovis*) are known to exist, and where, in the judgment of this commission, said ticks, owing to favorable conditions, are likely to live through the winter season, said pastures shall be placed in quarantine and no cattle allowed to run in said pasture from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October. The pasture may be used, however, for the range of other animals.

Rule 6. The laws of 1901 expressly forbid the introduction of cattle into the State of Kansas from any point south of the south line of the State of Kansas (being the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, without inspection, except for immediate slaughter, and then only under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this board. Therefore, all cattle introduced or brought into the State for any other purposes than immediate slaughter must be first carefully inspected by a member or inspector of this board, and a certificate of health issued by such inspector or member of this board, showing that the cattle have been inspected and found free from fever ticks (*Boophilus bovis*), that the inspection fee prescribed by law (2 cents per head) has been paid, the name of the owner and the person in charge of said cattle, and the point of origin and the place of destination; and such certificate shall be evidence that the owner or person in charge of the cattle therein described has a right and is authorized to bring such cattle into the State of Kansas.

One copy of said certificate must be attached to way-bill stub accompanying such cattle, one copy given to the owner or person in charge of the cattle, and one copy sent to the secretary of this commission.

Rule 7. Any persons desiring to avail themselves of the free-passage clause, in the movement of cattle for immediate slaughter, and cattle destined to points beyond the limits of Kansas from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude and north of the federal quarantine line, may do so by furnishing any member of this commission, or any of its legally appointed inspectors, an affidavit showing that the said cattle originated from north of the federal quarantine line and have not come in contact with Southern, or ticky, cattle, or trails made by such cattle, since January 15, 1902, and that they are intended for immediate slaughter only, and will not be offered for sale in any market within the State, or in the Kansas City market as feeders, to be returned to Kansas for feeding or grazing purposes. Under these conditions, the inspector may issue slaughter certificates in the same manner as in Rule 6, and pass such cattle free of charge; also will treat cattle in the same manner originating from same locality which are destined to points beyond the limits of Kansas, providing that the railroads and transportation companies carrying such cattle will provide pens for feed and rest for such cattle separate and apart from those intended for the use of native cattle of the State or cattle destined for Kansas points for grazing or feeding purposes.

Rule 8. An agent for the State of Kansas shall be appointed by the Live-stock Sanitary Commission for any public stock yards whenever said commission shall deem such agent necessary to protect the health of the live stock of the State and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Such agent shall be paid by the owners of the stock yards where he may be located. His compensation shall be fixed and his duties prescribed by the Live-stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas.

Rule 9. It shall be the duty of the managers or persons in charge of any stock yards in Kansas to keep the said yards in proper sanitary condition for the protection of the health of the live stock entrusted to their care, and to cleanse and disinfect all yards and pens, chutes and alleys, at such times and in such manner as may be deemed necessary by this commission or its authorized agents.

Rule 10. The townships of Garden, Lowell, and that portion of Spring Valley described as follows, to wit: All of township 35, and sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 of township 34, range 24 east, all in Cherokee County, Kansas, are hereby specially quarantined, and no cattle shall be admitted to other parts of Kansas or the State of Missouri from above-named townships except they shall first be inspected by an agent or inspector of this commission, and found to be free from fever ticks (*Boophilus bovis*), and when allowed to go shall be accompanied by a permit issued by said agent or inspector. Cattle coming from Missouri, if accompanied with health bills required by the sanitary board of said State, shall be admitted to Kansas without further requirements.

Rule 11. The counties of Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Barry, Stone, Taney, and Ozark, and the township of Thayer, in Oregon County, all in the State of Missouri, are deemed and shall be considered infectious territory, and the cattle therein shall only be brought into the State of Kansas upon the terms and conditions prescribed by Rule 6 of these regulations; provided, however, that the fee provided by law and referred to in Rule 6 of these regulations may be paid to the Live-stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas or any of its legally appointed inspectors.

Rule 12. All railroads, live-stock transportation and stock yard companies and their employees, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to transport, drive, or in any way handle cattle in Kansas, except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

Extracts from chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884: "Sec. 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade, any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live-stock Sanitary Commission, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000."

By an act supplementary to and amendatory of chapter 139 and chapter 142 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1897, the collection of a fee for the in-

spection of cattle is now a statutory law of Kansas, and all money so collected is paid into the State treasury.

By order of the Live-stock Sanitary Commission.

Done at our office, in Topeka, Kans., March 1, 1902.

M. C. CAMPBELL,  
F. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
FRED COWLEY,

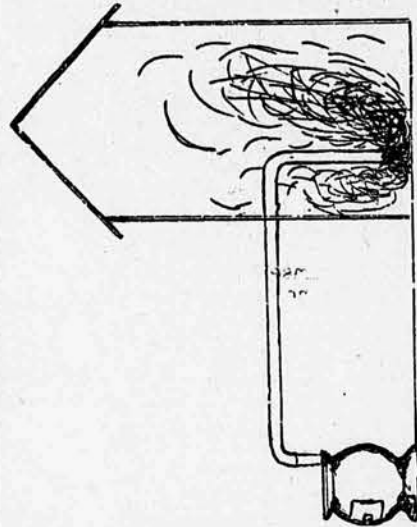
Members.

The above rules were put in operation by proclamation of the Governor dated March 1, 1902.

### Smoking Meat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Presumably many of the FARMER readers, like myself, have not dropped the old habit of smoking meat in the old brown smoke-house, for the method of painting over with "liquid smoke." Of the merits of liquid smoke I have nothing to say, as I have not tried it.

In home-smoking, by experimenting, I learned something lately that is a great saver of work, but of much more consequence—the better shape the meat is kept in during the smoking process. I use a low smoke-house; and handle the little necessary fire as best I could, it



would sometimes heat the meat more than was good for it. I had the fire covered in a little pit in the center of the smoke-house. Then I tried a pit outside several feet from the building with an underground flue, but all the heat generated in that went into the smoke-house, so it was unsatisfactory.

This year I placed an old heating stove, with the legs taken off, on the ground about eight feet from the side of the smoke-house, put an elbow on the stove, and ran a pipe in through the side of the smoke-house. Then I started a little fire in the stove and as the smoke poured from the funnel it occurred to me to turn the smoke down, so I put on an elbow with mouth pointing down, and as that worked all right, I put a length of pipe on that and watched to see what the smoke would do. In a moment it poured from the pipe right down near the ground. The end of the pipe is four or five inches from the ground and nearly on a level with the bottom of the stove. It works finely; the cooled smoke rising from the ground conveys no heat to the meat, though quite a little fire is kept in the stove. The fire needs but little attention, as the stove is kept about closed all the time. It is very satisfactory.

P. W. GOWELL.

Linwood, Wyandotte County.

Stock Judging at the Missouri College of Agriculture.

The annual live stock judging contest has just been decided and the prizes awarded as follows:

The first prize of \$25 to Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Fulton, Mo.; the second prize of \$15 to Mr. W. L. Schubert, Rockport, Mo.; the third prize of \$5 to Mr. E. A. Loomis, Meadville, Mo.

The prizes are awarded through the courtesy of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and Dean Waters of the College of Agriculture. The awards were made for the best grades in judging beef cattle and the best essay on

## THE GRIP AGAIN

### A Simple Suggestion as to How to Guard Against it and its After-Effects.

Every year upon the approach of spring grip seems to make its appearance. Once every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported both in the East and West.

Like scarlet and typhoid fever, the after-effects of grip are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, affected by every change of the weather, and in a physical condition to invite the attack of the many diseases induced by the inclement weather of early spring.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the inroads of grip and its after-effects is given in the experience of Miss Mary E. Chase, an operator in a shoe factory, living at No. 2775 Washington Street, Roxbury Dist., Boston, Mass. She says:

"I had an attack of the grip in 1898, which left me in such a weak condition that I became afflicted with a complication of other troubles. I suffered from nervous dyspepsia and a disease peculiar to my sex. There was a bad feeling in my head, yet it was not headache. I took cold easily and had periodical spells of nausea. I would faint frequently, and was completely run down in every way. I tried several doctors, and took various remedies, but without favorable results.

"Finally, a friend, who had taken them herself, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so, and was feeling better when I had taken one box of the pills. I continued in the use of the pills until I had taken six boxes and they made me well and strong.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to quite a number of people as a cure for troubles like mine. I know, by personal experience, that they will give wonderful results."

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 addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

the subject, "The Most Profitable Type of Beef Cattle."

This contest has been one of the most successful features of the short winter courses in agriculture at the Missouri College, and the keenest interest has been manifested in the judging of all classes of live stock. The new building for live stock instruction and the pavilion for judging is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for the opening of the session in September, 1902.

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## Active Angora Sales.

(Continued from page 389.)

\$15.88 per head. It is doubtful if such an average for so many does has ever been secured before. The grade goats and the wethers sold well, but did not bring fancy prices. The top price for wethers was \$5.25. Kid does brought as high as \$8 per head. Among the buyers were J. M. Stewart, Lewistown, Ill.; W. M. Johnson, Westport, Mo.; W. S. Wells, Platte City, Mo.; Thos. M. Allen, Cassville, Mo.; Crane & Johnson, Ottawa, Kans.; W. C. Beardsley, St. Joe, Mo.; J. A. Moberly, Winston, Ill.; P. F. McClintock, Brookfield, Mo.; M. A. Kelly, Stillwell, Kans.; Eddy Bros., Weldon, Iowa; H. F. Ingersoll, Bentonville, Ark.; W. W. English, Hiawatha, Kans.; and C. D. Walker, Atchison, Kans.

## Rome Park Stock Farm.

Everybody knows Sumner County, Kansas, as the banner wheat county of the United States last year, because of its production of seven million bushels. Also everybody knows that genial stock-breeder, T. A. Hubbard, proprietor of Rome Park Stock Farm, at Rome, Sumner County, Kansas, as one of the oldest, biggest and best breeders of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine in Kansas or the West. Mr. Hubbard has the confidence and affection of all Kansans who know him and in recognition of this fact he has twice been the president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and recently was president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He has always been an active and influential member of both of these leading State organizations.

As a business man and a skillful breeder Mr. Hubbard is a success. In the first place he advertises regularly and never takes down his sign, and in selecting his foundation stock he bought only the best. That such a policy pays was quite manifest to the writer who recently enjoyed a delightful visit with Mr. Hubbard at Rome Park Stock Farm. He is breeding and selling only representative animals, all others go to the fattening division.

Rome Park Stock Farm herds wherever shown have been invariably successful and breeding animals sold have gone out as foundation stock to hundreds of herds throughout the West. In the Poland-China division the herd sires which have contributed to success of Mr. Hubbard's establishment were: Tecumseh U. S. 15673, Hadley Model 20566, Jumbo Jr. 19964, Look Me Over 19968, Black Joe Jr. 19969, Hubbard's Black Joe 23663, and Good Enough.

In the Berkshire division the notable sires used were: Longfellow Model 27058, by Longfellow 16335; dam, Minnie Lee 7th 25107; William McKinley 43861, Warwick 2d 41246, Model Boy 29736, Model, and General Funston.

Mr. Hubbard will be pleased to have a call or a letter from any readers of the Kansas Farmer who are in quest of first-class and useful pure-bred hogs. Everybody is invited to see and hear Rome howl with the refined and porcine squeal of such as emanates only from Rome Park Stock Farm.

## Gossip About Stock.

On March 25, H. F. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn., made the greatest Shorthorn sale ever made in the Northwest. The females averaged \$741 and the bulls \$660.

John McCoy, of Sabetha, Kans., this week announces the sale of a number of his splendidly bred young Scotch Shorthorn bulls. Notice his advertisement and write for detailed information in regard to these bulls.

At the combination sale of Shorthorns held by C. R. Steele and C. F. Farrand, at Ireton, Iowa, on March 20-21, the following prices and averages were made: 82 females sold for \$18,495, an average of \$225.20; 29 bulls sold for \$5,175, an average of \$175.45; 111 head sold for \$23,640, an average of \$213.

Representative and high-class Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs are always on sale at the Sunflower Herd, owned by Andrew Pringle, Eskridge, Kans. He is one of the largest and best breeders of these two classes of stock in the West and what is better, his prices are reasonable for the purchaser.

A. E. Ashbrook, Kansas City, has announced that the southern circuit of horse shows has been rearranged as follows: Hot Springs, Ark., April 1 to 4; New Orleans, April 8 to 11; San Antonio, Tex., April 21

to 26; Dallas, Tex., April 30 to May 3; Little Rock, Ark., May 6 to 9; Memphis, Tenn., May 13 to 16; Springfield, Mo., May 20 to 23. Mr. Ashbrook was made a committee of one to rearrange the circuit.

It is rumored that an English syndicate, with which Sir Thomas Lipton is supposed to be associated, is now trying to obtain control of the stock yards at South St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Alexander Galbraith has just obtained from Scotland a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, including many prize-winners. His stables at Janesville, Wis., have become a center for the Scotch draft horse.

Secretary Park, of the Galloway Association, reports that on one day last month he registered a total of eighty-seven pedigrees of calves for one breeder. This is the largest registration ever offered at one time by a single firm or individual and serves to smash another Galloway record.

Since the combination sale at Trenton, Mo., which proved so successful, the promoters of this enterprise were so well pleased that they have taken steps to erect a large barn and sale pavilion at that place and to make an annual sale a permanent feature. It is even possible that semi-annual sales may be held there.

The Kentucky Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held a meeting recently in Lexington to elect a secretary to succeed Horace W. Wilson, who has resigned. Mr. E. W. Shanklin, who has been intimately identified with the management of this Association for many years, was appointed secretary to fill the vacancy.

A meeting of all live-stock raisers in the two territories has been called for April 10 at Chickasha, Ind. T., for the purpose of taking some action looking to the securing of better and more uniform shipping rates from the railroads, and also for the purpose of forming a permanent association which will have the interests of the stock-growers as its object.

Dr. H. K. Givens, of Fayette, Mo., who is establishing a choice herd of Shorthorns, has recently obtained, by purchase, the famous prize-winning bull, Viscount of Anoka, which was formerly at the head of Mr. T. J. Wornall's herd, at Liberty, Mo. Dr. Givens has evidently set his standard high as the purchase of such a bull shows his intention to begin right.

Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of Mr. John Bollin, whose former address was Kickapoo, Kans., but now receives his mail on rural free delivery route No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans. Mr. Bollin has won a splendid reputation as a breeder of the leading strains of pure-bred Poland-China swine, and he now offers some special bargains in bred gilts due to farrow in April and May. Most of them are bred to Black Perfection 27132.

A special sale of high-class horses will be held at Kansas City Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 9, 10, 11, 12. This is the eighth special sale of the class and the promoters of this sale, Messrs. Wolcott, Beers & Co., Erwin, Grant & Co., and Hendrick & Rand, all located at the Kansas City Stock Yards barns, have the management of this sale. The horses will be on exhibition next Tuesday. The offering consists of high-class coach, high-going cobs, matched teams, saddlers, and speed horses. Catalogues may be had from any of the sale managers.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association held a meeting recently and made an appropriation of \$4,300 for the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1902. The junior classes of bulls and heifers were reinstated on the premium list for the exposition, making the list the same as that of 1900. A special apportionment of \$1,500 was made for 1- and 2-year-old steers, and divided into six different classes. A \$500 appropriation was made for special premiums at the Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show next fall, but no action was taken towards entering the Kansas City American Royal. It is still hoped that this great association may be properly represented at Kansas City.

In connection with the dispersion sale of Shorthorns, held on March 18, by Col. W. R. Nelson, in Kansas City, Manager F. H. Glick states that owing to a misunderstanding Imp. Bapton Arrow was thrown back on his hands, but was immediately sold for more than 100 per cent advance on the sale price, to Mr. W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., and even at this advanced figure he did not bring his first cost in England. Mr. Forsythe is to be congratulated on getting a good animal very cheap.

We have been advertising the last Poland-China sale this spring for other parties, but it seems that it was a mistake, as G. B. Scott of Carbonale, Kans., has sent us an advertisement of his second annual sale of Poland-Chinas to be held at Carbonale on Thursday, April 10, 1902. A reference to the advertisement will show that some exceedingly desirable blood lines are represented, especially in the herd boars and dams represented in the consignment to be offered at auction. From present appearances this is positively the last auction of pure-bred Poland-Chinas this spring. Everybody is invited to be present.

We call special attention to the Shorthorn sale to be held at Kansas City on Tuesday, April 15, by Mr. Geo. H. Augustus, Paris, Ill. He writes us that the stock for this offering are doing very well and he is going to show some very attractive cattle for buyers. Mr. Augustus expects to make this a regular event at Kansas City every year, consequently he is putting cattle into the sale which will more than likely sacrifice him money, so that Shorthorn breeders generally will find this an opportunity to buy useful Shorthorns at prices that will probably not be duplicated again this season. The offering includes forty-one head of cows and heifers and twenty-four serviceable young bulls. This herd is headed by Sampson, a coming 3-year-old bull, sired by the champion Lavender Viscount. He is a solid red bull of great size and substance, weighing about 2,200 pounds. In color he is dark red, and he carries his great weight for so young a bull with great style. He was bred by Mr. S. F. Lockridge, of Greencastle, Ind. Many judges pro-

nounce him to be as good a bull as his well-known sire. These cattle are in good condition, and will be worthy of the attention of every Shorthorn breeder in this section who desires to add some well-bred animals to his herd. Among the families represented are the Victorias, Waterloos, Waterloo Duchesses, Barringtons, Dulcibellas, Kirklevingtons, Rose of Sharons, Easter Days, Lady Elizabeths, Ianthes, Desdemonas, Zellas, Young Marys, Fashions and Young Phillises. The entire offering is either pure Scotch or Scotch-topped. Catalogues are ready now for distribution and may be had upon application to G. H. Augustus, Paris, Ill. Kindly mention this paper when writing. Further particulars will be given in later issues.

N. H. Gentry, R. W. Park, C. R. Thomas, and Eugene Rust, who represent the various record associations of pure-bred stock, held a meeting on March 19 at the Coates House in Kansas City, to take action in reference to the proper advertising of the American Royal Cattle Show, which is to be held in Kansas City in October next. It was decided to push the advertising at once and to keep the matter prominently before the breeders of all classes of fine stock, with the idea of making it a better show, if possible, than that of 1901. It is still hoped that the breeders of Angus cattle will decide to show at Kansas City next fall.

On Tuesday, March 18, the Hereford breeders of Indiana met in Indianapolis and organized the Indiana State Hereford Breeders' Association. A large number were in attendance and much enthusiasm was displayed. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Clem Graves, Bunker Hill; vice president, F. L. Studebaker, Warren; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Amsden, Shelbyville; board of directors, Clem Graves, F. L. Studebaker, F. A. Nave, Attica; Walter Hadley, Danville, and H. S. Watson, Edinburg. In a very few minutes after reorganization had been effected the sum of \$1,000 was raised to place the new association in a position to offer premiums at the coming Indiana State Fair and to meet necessary expenses.

H. O. T. Shorthorn Sale.—The initials refer to H. O. Tudor. His grand public sale will be held at Holton, Kans., April 25 and 26, 1902. This will be the great Kansas Shorthorn sale of the year and 133 Shorthorn cattle will be sold; 100 head of which will be from the Bill Brook Herd owned by Mr. Tudor, 23 head from the herd of Hon. M. A. Low, Topeka, Kans., and 10 heifers from the herd of A. D. Walker, Holton, Kans. On account of the large number of animals catalogued buyers will find this sale a rare opportunity to secure a lot of well-bred and useful Scotch-topped Shorthorns. The buyers at last year's sale were wonderfully well pleased with the cattle and they made money for their purchaser. In sending for catalogue be sure and mention this paper. In our next issue we will have something to say about some of the special attractions of this grand offering.

A bill has been introduced into the Iowa legislature making an appropriation of \$1,000 for a year for the Iowa Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association. One of our exchanges, in commenting upon this, remarks that this association was at one time the strongest organization of the kind in the world, but of late years the burden of maintaining these meetings has fallen so heavily upon a few stockmen that the interest has waned. Such a proposition should be brought before the Kansas Legislature at its next meeting. The Improved Stock Breeders' Association of this State has become so prominent as to be a potent factor in the live-stock industry of the world and the State could well afford to aid and encourage the work which it is doing by appropriating funds for the publication of its reports at least, and we hope to see this done.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb., write that they have been doing a good business with their Percheron and Shire horses. They now have a few animals left of their last importation, which arrived here on October 14, and these animals are now thoroughly acclimated, healthy, and sound. This company has one of the largest and best equipped horse barns to be found in the country and they have won well-deserved fame by the quality of the horses which they import. These horses are selected in France by a member of the company who makes a trip across the water to personally pick out the plum from the sections where the best are raised. Notice a change in their advertisement this week where they offer a discount of 20 per cent from former prices on their stallions and agree to pay the expenses of any one visiting their farm who does not find these horses to be exactly as represented. Write them for catalogue and information.

The herd of high-class Herefords, owned by Mr. J. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo., are certainly now in the pink of condition. With the early ryepasture and the blue-grass which is just appearing, they could not be in finer form than at present. He has four great bulls, which are especially worthy of note and are making a great reputation for Mr. Funkhouser's herd. These are Hesiod 2d, Hesiod 25th, March On 6th, and Onward 2d, any one of which is a show animal. While among the females are some animals as fine as we have ever seen of any breed. One 2-year-old heifer attracts especial attention as being probably unequaled in the State of Missouri, and certainly promises to make a great record in the shows and fairs this fall. Mr. Funkhouser has demonstrated his ability as a breeder of Whitefaces who has very high ideals and who has very nearly attained them. His herd is certainly a credit to his skill as a breeder, as well as to the State in which he lives and the breed which he fosters. We learn with regret that Mr. Funkhouser has been seriously ill, but last reports indicated that he was on the mend.

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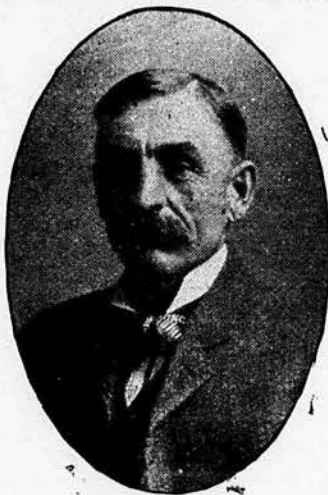
Ready built of strongest steel, galvanized. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to

**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.,**

Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

Attention is directed to the typical illustration in this issue of Belgian and French horses as bred and imported by Nicholas Massion, of Pontiac, Ill. Mr. Massion made the first importation of Belgian horses ever brought to this vicinity, in 1873. Since that time he has made twenty-three importations. For the past twenty-five years he has bought all of his stallions from one firm. He employs no interpreter or commission man, and has no hotel or other expenses to pay, and for these reasons says that he can sell the very best horses for from \$300 to \$500 cheaper than other importers. He can fully guarantee every horse he buys from these large dealers. He has imported and sold, since 1873, over 385 head and not a single horse has come back on his hands for not being a successful breeder. Mr. Massion's last importation was brought over last July and was of the best, or "tops," of the whole country, and comprise the best lot of horses that can be found in America. Nearly all of these horses were on stands for breeding mares and made good seasons for their owners. Mr. Massion has roans, black and blue and strawberry roans, from 3 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,950 to 2,300 pounds; also blacks from 3 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds; also bays, weighing from 2,000 to 2,100 pounds, with 13-inch to 14-inch bone; also dark grays, weighing from 2,000 to 2,200 pounds, with 12½-inch and 13½-inch bone; also one sorrel 4 years old, the finest and best horse that ever crossed the Atlantic. Mr. Massion will give the best bargain and terms to all customers, and guarantee every horse a sure and good breeder. Pontiac is on the Chicago & Alton railroad, Illinois Central railroad, and Wabash railroad. It is ninety-two miles south of Chicago, sixty-five miles east of Peoria, and fifty miles west of Kankakee.

Col. J. N. Harshberger, of Lawrence, Kans., writes that he is just closing one of the most successful years of his long and successful career as a live-stock auctioneer. During this year he has made sales of pure-bred stock in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and as an evidence of his success and popularity he



has already booked orders for next season's sales from men for whom he has already repeatedly made sales. He has the reputation of working for the success of a sale from the moment his services are engaged. Colonel Harshberger is a native born stockman and was formerly a cattle and swine breeder. He knows his business thoroughly and may be depended upon to prove himself capable wherever employed. We present herewith a portrait of this popular auctioneer as a further introduction to the public.

As will be noticed on another page of this issue, Mr. Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., has advertised a sale of his cattle to be held at Chicago on April 14. A recent visit to Mr. Bothwell's herd shows the degree of perfection which he has attained in building up what is probably one of the best Shorthorn herds in existence to-day. Headed by those magnificent Scotch bulls, Grand Victor 115752 and Imported Nonpareil Victor 132573, Mr. Bothwell's herd has been growing in perfection until there is little left to be desired by the most critical. Grand Victor is conceded to be one of the greatest Shorthorn bulls in this country and is the sire of many prize-winners and the grandsire of champions. Among the good things offered in the sale catalogue are a number of prize-winners and champions at the Chicago International and other shows. The offering will include about forty-three head, among which is the entire show-herd of 1900 and 1901. They are nearly all Cruickshanks, or Bates with Cruickshank tops, and are remarkable as a herd for the style and finish, with a great thickness common to the Cruickshanks. Among the females, one of the first to attract attention is Breeders Dream, an own sister to the jun. or champion bull, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, and she may be taken as a good type of the herd. She was in the calf herd that won first at the Hamline International, first at the Louisville International, second at the Kansas City



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## Starting and Staying.

At the start in a long race, the advantage often appears to be with an outsider. But the race is won not in starting but in staying. The quality which wins is staying power. It is so in the race of life. Staying power wins, and as a rule the best stayer is the man with the best stomach. All physical strength is derived from food which is properly digested and assimilated. When the food eaten is only partly digested and assimilated there is a loss of nutrition which means a loss of strength and the general result is physical break-down.



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives strength and staying power, because it cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten, and so strengthens the body naturally by the nutrition derived from food.

"I was troubled with indigestion for about two years," writes Wm. Bowker, Esq., of Julietta, Latah Co., Idaho. "I tried different doctors and remedies but to no avail, until I wrote to you and you told me what to do. I suffered with a pain in my stomach and left side and thought that it would kill me. Now I am glad to write this and let you know that I am all right. I can do my work now without pain and I don't have that tired feeling that I used to have. Five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' cured me."

Accept no substitute for Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

National, and first at the Chicago International, as well as having been in the group that won everywhere as the get of sire. She was also in the young herd that won second at Hamline, second at the Missouri and Illinois State Fairs, first at Louisville and Kansas City, second at St. Louis and Chicago. She and her brother, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, won second as the produce of one cow at Iowa State Fair, at Hamline, at Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago, and first at Missouri State Fair and third at Illinois State Fair and at Kansas City. This is the class of young animals which Mr. Bothwell will offer to the buyers of the world at Chicago Union Stock Yards, on Monday, April 14, and it is to be doubted if a better offering has ever been seen in Dexter Park than will be placed there by Mr. Bothwell on this occasion.

### Publisher's Paragraphs.

W. B. Williams, Stella, Nebraska, can supply eggs from his flock of high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks at \$1.50 per fifteen. Mr. Williams has finely marked, vigorous birds, and his customers are always pleased. He guarantees satisfaction.

Write for W. L. Pedersen's watch, clock, and jewelry catalogue. It is beautifully illustrated, and you want to see it. There is no mail-order trade better deserving of popular appreciation than that of W. L. Pedersen, Clarinda, Iowa. A friend of ours who recently had one of Pedersen's watches shipped to him, says it is a fine thing—price \$12.50. See the Pedersen watch advertisement.

The C. M. West Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, are supplying numerous customers with seed-corn of varieties that have proved productive in all sections. The advertisement gives particulars. Give your order to-day, and instruct how to ship.

W. W. Vansant & Son, Farragut, Iowa, have reported good sales of their well-known varieties of seed-corn to readers of the Kansas Farmer. They have still on hand plenty of good corn and can fill all orders promptly. Do not delay longer giving your order. See the advertisement.

The St. Joseph Plow Company is doing business right and left, and their "Famous" lister works on the same plan. The divided furrow is the economic plan for preparing corn ground. On the other hand it has proved also to be the surest and most effective plan for securing a

corn-crop. Corn-raisers will find a world of interest in the very complete line of implements manufactured by the St. Joe Plow Company, St. Joseph, Mo. Write for the catalogue, descriptive and illustrative of listers, plows, cultivators, disk harrows, etc., mentioning Kansas Farmer in so doing. See the advertisement.

Judge Lochren, of the United States Court of Minnesota, recently decided an important patent case in favor of the Charles A. Stickney Company, of St. Paul, Minn., and against the Fairbanks, Morse & Company. The Charles A. Stickney Company have recently placed a three horse power gasoline engine on the market, and at a price that defies competition. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

An extensive grain-grower, who had become gray in the business, was asked what time of the year he considered most valuable to a farmer from a pecuniary standpoint, and he answered: "The harvest. Of course, every minute of the year is valuable on the farm, but above all times during the harvest. I have had my experience with breakdowns just as a harvester was going through the middles of a vast field, and experience has taught me that the truest farm economy lies in securing the best harvesters." "What make are you now using?" he was asked. "Deerings, nothing but Deerings," he replied.

## The Veterinarian.

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

**Lung Trouble.**—I have a heifer calf, about 7 months old, which has a dry cough, and which scours badly. It stands with its head almost to the ground, does not eat very well, and is growing weak and thin in flesh. It has been growing weaker for about three weeks. I have given no treatment, but have been feeding good bright alfalfa. I lost a calf about a month ago that acted just the same way. What can I do for the disease, and is it contagious?  
Clifton, Kans. J. C. EDWARDS.

**Answer.**—Have your cattle tested for tuberculosis. The symptoms would indicate that or lung trouble.

**Nerves.**—Do horses have nerves above the gums in the mouth?  
**Answer.**—They do.

**Diseased Eye.**—I have a thoroughbred Hereford cow which had keratitis contagiosa in both eyes. The right one recovered all right, but the left one seemed to burst; proud flesh formed, and now the whole eye is a mass of proud flesh and pus, weighing about a pound and hanging down her cheek. Nothing has been done for her. She is giving little milk, but is in fair flesh, and seems all right in other ways. I keep her in a stall by herself. What treatment would you advise? Is the disease in a state that it is likely to be contagious to other cattle?  
Princeton, Kans. E. P. PENDLETON.

**Answer.**—Have the eye entirely removed, and then treat as a healthy wound.

**Enlarged Thyroid Gland.**—I have a 4-year-old cow that has just lost a calf, within ten days of regular time for her to calve. The calf was full size and all right except it had an enlargement of the throat at the throat-lach. There is a hard lump as large as a man's head in the throat, resembling goitre in human beings. This is the third calf I have lost in this way, and some of my neighbors have lost calves in the same way. The cows do all right after calving.  
Argonia, Kans. W. C. HAMMOND.

**Answer.**—The trouble is probably caused by the mother's food. Please report how she has been fed, and describe the enlargement when opened.

**Inflammation of the Tongue.**—I have a cow that has been slobbering for at least two months. I am feeding bright corr. fodder and Kafir-corn hay, with considerable seed on it, and some mangle worzel and turnips. Some time ago I changed the mangle and turnip feed for corn-and-cob-meal and shorts, but to no effect. Now there is a lump forming under her chin between the lower jaw-bones. She is falling off in milk and is apparently losing flesh. What can I do for her?  
North Topeka, Kans. PETER MOYER.

**Answer.**—Take three ounces of boracic acid, two and one-half ounces of potassium chlorate, and one quart of water; mix and apply back on the tongue with a sponge twice a day. Feed soft feed. Open the enlargement underneath freely and wash out once a day with a mixture of one part creolin to fifty parts warm water.

**Lump-jaw.**—1. Three of my 3-year-old steers have swellings under their

throats, of various sizes. The swellings are not fast to the bone. The swelling on one broke a few days ago and ran some, and a dark-colored fleshy substance protruded through the skin. It seems to have no feeling, but bleeds considerably when I pick at it. I am feeding some shock fodder and wheat straw. What is the matter and what can be done?

2. I have another steer with a lump forming over the first double tooth. Could it be lump-jaw, or is it caused by the tooth? What can I do for the steer? What can be done for lousy cattle and hogs?  
Marion, Kans. F. M. PENLAND.

**Answer.**—1. Give each animal two drams of iodide of potassium once a day for ten days. Repeat in two weeks. It is best to have the swellings dissected and then give the medicine where they are large.

2. Take one part of Zenoleum to 75 or 100 parts of water. This is the best remedy known for lice on all animals. It should be applied nearly all over the body and repeated in about one week.

**Wart.**—I have a 3-year-old mare mule which has a growth on the right hind leg. It is about the size of a man's finger and hangs down about as far as the point of the nipple. It is hard, but is not sore to touch.  
Elbing, Kans. C. S. G.

**Answer.**—Have it dissected out carefully, and cauterize it well with a hot iron.

**Lice.**—My hogs have some kind of an itch. They rub a great deal and some rub the hair all off. They run with the cattle, but have a good shed to sleep in. Some are due to pig in thirty days. Will the pigs get the itch? What can I do for them?

**Answer.**—Follow advice given F. M. Penland.

**Garget.**—One of my cows has been giving stringy milk from two of her teats for several months. What is a remedy?

**Answer.**—Give one dram of iodide of potassium in a pint of water twice a day for ten days.

G. B. Scott's Second Annual Sale of

## Poland-China Swine

on THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1902, at CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

Herd Headers

Kansas Chief 23175 { Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115. Jewel I Know { Corwin Chief I Know 18287.  
Fancy Chief 0691 { Ina Wilkes 88324. Back Stop Chief 16316. W B's Jewel 96594.  
Such Sows as W H's Black U. S. and Corwin strains.  
For catalogue and other information, address G. B. SCOTT, Carbondale, Kans.

## An Open Secret

The cuts at the four corners of this ad. represent the corner stones and foundation and boundary of our business. They tell the story and this beautiful story reads like a romance to thousands of Kansas and Missouri's dairymen and energetic women. We owe to them the evidence (shown by the center cut), of superior goods. They represent the best system on earth.



Dairymen's Comfort.

They are the good, faithful, patient cow's silent partner. They will lighten the burdens and gladden the hearts and adorn the homes of thousands of Western farmers this year.

They have our lasting gratitude because they are the means



Women's Friend.

of bringing us hundreds of bright, cheerful letters every day from those who have tried our plan. Write to us for further particulars about our system, and enroll your name on the list of satisfied dairymen. Send for the 1902 catalogue.

Very Respectfully,

## Blue Valley Creamery Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Pioneers of the Farm Separator System.



Household Necessity.



Mortgage Remover.

## Massachusetts SEEDS

We are headquarters for those Garden Seeds for which our State is famous:

DANVERS ONIONS,  
MARBLEHEAD SQUASHES,  
PEABODY CABBAGES, Etc.

Our Flower Seeds and Sweet Peas you know about. Our Illustrated Seed Catalogues are Free—you want one.

M. B. FAXON.

FLOWER SEED SPECIALIST,  
31 State Street, Boston, Mass.



## In the Dairy.

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

### WHEN THE ONLY COW GOES DRY.

Why don't some one write a poem on the theme,  
When the only cow goes dry?  
If you ever tried to do without cream  
You surely know how bad it does seem,  
When the only cow goes dry.

Talk about the last rose of summer  
Or the ice 'neath the sleds' swift runner,  
Or the autumn's falling leaves,  
Unworthy subjects all I throw,  
When compared with the dried up cow.

When I look into my coffee cup,  
Black, though 'tis, I try to take a sup,  
Then I stop and choke and almost cry,  
Because it is a fact: the cow's gone dry.

When planning dinner for the hungry men,  
I think a custard pie would be relished some  
by them,  
I break my eggs, then pause and heave a sigh,  
The milk is nix; the cow's gone dry.

Oh, the bill of fare, did you ever think,  
What a slim thing it is without the milk?  
Biscuit, pudding, cake or custard pie  
We can not have; the cows gone dry.

Milk crocks washed and piled up so clean,  
Cream pitcher shines with an undue sheen,  
Cat's in despair and ready to die,  
Life isn't worth living since the cow's gone dry.

O, when shall I hear that sweet refrain  
Pleasant almost as summer rain?  
New milk filling the pail way up high,  
And no more we say, the cow's gone dry.

—Pruda Bowers Utley, Laclede County, Mo.

### Kansas in the National Butter-makers' Contest.

"What's the matter with Kansas?"  
We have all shouted and waved our  
hats over the great achievements of  
our 20th Kansas in the Philippines. We  
have been proud for our achievements  
along every line of industry and every-

National Contest we come home feeling  
that all the rest of the butter world  
look us to shame.

And there is a cause for our failure.  
It has been legitimate. Kansas butter-  
makers have not had the opportunities  
offered the older dairy States for gain-  
ing a knowledge without going away  
from home too far. The best butter-  
makers from these States were not at-  
tracted to our State because of the great  
difficulties under which the dairy busi-  
ness has been built up. The butter-  
makers of Kansas, considering these ad-  
vantages, have done good work; but we  
never knew how this would compare  
with the work of other States until  
we entered into competition with them.  
Occasionally a butter-maker has scored  
well, but the majority of us have not  
cared to publish our score as an ad-  
vertisement to our business.

While there was a time when there  
was a reasonable excuse for this, per-  
haps, that time has passed. The time  
has come for Kansas butter-makers to  
show to the world that in this, as in  
everything else, we will lead or know  
why.

The State has appropriated money to  
establish a dairy school and this school  
is for the use of the Kansas butter-  
makers free of cost. It is expected  
that, through the instrumentality of this  
school, Kansas butter-makers will take  
the opportunity to get out of the rut  
and stand equal to the butter-makers  
of any of the older States. The only  
thing in the way of our thus standing  
is our own lack of knowledge. There  
is not the slightest doubt but just as  
good butter can be made in Kansas as  
in any other State in the Union. We  
will put ourselves in position to show  
this to the world at the next National  
Convention.

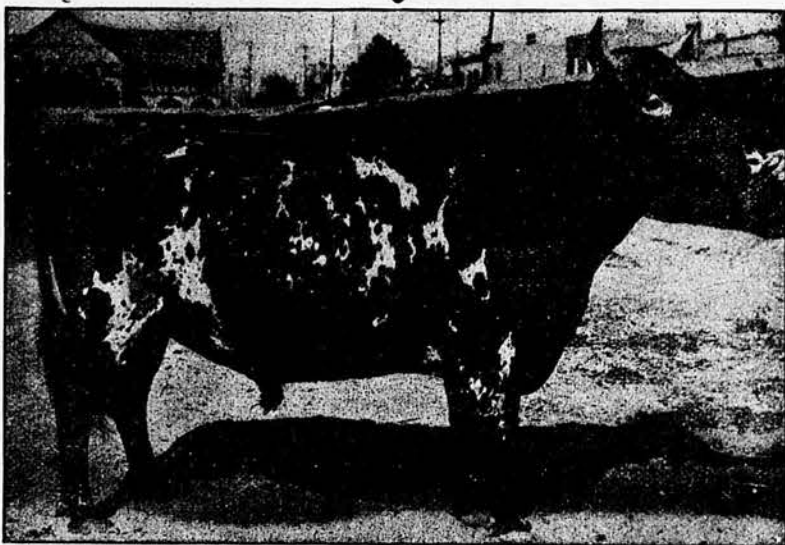
The officers of the National Creamery



A Typical Ayrshire Cow.

thing that stands to make our State the  
great State that it is. If there be  
drouth in the land, Kansas leads; if it  
be a "bumper" crop, Kansas is in the  
front rank; if it be politics, we can  
break the record either way we turn;  
if it be hard times or prosperity, we  
lead; when it comes to raising cheap  
dairy products, we lead all others. But  
what of our success in the great butter-

Butter-makers' Association are planning  
to hold a six months' contest. This is  
going to be one of the greatest educa-  
tional contests in the butter-making  
field ever offered. Fifty Kansas butter-  
makers should enter this contest. These  
fifty Kansas butter-makers should spare  
no pains to get all the knowledge avail-  
able for their work. The Kansas dairy  
school stands ready to help them. Write



A Typical Ayrshire Bull.

makers' contest? Indeed, here we may  
well say, "What's the matter with Kan-  
sas." We answer in one word, and it  
is not pleasing—ignorance. Ignorance  
of the principles of butter-making. We  
boast of the greatest creamery in the  
world, the cheapest feed in the world,  
and climate that combines all that is  
good and bad in any State in the Union;  
and yet when we attempt to enter the

to the school and get all the informa-  
tion you can. Come to the school and  
spend a few days "getting onto" all  
the newest methods in the art.

Will Kansas creamerymen and but-  
ter-makers let this great opportunity go  
by? Place Kansas at the head of the  
list, and it will mean increased pros-  
perity to creamerymen and farmers  
alike. Give Kansas the reputation of

# — DE LAVAL — CREAM SEPARATORS.



HIGHEST AND ONLY REGULAR AWARD  
CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1893.



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PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.



HIGHEST AWARD AND ONLY GOLD MEDAL  
BUFFALO EXPOSITION, 1901.

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75 & 77 YORK STREET,  
TORONTO.

248 McDERMOTT AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG.

turning out fancy butter, and the mar-  
kets of the world will seek Kansas but-  
ter as they now do Kansas wheat. But-  
ter-makers, use the men the State is  
paying to help you in this business,  
by writing and visiting them, and get  
in line for this work.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

### A Fifteen Dollar Delusion.

Mr. E. A. Stapleton, of Kinsley, af-  
ter using a so-called cream separator  
for three months, estimates his loss over  
that of delivering milk to a skimming  
station a mile away at 30 or 40 cents  
per day, or a loss of \$13.50 for one  
month, with butter-fat at 15 cents per  
pound.

This separator is two tin cans, one in-  
side the other, with a few extra fixtures  
to them. The inner can is filled with  
milk, and water fills the space between  
the sides of the smaller and larger can.  
Directions say for the milk to stand for

at least one hour when the cream will  
be ready to skim. The sample of this  
skim-milk, as drawn off at the bottom  
of the separator (?) tested 1.2 per cent  
butter-fat. This test was made from three  
gallons of skim-milk drawn from ten  
gallons of milk which had been in the  
separator for five hours, so the separa-  
tion was as perfect as it would be. In  
this case nearly one-half of a man's  
time was spent in passing water through  
the separator. As only three gallons or  
the thinnest milk was drawn, the test  
was lower than it would have been had  
all the skim-milk been taken. The  
whole milk tested about 4 per cent but-  
ter-fat; so it is safe to say one-third  
of the fat was lost.

The company selling this apparatus  
claims it "will do the work as well as  
a \$150 separator." A centrifugal cream  
separator leaves only 1 or 2 per cent  
of the butter-fat in the skim-milk, the  
skim-milk testing .01 to .02 of 1 per



cent of butter-fat. Nothing leaving 5 to 33 per cent of the fat in the skim-milk deserves to be called a cream separator. This system is a slightly modified form of the "deep setting" system. The bad reputation of the dilution separators being fairly well-known, the makers of these separators try to make money from this knowledge by saying theirs does not mix the milk and water. While this is an extreme case, it shows what may be expected even when care and time is taken with the work.

JESSE M. JONES.

#### How Much Water is Imparted to Skim-milk When Sterilized With Live Steam?

This was an original problem given me to solve in the State dairy school. The specific gravity of skim-milk is greater than whole milk and varies according to the amount of fat left in the milk by the separator, as well as the variations of milk-solids, day by day. The skim-milk not sterilized was used as the basic unit in this work. Skimmed by a factory separator running at a uniform speed, the sterilized skim-milk shows a lower lactometer test than the unsterilized, caused by the condensed steam diluting it. Dividing the lactometer test of the sterilized milk by the lactometer test of the unsterilized milk gives the percentage of the pure skim-milk in any given quantity of sterilized milk. Subtracting this percentage from 100 gives the percentage of water in the milk imparted to it in the process of sterilization.

The following table shows the results of five experiments on five days of different temperatures of air around the skim-milk vat:

Temperature skim-milk.	Lactometer reading, unsterilized skim-milk.	Lactometer reading, sterilized skim-milk.	Percentage water.	Remarks.
180° F.	88.8	82.	12.	Cool but not cold.
180°	87.5	83.	12.	Cool but not cold.
180°	87.	82.	13.5	A cold day.
180°	87.	82.5	12.2	Very cold day.
202°	87.	81.	14.	Cold wind blow'g.
204°	86.			

The experiments that were made in the dairy department of this station in 1901 with sterilized milk for calves gave results favoring sterilized milk. Since Professor Otis shows clearly the beneficial results of sterilized milk, we should now seek to get the best sterilization with the least percentage of water.

W. H. OLIN.

#### How to Handle Barbed Wire.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice an inquiry as to how to remove barb-wire from a fence. I have handled a great deal of wire, and find rolling it by hand to be the simplest and usually the quickest method, especially where there are obstacles, such as trees, in the way to hinder sleds or wagons.

Start a roll about thirty inches in diameter. Carry a pocketful of twine strings about a foot long and as soon as the wire starts to slip off the roll, tie the three twine strings around it at regular distances apart. Put 100 pounds in a spool. One man can easily roll 300 or 400 pounds per day.

L. N. LYDICK.

Camchester, Harper County.

#### Moving Barbed-wire Fence.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I can give C. R. Anglin a plan for moving barbed-wire fence. I have sixty acres or more timber fenced hog-tight, and I have moved the fence several times. I unstaple the wire one strand at a time; hitch a horse to the same, and drag it where it is to be used. One horse will pull eighty rods or more. One man can manage the wire and a boy should ride the horse. A man will move more fence in this way than a half dozen men could by rolling and unrolling the wire, and the work is light. If I am using new wire I never unroll it by hand. I fasten the spool, hitch a horse to the wire, and pull it to where it is to be used.

R. A. WILLIS.

Lone Star, Douglas County.

#### Moving Barbed-wire Fence.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to C. R. Anglin's inquiry about moving barbed wire from old fence (in the KANSAS FARMER of March 20), I will give a method that I have found very convenient and satisfactory. Prepare a roller for the wire by taking a barrel, any kind will do, and thoroughly nailing all the hoops to the staves with small nails, and strengthening the heads by nailing a piece of thick lumber—2 inches or more—on each, firmly. If there is but one head, make a rough one by nailing two pieces of thick stuff together crosswise, having them long enough to just fit inside the end of the barrel; then nail through the staves into the ends of the crossed pieces, thus making two thick, strong heads to the

## Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

The Wonder of the New Century. Greatest step ever made in advanced Cream Separator construction.

Superior as the Sharples Separators have always been, these Tubular machines are far ahead and completely distance every competitor. They are worth double the money because guaranteed under usual conditions to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully six per cent interest on the whole first cost of the machine.

We absolutely warrant it and give free trial to prove it.

Our factory is running double turn, one gang all day and one all night, for the dairyman who sees this machine buys it.

In addition to yielding more butter it is very light running. A 600 lbs per hour Tubular turns as easily as a previous 300 lbs per hour machine. No disks to bother with and get out of order, no complications. Washed in two minutes. Top of milk vat waist high.

Highest award—Gold medal and special Knight's decoration at Paris Exposition. Valuable book "Business Dairying and Catalog No. 155, free.

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



barrel. Take two poles, one and one-half inches in diameter, and about six feet long; bore a hole in largest end of each pole, having the hole large enough to take a very large nail or small spike, allowing it to work very loosely in the hole; then drive the nail through the

pole and into the center of each head of the barrel, leaving the nail out far enough so that the pole will be very loose. The poles should not be fastened to each other.

Get the wire off the fence and as straight on the ground as it will lay; then fasten one end of the wire to the barrel and roll the barrel along the ground on the wire, using the poles as handles. If the wire gets slack so it will not wind closely on the barrel, press the handles closely against the chimes of the barrel so as to hold the barrel from turning, and jerk the barrel back to keep the wire ahead tight. Sometimes the wire will work off the ends of the barrel, in which case tie the refractory strands to some of the firm ones to hold them. Wind the wire all along the barrel instead of in a ridge, as it works better. Eighty rods can be wound on one barrel, though that is enough.

Putting the wire on another fence is

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 227 free. West Chester, Pa.

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### DAIRYMEN CAN MAKE MORE MONEY

and save more Time, Labor and Expense by using the

### U. S. SEPARATOR

THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE.

For the reasons why, write the

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VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

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

### KNEELAND OMEGA Cream Separator.

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

The Kneeland Creamery Co., 20 Second Street, Kenosha, Wis.

very easy. Fasten the wire to the first post of the new fence; take the handles, and going ahead of the barrel draw it along where wanted. I have used this rig in timber and there are not many places that the barrel can not be gotten through, as it can be pulled around the trees readily. I have two of these rigs, and if the wire is not used at once, it is left on the barrel for another time. If Mr. Anglin will try this I think he will say it is "O. K." though he doubtless knows that handling wire in any way is no "snap." I gave a method of handling wire from the spool sometime back, in the FARMER, that I have not seen bettered.

P. W. GOWELL.

Linwood, Wyandotte County.

### DO YOU FEED SWINE?

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

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### LUMP JAW.

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. **NO CURE, NO PAY.** Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.

**Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.**

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Grown in Chester Co., Pa., the great corn county of the East.

**Austin's Colossal Yellow Dent** carried off the honors at the Pan American. Largest ears, highest average yield. 1 lb., 40c.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postage paid; peck, \$1.00; bush, \$3.00.

**New Giant Beauty, 100 Day Bristol, Improved Leaming, Delaware Dent, Chester Co. Mammoth, Golden Beauty, Legal Tender, Mastodon, Yellow Canada, Improved White Dent, Ensilage Corn, &c., \$1.35 to \$3.00 per bushel.** Catalogue describing and illustrating the above sent free on request.

**JOHNSON & STOKES,**  
Seed Growers,  
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### Cash Buyers for Farms

or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn my successful method for finding buyers. **W. M. OSTRANDER,**  
North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted.

**D. Hill, Specialist, Dundee, Ill.**

## Notice to Dairymen

If you are thinking of buying a Cream Separator, write us or catalogue and information. We manufacture the best machine on the market.

**DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
88-90-92 W. Jackson St.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

### DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of

### FEED Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.

A postal gets particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address

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**CURES**

Any kind of Colic in ten minutes. Money refunded if it ever fails. Our Stock Food is the best, and is the cheapest to feed. Ask local dealer or write us for pamphlet.

**SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.**

## \$8.95 EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS

Buys the celebrated, high grade, new 1902 Model EDGEMERE BICYCLE, including high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, fine leather covered grips, padded saddle, fine ball bearing pedals, nickel trimmings, beautifully finished throughout, any color enamel. Strongest Guarantee.

\$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood Bicycle.  
\$12.75 for the celebrated 1902 Elgin King or Elgin Queen Bicycle.  
\$15.75 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made our three crown nickel joint, Napoleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including Morgan & Wright highest grade pneumatic tires, a regular \$50.00 bicycle.

**10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on any bicycle ordered. offer ever heard of, write for our free 1902 Bicycle Catalogue. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

## \$1,000 FOR \$1.00

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.

The securities for this contract are held by the State of Iowa. If this interests you fill out coupon below and mail to

**PALMER S. WILSON, Mgr., THE "ROYAL UNION", Care of Kansas Farmer.**

**COUPON**

My name and address is.....

I was born..... (give day and month)

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Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use.

**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.

## Pasteur Vaccine Co.,

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Denver, San Francisco.





## Among

all the wagons on the market to-day the Troy stands out with the same prominence that the name Troy does at the head of this advertisement. This is due to the well known Troy superiority. Due to the fact that it is impossible to make anything out of wood, iron, steel, paint, etc. in the form of a wagon that is better than a Troy. All wood seasoned by air drying. Axles, best quality Hickory; Hubs, Pennsylvania Black Birch; Spokes, Gearing and Felloes, best White Oak; Box Sides, best Yellow Poplar and Box Bottoms, Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Everything below the bed is waterproofed by being thoroughly saturated in Boiling Linseed Oil. Iron, steel, paint and labor the best money can buy. That's the way the Troy is made. No wonder they last. We will send a handsome souvenir to any farmer who will send us the names of five prospective purchasers of wagons and one responsible local wagon dealer.

**THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.,**  
TROY, OHIO.

**TROY WAGONS**  
are guaranteed to be made with  
All Extra Select Oak Spokes  
and Felloes, Black Birch Hubs,  
Hickory Axles, Oak Gears and  
strictly steel First Quality  
Yellow Poplar Sides. All  
thoroughly seasoned  
by the TROY WAGON WORKS CO.  
TROY, OHIO.

## YOUR MILL IS A FAILURE?

Then We Call Your Attention to the  
**NEW WOLCOTT WINDMILL.**

Fifteen years actual test without a failure. Because it is the result of windmill experience. Simplest, most durable, most powerful, most perfect in regulation. Don't purchase steel mills because others have. They have been deceived, you can be also. Quality increases sales, and it is always money saving to purchase the best. Investigate our heavy angle steel and wood towers. Principle and workmanship are right. Our line of round, half round stock and reservoir tanks cannot be duplicated elsewhere for quality and price. Trial orders cheerfully received and promptly filled.

**WOLCOTT WINDMILL CO.,** Waller & Niagara Sts., SAGINAW, W. S., MICHIGAN

## THE FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL ASSOCIATION

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

This association is to furnish protection to its members against loss or damage to their growing crops by hail. The officers are under \$50,000 surety bonds to the State of Kansas for the faithful performance of their duties. The Company's headquarters are at Topeka, Kans., and under the management of some of our best citizens. The officers and directors are well-known men of excellent standing.

The law under which we are organized took effect as late as March 15, 1901. To organize in compliance with this act necessarily consumed considerable time, and we were very late in getting into the field. Notwithstanding this, we did a nice business, paid all losses in full and paid 9 per cent of the premiums back to the members. We did not hear a single expression of dissatisfaction from any one of our members. For further information, call on one of our local agents, or address,

**W. F. BAGLEY, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas**

**\$22.35 AT \$22.35 TO \$54.90**

**\$37.95** for a handsome city Runabout for a Royal or a 6-reach Concord Buggy. **\$45.95** for a Canopy Top for a strong Two-Seated Two-Seated Surrey. **\$29.95** Three-Spring Wagon.

**EVERY RIG COVERED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE.**

Everything in Medium and Fine Buggies, Surreys, Carriages and Wagons at proportionately low prices.

**DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE** until you get our Free Buggy Catalogue, mailed to any address free on application. You will be surprised at the money we can save you and the inducements we can offer. Address,

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.



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No matter how clean your yards and pens are kept, poultry and animals will get lousy. They must have help to rid themselves of insects. You need a never failing destroyer. **LIEBIG'S LICE KILLER** is a staple upon the farm. It is the old standard remedy used all over the world. By painting, spraying or sprinkling, roosts, pens and floors, the work is done. Has no superior for spraying vines and shrubbery. Prices—quarts, 85c; 1/2 gallon, 60c; 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, \$5.00, prepaid. Ours is the only Wholesale Drug House selling direct to consumers at wholesale jobbing prices. Quotations cheerfully given. Agents wanted. Write for free illustrated "Live Stock, Poultry and Veterinary Book." **HELLER CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 47, Chicago, Ill.**

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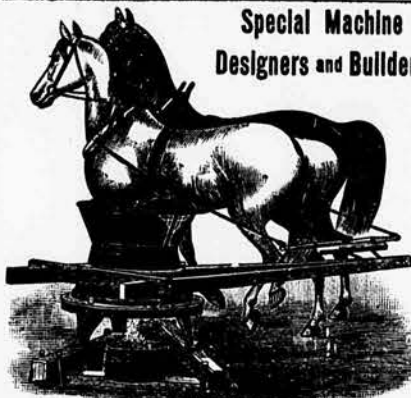
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Why buy Linseed, Cotton seed, Bran, or Gluten meal **PROTEIN** necessary to balance the feeding rations. Better save that money by growing protein on your own farm. How? Ask **WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Can do more work in a day than 5 men with HOES. All made of steel. Propelling force goes direct to wheel. Tempered steel springs, automatic adjustment.

See it at your dealers or write for free Catalog to

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**"Famous" St. Joe Listers and Disc Cultivators.**

The Listers scour always and run deep. The St. Joe Disc Cultivators for listed corn can be adjusted for 3 times over the corn plowing 20 acres a day better than you can hoe it. Send for catalogue. Department K **ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.**

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**Jack of All Trades?**

—and hundreds of other jobs with the strength of 15 men. Most Convenient and useful power ever invented. Costs only TWO cents per hour to run. Especially adapted to farm work.

**IT IS A NEW ENGINE MADE BY Fairbanks**

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**PUMPS WATER—SHELLS CORN—GRINDS FEED—CHURNS BUTTER—**



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weighs 10 pounds to the rod. Isn't that better? **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**

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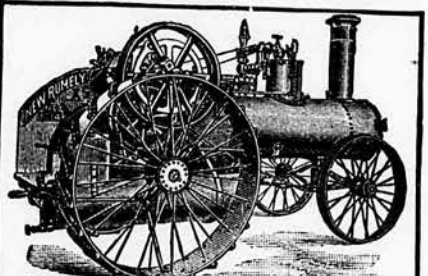
The dealer does not give you a better fence than we do, but he charges you more for it. You can buy the

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direct from us just as cheap as the dealer can. No loose ends. All closely interwoven. Cross wires can't slip. No small wires used. Write a postal for circulars and prices. **Advance Fence Co., 130 K St., Peoria, Ills.**

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For \$15.05 we sell the **HIGHEST GRADE, STRONGEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING AND BEST PUMPING STEEL WINDMILL TOWER.** Every mill covered by a **BINDING GUARANTEE. FOR GREAT-EST WINDMILL OFFER EVER MADE,** cut this ad. out and send to **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**



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makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side lap. Don't throw away money on the other kind. 4 in. end lap with this equals 8 in. with others. Let us tell you how to save 10% to 15% in material. Free Catalog and price list sent you if you write. **Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co., 215-220 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.**



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For \$12.98 without reservoir or shelf; \$17.98 with reservoir, high shelf and closet, exactly as illustrated, we sell this big steel range that others advertise and sell at \$35.00 to \$38.00. We undersell everyone in stoves and ranges. Write for FREE Stove Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**DRILLING MACHINERY**  
FOR WATER, GAS AND MINERAL PROSPECTING  
Steam or Horse Power. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of Drilling Machinery in this country. Our machines are faster, stronger and easier to operate than any other machine on the market. They are no experiment. Thousands are in successful operation. Special attention given repair work. Send for Free Illustrated catalogue to The Kelly, Tancypill & Woodruff Co., Waterloo, Iowa.  
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FOR PREVENTING BLOAT IN DAIRY COWS AND other stock while feeding on alfalfa & clover. Every farmer will save money by using this bit. Can be used early and late and in mid-season when other pastures are short and barren. This bit is strongly made and durable. A complete success. By mail to any address. Reliable Agts. Wanted.  
Wilburn Bush, Mfr., 712 N. Market St., Wichita, Kas.  
BUSH PAT. OCT. 30 1900.

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Three Perfect Instruments in One  
Humane Swine V, Stock Marker, and Calf Dehornor. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, large or small, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50; or send \$1. get it on trial; if it suits send balance. Patented April 23, 1901.  
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HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOG FREE  
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THE OLD RELIABLE

**OLDSMOBILE.**  
Olds Gasoline Engines. Olds Pumping Engines.  
Olds Engine Oil. Elevator Supplies.  
Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.  
**OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS,**  
1114-16 Farnam Street,  
J. W. Crawford, Mgr. Omaha, Neb.  
Mention Kansas Farmer.

**29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.**  
We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 29 years.  
**WE HAVE NO AGENTS**  
but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing satisfaction. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.  
No. 717 Surrey. Price, \$75.00. As good as sells for \$35.00 to \$40.00 more.  
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**Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.**

**BEST ON EARTH YOU SAVE MONEY.**  
In buying the LOUDEN GOODS, they work better, easier and last longer. No jumping track by door hangers, nor break-downs of hay tools if you use the Loudens. Don't fail to get our catalogue showing scores of articles needed on the farm and ranch. Hay Carriers, Hay Slings, Hay Forks, Hay Stackers, Litter Carriers, Ice Tools, Hoists, Wire Stretchers, Ladders, Door Hangers, Door Latches, Hardware Specialties, etc. Also How to Build Hay Bams and Sheds. Address, LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. D Fairfield, Iowa.

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.... VIA ....  
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DURING MARCH AND APRIL THE SANTA FE WILL SELL Colonist Tickets to California points and intermediates at the extremely low rate of \$25.00. Through train daily to Los Angeles and San Francisco, carrying free Chair cars and Tourist sleepers—the only line running them daily. Only three nights out, via the Santa Fe. Montana and Utah points, \$20.00; Oregon points, \$22.50; Puget Sound points, \$25.00.  
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**Only \$110.00**  
FOR THE  
GUARANTEED  
**STICKNEY JUNIOR**  
The new 3-horse power Gasoline Engine for farmers' uses. Lowest-price engine offered. Guaranteed perfect. Greatest labor and money saver for the farmer. Send for free catalog.  
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PREVENTS HORNS  
Perfect, Practical, Powerful Paste  
Enough for 25 calves, per tube 50 cts.  
By mail 55 cts. AGENTS WANTED.  
E. S. NICHOLS 123 Ex. Bldg., So. Omaha, Neb.

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Gear back and direct stroke wind mills, steel tanks, un-gear and triple gear feed grinders. Write for our free catalogue.  
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**Dana's White Metallic Ear Label**  
with your name and consecutive numbers. Always stay on; easy to read. Best for sucking calves, cattle, sheep and hogs. Used as official mark by 40 recording associations, also by thousands of the best farmers and breeders.  
Sample Free. Agents wanted. Liberal terms.  
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**BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING**  
Bought at Read "ers" Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover cover and nails to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61 on General Merchandise. Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

**Skunk!** SHIP THEIR  
Skins and Other  
FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.  
To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.  
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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

**Furs! • Furs!**  
SHIP YOUR SKUNK  
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**DAIRY KING BUTTER MACHINE**  
The best in the world for the money. It is the most PRACTICAL, USEFUL, SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL CHURN there is made. By its use you can make the best creamery butter in from five to eight minutes. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. AGENTS WANTED. Where we have no agent we will send a churn at agents' price to introduce it. Write for catalogue and prices.  
**ECONOMY SUPPLY CO.,**  
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**THE SMITH CREAM SEPARATOR.**  
The only separator on the market that does not MIX the milk and water, and sold under a positive guarantee. More Cream, Better Butter, Milk fine, and no labor at all. Get a SMITH. Agents wanted. Mention Kansas Farmer.  
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**FARMERS!**  
This is What You Need  
A Cream Separator within the reach of all  
10 gal. \$4.00 | 20 gal. \$5.00  
15 gal. 4.50 | 25 gal. 6.00  
Write for catalogue.  
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**THE COATES HOUSE.**  
Absolutely Fire Proof.  
Broadway and 10th, Kansas City, Mo.  
Comfortable and Homelike in Winter. Cool and Attractive in Summer. Cuisine and Service Unsurpassed.  
American and European Plan.  
SPECIAL RATES TO STOCKMEN.  
Electric cars direct to Union Depot and Stock Yards.  
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**When in Chicago, Stop**  
At the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but now the  
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Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters and public buildings. The prices range from 75 cents and upwards per day. European plan. Visitors to the city are welcome.  
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**DR. DIX'S** Celebrated Female Powders never fail.  
10,000 Ladies declare them safe and sure (after failing with Tandy and Pennyroyal Pills), particularly so. Dr. S. T. EGAN, Revere, Boston, Mass.

**BED-WETTING** I will send FREE sample of a simple remedy that cured my child.  
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**RUPTURE** CURED while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 985, Westbrook, Maine.

**Ladies** Our monthly regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

**BED-WETTING** CURED. Sample free. DR. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

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Account National Convention, Federation of Women's Clubs. On sale April 22 to 27. Tickets good for return until June 25.

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

Only line for both Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite. Only line to California with Harvey meal service.

Write for descriptive literature, free.

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## The Scenic Route for Tourists.

The Frisco System now offers the traveling public excellent service and fast time—

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Between Birmingham and Memphis and points in Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and the West and Southwest.

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Every day during March and April the Grand Island Route will have on sale colonist tickets to all points in California, Washington, and Oregon, and to points intermediate at very low rates. Stop-overs allowed in certain territory. For rates and further information, call on nearest agent, or address,

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## GALVANIZED WIRE—AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Fifty car loads of new galvanized wire, in short lengths. Never was used. Comes from 6 to 10 gauge. Put up 100 lbs. to a coil and only one size wire to each bundle. Prices range from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Our Free Catalogue No. 61 for the asking. We handle all kinds of supplies from Skiff's and Receiver's Sale. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 724 West 65th St., Chicago.



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

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

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One registered, 3-year-old Red Polled bull, deep dark red, weight 1,800; not fat, good individual, best of breeding. Price, \$1.25. Charles Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

SEND 25 CENTS for Buft Jersey's book on Soil crops, Silos and Ensilage, Dairy Herd, Poultry, etc. E. N. Cobb, Sr., Monmouth, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Pure Shorthorns. My herd bull, Elmwood Regent (1781) Vol. 46, red, a good solid color, and a grand breeder. One red bull 20 months old, extra good. Some yearlings of same quality and breeding. These bulls trace to imported Young Mary by Jupiter 2170. They have not been culled. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale now \$3.00 per 15. Best cockerel in Kansas at head of pen. Hens carefully selected. Pen No. 2 \$1.00 for 15. A. C. Rait, Junction City, Kans.

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

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

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

### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One registered, 15-hand, 3-year-old, black jack; fine actor. Will show his colts. E. E. Potter, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two black registered Percheron Stallions, from imported stock; Will sell cheap for cash if sold soon. Call at 215 West Fifth Ave., Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion Monthaber 13182 (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.

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

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A. B. DILLE & SON, Edgerton, Kans., have some extra fine young Poland-China gilts for sale at reasonable prices, bred to Perfection 24 2711, whose sire, the Great Perfection 2446, sold for \$2,500.

FOR SALE—QUICK—Ten extra good, young, purebred Poland-China boars of serviceable age, sired by Potter U. S. 57001 A, Priceless Chief 28858 S, and Schneider's Model 26248 S. Leon Calhoun, Rural Route No. 1, Potter, Atchison Co., Kans.

EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD Poland-China male pig for sale. Price \$30. No finer individual or breeding to be found. Also smaller pigs for sale cheap. Address R. J. Conneway, Edna, Kans.

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshire boars, over 200 pounds each. E. C. Stratton, Pavilion, Kans.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES—Good, thrifty stock, \$1 per 100. Houghton gooseberry plants at the same price. J. C. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Kaffir corn for seed. Good, plump, well-matured seed, about 800 bushels. Also about 150 bushels German Millet. Address A. R. Smith, Bradford, Kans.

SEED-CORN—Ninety-day, home grown in 1900, varieties—Yellow Rose, Golden Beauty, and Silver King (white); also a large, yellow 1901, even, very sound, selected and tested—a bushel of ears in a sack, will be loaded at Lawrence, Kans., at \$1.25 per bushel. Lawrence Produce Co.

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.

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

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

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

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

### FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

IF YOU WANT a home, stock ranch, vegetable, fruit, or timber land in Florida, send for sample copy of the "Sub-Tropic," Palatka, Fla.

RANCH OF 804 ACRES—With valuable improvements in Elk County, Kansas. Situated 16 miles from Howard, the county seat, 7 miles from Buxton, the Santa Fe R. R. station, 3 miles from Busby, Postoffice. Price \$12 per acre. For further information, write F. A. Keener, Denver, Colo.

SUBURBAN HOME FOR SALE—Forty acres Kaw Valley land, adjoining city, 1½ miles from Postoffice, 3 miles from State University, 8 o'clock mail delivery, city school privileges. Blue grass lawn and pastures, abundant shade—elms, pines, cedars; young orchard, small fruits, brick barn, brick house—excellent condition—14 rooms, 2 bath rooms, large verandas, furnace heat, private gas plant, telephone. Price \$8,000. Address "The Meadows," Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—A well-improved small ranch in Grant County, Kansas, including cattle, well-graded Angus, horses, brood mares, and colts; farm implements, machinery to run the ranch; immediate possession given; for particulars enquire of T. W. Swinney, Shockley, Kans.

CASH for your real estate. Grain and moneyed man wanted. Buckeye Agency, Agrícola, Kans.

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

RANCH OF 804 ACRES—With valuable improvements in Elk County, Kansas. Situated 16 miles from Howard, the county seat, 7 miles from Buxton, the Santa Fe R. R. station, 3 miles from Busby, Postoffice. Price \$12 per acre. For further information write F. A. Keener, Denver, Colo.

### SHEEP.

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

### AGENTS.

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

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

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WANTED—A position on farm until after harvest, by capable man aged 25, single. References. C. C. Lowder, Kansas Farmer Office, Topeka, Kans.

BUSH'S GAS RELEASING BITS have given satisfaction wherever used. See ad elsewhere in this paper.

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

FOR SALE—Two pedigree Scotch Collie pups 7 months old; both females. Address, Hill Top Farm, Parkville, Mo.

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 E. W. Griggs & Co., 208 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

B. P. ROCKS—Eggs, 75 cents per sitting, three sittings \$2. John Dam, Corning, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two 50-egg Prairie State Incubators. Price, \$6 each. M. S. Kohl, Furley, Sedgwick Co., Kans.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.—White guineas. Eggs, \$1.50 per 16. Leghorns score to 95 points. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Pottawatomie Co., Kans.

WANTED—Full blood R. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

## The Stray List.

### Week Ending March 20.

Ford County—S. P. Reynolds, Clerk.  
BULL—Taken up by Samuel Burrell, in Concord tp., (P. O. Dodge City), October 10, 1901, one pale red bull, horns sawed off, branded H on right hip.  
Sedgwick County—J. M. Chalm, Clerk.  
BULL—Taken up by H. J. Nagel, in Minneha tp. March 3, 1902, one red bull, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

### Week Ending April 3.

Sumner County—W. E. Wood, Clerk.  
COW—Taken up by William Henn, in Falls tp., (P. O. Caldwell), March 3, 1902, one roan cow, 5 or 6 years old, dehorned, and had rope on when taken up; valued at \$25.

When writing to our advertisers mention Kansas Farmer.

### THE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, March 31, 1902.  
Fancy prices for heifers and light-weight beefs characterized the cattle market here last week. The packers seemed to vie with one another in bidding strong values for the neat weight beefs, and as a result steers and heifers mixed sold as high as \$6.75, more than heavy steers brought. Light cattle advanced 10 to 15c during the week, and closed at the high point, but medium heavy cattle displayed considerable weakness in spots. Fat cows ruled in firm demand at a general advance. It did not take an extra good quality butcher cow to bring \$4 or better during the week, and choicer grades brought \$5 or more. The trade gives promise of continuing strong and active on the handy-weight heifer stuff, or light-weight steers, and those who have such cattle in the feed-lots should have no cause for apprehension in the immediate future. Fat cattle are now worth \$1 to \$1.20 more than this time last year.

The only exception to the advance in cattle values was in feeding stock. Thin calves not suitable for the butchers, were in too plentiful supply for the demand, despite the near approach of grass, and lost 25 to 50c during the week. Veal calves did not exhibit the life they did a few weeks back, the best selling around \$6, against 07 or better during the former period. Canner cows were discriminated against by the buyers and suffered another decline. They are now at the lowest point of the season and are selling out of proportion to the fat stock. No inducements can be held out to shippers to bring in canning cows. They had better confine their efforts to fat butcher stock.

Hogs made a sensational advance during the week and caused many who had contracted for \$6.75 swine to feel happy. Receipts at the combined Western markets showed a substantial increase from the previous seven days and from a year ago, but the local supply was short from both periods. Total arrivals were 34,600 head—less than half the receipts for the same week in 1901. Prices went up almost continually from the opening until the close of the week, showing a net gain of 30 to 40c. The top was \$6.95, within 5c of the coveted \$7 mark. Values here were higher than at any other Missouri-river market or at Chicago. Hog salesmen still prophesy \$7 hogs before July and many are backing up their claims by contracting for swine at that basis.

Spring lambs at \$15 per hundredweight or \$7.50 per head, was the record on the local market during the week. The Easter trade seemed to stimulate packing-house buyers beyond all reason and they gave whatever the sellers demanded. From now on, however, spring lambs will sell more in accordance with fed stock, and shippers should buy accordingly. The highest price paid this winter for Colorado fed lambs was given during the week, \$6.75 being reached. Towards the close, however, the market eased off considerably, and prices receded. It is safe to figure on \$6 lambs or better for the next few weeks, for the Western movement of fed sheep is about over and the Southern grassers are hardly ready for market.

Horses and mules again sold on arrival at strong prices. There was no abatement in the Eastern demand for heavy horses and the best prices of the season were given. Farm animals have lost the snap that characterized them a few weeks back, and unless fat and of good quality will not meet with such ready sale. The top price for big mules was reached this week, a load of 16 and 16½ hand mules selling on the commission floor for \$130 around. They were choice, however, and it would not be safe to figure on this price for a large number of mules. Fat and fairly good animals easily command \$150.

#### H. A. POWELL.

#### The Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., March 31, 1902.  
Another week of extreme dullness, with corn showing considerable strength. It seems to the writer that the manipulators have got to the end of their string and that both wheat and corn will refuse to yield much more. The visible supply decreased 1,330,000 bushels on wheat and is now below 50,000,000 bushels. Outside of manipulation, the weather and crop condition will be the factors in making prices from now on. Actual wheat is selling everywhere above the speculative option and demand seems healthy. Nearly every mill in the State is paying above Kansas City basis for wheat at present. Markets closed as follows:  
Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 76½ to 78c; No. 2 hard wheat, 72c; No. 2 corn, 50½c; No. 2 oats, 41½c.  
Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 77½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 68½c to 69c; No. 2 corn, 50c; No. 2 oats, 41½c.  
F. W. FRASIUS.

#### Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., April 1, 1902.  
The quotation committee announce butter 27c.

## Right Price. Right Price is Made

Farms should be sold. They must be sold right. Also advertised right. A small profit. To make right prices—buy right, sell right, don't waste time and money. Our prices are net. See or address J. F. SCHUMP, Box 26, Garden Plain, Kans.

### Catalogue Free.

#### FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO USER

Road Wagons, \$24.25; Top Buggies, \$30.25; Harness, \$4.50; Saddles, \$2.65; Farm Wagons, \$55.00. We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness on the Missouri River. Patronize home industry and write for Catalogue. THE ERHARDT WAGON MFG. CO., Atchison, Kansas



### FOR SALE.

Eight head of all red, thick, beefy, SHORTHORN BULLS, from 11 to 18 months old; also 10 head of good cows and heifers—some with calves at foot. These cattle are a choice lot. All Scotch-tops and of my own breeding.

JOHN MCCOY, Sabelha, Kans.

### COLORADO OIL

Wellington is the popular Denver Stock. Why? Because we have the best location in the oil district and are selling our stock at a price that commends itself to the careful investor. Compare the price, 3½ cents, with other first-class properties. Stocks adjoining us have advanced from 5 cents to 15 and 25 cents. If you wish a higher-priced stock wait thirty days and pay 10 cents for Wellington. It is the best on the market. No leasing. No royalties. No restrictions. No salaries. Non-assessable. Non-forfeitable. Depository: Colorado National Bank. To secure this stock at 3½ cents telegraph or send check with order.

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FREE to Every Subscriber to the Kansas Farmer. An Art Work, Worth \$1.00.

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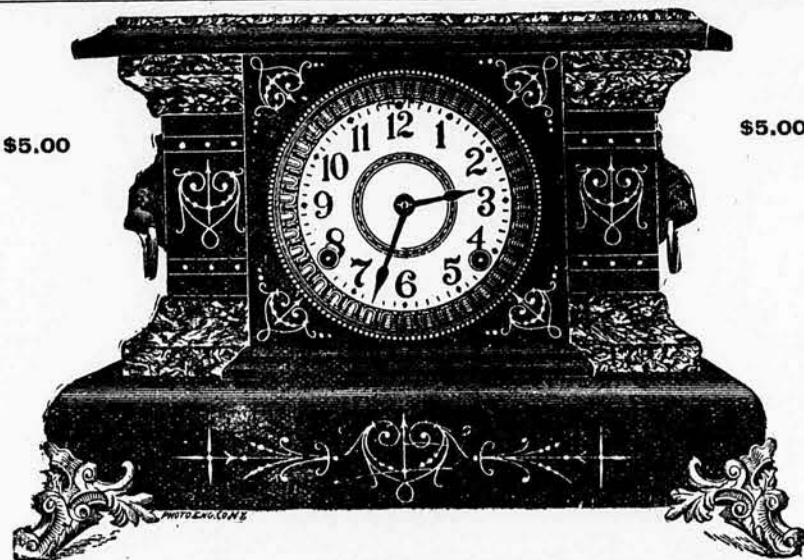
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### Through Train to Los Angeles

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Selected because it is the best route. Only \$45 for the round trip. Only \$5.00 Pullman double berth. Only Pullman dining car line. Our special starts April 24. Stops going at Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, where special receptions will be held. Grand organ recital Mormon tabernacle. Only official train in Kansas. Board of managers on this train. Why not go on official train. The opportunity of a lifetime. Maximum comfort. Minimum cost. Through without change. Special Excursion manager in charge. Every attention to your comfort. Send in orders for berths. Stand together for Kansas special. We want you to join us. Send for full particulars. Address any Union Pacific agent or Mrs. C. C. Goddard, state secretary for Grand Federation, 811 Middle St., Leavenworth, Kans.

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**STARK TREES SUCCEEDED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.**  
Largest Nursery. Result of 16 years' experience.  
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N.Y.

## Home-Grown Seed-Corn

Choice selected seed. Best white and yellow varieties. Also Red Rust Proof Oats, Ohio and Triumph Seed-Potatoes. All sorts of field, garden, and flower-seeds. Poultry-food, oyster-shells, ground bone. \$1.40 special collection garden-seeds for \$1.00; 28 varieties.

The New Seed-House, 705 Commercial St.,  
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## TESTED SEED-CORN

Northern-grown I. X. L. Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine. The two best varieties in existence. Medium early, productive, of highest quality, resist drought well. Seed selected and cured with great care. Every ear inspected by experts. I raise all my seed. Price, \$1.75 per bushel, 2 bushel bags 15 cents extra. Send today. Illustrated circular free.

W. H. WILSON,  
Rural Route 3, Geneseo, Ill.

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New Crop; thoroughly re-cleaned, evenly graded, no chaff nor waste to pay for. BUY IT WHERE IT GROWS, nearest perfection and save money. Write for prices.

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YELLOW OR WHITE.

Raised an average of 37½ bushels per acre on 80 acres in 1901. Tipped, shelled, and sacked f. o. b. cars Parkville, Mo., \$1.25 per bushel. Remittances must be in Kansas City exchange or postoffice order. If samples wanted send 10 cents. Address,  
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**GREEN RAPE** costs 25 cents per TON  
Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.  
Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.  
**Billion Dollar Grass** will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Pannat, Speltz (400 bu. corn, 200 bu. oats per acre), etc., etc.  
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BUY AND SELL Millet, Cane, Kafir, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, Pop Corn, Seed Corn, Cottonseed Meal, Linseed Meal, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Etc.  
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Landreth Garden Seeds. Poultry Supplies.

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Ours have stood the test of 50 years.  
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**SEED CORN**  
are selling the best seed from corn grown in 1901 in the best part of Iowa. All shipments true to sample. Write for circular, price list, and samples of our yellow Excelsior, yellow Early Gem, White Rose, and Iowa Silver Mine. We deliver goods true to sample, and true to order. Try us.

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Large Stock, Choice Quality, Hand Picked, A number of varieties.

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Reliable, Tested Seeds and Garden Implements.  
We are always in the market for seeds. When you have some to sell, write us. For catalogue and price list, write  
MANGELSDORF BROS. CO., ATCHISON, KANSAS.

**TREES and PLANTS THAT GROW**  
and bear fine fruit. We grow that kind. Large stock. Honest dealing. Low prices. We pay freight. Budded Peaches 6c; Grafted Apples 1c; Concord Grapes 2c. English or German catalogue free.  
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop. Box P, Beatrice, Neb.

## Plants, Bulbs, and Evergreens.

Raspberry and Blackberry, 70c per 100; Strawberry, 60c per 100; Raspberry and Strawberry, 2c each; Asparagus, 60c per 100; Rhubarb, 35c per 12; Evergreens, Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Arbor Vitae—2 feet to 2½ feet, 25c each; Bulbs, Gladiolus, and Tuberose, 3c each; Cannas and Dahlias, 5c each; Greenhouse Plants, 2 to 5c.

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

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OUR SPECIALTY. We are head-quarters for this kind of drouth resisting plants, and can furnish pure, plump, vigorous seed crop 1901 in car or one-bushel lots. Also all other kinds of field seeds. Write us for prices.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow BLUE GRASS. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AILEY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky.

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Write for prices of Choice Clover, Timothy, and Millet Seed.

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We furnish a Certificate of Genuineness that my stock is TRUE TO NAME. A full line of Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubbery, Ornamental and Shade Trees. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and

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by planting seed from thoroughbred varieties. We are growers of Field and Farm Seed. Our Specialty is Seed Corn. We devote careful attention to growing the varieties which are the most productive. We grow varieties which are suited for all sections of the corn belt. Our seed is carefully sorted and examined by men having years of experience. Each ear is hand selected. We can supply you with Seed Oats. Write us for free descriptive catalogue. Send 4 cents in stamps and we will send you samples of 5 varieties of Seed Corn and 2 varieties of Seed Oats. Address C. M. WEST SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

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## Seed Corn that Pays to Plant

"Iowa Silver Mine" white, "Pride of Nishna" yellow, "Imperial" white. Pronounced three of the best varieties of field corn in the world. Ears large and handsome; 9 to 12 inches long; 16 to 24 rows, deep grains, solidly set on small cob, thus always maturing soundly in 90 to 100 days. Our stock was grown especially for seed from best and most select strains; free from barrenness; every stalk producing one or more good ears; yielding from 20 to 40 bushels more per acre than ordinary sorts. Price \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushels or more \$1.40, bags free aboard cars here. "Queen of Nishna" an extra early 80 day corn, \$1.75 per bushel. A 56-page Illustrated Catalogue and "Book on Corn Growing" free if you mention this paper Always address J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Ia



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Bred sows gone. June, July, August, September,  
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**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**  
**H. A. J. COPPINS**, County Clerk, Eldorado, Kans  
Stock of both sexes for sale.**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS**  
**FOR SALE.**  
Gilts of the lengthy, deep-bodied type, bred for March  
and April farrow, and a good lot of 4 to 6 months old  
pigs of both sexes.  
**S. Y. THORNTON**, Blackwater, Mo.**STANDARD HERD OF**  
**Registered Duroc-Jerseys**  
**PETER BLOCHER**, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.  
Herd headed by Big Joe 7363, and others. S. C. B.  
Leghorns.**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****V. B. HOWEY**, R. F. D. 5, Topeka, Kas  
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF  
**POLAND-CHINA HOGS, JERSEY CATTLE,**  
**S. L. WYANDOTTE CHICKENS.** Eggs in season**POLAND-CHINAS.** Fifteen April and May  
boars. 1 yearling boar  
by Chief Perfection 2d. Good fall and spring gilts  
bred to our GREAT HERD BOARS.  
**DIETRICH & SPAULDING**, Richmond, Kansas**RIVERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE**  
Contains up to date and prize-winning indi-  
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Breeder of**FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**  
Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.**Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas**  
Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars.  
Will sell **Sen. I Know**, he by **Perfect I Know**.  
Address—  
**F. P. MAGUIRE**, Haven, Reno County, Kans**VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF**  
**POLAND-CHINAS.****FOR SALE:** Six fine gilts bred for April farrow, 16  
extra good May and June gilts bred for May and June  
farrow, to as good a boar as Proud Perfection ever  
sired. Also a fine lot of fall pigs, some show pigs.  
**E. E. WAIT**, Altoona, Kans.  
Successor to **WAIT & EAST**.**SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM**  
North Topeka, Kans.Devoted to Breeding High-class  
**POLAND-CHINAS**  
Address all communications to  
**H. W. CHENEY**, Owner, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS**THOROUGHbred**  
**Poland-China Hogs.**Special price for next 20 days on 10 bred gilts, to far-  
row in April and May; they weigh from 200 to 275  
pounds, and most of them are bred to Black Perfection  
27132, the best breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs,  
and 4 boars large enough for service. 100 head in herd.  
Write for anything you want in Poland-China hogs.  
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**HARRY E. LUNT**, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans  
**Registered Poland-Chinas**25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by  
Searchlight 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the  
Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains.  
Prices low to early buyers.Attention is called to the Public Sale of Poland-  
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**Banner Boy 2441**, **Black Joe 28608**, **World Beater**, and  
**King Hadley**. **FOR SALE**—An extra choice lot of  
richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and  
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Inspection or correspondence invited.**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****High-Class Poland-China Hogs****Jno D. Marshall**, Walton, Harvey Co., KansBreeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good  
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White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 15.**MANWARING BROS.**, Lawrence, Kans**KNOLLWOOD FARM HERD****B** LUE BLOODED  
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ROAD BACKED  
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**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.**POLLED DURHAMS.**  
The leading herd west of the Mississippi river. 25  
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Twenty head of thoroughbred cows, all with calves,  
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Special Offerings: Young cows and heifers, and  
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Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd  
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Can ship on Mo. Pac. R. I. or Santa  
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Fair prize Oldenburg Coach  
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Thirteen young bulls for sale; also some cows.**A. M. ASHCRAFT**, Atchison, Kans. **R. F. D. No. 3.**  
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Herd headed by the Cruickshank bulls

**Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573**Sire of the champion calf and junior  
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**FEMALES** are Scotch, both imported  
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Three of them, 8 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruickshank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate.

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THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

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This horse has size, style, and speed.

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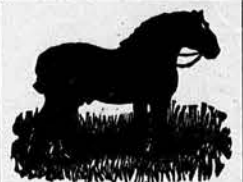


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Stallions of both popular Draft breeds for sale; also two jacks.

Attention is called to the Public Sale of Poland-Chinas on March 21, 1902, at Winfield, Kans., by Snyder  
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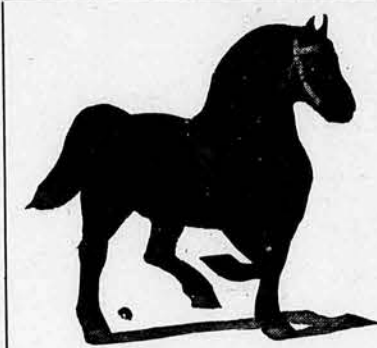
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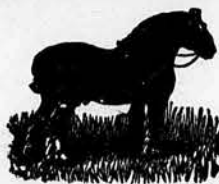
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