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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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The total acreage sown to wheat in Kansas has never been greater except in 1893, 1894, 1899, and 1900, than her present net area now in this crop with an average condition of 74, after more than a million acres has been sponged off the slate as doubtful.

Mr. J. B. Whittaker, Princeton, Kans., writes: "I have invested in a little Reno County land. I wish some of the brethren would tell me the best time and manner to seed this sandy land to alfalfa." Will some of the Reno County brethren kindly answer?

A correspondent enquires: "By what right do Congressmen send, through the U. S. mails, their speeches, seeds, etc? Is it the franking privilege?" Yes, it is the franking privilege which Congressmen, having the power, confer upon themselves at the expense of the public. It is not worthy of measured condemnation, but it is often sadly abused.

The regents of the Agricultural College have done the correct thing in placing the Hays City branch of the Experiment Station in charge of Prof. J. G. Haney. Professor Haney is a typical Kansan, a graduate of the Agricultural College. He was an efficient assistant to Professor Cottrell until a Mexican railroad company came prowling around Kansas in search for a man who could teach modern methods of farming to Mexicans. Professor Haney took care of this work in good shape until he was wearied with the obtuseness which clings to the wooden plow and requires three men to plant a hill of corn. Returning to the United States he took special studies in other agricultural

colleges in preparation for a life work along the lines to which he has been assigned at the Hays Experiment Station. He has been at the new station only a few days but has the work moving along nicely. He has broken nearly a quarter section, has some macaroni wheat and some barley. He expects to break 400 acres this season. Kansas and the rest of the world will hear from Professor Haney. His energy will produce results beneficial to all farmers.

### WHAT THE FARMS FURNISH TO FOREIGNERS.

A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that during the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, representing the largest agricultural exports in our history. Compared with the record for 1900 they show an increase of over \$100,000,000.

Our agricultural imports, on the other hand, disclose a considerable falling off when contrasted with the trade of the year preceding. The various products of agriculture received from foreign sources during 1901 had an aggregate value of only \$392,000,000, or \$28,000,000 less than in 1900.

In comparison with the value of our agricultural imports, our agricultural exports show the exceptionally large excess of \$560,000,000.

The leading items among our agricultural imports for 1901 were sugar, coffee, hides and skins, silk, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, wool, tea, wines, cocoa, vegetable oils, distilled spirits, seeds, vegetables and spices, the combined value of these items amounting to about \$358,000,000.

During 1901, for the first time in several years, our exports of cotton exceeded in value our exports of breadstuffs, after cotton and breadstuffs, which held the first and second places in our agricultural export trade, meat products formed the largest item. Additional exports of leading importance as named in the order of their value, were live animals, tobacco, vegetable oils, oil-cake and oil-cake-meal, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These ten items comprised in value nearly 97 per cent of our total shipments of farm produce for 1901.

### AT TONGANOXIE.

Farmers about Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, held a farmers' institute last Friday evening and Saturday. The attendance was good and the interest lively. An illustration of the money value of an institute was brought out when at the close of a discussion of the relative merits of wheat and rye for fall, winter, and spring pasture, the president, Mr. H. V. Needham, stated that just had he known last summer what he had learned, the information would have made him \$200 better off to-day. He had used rye.

The program as given recently in the KANSAS FARMER was followed. The crowded condition of our columns this week renders it impossible at this time to present an extended report of the proceedings. Copies of most of the papers read are in the hand of the editor and they will be printed as soon as space for them can be found.

When two years ago the writer attended an institute at Tonganoxie, he found one farmer whose faith in alfalfa had been strong enough to lead to the purchase of seed and the purpose to sow it in the orchard. The orchard part of the program was subsequently

abandoned, the seed was held until August, and a fine stand was secured. The general opinion then was that while alfalfa was very well for the Arkansas Valley it would not do for Leavenworth County. There are now many small fields of alfalfa in the country around Tonganoxie and this great forage has many enthusiastic friends throughout the region. Some farmers aver that the few acres they had last season saved the day for their stock.

The experiment of sowing alfalfa in the orchard is to be tried this season in the Wellhouse-Bullard orchards, near Tonganoxie. The apple-trees have been eight years in place and are bearing nicely. The rows are thirty-three feet apart. Strips have been plowed about twenty-two to twenty-four feet wide between the rows. These will be sown with a crop this spring and with alfalfa next fall. If it shall be found that the alfalfa injures the apple-trees it will be plowed up. The experiment is a very interesting one.

These orchards, which were described two years ago, have made an elegant growth since that time. The fruit buds are pushing forward rapidly, giving prospect for plenty of work and plenty of money next fall. In anticipation of the crop a large shipping-house and cooper-shop is now under construction at the little station in the midst of the orchards.

The country around Tonganoxie is devoted largely to dairying. People here look upon the dairy-cow as a permanent institution and not as a temporary expedient to be replaced as soon as possible by the beef-steer. Hon. Edwin Taylor, Prof. D. H. Otis, and the writer accepted the invitation of Mr. Frank Fairchild to seats in his fine carriage behind a team of elegant horses to inspect his dairy barns and other conveniences. Just at the edge of town we turned into a neat and thrifty farmstead and proceeded to the barn. Here were fifty-five cows standing on a cement floor in a stone barn sixty feet square. The many windows gave cheerful light throughout the barn. In a paper read before the institute, Mr. Fairchild gave a more detailed account of his operations and appliances than space will permit here. Abstracts from this paper will be published in the dairy department in the near future.

The daily ration used by Mr. Fairchild consists of

	Pounds.
Wheat bran	4
Corn bran	3
Corn-meal	3
Corn ensilage	20
Clover hay	15

They are given all the clover hay they will eat. This averages about 15 pounds. If these feeds are of average composition they furnish digestible nutrients as follows:

	Pounds.
Protein	2.128
Carbohydrates	9.244
Fats	.616

This ration is rather richer in protein than the standard. It compares with the standard ration for a 1,000-pound cow giving 16.6 pounds of milk daily as follows:

	Protein.	Carbohy.	Fats.
Mr. Fairchild's ration	2.128	9.244	.616
Standard for 1,000-lb. cow giving 16.6 pounds daily	2.000	11.000	.500

Mr. Fairchild's ration is more nearly a balanced ration than is generally fed. The slight excess of fats partly compensates for the deficiency of carbohydrates. His warm barn, in which the temperature never goes down to 30°, is further compensation for the deficiency of heat-producing food. Mr. Fairchild's

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appliances for aerating and cooling milk are simple but effective. He is making dairying pay.

The farmers' institute has now apparently become a permanent institution at Tonganoxie and will do its part to increase the prosperity of the prrsperous, to help those who may not be getting along so well, and to add variety and pleasure to the life of the community.

### 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.

It is said to be Secretary Coburn's private opinion that the estimate returned by the Kansas farmers in December that the wheat acreage sown was 12 per cent greater than for the preceding crop may be considerably too low, and that the assessor's returns will show this. He will not be at all surprised if the actual count shows that the fall sowing of 1901 was fully 6,000,000 acres.



## Agricultural Matters.

### What the Drouth Should Teach.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your columns of March 20 is an article from Mr. W. A. Stapleton, of Belpre, Edwards County, in which the said Mr. Stapleton proceeds to "walk all over" me. A few pages farther on in the same issue, Mr. C. Wood Davis attempts to skin Secretary Coburn because that worthy and honored gentleman insists on standing up for Kansas at home and abroad whether the rest of Kansas people stand up for their commonwealth or not. While I am very painfully aware of the fact that I can never have the ability to confer upon the people of my beloved State a tithe of the blessings that have accrued to my fellow citizens from the services of Sec. F. D. Coburn, yet I hope I may be pardoned for believing that I am prompted by similar motives when I attempt, from time to time, to point out what I believe is for the best interests of Kansas farmers. I feel that I am in "mighty good" company when my statements regarding the possibilities of Kansas are questioned in parallel columns with the above mentioned article of Mr. Davis, which attempts to discredit the work of the ablest and best Secretary of Agriculture in the best State in the Union.

But I must leave off this rambling from my subject and make a few statements for the enlightenment of Mr. W. A. Stapleton. First, as to my knowledge of Kansas, I have travelled in all but fifteen of the counties of Kansas. I know something of the climate of Kansas, having resided in the State more than twenty years. I am personally acquainted with the ups and downs of a farmer's life, having helped to pay for a good Kansas farm with the products from that farm. I have harvested fifty-two bushels of wheat per acre from good Kansas creek bottom land. I have seen fifty bushels of Kafir-corn per acre grow on a worn-out upland field which would not produce more than fifteen bushels of maize with all the coaxing you could give it. I have seen alfalfa growing without irrigation on upland in Cheyenne County within six miles of the Colorado line, on soil where the well water is obtained at a depth of 150 feet. It did not yield a large crop, but produced a ton of hay per acre, on the average, which is equivalent to twenty-three and one-half bushels of corn. No other crop compares with alfalfa in productiveness even in Cheyenne County.

The gentleman remarked in your columns on page 228 concerning the season of 1901, that it was too dry in many places to plow the land and plant Kafir-corn. Turning to page 176 of Secretary Coburn's December report I read in the table headed, "Winter wheat:"

"Edwards County \* \* \* 58,606 acres—820,484 bushels."

This is a yield of fourteen bushels per acre. Now, I contend that if there was moisture enough in the ground to grow fourteen bushels of wheat per acre, there was enough moisture to grow as many bushels of Kafir-corn per acre. On page 180 of the same report, under the caption "Corn," I read that Edwards County had 20,396 acres devoted to this cereal, and that 101,980 bushels were harvested, giving a yield of five bushels per acre. If this whole area had been planted to Kafir-corn and tended properly, the farmers of Edwards County would have had at least 285,544 bushels of "corn" to feed, or nearly three times what they realized.

The gentleman speaks of its having been too dry to plow for Kafir-corn. I wonder if he waited till July to plow for his crop? I wonder if he did not wait till he was ready to plant before plowing his ground, and then I wonder again if he did not adopt the lazy man's method of planting his Kafir-corn with a lister without plowing the ground. If Mr. Stapleton will read Professor Cottrell's bulletin (No. 93), perhaps he may learn how to grow Kafir-corn that will yield more than fifteen bushels per acre. I believe that Professor Cottrell could even convince Mr. Stapleton that it is possible to grow sixty bushels of Kafir-corn per acre in Edwards County.

If Kansas farmers could only learn after twenty or thirty years' experience that our climate is not like that of Indiana and Illinois and that a drouth after July 1 is a normal condition rather than an exception, this knowledge applied to agriculture would save the people from nine-tenths of the disasters that overtake them. If, instead of asserting that alfalfa can not be grown

here or there, they would seed one-tenth of the area of our State to this wonderful crop, they would insure to themselves a perpetual yield per annum equivalent in feeding value to 240,000 bushels of corn. Such a result would only necessitate an average yield of two tons per acre of this finest feed that ever gladdened the eyes of a fattening steer, or quickened the milk flow of a Jersey cow.

If, instead of asserting that trees can not be grown in this region or that, the people would proceed to plant another tenth of the area of the State to forest and fruit-trees equally distributed throughout the State along the section lines running east and west, the destructive winds would soon be known only in history. Hot winds are local in their origin; and, as Kansas people farm to-day, they create the conditions for the origin of their own hot winds. The most unjust thing about the hot winds question, is that Kansas people do not keep them at home but send them over to Nebraska and the Dakotas to plague their neighbors. Hot winds originate in the wheat stubble. No man ever knew them to originate in an alfalfa-field or in the green foliage of a forest. When Kansas farmers learn to grow their wheat in strips alternating between alfalfa-fields and timber belts, they will learn that they can control hot winds, and even mitigate the drouths. When Kafir-corn displaces maize in the western two-thirds of the State, the agricultural products will not fluctuate with such great extremes as has happened during the past ten years. Let every loyal Kansan do his utmost to increase the acreage seeded to alfalfa from three hundred and nineteen thousand to the five million mark at the earliest possible date.

GEO. L. CLOTHIER.

### Norton Answers College Man's Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A student at the Agricultural College asks a few questions which I give with their answers below:

Will disk gang-plow work all right?

"In soil not too wet, a disk gang-plow works well, and in soil entirely too dry for a common plow to enter the ground it will do splendid work. I think a farmer should own one for dry-weather plowing and some walking plows for wet work. If a man can plow stubble in July with a disk gang-plow when it is impossible to plow with a common plow, the plowed ground will get well settled for wheat-sowing and in some cases will pay for itself the first crop."

"What do you mean by a powerful subpacker?"

"Any machine eight feet wide of 1,200 pounds weight that will force the surplus air out of the bottom of the furrow. A 1,200-pound steel roller will only force the air out of the top two inches of the soil, leaving the bottom of the furrow at least 50 per cent air and until the most of this is worked out by tools or rainfall the soil is not in good condition for root growth. There are many makes of subpackers and many machines that are very good substitutes, the best of which is a wheat drill with the twenty-four-inch press wheels and no carriage wheels. The whole weight of the drill and contents can be thrown on the rear press wheels and it makes a good subpacker and is at the same time a very good grain drill."

"Do you think sheep are a success in Kansas?"


"Yes, I do. Every farmer should have a few. Wool does not pay much, but a mutton sheep will produce enough wool to pay for its keeping and the increase is clear gain. Sheep mix well with other stock, especially where wheat is grown. My wheat has kept my sheep all winter except about four weeks when snow was on it. They have not had a grain of corn and no feed at all except that four weeks and they can get their living in the pasture now, but I will keep them on the wheat until April 15."

"How would you advise a person to begin with sheep?"

"Get a few ewes and a good ram, about ten to fifteen in all. Never keep over fifty ewes. Two farmers with fifty ewes each can ship out a carload each fall."

"Would you advise common ewes or thoroughbreds?"

"Of course thoroughbreds are the best, but they cost much more money and are hard to get. If one gets them, he hardly wants to sell their produce for mutton and he may not be able to sell all their produce for breeders. The way things are at present in Kansas, one good breeder can supply the whole trade with rams and there is no inducement for others to embark in the business, as old established breeders will likely have the preference in trade. If common ewes are purchased, 1-year-




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olds are the best, and the best time to get them is in May or June after shearing. Be sure and get a thoroughbred mutton ram to go with them. The get from this ram will not be quite as fancy as thoroughbreds, but they will be good mutton sheep, and by the time the fifth ram is bought, the sheep will be as well bred as anybody's; but they will not be eligible to registry, and never will be, as it takes registered stock on both sides to be qualified for registry.

"Would it be safe to allow a commission merchant at the stock yards at Kansas City to buy common sheep for one?"

"Yes. They are most excellent judges and have a large number to select from; but, owing to the risk from disease, I should rather buy of some sheep-grower direct, who would be able to guarantee them healthy."

"Is there more money in sheep if handled properly than in cattle or hogs?"

"Every farmer should handle a few sheep, a few cattle, and a few hogs, together with horses and fowls. It takes all of these to round out a perfectly balanced stock outfit, and all of these kinds of stock will pay if the owner loves his work and will attend to it. At present prices hogs are the most expensive stock on the farm, but I believe will pay well in the near future. The hog will multiply 1,000 per cent when 2 years of age; the sheep comes next with 150 per cent; cattle next with 100 per cent at 3 years of age; and the horse about the same."

[These percentages are doubtless computed on the original stock of females only.—Editor.]

"When feed is plentiful, the hog is the best animal to convert it into cash; but when feed is scarce, it takes lots of hard cash to keep the hogs going. Many of us now know this too well to ever forget it."

"If one has registered Shropshire ewes of good quality and they are in lamb or have lambs at their sides from a good registered Shropshire ram and they are killed by dogs, what ought the damage to be?"

"This is a case for a jury, and not all juries are alike. If I could pick a jury of such men as E. S. Kirkpatrick, of Wellsville, Kans.; H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Wolcott; Geo. W. Melville, of Eudora; and our old friend C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody, I should not fear for the results, and any man having sheep killed by dogs should secure these men's affidavits. To lose a ewe now is to lose the fleece and lamb, or all the profits of the next twelve months, and the jury should be made to see this. If the railroad should kill such ewes while shipping them, they would pay \$3 each, which is the very lowest possible estimate. Now any sheep-breeder will swear that the sheep's fleece pays all usual expense and the increase is net gain. They will also swear that it is a very poor breeder that does not average 100 per cent increase each year. Now we have this problem: If \$3 is the principal and the net profits are 100 per cent, what is the loss when the principal and profits are destroyed? Answer, \$6 per ewe. Now, the railroads would pay \$3 each for the meanest wether lamb that had been clipped. Unclipped recorded Shropshire ewes, safe in lamb are worth about \$20 each. Their lambs will sell in the Kansas City market in September for \$5 each, and the cost of rearing them has been paid for by the wool, so at 100 per cent increase this \$5 will represent the net income per head of ewes. Now here is the true problem: If \$5 per head is the net income, what must the principal be with money at 10 per cent interest, the legal rate in Kansas? The answer is that it takes \$50 at 10 per cent to pay \$5 interest, and this \$50 is the true value of a ewe that produces a fleece that pays all expenses of her keep and the rearing of a lamb that sells for \$5 above cost of shipment. Of course there is taxes and insurance to be figured out of this as would be on a house and lot. If a house and lot pays \$50 a year rental above repairs, interest, and insurance then the cash

value of that property is \$500 at 10 per cent interest, and the same rule ought to hold good in sheep or other property. Every breeder of registered sheep in the United States will gladly testify that the net profits per ewe is at least \$5 each when sold to kill and much more when sold for breeders as is usually done. I think he ought to receive the price of the ewe, \$2 for fleece, and about \$12 each for the increase, or a total of \$20 to \$25 for each ewe."

"What do you think of it, brother breeders? Let us hear from you. Where are you King, of Burlington, and others?"

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Moran, Allen County.

### The Campbell System.

There are many inquiries about the Campbell system of cultivation. The following account of experiments with this system will be read with interest. The experiments were made on the farm of Mr. J. P. Pomeroy near Hill City, Graham County, Kansas. Mr. Pomeroy was determined to test the possibilities of grain production in western Kansas and employed H. W. Campbell, inventor of the "Campbell system" of soil culture, to conduct experiments. The wheat yield this year more than fulfilled the expectations. Mr. Campbell has explained the method pursued and benefits secured, all having considerable bearing on the problem of western Kansas farming. He says:

"One of the important points that was intended to be brought out of the Pomeroy model farm was the value of summer tilling (commonly called summer fallow). This is a part of soil-culture that is altogether too little understood, not only as to the manner of doing the work, but the value of the work and its direct effect upon growth of the crops that are to follow, as well as the remarkable drouth-resisting qualities of soil thus treated."

"The plan to accomplish all this, as applied on the Pomeroy model farm, was first tried in early March, 1900. We began by double disking the surface soil

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that had been tilled in the ordinary way for fourteen years, the last six years of which the crops were failures. The disk was set to cut as deeply as possible and lapped one-half its width. This left the ground level and thoroughly firmed to a depth of fully three inches, giving us over four inches of loose soil mulch. This prevented the further loss of moisture by evaporation of what was then in the soil, which was found to be wet to a depth of about twelve inches.

#### HARROWED AFTER THE RAIN.

"After the first disking was done in early March, the ground was left until another rain came, then as soon after the rain as the very surface soil was dry enough to work without sticking to the tools, the ground was harrowed to again loosen the top. Later, in early May, we had a very heavy rain, which resulted in settling this loose surface very firm. We then double disked it again, to open and fine the surface. No weeds were allowed to grow to rob the soil of its moisture and the surface was always kept loose to prevent loss by evaporation.

"In June the ground was plowed seven inches deep. Here we come to some important points that must be closely observed with reference to securing the proper physical condition of the soil. Having kept the surface loose to prevent evaporation, although there had been no rain for some time, and all soil not thus treated was dry and hard, this soil was moist and turned over in very nice condition. At noon the soil plowed during the forenoon was gone over with the sub-surface packer before the teams went to dinner. The soil, being simply moist, broke into small lumps as it was turned over and as the packer rolled over the ground the lower portion of the furrow was made still more fine and compact. The afternoon plowing was also gone over before leaving the field at night; then the entire day's work was harrowed in order that all surface clods might be made finer before they became dry and hard. From this time on to seeding time the surface was gone over after each rain with the Acme harrow, a tool that will cut about two inches into the firm, plowed soil and leave this portion light, loose, and fine, all of which is necessary to form the most perfect mulch for protection.

#### WHEAT UP IN FOUR DAYS.

"October 1, 1900, this was seeded to wheat with a shoe drill, using forty-five pounds of seed an acre, putting the seed through the mulch and about one inch into the fine, firm, moist soil below. No further rains came last fall, consequently no further work was done. A remarkable fact was noted in the uniformity and quickness of germination. On the fourth day, as regular as the days came after the seed was put into the soil, the green spears could be seen the whole length of the rows. On the seventh day these first blades measured from three to four inches in height.

"The wheat stood very prolifically and when spring opened up the growth was early and rapid. It was gone over twice, about ten days apart, with the long-toothed weeder, each time after a rain, to loosen the surface and destroy any small weeds that might have started. By this time the soil was entirely hidden from sight and thus protected by the foliage.

"It very soon became apparent that the wheat was too thick and when the crop reached the prolonged dry period, which lasted nearly through the entire month of May, it seemed as though it must suffer badly. Other fields not supplied with stored water and not half as thick began to lose their color and thin out, but this field kept on, matured its grain plump and of fine quality, and was ready for the harvester June 18 and yielded over forty bushels to the acre, more than double the average yield under the 'catch-as-catch-can' plan so common in the West. I believe if I had sown only thirty pounds of seed the crop would have been fully fifty bushels."

#### The Size of Siberian Millet Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Both the Kansas Seed House, of Lawrence, and the Kansas City Grain and Seed Company, of Kansas City, have taken me to task for saying that the new Siberian millet seeds were larger than other millet seeds. Both these firms send samples of various millets, and an explanation is due them. The samples sent me by them, and by men who have bought of them, are pure Siberian millet seed but it is rather smaller than it usually grows, probably because of thick sowing and the drought of the past season. They claim I was mistaken in the

sizes of the different millets. My own seed this last year was grown after August and is much smaller than the seed I sowed, yet it is a trifle larger than German millet but not quite so large as broom-corn millet. But the original seed I had was fully as large as broom-corn millet seed. Mr. Thompson, of this place, raised it and many who saw it thought it was cane-seed.

Now I want to say that the Kansas Seed House and the Kansas City Grain Company are perfectly reliable. I am not so very well acquainted with the latter firm, but I have had considerable dealing with the Kansas Seed House for several years past, and I just want to say that their way of doing business is absolutely above criticism. They never boom up a thing in their catalogue, but simply tell the facts that can be substantiated at any time. When they have a new plant that they are not sure of, they place it in the front pages of their book under the class of "novelties" and very plainly state that they are novelties and sold as such, not guaranteeing them as claimed by the introducers until they have been tried in this State and proven good.

If any man is in doubt about any seeds or plants, let him write to them and Mr. Barteldes will take a keen delight in answering them at length, and what he says can be relied upon. I wrote him asking about "pencilaria" and he replied that in his opinion it was Pearl or Cat-tail millet. He had secured samples of the seed and could not distinguish between the two mentioned.

If any one in Kansas has a new plant or a new variety of an old plant, Mr. Barteldes would be only too glad to test it, and if good, introduce it, and the originator would receive all the honors due him. Several years ago I introduced the Early Kansas potato, which was then in its very prime, and this firm took it up as a novelty, then as a standby and sold it till it began to decline in value, then dropped it as I have done. In a letter to me at that time, they stated that they always stood ready to introduce any new plan of value.

They have introduced lately the Kansas Standard tomato, a truly noble variety of the tomato family. They first had it tested by different growers in different parts of the State as well as on their own grounds, and did not attempt to push its sale until it proved the truly valuable plant it is.

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Moran, Allen County.

#### Protection Against Winter-killing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the season is at hand for the farmer to "sum up" and see how his fall-sown crops have stood the winter, I thought I would write a few lines concerning the same in this part of the country. All fall-sown wheat and alfalfa are more or less injured except in sheltered spots. I do not know of a piece of wheat on open, unprotected fields that is not badly damaged by the hard winter, while I do not know of a field that was planted on corn stubble or in stalks that is not a good stand although all of it has been heavily pastured. That which made the rankest growth suffered the most.

Spring-sown alfalfa that was not protected by timber or hedges is more or less injured, while that sown last fall stands all the way from slightly injured to (as the Irishman would say) "kilt entirely." On the south side of timber and hedge the young plants seem to be doing well, while in the same fields in exposed places, there is not a plant left. Now, getting a stand of alfalfa is an expensive proposition at the best, and I think the farmers should have a lesson from the experience of the past season and winter and profit from them.

Now if wheat is badly killed on open ground, and is in good condition in corn stubble and in stalks, and fall-sown alfalfa is badly injured on open, unprotected fields but is all right in behind timber and hedges, then why can we not sow our alfalfa either on corn stubble or in stalks, or, if where small grain has been grown, use the disk instead of the plow, and instead of having the land perfectly clean and bare allow a few weeds to grow, to protect the plants the first winter? I have some land in wheat that I intend sowing to alfalfa this fall, but I shall not plow the ground and I shall not be particular about having the land clean of weeds and I shall leave as much stubble and trash on the surface as possible to catch the snows and prevent the wind from blowing the soil the following spring. We have not been troubled this spring with the soil blowing, but were troubled with it last spring, and alfalfa sown the fall before, suffered accordingly. Alfalfa can be grown in corn stubble by planting an early variety that will mature in August. It should be harvested with a binder and



#### WHEN THE DAY IS DONE

There's a deal of satisfaction in honest toil; the degree, of course, is heightened when the toil is free from worry. How much better does the farmer feel, with how much lighter heart does he look upon life when, after a day in the harvest field, he can recall none of the annoyances and vexatious delays peculiar to so-called "cheap" machinery!

#### DEERING LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS

are the outcome of many years' practical experience, both in handling and making harvesting machines, which means a great deal. Deering Ideals are so constructed that they not only do their work well in the beginning, but they continue to do so, running steadily year in and year out, as only machines that are first-class thought products can run. There are many matters of detail about machines of this sort which, if developed on right lines, make a wonderful difference in results.

Would like to interest you. The new Deering Annual for 1902 is a good introduction. All Deering agents supply it. Or you can write to the company.

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

removed as soon as cured and then the land should be thoroughly disked and the seed sown broadcast, leaving all trash on the land. In fall sowing I think it will be far ahead of the custom of sowing on open, bare ground.

J. W. MARTIN.

Leon, Butler County.

#### Need for Full Utilization of Western Streams.

The future of large tracts of arid lands in the West, amounting to many millions of acres, depends largely on the use made of the streams flowing through them. Whether they shall remain in their present unproductive and uninhabited condition, or become the homes of thriving populations and centers of business activity, is almost wholly a question of the fullest and most economical use of their available water supply. Irrigation has been practiced for years on portions of these lands and proved its value beyond question, but the development of more land demands the use of more water, and especially the use of the considerable amount of water which the older methods of irrigation could not control, and which are allowed to run to waste. This waste water represents a large and important acreage for reclamation from arid conditions, if only the means are found to make use of it. Part of it is to be found in the spring freshets, part in the water that has sunk beneath the stream's gravel bed, and part, already used for irrigation, which has worked its way so far below the surface as to be beyond the reach of vegetation.

Engineers are alive to the necessity of saving the waste and using over and over again as much of the streams' flow as possible, so as to extend the reclamation line to its utmost limit. Hence the storage of water on the upper portions of the streams is being studied, storage by cultivation of forests about their headwaters, storage by snowfall, and storage by dams and reservoirs. Attention is also being directed to electricity as a help in economizing the use of water. The electric current is generated in the mountainous portions of the watersheds. It is then conducted to the lowlands and made to pump up again the water once used for irrigation which has sunk too low to moisten the crops, or wells are dug in the river gravels and the water usually to be found there pumped up for use on the farms.

Not only are the streams to be more fully used, but the underground waters are to be reached, and both artesian and ordinary wells made to furnish their very considerable flow of water.

The one idea in the arid West seems to be to use to the utmost all the water to be had in the most economical way so as to put the largest possible acreage under cultivation. It is interesting to note that many of the recent papers of the series of the Water Supply Papers, published by the U. S. Geological Survey,

which are written by experts, descriptive of the use of the water supply all over the country, openly or by inference point to the fullest conservation of the country's water as an approaching future necessity.

#### Teosinte.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You ask for experiments in raising teosinte. Here is one. I wanted a forage plant and teosinte was claimed to be that. It was claimed that it would make a wonderful growth of stalk and leaf, but was not warranted to seed. I planted seed in hills at the same time and on same soil as field corn. By September first the teosinte had grown to between knee and waist high only, with leaves about one inch wide; the corn was of usual size. Teosinte was then cut and used for fodder. The stock ate it all right, but the quantity was a disappointment. However, it sprang up from the roots, grew on until frost and made nearly as much fodder in the second growth as the first. The soil was not very rich—a mixture of clay and sand with a strong tendency to pack during dry weather. It was in Howell County, southern Missouri.

K. C. HAMMONS.

Olathe, Johnson County.

#### Still in the Family.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have sold my place at Medicine Lodge, crossed the Kansas line into Oklahoma, and have started "The Alva Stock Farm," near the city of Alva. I built a nice home in this bright, industrious city. I live there, but go to my farm every morning.

I lived in Kansas twenty-five years, and this is the first time I ever crossed the line to live. When I came to Kansas I started in at Fort Scott. Wire fences got so thick that I moved to Iola. From there I went to Wichita, thence to Medicine Lodge, where I lived ten years. So many orders for blooded stock came from Oklahoma that I moved here to be near my customers. Can I have the Old Reliable KANSAS FARMER sent fifteen miles across the line into Oklahoma; and may I still write to you occasionally? ELI C. BENEDICT.

Alva, Okla.  
[Brother Benedict should remember that Oklahoma brethren are in the KANSAS FARMER family.—Editor.]

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## Horticulture.

**Destroy Mummy Plums and Peaches.**  
PROF. F. C. STEWART, NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION.

Stone fruits throughout the eastern portion of the United States were severely attacked by brown rot in 1901. As a consequence, one may now see many of the so-called mummy fruits clinging to the branches of plum- and peach-trees. In these mummy fruits the rot fungus passes the winter. With the coming of spring the fungus starts into growth again and produces multitudes of spores, which the wind and rain scatter about over the tree, blighting the blossoms, killing the twigs in some cases, and later rotting the fruit.

Since the mummy fruits constitute one of the chief sources of infection, it is food policy to get rid of them. Before the buds begin to open, every one of the mummies should be gathered and burned and the trees thoroughly sprayed with strong Bordeaux mixture, using six pounds lime, four pounds bluestone, and fifty gallons water (6-4-50 formula). Just before the blossoms open make a second spraying with Bordeaux, this time using a weak mixture (2-2-50 formula). The subsequent treatment of rot is a matter of dispute and uncertainty, but the gathering of the mummy fruits and the two early sprayings are profitable operations which should not be neglected.

### Propagation of Grape-vines.

FROM "THE GRAPE IN KANSAS."

Layering is a method of raising young vines by burying a branch of an old vine while it is still attached to the original root. The plan is especially desirable for growing vines which do not root readily from cuttings, as well as to get bearing vines quickly. Layers usually fruit at least a year sooner than those grown from cuttings. Strong canes of well-ripened wood should be selected, choosing those that can be bent to the ground without breaking. The soil should be dug away to a depth of two or three inches and the cane laid into the trench with the end left out. The cane should be fastened down firmly with pegs and be covered with only a small depth of soil, perhaps an inch at first. The work is usually done in June, but can be done later if water is given occasionally, so the young roots will not dry out. At every joint of the covered cane roots will start out, and the latent buds will develop into new shoots. Not all should be allowed to grow, however, as there is not sufficient strength for all; so the rankest-growing shoots are selected and the other ones broken off, only about half that start being allowed to grow. When the shoots are a few inches in height stakes should be provided, as the growth is much more rapid when support is given them. When the shoots get nicely above ground a little more soil may be hoed around them every time they are cultivated, until the trench is a little more than even full. The reason for filling it up slowly is because, if too great depth of earth is over the cane at first, it will be liable to rot. These layered vines should be cultivated once a week until late in the season, except there should be a period of very dry weather, when it might be best to mulch them heavily with strawy manure and give up cultivation for the rest of the season. In late fall the young plants can be separated and set out in the vineyard, or stored in a cool cellar till spring.

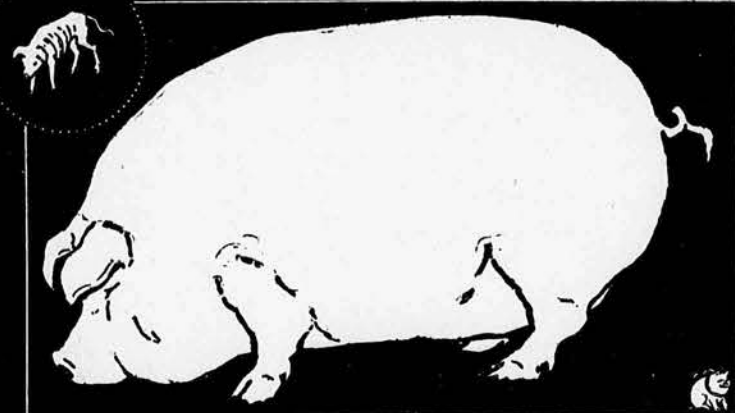
### PROPAGATING GRAPES BY CUTTINGS.

In pruning vines, the wood of which I wish to propagate, I merely cut loose from the trellis, cut out the old wood that is to be abandoned, and cut the lateral branches and tendrils off; then, afterward, cut them to the proper shape, carrying the wood in canes to the house to dress the cuttings ready for planting, which I have often done in the fall with success. Owing to the danger of having them heaved out somewhat by frost, I have for many years planted them out in the spring. Make the cuttings six to ten inches long, according to the joints, as a cutting should have two or three eyes, and some short-jointed varieties may have four or five eyes. Cut under the lower bud, at right angles with the bud [that is, square across] and one-

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half inch above the upper bud. Tie in bundles of 100 or 200 each and bury, covering about six inches with earth. Some recommend burying them upside down, but I have found that it makes but little difference whether right or wrong side up, or lying horizontal. If the wood is sound when put in, the cuttings will come out all right in the spring.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and it is dry enough to work well, they may be planted in rows three feet apart, and from three to six inches apart in the rows. Make a slanting trench at an angle of 45° deep enough to hold the cuttings, so that the upper eye will be half an inch under ground when the earth is leveled. When the cuttings are laid in, always have the top bud on the upper side, so that the shoot can start straight out, fill the trench over half full and tread the ground firmly, then fill in the rest of the soil loosely. Of about ten thousand put in last spring, not 5 per cent failed. These are as fine a lot of plants as I ever grew. At times, when ready to set out my grape cuttings, I found the base of them calloused, and the buds swollen, ready to burst. When in this condition, they should not be exposed to the sun or air any length of time.

### The Culture of Flowers.

MRS. G. W. MAFFET, OF LAWRENCE.

"The Culture of Flowers" in a way might suggest a paper full of sentiment, poetry, and well-rounded sentences, composed of high-sounding words found in Webster, but not much used by ordinary horticulturists.

Perhaps flowers do not belong to horticulture; but be that as it may, men like flowers; yes, they enjoy them on the dining table, throughout the house, and in the yard. They have at least a secondary interest in flowers. Many an old, gray-haired man has, hidden away among his papers, a pressed blossom that reminds him of a fair face and the days of his youth—only a little, faded flower, but sacred because of the hand that touched it.

Men sometimes prepare the beds in which to plant the flowers, but it is the women who care for them, plant them, water them, gather them. Nevertheless, flowers is my subject, and I have prepared to take the idea of a report because it seemed more practical, and what will be said is the experience in her own home and yard of a practical woman. The subject will be considered under two heads—outdoor culture and indoor culture. Nearly every home has a bay or flower window, or an ordinary window with southern exposure. A bay window is fit for nothing but flowers, and if it is not used for this purpose it is a very unsightly addition to a room, from my point of view. We will suppose you each have the necessary sunny window and that you want a few plants for pleasure and for making home more cheerful.

December plants are many, if you have plenty of sunshine. There are fine varieties of geraniums, heliotropes,

and flowering bulbs. Where there is not much sunshine the Christmas cactus is a very satisfactory flower to cultivate. The plant itself is a pleasing one the whole year round, one variety blooming in November, the other just now in bud and bloom. The blossom is a thing of beauty. Chinese primrose, oxalis (white, red, and yellow), and all the varieties of begonias; especially are these latter suitable for shady windows. The nicotina makes a pretty, fragrant window plant. Chrysanthemums in endless varieties are showy flowers, and only ask for a cool place with plenty of water.

Many of the aforesaid plants will bloom all through January. The single hyacinths can be potted so as to bloom for several months, by bringing the potted bulbs to the light at different periods. Cyclamen is a very satisfactory plant for house culture, and Chinese primroses give constant pleasure. For February, petunias and nasturtiums that have been potted in the fall will repay for their trouble, if only given plenty of sunshine and water. These are favorite flowers either indoors or outdoors. There is a new variety of the latter, called Baby nasturtium, that is attracting attention among the lovers of this flower. I would rather have a bed of this flower in my garden than any other I can now think of, for if the blossoms are plucked regularly they will bloom continuously until nipped by Jack Frost, and if you are quicker than he, and get a few roots potted, you will have flowers through the winter.

In March "a daffodil awoke and asked the season of a passing bird. The maples crimped their knots of fringe, the pussy-willows came at call." This is the month that daffodils, tulips, crocuses, violets, hyacinths, and anemones show their heads; but do not be in a hurry about uncovering them. This is the month, if possible, to prepare the bed and sow the sweet-pea seed. Some one in Sedgwick County, Kans., has had great success, even during the hot months, with this beautiful flower, by planting in trenches between the rows of the garden peas, covering lightly at first, and filling the trenches as they grow, giving them brush to climb and hoeing as one does the garden peas. It is necessary to pick the blossoms of the sweet pea every day, if you wish blossoms.

April showers bring May flowers. The very first days of this month the school children begin to hunt for the dog-toothed violets. In this climate it is time to sow seeds of annuals and clean out the beds of perennials. If we were women of leisure much pleasure might be derived from planting the annuals; but I am more and more convinced every year that a woman who acts in every capacity from dishwasher to club and church worker had better plant hardy flowering plants, shrubs, and climbers. These, with a few house-plants for home decoration, will be as much as she should care for. A good plan is to have a few beds in the kitchen garden, so as to have flowers with which

## INDISPUTABLE PROOF.

DEAR SIR:—Eight months ago I bought the scrubbiest pig I could find in my locality and made a special test of "International Stock Food." I wanted to see just what it would do for hogs. This little runt was eight months old and weighed ten pounds, and was the worst looking specimen of a runt you ever saw. The other hogs of the same litter were ready for market and weighed about three hundred pounds. I put this runt in a pen by herself and fed "International Stock Food" as directed, and at the end of eight months I killed her and she dressed 500 lbs. I have handled "International Stock Food" for over 7 years and never had a package returned, and can say that your preparations speak for themselves in our community.

Very truly,  
W. O. OSTRANDER,  
Dealer, Bennington, Kansas.

to supply the table. A bed each of nasturtiums, phlox, hardy, old-fashioned pinks, and cosmos will supply flowers until late fall.

Every one should have a variety of roses, lilac, snowball, spirea, rose of Sharon, peonies, bleeding heart or dicentra, syringa, deutzia, and many more, if you have place for them in the full open sunshine, that will give pleasure and take less work than the annuals. None of these can be expected to do well in shaded locations.

The soap-plant or yucca, that is so common on the prairies of southern and western Kansas, should have a place. A hedge a yucca along a walk or driveway is a beauty when in bloom, and a joy forever, because it is always green.

Among the climbers, the Crimson Rambler makes a quick growth and is the most gorgeous bloomer I have ever seen. The clematis, particularly the purple, is a pleasing sight when in bloom, and continues flowering until late in the fall. I came across a new climber—new to me—this summer. The nearest name that answers to its description that I could find is Solanum jasminoides. Planted in April, it covered the whole of a south porch, growing fifteen feet high, and was full of bloom from June until the hard frost of the last November caught it full of blossoms. The flower resembles somewhat the blossom of the potato—light lavender with yellow center. Some of you may be familiar with it. I am sure if one had a place that needed to be covered with a quick-growing vine, combining foliage and blossoms, this would be a good one.

The month of April is bulb-planting time usually. Dahlias and gladioli are the ones I used to spend time with, but now the Russian sunflower, that does not need to be taken up only when the plants need thinning, is in their stead. These are as pretty as dahlias, in one color only—yellow—and much less trouble. These are my house-decorating flowers after everything else is gone in late fall, only nasturtiums and old-fashioned pinks keeping them company.

May is the month of tulips, violets, lilacs, and I must mention the wild crab-apple. We have on our creek a number of the wild crab-trees that blossom profusely, and woe to the one who dares destroy them. In delicateness of color

(Continued on page 422.)

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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.  
 May 7 and 8, 1902—Colin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.  
 May 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Botham management.)  
 December 9, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

### Judging an Animal.

PROF. C. F. CURTIS, BEFORE THE 1902 ANNUAL MEETING OF NEBRASKA IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In discussing this subject permit me to say at the outset that I dislike the term "expert judge." It savors too much of professionalism. The professional judge, who seeks the task, like the professional jurymen, is likely to be a man whose services can be dispensed with without serious loss. There is but one way to become proficient in stock-judging, and that is by the practical experience resulting from actual contract and familiarity with the animals themselves supplemented by the most careful thought, study, and investigation at all times.

When one of America's foremost trotting-horse trainers and drivers was asked by a young man how he might gain a reputation, he replied: "Never mind your reputation. Seek first ability and reputation will take care of itself." This applies with equal force to stock-judging. The man who loses sight of accuracy, integrity, and ability, and strives only for a reputation, will never have one.

A good judge of live stock must have many qualifications, but above all others he must know animals, and know them for their real merit, for the quality of excellence that goes to make good animals; and so far as his decision goes, he must know men. A judge must be a man of conviction. He must be firm, and he must not wobble. He must be a man of principle and honor. He must have a logical and sound reason for everything he does. The judge may not always be right, but he must always believe he is right, and have a clearly defined reason for his conviction. He must be a man of keen perception; he must be able to see defects clearly, and to reason accordingly concerning the results and influence of these defects. He should be governed by nothing except the absolute and positive evidence and its significance, presented before him, all of which should be fairly and judicially weighed before the decision is rendered. The decision, once made, should be based upon such careful and thorough analysis that it can be logically defended and supported, and it should stand without apology, as the judgment of the judge who rendered it.

I do not hold that a judge can never have occasion to change a decision between two or more animals during the same season or fair circuit. This, in some cases, is entirely justifiable. The animals themselves may change considerably from one show to another, but the cases requiring change of verdict are rather rare and never come so frequently as twice a day, as has been the case at some of our prominent shows during the past season—one of them the Pan-American Exposition. A decision properly reached will not be made one day and changed the next, but will be based upon evidence, substance, qualities, and principles that will endure.

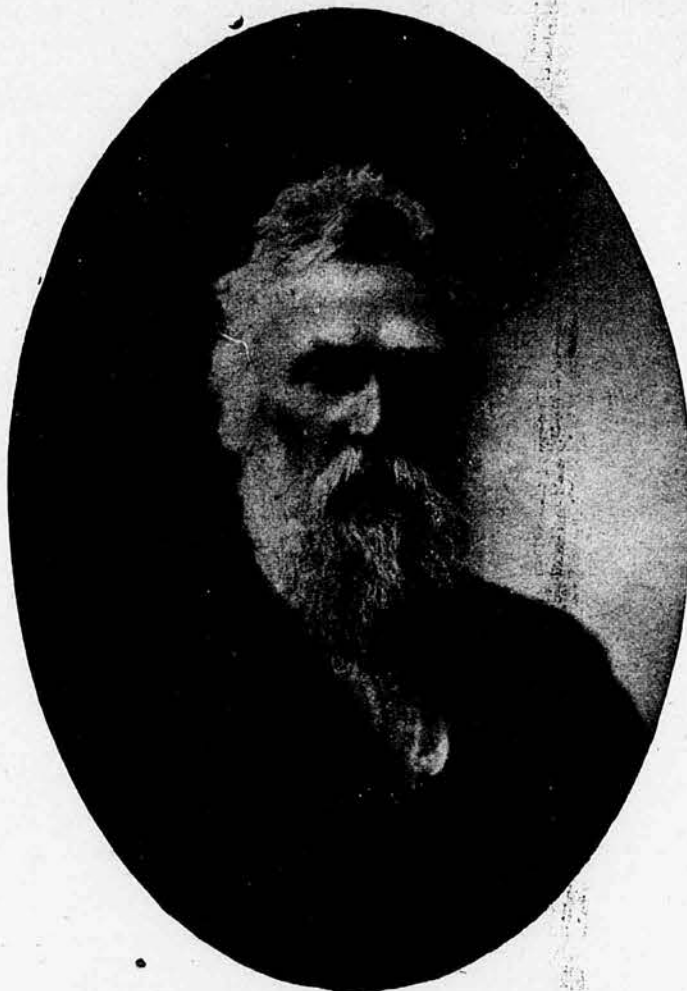
I believe firmly in the "single judge" system, with the privilege of conferring with a consulting judge, if desired. It is easier to secure one good judge possessing the essential qualifications than two or more. It is seldom that the judgment rendered by a committee is not largely dominated by one man. It is generally the one-man verdict or a compromise, and the necessity for a compromise is often put up as a defense or lame excuse for some very peculiar decision; and the judging committee will render decisions that no member of which would take the responsibility for making alone. The single judge system puts the responsibility squarely upon one man and he knows that he is accountable for what he does. The members of the judging committee has one or two colleagues upon whom he can shift the burden of the blame. The committee system of judging is sometimes urged where two or more breeds come in competition, in accordance with the

principle that each breed should have a representative. The judge who goes into the ring as a representative of any particular breed, or interest, is disqualified in advance and is unfit to serve as a judge in any capacity.

The exhibition of live stock at fairs and public shows has two distinct purposes, viz: The object lesson demonstrating the superiority of good blood and the advantage and profit resulting from improved breeding and feeding. There are other purposes, or incidental features, such as advertising and the skill of the breeder and exhibitor. In the "Old Country" the British sport-loving instinct is prominent, even in the show-ring. The British people engage

seeks to exterminate the inferior animals and inculcate lessons concerning right types.

The live stock judge rarely has an easy task. He generally faces a large ring of varying type and conditions. Show animals will have their off days and appear at a marked disadvantage on some occasions. On the other hand, the skill of the expert showman always helps the animal to hide defects and present a good form, whether real or apparent. Under this and many other trying conditions a judge is expected to go into the ring and in a few minutes properly rate animals that the owners themselves may have been in doubt about for months. That he does not



M. L. AYRES, the Shenandoah, Iowa, Horseman.

No man is better known to Western draft-horse circles than the subject of our sketch, Mr. M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa. It may be that Mr. Ayres does not put himself so much in print as other horsemen have been doing the past quarter of a century, but, in the vernacular of the day, "he gets there just the same." Mr. Ayres is not one who despises printer's ink, and for the past three years he has managed to spread out the inky fluid with a liberal yet judicious hand. This disposition on his part to gain for his large importing establishment a prominent place in the public eye is in keeping with the unusual activity displayed in all his operations during this latter period of his career as caterer to the horse-breeding world.

Mr. Ayres' first and only love in horse creation is the Percheron—the horse that "since 1851 has crossed the Alleghanies, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rockies, and that everywhere thrives and grows in favor, and maintains his imperishable individuality from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Shipped to all parts of the world; subject to all the varied conditions of climate, food, and treatment, he is in type, in quality, and in disposition, the same peerless animal." It is this high ideal in the horse world that has given scope to Mr. Ayres' field of work as breeder and importer. His beautiful farm in the Nishnabotna Valley, two miles from the best town in southwestern Iowa, with its wealth of grasses, is an ideal spot for developing to the full the finest traits of the Percheron horse. It is a place where people come and go by the score every day, for the Ayres' latch-string hangs out day and night (the key, however, being turned in the door at midnight). The Ayres' brand of hospitality is a thing that spreads, and especially so when it is regarded as the tall that balances one of the finest kites (horse-breeding establishments), in the whole country. It may be truly said that Mr. Ayres' business is soaring now as it has never soared before. In the last two weeks he has sold no fewer than eight stallions, and other buyers are now on the string. He sells at prices that move them when the horses are once seen. He perhaps has fifty good business horses on hand at this time ready for buyers. Included in this fine string of horses are a number of his last fall's importation. They are horses of splendid scale, solid colors, fine action, and ideal Percheron character. The string of young stallions raised on the Ayres farm are not to be excelled in all Perche. Go and see the horses. Write for new catalogue to-day and mention KANSAS FARMER.

In rivalries solely for the love of sport, while the Americans usually have an eye to the main chance or vantage ground. Since the British have been out-classed in athletics and in yacht-racing they complain that the Americans are too serious and make sporting contests a business. The prestige of the winning animal or herd is one of the chief attractions of the American show-ring. The average exhibitor enjoys the satisfaction of giving his rivals a beating. The show-ring circuit in America is an aggressive campaign. The late Senator John J. Ingalls said: "The first thing our pilgrim fathers did, after landing, was to fall on their knees; the next thing they did was to fall on the aborigines." And this has been the American spirit ever since. It is the spirit of the show-ring. The show-ring

succeed in instances—particularly where the competition is keen, the classes large and the types variable—is not a matter of wonder or surprise.

The primary purpose of live-stock exhibitions is education and instruction. This should be kept prominently and clearly in mind by the fair managers and judges. There is one essential of a successful show at the outset, which is due alike to the judge, the exhibitor and the public, viz: a well-arranged and well-managed show-ring. This need has never been more apparent than during the past two years. A live-stock exhibition has an attraction, and even a fascination, for people of all classes. The ring should be of ample size and afford comfortable seating capacity outside the inclosure for stock. In providing facilities for this kind the most economical use

## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained



MRS. G. BRUCE.

sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash; I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I felt that my general health had improved; in three months more I was cured, and I have been in perfect health since. I did not lose an engagement or miss a meal.

"Your Vegetable Compound is certainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."—MRS. G. BRUCE, Lansing, Mich. \$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be entirely confidential.

of space will come from arranging the seats in the outer circle of the enclosure and the benches should have an incline of about 30° to 45° in order that there may be an unobstructed view. In the center of the ring there may be a small, low inclosure, for exhibitors, attendants, reporters and others who have occasion to be near the animals while they are being judged. A building or pavilion of this kind will afford accommodations for showing several rings of animals at once and furnish entertainment for a large audience. A judge can not be expected to do his best work where the people are crowded so closely about the ring that he can scarcely see more than one animal at a time. To form a correct estimate of the animal the judge needs to see it from all points of view, both standing and moving, and near at hand and at a distance. He needs, also, to see the animal in these conditions alone and in comparison with other animals that are competing. A closely crowded ring, where the judge's impression of the animal comes largely from excessive handling, does not afford proper conditions for good work. The eye is a safer guide than the hand. The touch should be used only to verify or test the impression of sight. There are times when the judge needs to get farther away from the animals in the ring and handle them less. The buyers at the great markets do their judging on horseback and rarely touch an animal. The trained eye can detect about all the qualities that are revealed by the hand and some that are not. Larger, freer exhibition-rings will be conducive to better work by the judge and more general satisfaction to the exhibitors and the public.

The matter of condition and bloom is an important and a perplexing factor in the show-ring. Other things being equal, the exhibitor showing the best conditioned and best fitted animal is entitled to win. The show-ring is intended to encourage the exhibition of animals in high form and good bloom and such fitting, when not carried to an extreme, is not necessarily injurious. There are cases, however, when animals of bad type, in good show-yard form, will be competing against animals of good type, not in good show condition. In cases of that kind, within reasonable bounds, breed, type, and quality are always more



important factors than condition, and the more useful and more valuable animal should be given the preference over one more highly fitted. The characteristics of practical utility should have first consideration over points of popular fancy.

There are many things that go to make up a successful fair and probably nothing will mar the success of a livestock exhibition as surely and certainly as unsatisfactory judging. Not only that, but the lessons of the show-yard, where the judging is improperly done, may be positively misleading to young and inexperienced breeders, who look to the show as an educator and a guide in the principles of breeding and in the recognition of the desirable types and standards. Good judging lies at the foundation of all successful work in animal husbandry. We have between six and seven hundred students enrolled in the various classes in stock-judging at the Iowa Agricultural College during the present college year. We do not teach judging for the sake of making judges; but young men, middle-aged men, and old men come there for instruction in judging for the purpose of acquiring a higher degree of skill and proficiency in a branch of agriculture which is absolutely essential to successful farming. A man must know a good animal before he can breed one or buy one. If his conception of what constitutes a good animal is wrong he will be striving to attain a wrong standard and his labors will be largely wasted. A man who merely feeds cattle and is not a breeder may readily lose one-fourth to one-third the value of his feed by the use of inferior animals. It is a striking fact that too many men fail to produce good stock and high-class products for the market because of the primary reason that they do not know what they are. If their standard or ideal is wrong, the final product must necessarily be wrong. A man who strives for a wrong standard can never hope to attain a right one. Feeding experiments at the Iowa Station have shown that two steers may go into the feed-lot and consume the same amount of feed and make equal gains and the product of one will be worth as much as 40 per cent more than the other on the Chicago markets. There are as striking illustrations as this in every farming community, but most of them go unobserved. These are some of the reasons in favor of more intelligent judging at our fairs, and in selecting breeding stock.

#### An Ideal Bull.

During the session of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association in Kansas City a few weeks ago there was much discussion as to what points should be considered in selecting a breeding bull. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, was urged to prepare a short statement of what he considered the fundamental requisites. Before he got it properly formulated, however, the convention adjourned. We here publish what Mr. Matthews wrote:

In the first place, the bull should "look a bull" without a single feminine characteristic—be so pronounced that in every movement and look he would seem to say, "I am a bull."

The muzzle should be broad, the nostrils large, indicative of good lung power. The shorter from the muzzle to the eye the better. Long-nosed animals of any kind are hard to keep. (In fact, long-nosed men are seldom fat. The greyhound is always poor and the pug-nosed dog is always fat.) The eye should be large, full, and protruding. The forehead should be broad but not long. The horns, if there are any, should be strong but not long. The jaws should be broad, the neck short, neat and well set into the body. The fore legs should not come out of one hole, but should be well spread apart. The brisket should be wide but not long, as it is a low-priced piece of meat carrying much tallow and little flesh. The ribs should be well sprung and run well back to near the point of the hip bone. The top and bottom lines should be straight. The longer the animal the better, provided the coupling is right. Care should be taken to examine closely the coupling, as much of the strength of the animal depends upon this.

The hip bones should not be too prominent and should be covered with flesh, not tallow. From the coupling to the root of the tail should be of good width

and as level as possible. The tail should be strong and not too prominent at the root. A slim tail indicates a delicate constitution. The tail is only an extension of the back-bone, and we want our cattle like strong men to have a good back-bone. The hind quarters should be well meated down to the hock; in fact, hammed down like a well-formed Berkshire hog. The hind leg should be nearly straight. The hide should be of good thickness, mellow and well covered with soft hair. The legs should be short and of just sufficient size to carry the body. The hoof should be of good size and of dark color, as dark colored hoofs do not wear off as readily as white ones. The heart's action can be told by the size of the veins. Lastly, obtain a bull having these characteristics and bred from dam and sire possessing the same, and you can make no mistake that such a bull will get beef animals and his calves will never be shown in the dairy class.

#### Is there a Remedy for Flies?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It will soon be fly time. Will not some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER tell us what they do to abate the fly nuisance? We find the horn-fly a great pest. Have our Experiment Stations tried anything, or has any one tried any of the advertised fly destroyers? It seems to us, if the mosquitoes of Cuba and New Jersey can be destroyed, these certainly ought to be some way of destroying some of the flies. Let us hear from some one. Our friend, J. C. Norton, is an experimenter. Let us ask him.

G. K. SMITH.

Lincoln, Lincoln County.

[Our correspondent is right in enquiring of the Experiment Station of this matter.—Editor.]

#### Coburn on Kansas Wheat.

Last Saturday the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued a report based on a careful canvass of the growing winter wheat situation in practically every neighborhood, as returned by wheat-growers themselves after critical examination of their fields on Tuesday, April 1.

Last year's winter wheat area was 5,248,547 acres; in December the growers reported the sowing for this year's crop as at least 12 per cent greater, or a total of 5,883,643 acres. They now report that of this 18 per cent, or 1,080,709 acres, has been so damaged by unfavorable weather or other conditions that it has been or will be plowed up, and the land devoted to oats, corn, and other crops; likewise, the condition on the remaining 82 per cent, or 4,802,934 acres, as being 74. In the thirty counties which last year produced nearly four-fifths of the State's ninety million bushels there are reported 3,344,492 acres (78.9 per cent) which will be left to mature, with a present condition averaging 70.

This remainder in itself constitutes a vast area of wheat, now past the perils of winter and at the threshold of April showers and sunshine, entitled to a highly respectable rating, together with credit for having afforded four or five months of opportune and luxuriant pasturage, of a value equal to or greater than the entire cost of all the acres planted. There are, nevertheless, from various localities reports of a deceptive, unexplained debility in the crowns and roots of plants quite green in fields that earlier promised fairly well, but which rains and the season have not improved as would ordinarily be expected, and their permanent failure to rally as hoped would be something of a factor later. Doubtless considerable of the injury is attributable to over-pasturing. Except the Hessian fly in two or three counties no insects are mentioned.

In a large portion of the State the soil has at present abundant moisture, and the need of the wheat-fields is warmth and sunshine.

Reports from the sowing of the 15,000 bushels of seed imported by Kansas millers and grainmen last year direct from Russia are invariably favorable.

Mr. Coburn's detailed reports by counties are here omitted in view of the fact that at another place in this paper is presented later reports by counties to the Kansas section of the United States Crop and Weather Bureau.

Kansas has in this first half of April 4,800,000 acres of growing winter wheat, showing the comfortable condition of 74, after counting out 1,080,000 acres which the farmers say they will plow because more or less damaged. This is a net acreage greater by about 14 per cent than the United States report for 1900 (the latest) gives as the total combined wheat acreage sown that year in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Mis-

souri. The same report says Kansas that year produced more wheat by 5 1/2 per cent than did the three great "agricultural" States named, none of which presumably are in the "semi-arid" section.

#### A Big Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

On April 25 and 26, 1902, there will be held at Holton, Kans., one of the biggest as well as one of the very best auction sales of registered Shorthorn cattle ever made in Kansas. The offering will consist of 133 head of useful, well-bred and carefully selected Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns on excellent American and Bates foundation. The occasion of this Shorthorn event is the Bill Brook annual sale of H. O. Tudor, of Holton, Kans., the owner of the largest herd in the State, and as his offering was rather large for a single day he decided on two days and thereby was enabled to accommodate his neighboring breeders, notably Hon. M. A. Low, general attorney of the Rock Island, who has a magnificent herd at Holton and who will contribute twenty-three head, either sired by or bred to the 2,200-pound bull, Golden Lad 115691, a pure Cruickshank, sired by imported Golden Rule, out of Germania 2d by Gondolier—imp. Germanica, the great show cow. Mr. Low's manager, Mr. O. M. Keats, will also put in three young bulls sired by the famous Lord Mayor, viz., Willie Lindell, Duke of Lindell, and Tom Mayor, the first named being an invincible youngster. Mr. Low's female offering is a superb lot and as a whole are a very attractive lot. Among the attractive cows is Wild Eyes Windome 18th with a calf at foot by Golden Lad, also a 2-year-old heifer bred to Lord Ullin, a son of Baron Dudding, and a yearling heifer. Sixteen choice Scotch-topped heifers by Golden Lad of the Wild Eyes, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Rosemary, and Galatea tribes make Mr. Low's first offering quite creditable and desirable.

Mr. Tudor's annual "Bill Brook" offering of eighty cows and heifers and thirty bulls of "Tudor Type" will constitute the big attraction. The major portion of Mr. Tudor's herd belongs to the Zella, or Fashion family, that produced Mr. Thos. Worrell's champion Viscount Anoka. The balance are Rose of Shrons and Belinas, and all, of course, largely Bred and Scotch topped. The feature of the sale will be the thirty head of red yearling heifers, nearly all by one or the other of Mr. Tudor's Scotch herd-bulls, Iowa Scotchman 2d 136861, Chieftain 148923, and Baron Kirklevington 134174. The herd-bull Chieftain is catalogued for sale. Mr. Tudor writes that the sale stuff is doing nicely and the large offering should make a regular criterion sale for Kansas. Send for catalogue of this great Shorthorn event to H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.

#### Notable Sales.

The twenty-third annual Shorthorn sale of H. F. Brown at Minneapolis, Minn., resulted in the sale of thirty-five head for \$26,275, an average of \$750. Thirty-three females averaged \$741, and two bulls \$902.50. The top of the sale was \$1,550, at which price W. H. Dunwoody, a Minneapolis millionaire, who is laying the foundation of a herd, secured the imported cow Juno, calving January 12, 1898. The top for bulls was \$1,505, at which price W. O. Carpenter of Pukwana, S. D., secured the herd-bull imp. Royal Banner.

E. R. Stangland's annual Shorthorn sale, which occurred at his farm near Marathon, Iowa, was successful. An average of \$485 was made on everything sold, while the thirty-seven females averaged \$523.10. The bidding was lively and everything sold well. About one-third of the offering was Scotch, part of them imported, and these made a high average. Eight head in the sale made an average of over \$1,000. The top price was \$1,775, paid by C. C. Bigler & Sons of Hartwick, Iowa, for the Cruickshank Victoria cow 20th Linwood Victoria and cow calf. Brown & Randolph Bros., of Indianola, Iowa, paid \$1,200 for 29th Linwood Victoria and bull calf. They also secured the fine Cruickshank cow Crest of Bluffview at the same price. J. W. Smith & Son of Allerton, Iowa, secured imp. Flora 2d at \$1,300, the second highest price of the sale. John Lister of Conrad paid the next highest price \$1,100, for imp. Lady Pride and bull calf, which he secured on order. Imp. Jenny Lind 19th, a 4-year-old cow weighing a ton, sold for \$1,080 to N. A. Linde of Rolfe, Iowa. Mr. Stangland retained her calf, which was just weaned and for which he refused a long price. H. W. Weiss of Westphalia, Kans., was present and secured the Canadian cow Marchioness of Braeheld 4th.

The commodious and well-arranged sale pavilion at Newton, Iowa, was formally opened this week by a series of sales contributed to by Newton breeders.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 2, F. F. Fallor sold 50 head of Polled-Durhams for \$6,180. The 33 females averaged \$129, and the 17 bulls \$113. The top for females was \$215, and the top for bulls \$250. The animals were in comparatively thin condition, which materially reduced the average.

Wednesday forenoon, April 3, a combination offering of forty-three head from the herds of F. F. Fallor, E. S. Donahay, C. N. Charlesworth & Son, and E. N. Grimes was disposed of. They were a very ordinary lot of cattle, not in sale condition, and the average was around \$110.

Wednesday afternoon H. D. Parsons offered a draft of fifty head from his well-known Malaka herd. The animals offered were all of Mr. Parsons' own breeding, were in good sale condition, and realized

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.



Elmore Sta., Ala., June 13, 1901.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—After using your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters, we find them the best we have ever used. We have cured Spavin with it when all other remedies failed. It is good for all you claim and more. We keep it on hand and wish every suffering man or beast had the opportunity of using it. Respectfully,  
C. E. KING and J. E. BAILEY.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

him the neat sum of \$14,559, an average of \$291.18. Brown & Randolph Bros., of Indianola, Iowa, paid \$800 for the Mysie heifer Queen Mysie, calved December 15, 1900, and James & Stutzman, of New Sharon, Iowa, paid the same amount for another Mysie heifer, Princess Mysie, calved May 29, 1900. Martin Flynn & Son, of Des Moines, Iowa, secured the Clementina Queen cow, Clemency 2d, for \$600. The demand for bulls was very good, the top being \$450, at which price Barnett Wilson, of Earlham, Iowa, secured the Clementina Queen bull, Clem, calved June 15, 1900.

Thursday morning, April 3, the offering consisted of a draft of forty-seven head from the herd of A. Carrier & Son, which resulted in an average of \$191.50. The top price was \$475, at which price A. L. Ames, of Buckingham, Iowa, purchased the Orange Blossom cow, Glaston Lena, calved September 10, 1899. C. C. Bigler & Sons, Hartwick, Iowa, paid \$365 for the Duchess of Athol heifer, Second Duchess, and the same figure was given by Herman Ruthmeier, of Newton, Iowa, for the Agate heifer, Verbena, calved February 22, 1900.

The closing sale of the series was on Thursday afternoon, and consisted of a draft of fifty-four head from the herd of George M. Woody, Clyde, Iowa, which realized \$21,550, an average of \$399.07. The top of the sale was \$1,750, paid by F. A. Schaefer, of Estherville, Iowa, for the imported cow, Lily of the Valley 17th. W. D. Pratt, of Anita, Iowa, secured the imported cow, Countess of Aberdeen, for \$730, and the imported cow, Crescent 8th, went to C. C. Bigler & Sons, at \$710. These parties also gave \$790 for the imported heifer, Dalmeny Regina 5th. This heifer is well along in calf to the service of Choice Goods, the bull purchased by Messrs. Robbins & Son of W. D. Flatt at a very long price.

H. I. Forsyth & Co., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, sold a well-selected consignment of Red Polled cattle at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, on March 31.

The offering consisted of the Sanderson herd of show cattle and others contributed by Henry Schmidt, of Tecumseh, Geo. W. Hall, of Hartington, and Chas. Graft, of Bancroft, who are well-known breeders and raisers of Red Polled cattle.

The high price of the sale was paid by R. O. Dunbar, of Olympia, Wash., who paid \$355 for the imported bull, May Gold 7356.

The number sold and average prices were as follows:  
36 cows brought \$4,988; averaged.....\$138.55  
12 bulls brought 1,625; averaged..... 135.42

43 head brought \$6,613; averaged.....\$137.77

#### The Evans-Morse Sale.

A combination sale of Poland-Chinas, held at Mound City, Kans., by Harry Evans and O. E. Morse & Sons, on April 4, was handicapped in some measure by a heavy downpour of rain on the preceding night. This resulted in such a heavy condition of roads that it was extremely difficult for buyers to reach the Morse farm where the sale was held. Considering the circumstances and the season of the year the sale was fairly satisfactory. The sale was topped by a litter sister of Kansas Black Chief 23214, one of the herd-bosses used by Captain Morse and which was bred by J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo. With a litter of six pigs by Model's Hadley at foot she brought \$70 from W. P. Goode, of Lenexa, Kans. Morse & Sons consigned twenty-four animals, which brought \$436.50, an average of \$18.21. Of these, twenty sows brought \$375.50, averaging \$18.97 and six boars brought \$67, an average of \$9.50. Harry Evans's consignment of twenty-seven head brought \$673, an average of \$24.93. The twenty-two sows brought \$603, averaging \$27.40 and the five boars brought \$70, averaging \$14. The purchasers at this sale were as follows:  
W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Kans.; F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.; John G. McCauley, Pleasanton, Kans.; C. Lowe, Pres-

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Plows, 16-in. \$50  
Best 16-in. \$55  
Plows, 18-in. \$60  
Best 18-in. \$65  
Plows, 20-in. \$70  
Best 20-in. \$75  
Plows, 22-in. \$80  
Best 22-in. \$85  
Plows, 24-in. \$90  
Best 24-in. \$95  
Plows, 26-in. \$100  
Best 26-in. \$105  
Plows, 28-in. \$110  
Best 28-in. \$115  
Plows, 30-in. \$120  
Best 30-in. \$125  
Plows, 32-in. \$130  
Best 32-in. \$135  
Plows, 34-in. \$140  
Best 34-in. \$145  
Plows, 36-in. \$150  
Best 36-in. \$155  
Plows, 38-in. \$160  
Best 38-in. \$165  
Plows, 40-in. \$170  
Best 40-in. \$175  
Plows, 42-in. \$180  
Best 42-in. \$185  
Plows, 44-in. \$190  
Best 44-in. \$195  
Plows, 46-in. \$200  
Best 46-in. \$205  
Plows, 48-in. \$210  
Best 48-in. \$215  
Plows, 50-in. \$220  
Best 50-in. \$225  
Plows, 52-in. \$230  
Best 52-in. \$235  
Plows, 54-in. \$240  
Best 54-in. \$245  
Plows, 56-in. \$250  
Best 56-in. \$255  
Plows, 58-in. \$260  
Best 58-in. \$265  
Plows, 60-in. \$270  
Best 60-in. \$275  
Plows, 62-in. \$280  
Best 62-in. \$285  
Plows, 64-in. \$290  
Best 64-in. \$295  
Plows, 66-in. \$300  
Best 66-in. \$305  
Plows, 68-in. \$310  
Best 68-in. \$315  
Plows, 70-in. \$320  
Best 70-in. \$325  
Plows, 72-in. \$330  
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Plows, 74-in. \$340  
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Best



**Made by STANDARD OIL CO.**

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY of St. Joseph, Mo.**  
has made its price of Butter Fat to its patrons 28 Cents.



## Grange Department.

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

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

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

### The National Grange.

I note with extreme pleasure the earnest, devoted effort of your valuable paper to advance the cause of our order, to improve agricultural conditions, to broaden the minds and elevate the standard of citizenship and add to the happiness of residents of all country homes by teaching the advantages and benefits to come to all by uniting with our great fraternity and by exemplifying in their lives the grand principles of our great order.

Since the session of the National Grange at Lewiston, Maine, I have written but little for the papers for the reason that the progress of our order at all points has been so satisfactory and gratifying that my time has been completely occupied in travel and speaking.

I congratulate the order on its progress and success—and I think I can safely predict the year 1902 will show a wonderful growth in membership, in efficient grange work and development. The difficulties and embarrassments that stood in the way in the past are now mostly out of the way. The farmers, the business men, and all other classes recognize the worth of our great order as an educator in building up character and better citizenship, recognize our order as standing for right and equity and justice in legislation and in business intelligence and purity in home life.—Aaron Jones, to the National Grange Bulletin.

### A Cooperative Plan.

One of the leading Masons, H. C. Livermore, of Olathe, Kans., is the manager of the Johnson County Cooperative Association, an organization consisting of nine hundred farmers of Johnson County. It is an outgrowth of the Grange. It was organized in 1876 with a capital of \$800. It now has a capital of \$128,000 with a handsome surplus. Its main house is at Olathe, but it has also branch houses at Gardner, Edgerton, Stanley, and Prairie Center. Every imaginable article from a pin to a threshing machine is kept in stock. The concern has made nearly one-half million dollars during its existence and has sold about seven million dollars worth of merchandise to its customers. Its sales during the past year amounted to over two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It is conducted on the principle of the Rochdale Co-operation of Rochdale, England. Articles are sold to all customers at the same price, which is not more than 6 per cent above the cost of the goods plus the expense of handling them. The profit thus derived is then apportioned among the 900 stockholders. The dividend thus derived is of considerable importance.

The same organization owns the Kansas Patron, a weekly, published in the interests of the farmers. The same group of men under a different charter, has a bank with a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$20,000, and deposits of about \$300,000.

An opera-house as fine as any in the State was also built during the past year.

The main business house in Olathe is 154 by 118 and is equipped with steam, gas, electricity, money carrier, sewerage system and all other modern conveniences. It requires a force of thirty-six people to conduct the business of the cooperation, including the branch houses.

Both the stockholders and the patrons are pleased with the arrangement. It is an exemplification of a theory of economics which has been extensively discussed during the past few years.

### For Mankind.

The declaration of purposes recites the general objects of the order for which "we resolve to labor" in enlarging spheres; first, for the good of our very order; second, our country; third, mankind—presumably all mankind, especially beyond our shores. And not passively, nor by expansion of charter, but by disinterested objective labor, for benefaction. Can the order grow up to that large rank, to deny itself for the good of others? Benefiting even only men of our kind beyond our shores.

That sort of thing begets a large blessing in return. This third labor of the series enhances the rewards of our first and second. It rewards in material gains, and brings glory for our order, and our country.

Our labors have surely been first and most intensely for self-protection and self-betterment. Selfishness is blinding our eyes to the highest standards; but it is also obscuring our faculty for wise foresight along strict business lines. Penny-wise and pound-foolish! Schooled in the prime motives of the Grange—self-protection and equal protection, our honored and beloved National Master Jones has squarely championed it in an emergency speech before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, protesting "that the lowering of duty on sugar would injure us." Making a plea that the sugar-raising farmers of Cuba receive no favor in reduction of tariff, being against the interests of sugar-raising farmers of the States. And in answer to question, asserting that free-trade farmers are not fools to object to their share of protection as long as it is a government policy.

But, in the first plain duty to ourselves, even, are we not, master and all, witless enough in refusing to help these Cuban farmers to live, and so make to live a republic, friendly and soon able to buy heavily of our agricultural products and wares? Is it wise to contravene a level half cut of duties, when, in all likelihood, the failure of Cuban reciprocity means enforced annexation and free entrance of their sugar?

Now, to the statistics a moment. The United States will consume fully three million tons of sugar this year. Production will consist of beet-sugar, say one hundred thousand tons, cane-sugar, classed Louisiana, Porto Rico and Hawaii, possibly will give nine hundred thousand tons, thus leaving for importation two million tons. Allow that Cuba sells to the States all of a crop equalling her biggest, one million tons, leaving a necessity for importing from Europe the other million tons, until the home beet-sugar industry shall grow to this increasing requirement, by increase of population and consumption.

Will a possible import from Cuba of five hundred thousand tons under one-half the rates of duties levied under the tariff laws, diminish the price level, or strike a blow at the beet-growing industry? No. Why, about that amount is annually brought in free and freer from Hawaii and Porto Rico, and has not crippled our sugar-beet industry that I know of.

Worthy Master Jones stated that he had no investment in the beet crop nor in sugar factories. And so, with no personal interests, he was, as we are proud to see, just bravely standing for American agriculture with a new hope for diversified crops to lead it onward, out of grain-growing and stock-raising competition and hard times, to prosperity.

My hope in beets for the betterment and salvation of farmers has somewhat faded upon three years' practice with the crop. It has given me a variety of yields on various soils, averaging no better profit than an average of all other farm crops, and come to look, the experiment stations promised only that. The practical insight shows me that only a small percentage of farm lands is suited for sugar-beets, and that can only diversify farming narrowly. Rotation must be followed, and even then, soil exhaustion can only be avoided by costly fertilization. Indeed beet-industry promoters in the East are reciting the certainty that Western beet-growers will exhaust their lands.

There is, we know, a circumscribed sugar-beet belt in the United States, and not over 5 per cent of the arable land in that belt is adapted for the beets. If I am right in this, the bounds of production, even promoted by questionable bounty, can be estimated. And it can disappoint you, when you are looking at the goal of producing two million tons of sugar. At present, the beet-sugar factories, in a whole year, supply Uncle Sam's bowl for just twenty-four hours.

Clyde, N. Y. W. L. DEVEREAUX.

### Publisher's Paragraphs.

Edgar Fawcett contributes to the April number of the New England Magazine an exceedingly interesting story under the title of "International Sweethearts." In London, and later in New York, are the scenes laid, and the conclusion is that of a happy Anglo-American marriage.

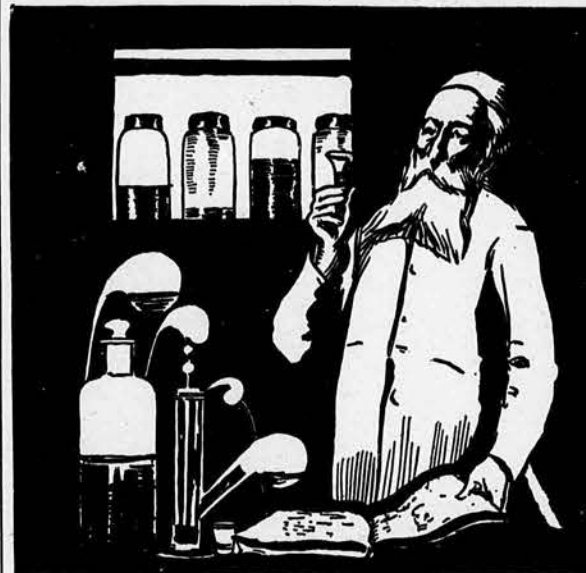
"What Women Like in Men," "What Men Like in Women," and "Husbands and Wives," are the titles of a series of very interesting papers by Rufford Pike, the third of which appears in The Cosmopolitan for April. The same number of The Cosmopolitan treats of Prince Henry's visit with a series of beautifully printed photographs, under the title of "A Clever Emperor and a Confederation of Nations." F. Hopkinson Smith, Israel Zangwill, Bret Harte, and Maarten Maartens are among

## THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

### The Secret of it Revealed.

The old philosophers had a dream that there existed or could be compounded a rejuvenating elixir, by the use of which men could live on and on in youthful vigor and enjoyment. Some thought that there was a fountain of youth to be discovered, and so went far afield to seek it. They failed to find the fountain, but they found new lands. Others shut themselves in secret chambers and with crucible alembic and retort sought to distil this elixir. They too failed, but they created chemistry. Only a few years ago Dr. Brown-Sequard was announced as having at last discovered this precious elixir. But his discovery also failed under test. And yet the elixir of life exists. It is such a common-place thing that we overlook it.

The real elixir of life is the food we eat.



All physical life is sustained by food, and food alone. You can't live without eating. But you can eat without living. Because it is not what is eaten which sustains life, but only so much of it as is digested and assimilated. That is why physical weakness and wasting of the body point inevitably to disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

NO MAN CAN BE STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

In a condition of perfect health the measure of a man's strength would be the quantity of nutrition contained in the food eaten. When there is disease of the stomach and its allied organs, the measure of strength is the quantity of nutrition extracted from the food eaten. Disease of the stomach means loss of nutrition, and loss of nutrition means weakness. That is why weak stomach means weak man. Stomach "trouble" which is spoken of so lightly is often the root of heart "trouble," lung "trouble," kidney "trouble," etc. These are all organs of the body, and when the body as a whole is deprived of nutrition because of "weak" stomach, the organs which make up the body are, of course, the real sufferers.

If this theory is not sound how can we account for the cures of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is essentially a medicine for the cure of disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition? Such cures are a matter of constant surprise to those who sought only relief from stomach "trouble" and found health for the whole body in the use of the "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I had been afflicted for four years with what the doctors called indigestion and liver complaint," writes Mr. J. M. Clark, of Heard, Tenn. "I had tried medicine until I had given up all hope of getting well. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he advised me to use his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I commenced its

the other contributors to this number, which is unusually good in fiction.

### Great Benefit.

Heller Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: Please send me another box of Lister's nerve and brain pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from same. Please send as soon as possible. Yours respectfully, Mrs. S. Anderson, Delhi, Ill.

### Recognized Authority.

When Noah Webster set about compiling an American Dictionary of the English

use at once, and after using two bottles of the 'Discovery' and some of Dr. Pierce's Pellets I was able to do a reasonable day's work. When I commenced taking it I weighed 156 pounds, and when I quit I weighed 178. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for such diseases and to build up the constitution that I ever knew of, and I take pleasure in recommending it.

"You may publish this if you wish, and if any one doubts it being true if they will refer to me I will write to them myself, and if they will try it they will be convinced."

### WEIGHT IS THE WITNESS.

There is a witness to the soundness of the cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery," whose testimony is unimpeachable. It is the witness of weight. There's no sentiment in the scales. No imagination in the pound weights. They deal absolutely with the solid facts of solid flesh. When a man is sick with indigestion and liver complaint he generally loses flesh. When he takes "Golden Medical Discovery" and cures the indigestion and liver complaint his lost flesh is regained. That was the case with Mr. Clark. He gained twenty-two pounds as the result of his cure; twenty-two pounds of solid flesh, not flabby fat.

"For six long years I suffered with indigestion and my liver and kidneys, which baffled the best doctors in our country," writes Mr. E. L. Ransell, of Woolsey, Prince William County, Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'cart-load' of medicine from three doctors I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have death-like pains in the side and blind spells, and thought life was hardly worth living. I decided to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, and his staff of physicians. They said my case was curable and I was greatly encouraged. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' as advised. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six more bottles and used them and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicines. These words are truths, as I live, so if this testimonial can be used in any way to be of benefit you need not hesitate to use it. I shall stand for the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute as long as life lasts."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood, and builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle. It is the best of tonics for those in a debilitated and nervous condition, speedily restoring them to vigorous health.

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, is not to be confused with the spurious offers of "free medical advice" made by men or women without medical knowledge or training, and who are therefore incapable of giving genuine medical advice.

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

### NOTHING TO PAY.

except expense of mailing to obtain a copy of the great medical work, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing over a thousand large pages and more than 700 illustrations. This book in paper covers is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. For the cloth-bound volume send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

language, he did better even than he expected. He did a great deal to make possible the present purity and high standard of language used in the United States. From time to time his original work has been revised and enlarged by hands even more competent than his own, till to-day in the form of Webster's International, to which has been added 25,000 new words, bringing it thoroughly up to date, it easily stands at the head of recognized lexicons as is attested by testimonials which we have seen from eminent scholars, statesmen, diplomats, judges, and authors throughout the world. In purchasing this up-to-date volume for the home, school, or office you may be sure you are getting not only the latest, but the best.



## The Home Circle.

### ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY.

By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' east-ward to the sea,  
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks o' me;  
For the wind is in the palm-trees, an' the temple-bells they say:  
"Come you back, you British Soldier; come you back to Mandalay!"  
Come you back to Mandalay,  
Where the old Flotilla lay;  
Can't you 'ear their paddies chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?  
Oh, the road to Mandalay,  
Where the flyin'-fishes play,  
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China, 'crosst the Bay!

'Er petticut was yaller an' 'er little cap was green,  
An' 'er name was Supi-yaw-lat-jes' the same as Theebaw's Queen.  
An' I seed her fust a-smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot,  
An' a wastin' Christian kisses on an 'eathen idol's foot;  
Bloomin' idyl made o' mud—  
Wot they call the Great Gawd Budd—  
Plucky lot she cared for idols when I kissed 'er where she stud!  
On the road to Mandalay—

When the mist was on the rice-fields and the sun was droppin' slow,  
She'd get 'er little banjo an' she'd sing "Kulla-lo-lo!"  
With 'er arm upon my shoulder an' 'er cheek agin my cheek  
We uster watch the steamers an' the hathies plin' teak  
Elephants a-plin' teak  
In the sludgy, squdgy creek.  
Where the silence 'ung that 'eavy you was 'arf afraid to speak!  
On the road to Mandalay—

But that's all shove be'ind me—long ago and fur away,  
An' there ain't no 'busses runnin' from the Benk to Mandalay;  
An' I'm learnin' 'ere in London what the ten-year sodger tells:  
"If you've 'card the East a-callin', why, you won't 'eed nothin' else.  
No! you won't 'eed nothin' else  
But them spicy garlic smells  
An' the sunshine an' the palm-trees an' the tinkly temple-bells!  
On the road to Mandalay—

I am sick o' wastin' leather on these gutty pavin-stones,  
An' the blasted Henglish drizzle wakes the fever in my bones;  
Tho' I walks with fifty 'ousemaids outer Chelsea to the Strand,  
An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?  
Beefy face an' grubby 'and—  
Law! wot do they understand?  
I've a neater, sweeter maiden in a cleaner, greener land!  
On the road to Mandalay—

Ship me somewhere east of Suez where the best is like the worst,  
Where there aren't no 'Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;  
For the temple-bells are callin', an' it's there that I would be—  
By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' lazy at the sea—  
On the road to Mandalay,  
Where the old Flotilla lay  
With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!  
Oh, the road to Mandalay,  
Where the flyin'-fishes play,  
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China, 'crosst the Bay!  
—Rudyard Kipling.

### Two Kinds of Women.

EWING HERBERT, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Whittier says:

Manhood struggles for the sake  
Of mother, sister, daughter, wife,  
And woman, in her daily round  
Of duty, walks on holy ground.

Most any sort of talk about women is hazardous. In the days of chivalry—not entirely gone—gentlemen agreed that they could not discuss women with one another. The trifling mention of a woman's name or faults meant a calling to account not desired. At that time the offender was shunned and shamed by all people. At her best a woman is better than the best man, dead or alive. At her worst she is better than her discreditors. It was the Savior of mankind who stooped and wrote as though he heard not, and lifting up himself, said: "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone at her." And her defamers went out one by one. Bethlehem was a gray, dirty, forbidding little town, but it was splendid enough to give the world a man who understood and who was kind and just. Knowing all, he forgave all. The manly man is the one who shows deference to women of all kinds, all ages, and classes. It does seem that in this life a woman has a little the worst of it. Who ever knew a man who wished that he could be a woman? But who hasn't known a woman who wishes that she could be a man?

And yet all the reasonings of men do not count for as much as the intuition and the sentiment of a woman. The other night I read what a time the late Mr. Job had when he was nursing his afflictions. Someway I wondered how Mrs. Job stood it. How did she get on during that trying period? Patient as the Bible says Job was in his sufferings, I think the Bible left out this much: He undoubtedly relieved himself by scolding Mrs. Job and the children.

The American woman of both kinds is all right. She has ideal tenderness and patience and pluck. She is all she should be. She is kind, she is good, trusting, honest, tender, true. She is full of generous sympathy. She comforts the sorrowing, the erring, and inspires the weary and worn to renewed effort. She befriends the fallen and friendless. She gives her love to the helpless. And all who have known the splendid affections of a mother, wife, sister, or sweetheart—some of whom are lost in the eternal stillness of the skies—honor themselves and womankind for their sake.

Civilization is marked by the manner in which women are esteemed. In America the woman in business has driven out of the stores and off the streets a lot of worthless, whisky-drinking loafers; but no woman now occupies a place, and never will, which a man could not fill if he had her accomplishments. The way for men to compete with the women is to be as good as they are. Handicapped by custom and prejudice a woman has come to be relied on in business and professional circles because she is honest and sober and industrious, because she does not row around and slight her work, because she is clean and trustworthy. In every public place she has invaded she has bettered things. It is possible for her to go anywhere and be sure of respectful treatment. Because she has come in the office men take off their hats and keep on their coats. They quit smoking and tobacco spitting in her presence. She is hastening the time when men and women must be measured alike, for no man should do anything a woman would not do. It is as much a man's business to keep clean and sober as it is a woman's. Time used to be when a woman was sinned against but was broken at the wheel of public opinion if she sinned. Nowadays the wretch who breaks faith with his wife and law and order has very little sympathy when he gets paid in the same coin by the wife of his bosom. What a man can do, a woman may do—only she will not. She has too much respect for herself to reach man's level.

It is difficult to analyze or classify a woman in two parts. She can not be fathomed or measured by other than her lover. "What stature is she of?" was asked of the lover, Orlando.

And he made the immortal reply: "Just as high as my heart." And so because the men of our country have high ideals and noble hearts, the women are the finest types of purity, simplicity, and honesty.

My two kinds of women are no more than one kind, after all; and blessed is the man who finds her. They say that marriages are made in heaven and possibly they are, for very few people on earth will "stand for" some of them.

They say that every woman should marry. In this age of the business and professional woman and the scientifically domestic woman, I maintain that the \$60-a-month woman is possibly as happy as she might be if she were the wife of some \$40-a-month man. Though, if she meets such a man, and if she would waive the difference in salary, throw her \$20 in on the swap and take the man and home the success of the venture will depend on her ability to make happy. The age that creeps over all is loneliest without home and children, and it is a woman's business when called upon to make home worthy of the name. One kind of woman, most in dislike, young or old, is the one who does not appreciate the dignity and honor of housework, of service.

The necessity of a sunny temper and a lively, generous, sympathetic interest in all that is worthy characterizes one kind of woman—the best kind. A fault-finding, discontented, unhappily disposed woman is the other kind, and I decline to talk about the latter. Companionship with those who are below them in intellect, or station—as well as those above—for it is difficult to determine



### Take A Bellows

when you get home with that bulk coffee and blow the dirt and flies and foreign substances out of it. Then open a package of

### Lion Coffee

see how clean and fresh it looks and note its rich aroma.

The sealed package insures uniform quality.

## Prickly Ash Bitters

CURES SALLOW COMPLEXION.

who are above and below, is the charm of one kind of woman as the lack of it is the disfigurement of the other kind. Content to do the best she can, having faith in the happy result is the womanly kind of woman; and the other kind, to be charitable, need not be discussed.

On one of the arches of the World's Fair was this inscription: "To the brave women who in solitude amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families and made homes." Let us supplement that tribute with this sentiment:

To the women remembered and forgotten; whose love and care and faith has enriched the world from creation's dawn, whose tenderness in sickness is priceless medicine, who deny themselves that their children may have and enjoy; who deserve so much and because of our thoughtlessness are given so little; who abide in the gloom of deserted homes, listening for footsteps they shall never hear again, longing for childish prattle that is hushed forever—watching and waiting for the home-coming of wandering, wayward and unfortunate children; women whose faith is undaunted and hopes undismayed even as darkness deepens and night comes on apace; women who worship God and strive to imitate Christ, believing that those who learn to labor and to wait shall finally inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.

Let us honor women of this sort. The failures of life do not discourage them; successes do not puff them up; calamity, nor sorrow, and affliction does not make them despair. They only tighten their lips a little tighter and pray a little harder in time of trouble. And the trust they confide in us never wavers—it can not be shaken by evil report. Throughout all the changing years of life they keep our hearts warm. And our faults and frailties are most easily forgotten in the charm of their affection and generous helpfulness. And surely the Father holds them as tenderly as they hold us and when they rest from toil—when their love is sealed in sleep, angels shall say:

"Come mother, my love, let me take your dear hand,  
And away through the starlight we'll wander;  
Away through the mists to the beautiful land,  
The dreamland that's waiting out yonder."

### Foreign Immigration.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Put up the bars higher against foreign immigration! When I say this I do not mean to utterly exclude foreigners; for from the United Kingdom, from the Scandinavian Peninsula, from Germany and Russia and a few other countries there comes a class of people to our shores who settle on our vacant lands, who enter our work-shops and our factories, who send their children to our schools, and who build churches and homes for themselves and their families. God bless the home-builders of our land; to all such I can give a hearty welcome.

But there is another phase to the immigration question. What do we get from Italy and Hungary? The Dago. Does he send his children to school? Do you find him erecting churches or building homes. I say, nay. But go to the coke-works; go to the coal-mines in the mountains! There you will find him in existence by the hundreds. I have seen as many as eight in one little hovel about twelve by fourteen feet square, dug in a mountain-side. There they cooked, ate, and slept, subsisting on what the same number of American working men would have starved to death on.

No wonder he can work for less wages than the man who has been raised here and is used to the American way of living. Yet the chances are that when he has scraped together a few hundred dollars, he will return to his native land. I leave it to you, my fellow citizen, has he not been a curse to America and America's working men?

There is another class who come to our country, more dangerous to its welfare than these—the Mongolian from across the Pacific, a class of people who do not confine themselves to the mining districts; who, if allowed to, would scatter themselves broadcast over our land—the Japanese and Chinese of whom your correspondent from Maple Hill, in an article a few weeks ago, said he was in favor of

allowing a hundred thousand or more to come into our country to help our wives with their work. I take it for granted if their women were admitted, their men would be also. It is of the Chinese I wish to speak.

To be sure, our friend has drawn a dark picture of the farmer's wife of Kansas. I have traversed nearly one-third of the counties that lie within the borders of Kansas, and I am constrained to think that the farmers' wives are not so overworked generally as in his locality. To be sure, many wives and mothers in Kansas, doubtless in other States also, have been laid to rest beneath the silent tomb. Yet I can recall the names of as many young men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have gone to join the silent majority as I can of the gentler sex. My daughters are being taught to help their mother with her work. They also help me milk the cows and fed calves and are growing up stout and healthy, learning the valuable lesson that it is honorable to gain a livelihood by honest toil. I would rather take the place of cook and washer-woman myself than to bring the Chinese with all their contaminating influences into my home; and bring them into our homes we must, if they are to do the work for our wives.

I think it is right to try to raise the Chinese nation out of darkness into the marvelous light of the twentieth century; yet we as parents must be very careful of the influences and associations that we cast about our children. Chinatown in San Francisco, with its vile opium dens and base retreats, where so many dark crimes and sins have been committed, is certainly enough to make one shudder at the thought of allowing any more of them to come here. They are certainly a stain on the beautiful State of California, and if admitted they would be a stain on the whole United States. So long as they remain in their present condition I enter my protest against any more of these almond-eyed, pig-tailed opium-eaters being allowed to enter our portion of America.

H. B. HARMON.

Latimer, Franklin County.

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## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### THE FIRST VIOLET.

This cloud-covered morning I heard a bird sing:  
(Hope on, O my heart, hope on!)  
Just a ripple of songs and a flitting of wing,  
But a rapture of joy o'er the earth seemed to ring,  
O the winter is almost gone!

This morning has brought me the first violet;  
(Hope on, O my heart, hope on!)  
With a dash of cold rain all its petals are wet,  
But an olden-day sweetness is held in it yet,  
O the winter is almost gone!

This morning the wisdom of some hidden will  
(Hope on, O my heart, hope on!)  
Sends a glimmer of good to shine out of each ill  
And a gladness in living my heart harbors still,  
O the winter is almost gone!

—Patty Carryl.

### A Son of the Soil.

X.

#### BASEBALL.

John knocked at the door of the doctor's private office, the first evening he was at home.

"Come in! Hello! Want something?"

"Just a little advice," said John. "That is, if you can spare the time." For the doctor was always busy.

"Fire away," was the permission given.

"Well, this is baseball season, and—"

"Well?"

"Why, I can pitch pretty well, and I don't think I'd have any difficulty at all getting on the team, if I try; but—"

"Well?" said the doctor again. John found this extremely irritating in his present state of mind; he wished the doctor would help him out.

"What do you think I ought to do about it?"

"Do about it? Why, boy alive, you don't have time to eat, now!" Dr. Brown spoke so emphatically and looked so disgusted that John felt abashed. Nevertheless, he determined, then and there that he would "get on this year's baseball team or bust!"

"Well, I've a big notion to play, any how!"

"Oh, John, John! What's going to become of you, I don't see!" The doctor looked at him sadly a moment, then threw his head back and laughed with all his heart.

John was beginning to get used to his queer ways, so he merely sat looking at him soberly.

"Doctor," he said, presently. "Do you know Myers?"

"I know who he is—good student, I hear."

"Good student, nothing!" said John, contemptuously. "Works for grades—don't know a thing outside his books—can't see a point an inch before his nose."

"Why, what makes you so hard on poor Myers? I never heard you speak so ill-natured of any one before. Bad practice, boy; bad practice!"

"Oh, well, Myers is all right in his way. I haven't anything against him. But I don't want to be like him. The fellows call him a dig. \* \* \* You know I was up at Miss Clark's the other night—had some kind of a doings—lot of nice people there. Well, they got to talking about education, and Professor Cottingham—he's our botany teacher, you know—"

"Fine fellow, too," interrupted his listener.

"Well, he said 'education is not cramming your mind full of facts.' He said he'd consider that boy's education a failure who finished the course without a knowledge of the world outside his textbooks, even if he graduated at the top of his class. And he said lots of people thought the only way to improve their minds was to study their books and generally they were the stupidest, sickliest students in the school."

"Something in that, I suppose," said the doctor, "but what has all this to do with baseball?" He looked quizzically at John, who got up and walked toward the door, saying as he opened the door: "Well, as for as that's concerned, I'm going to play baseball."

"It is, indeed, very gratifying to me to see how well you follow my advice," said the doctor, sarcastically.

John looked up quickly, then seeing a comical look that he knew on the older man's face, he chuckled light-heartedly.

"I thank you for it, just the same," he said, a trifle awkwardly, perhaps, but sincerely. Then he closed the door behind him and ran up to his room. It was after ten, but he lighted his lamp

and went enthusiastically to work on his algebra. The pretty little president of his class was running him a close race for first place in the algebra class, and he was determined he would not be beaten by a girl. A few months before, if any one had told him his rank was to be endangered by a girl, he would have laughed in boyish scorn, but he was wiser, now.

The next afternoon he studied with all his mind and might for two hours, then put his books aside and ran over to the baseball field, and practiced for two hours. And this became his custom until the end of the season. It was hard work at first, and he went home weary and with aching muscles, but in a few days he was in good condition and quickly gained in strength and skill. As he had expected, he had no difficulty in getting on the team, good pitchers being in demand.

One day after practice, as they were all straggling toward the bath-house, the captain said: "Say, kids, I've got the schedule of our games."

They all crowded around him, and John ran his eye down the list, and turned pale.

"Say, do we have to go to Newcastle?" he asked, in trepidation.

"You bet—Newcastle, Johnstown, Orange—"

"Well, say—I can't go away from school."

The boys looked at him in consternation.

"You know, the association pays the expenses," said one, thinking possibly that was the difficulty.

"Well, but I've got work to do every night and morning. I work for my board at Dr. Brown's."

"Oh, is that all," said the captain, in a tone of relief. "Well, I think we can arrange that all right. Another boy could do it as well, couldn't he?"

"Yes, but—"

"Well, the association will hire one to take your place for those few days, in order not to lose you. They do things like that often."

"Well, say! How much school do we miss?"

"Oh, only a little. Go on Friday's, usually, you know."

"All right, I'll be on hands."

John looked forward to his first big game with some anxiety, his captain having told him that "green men were apt to get rattled." It was to be played in the college field, against a very strong team. He gave the doctor a "comp" and asked him to be sure to come.

"If I can manage it, I'll surely be there," was the answer.

And he came. It seemed to John that everybody came. The bleachers were loaded, the field was lined with carriages. The boys looked picturesque, if not handsome, in their red suits. The opposing team came straggling in in yellow and black, giving their college yell with energy.

"Yell while you can!" called out a Fairfield enthusiast.

"Ho, ho! look at the elephant!" referring to the newcomers' pitcher, a man of immense bulk, who came lumbering along behind all the others.

"Hurrah for Fairfield!" as the home team took the field.

"Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!"

The game started off briskly. John's pitching was fair, but not phenomenal. For four or five innings things seemed to be about equal. Then Fairfield began to lose and the visitors, gaining in courage, ran their score up until it stood six to nothing.

John felt nervous. He went over to the side to get a drink of water, and for the first time saw Dr. Brown sitting in his buggy near him.

"Say, John, can't you do something to those fellows? They'll walk right over you! Your only hope is in your pitching—they're too much for your infield work." The doctor was plainly excited. The college people were whooping and yelling, with shouts of encouragement for the home team, and disapproval for the visitors. Yet there was a perceptible note of discouragement in it all. John looked at the doctor soberly.

"I don't know," he said. "I'll see what I can do."

"Do your best," said Dr. Brown, excitedly. "Try anything, for your outfielders are going all to pieces—at this rate you won't even score."

The home team took the field and John went thoughtfully to his place. The men at the bat began to notice a difference in the balls they received. John was pitching better ball. Man after man was fanned out. The field men began to take courage and to "ginger up;" to use the words of their supporters. A good hard ball came spinning off the bat, landing far out in the field. It was fumbled by the outfielder, who, how-

ever, regained it in time to prevent the one lone man in first base getting beyond third.

John felt a mighty determination in his brain; it stiffened his muscles, it steadied his nerve, it sharpened his vision. He watched the man on third narrowly, while apparently giving his whole attention to his pitching. The man on third was on the alert, running a few yards, then back, while his captain stood near him, ready to give the signal to go or fly back, according as the chances seemed good or bad. John saw all this and they knew that he did, but they thought they could outwit him, since he was at the disadvantage of having two matters to attend to, while they had only the one. John seemed to brace himself to throw a treacherous curve at the bat, which the man-on-third counted as his best chance and made a grand rush for home. Whereat John whirled swiftly and his promised curve became a straight and fell smoothly into the hands of the third-baseman before the man-on-third realized "what he was up against."

Then the howling was terrific.

"What's the matter with Cop-le-e-ey?"

"He's all right!" "Who's all right?"

"Cop-le-e-ey!"

John caught a glimpse of the doctor standing up in his buggy, and wildly waving his cane.

This proved the turning point in the game. The end of the last inning found the score 12 to 6 in Fairfield's favor. The college bell rang jubilantly. Every one crowded around the home team, congratulating John and yelling at the top of their lungs. While the yellow-and-black visitors walked sullenly off the field.

(To be continued.)

### QUESTION BOX.

**Government in Cuba and Hawaii.—The Ear.**—Will you please outline briefly the forms of government in Cuba and Hawaii, and also give the leading officers of each?

Is it a fact that there are four bones in the ear? If so, where is the orbicularis, spoken of in "Hotze's physiology?"

SADIE HAMILTON.

The government of Hawaii is territorial, the Governor being appointed by the United States. The present Governor is Mr. Dole, now in the United States to discuss affairs in Hawaii, at the request of President Roosevelt.

The Cuban government is republican. The constitution seems to have been modelled very closely after that of the United States. It provides that "national sovereignty shall be vested in the people of Cuba, from whom shall emanate the public power."

There is a Congress, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, which meets in regular session every year. The Senate consists of six Senators from each of six departments of the republic, elected for six years, by electors. One-third of the Senators are elected every two years.

The House of Representatives is composed of one Representative for every 25,000 inhabitants, who are elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the House is elected every two years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people. He is also Commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It is required that he be forty years of age, a Cuban by birth or naturalization; in the latter case he must have served in the army for at least ten years.

The vice president is elected at the same time and in the same way as the president. He is president of the Senate.

The highest judicial power is vested in a supreme court.

The republic is divided into "departments," corresponding, I think, somewhat to our States. Over these are governors elected by direct vote for three years.

It is of especial interest in this connection, to learn that on May 20 of this year, the American troops will be entirely withdrawn, and Cuba will be given her final independence.

The answers to your questions have been delayed a week on account of the unexpected difficulty I had in finding a decisive answer to the last one. After consulting physiologies, encyclopedias, and dictionaries, some of which named the fourth bone, while some said there were only three, I at last took the question to a physician, who said:

In the tympanic cavity of mammals there are three small bones: the mallens or hammer; the incus, or anvil; the stapes or stirrup. Anatomists of a later day have shown that the once so-called os orbicularis, or os Sylvii, does not exist as a separate bone; but that which once received this name is part of the long

process of the incus, which fits into a corresponding depression in the head of the stapes."

**William Tell.—Who was William Tell?**

C. S. H.

There has been a good deal of difference of opinion among historians as to whether there ever was a William Tell. Some contending that the story is merely a myth that has sprung up among the Swiss peasants. It seems probable, however, that some such a man must have lived, whose life was the origin of the story, though his name may not have been William Tell, and though the incidents were doubtless distorted, having come down to us from a time so distant.

The story is that some of the Swiss formed a conspiracy against Austria, who ruled them at that time, and that William Tell was the leader of the conspiracy. He was captured by Gessler, the cruel bailiff of the Austrians, who fixed his sentence at death, changing it, however, to what seemed to him a worse sentence. He ordered Tell to shoot an apple from his son's head, the probability being that his aim would not be true under the dreadful stress of danger and that the result would be the death of the boy.

However, Tell accomplished the apparently impossible task and was set free. But another arrow was found hidden in his coat. When asked what this was for he replied that it was to kill Gessler with in case his (Tell's) punishment resulted in his son's death.

At this bold confession he was again taken prisoner and put on board a transport ship in chains to be taken across to Austria. A storm arose and in their danger his captors loosed him in order that he might guide their ship for them, which he did until coming in sight of projecting rocks, he told them to go past there at full speed, and leaped from the flying boat onto the rocks. He ran swiftly along the ledge, until he came to a ravine, where he lay hiding until Gessler's boat was beneath him, when he shot the man with his unerring arrow.

### FOR THE LITTLE ONES

#### DO SOMETHING FOR SOMEBODY QUICK.

Are you almost disgusted  
With life, little man?  
I will tell you a wonderful trick  
That will bring you contentment  
If anything can—  
Do something for somebody quick!

Are you awfully tired  
With play, little girl?  
Weary, discouraged, and sick?  
I'll tell you the loveliest  
Game in the world—  
Do something for somebody quick!

Though it rain like the rain  
Of the flood, little man,  
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,  
You can make the sun shine  
In you soul, little man—  
Do something for somebody quick!

Though the skies are like brass  
Overhead, little girl,  
And the walks like well-heated brick,  
And all earthly affairs  
In a terrible whirl—  
Do something for somebody quick!  
—Children's Home Missions.

#### The Story of Rip Van Winkle.

Little Dorothy Green is a dear little girl, who lives on a great big farm. She is not big enough to read and she does not like to work, but she is always begging people to tell her a story. One day Dorothy's uncle, who is very tall and very wise, came to see her papa. He talked and talked ever so much to her mama and papa, but he did not talk to Dorothy. He just held her in his lap, and once in a while he stroked her soft little head, but she wanted him to talk to her.

After while she said: "Won't you please tell me a story?"

He said, "Of course, I'll tell you a story. Let me see—I'll tell you about the little old men in the mountains."

Dorothy smiled all over her dear lit-

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the face and sat up very straight to hear every word.

"Dorothy," said her uncle, "you never saw a mountain did you?" Well, I'll tell you about it. You see those hills away over there? Well, mountains are like hills grown up. They are great, big, rough, rocky hills, so big that you could easily get lost on them. Well, this story I'm going to tell you is not a true story—it's just a funny story that I heard when I was a little boy.

"Once there was a big lazy man whose name was Rip Van Winkle, and though he was lazy and ragged, all the children loved him and so did his dog, because he was so kind to them. One day he picked up his old rusty gun and called his dog and started up the mountain to hunt. He climbed up and up and around on the steep rocky mountain until he grew tired and sat down upon a log to rest.

While he was sitting there idly whistling he heard a queer noise, like some one grunting under a heavy load, and soon from around a big rock came a little man, a very little old man, carrying a barrel almost as large as he.

"He was the queerest-looking old man Rip had ever seen. He wore a tall pointed red hat and long pointed red shoes. His coat was blue and his trousers were yellow. His hair was long and his beard reached almost to his waist.

"Rip Van Winkle stared at him, and rubbed his eyes, and stared again.

"Who are you?" said Rip.

"The old man said never a word, but put the barrel down and crouched on the ground. Then Rip saw another little old man coming from behind the rock, who looked exactly like the first one. Then came another, and another, until there were nine queer little long-bearded men just alike, sitting on the ground, looking at Rip Van Winkle.

"Rip looked at them all, and then he said, 'How do you do, my friends! Anything I can do for you to-day?' And all those nine little men shook their heads slowly and solemnly from side to side.

"Well, you want to do something for me, eh?" and this made Rip laugh.

"But they all looked at him so solemnly and nodded their heads that Rip did not feel like laughing very heartily.

"The old men all stood up; one at a time, and started off up the mountain, the first one carrying the barrel, and each of the others turning just before he was out of sight, to beckon to Rip.

"Rip sat there until the last one was gone, then he got up slowly, and called his dog and followed them.

"Presently he came to an open place among the rocks and trees, where he saw the barrel standing. He went over and sat upon it, wondering what strange thing would happen next, and presently he heard a loud rumbling like thunder, then another and another, till the whole mountain was echoing to the noise.

"He thought he would find out what made it—for he knew it could not be thunder, you know, because he saw no lightning. So he got down off the barrel and peered around a corner in the mountain, and what do you think he saw? The little old men playing ninepins! And the rolling of the balls was what made so big a noise!

"When the little old men of the mountains saw him, they all turned around and filed slowly back into the open place where the barrel was. All but one crouched down again, and that one picked up an old rusty tin cup, and pull-

ing out a little spout in the side of the barrel, caught the clear liquid that ran out and gave it to Rip to drink.

"Now Rip was thirsty and he drank it at once, and then at once he began to grow sleepy, and the little men faded away. Rip fell over on the ground fast asleep.

"And do you know, he slept twenty years! Yes, twenty years! And when he waked up he did not know what was the matter. His gun was so rusty it fell to pieces when he tried to lift it; his hair and beard had grown long and white, and shaggy; his clothes were all ragged and torn; and when he tried to rise he had the rheumatism so bad he could hardly move. But he finally got up and whistled to his dog—the dog didn't come, he was dead by that time, you know.

"So Rip went down the mountain and when he got home the people did not know him, but he decided he wouldn't be lazy any more so he started a shoe-maker's shop and worked hard all the rest of his life."

Little Dorothy said, "Well, that is a very funny story and I don't believe a word of it." Which made her uncle laugh and pinch her cheek, and tell her she would better learn to help her mama, so that she would not grow up and be lazy like Rip Van Winkle.

## The Apiary.

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

### Notes for the Apiary.

Bees do not gain much in numbers until warm weather. Sudden changes of weather and frequent showers often catch them out on the wing and they become chilled so that they are unable to reach their home.

The entrance to all hives should be conveniently arranged for the bees to enter the hive. Many bees are lost at the entrance of hives in early spring when coming home laden with honey during cool weather. They become chilled and can not take wing the second time, and if they can not crawl into the hive from the ground they will fail to ever reach it.

In spring, feeding is almost a necessity with most colonies, as but few of them have enough honey to supply the demand necessary for brood-rearing to the extent they will breed if they have a good supply of stores. Bees will gauge the amount of brood with the amount of honey, and a scant food-supply will always make a weak colony. We can not depend upon the honey which bees usually gather in early spring to keep them well supplied; in many cases colonies that are half-way built up starve outright.

Handle the bees as little as possible during cool weather for it exposes the brood in the combs and irritates the bees. Bees dislike very much to be disturbed by having their hives opened or the frames handled when the day is cold or wet. On clear, warm days and during the warmest part of the day is always the time to work with bees. Smoking bees unnecessarily is very poor policy and they may be handled in perfect safety on warm days without the use of smoke. Bees are usually very gentle during spring time and until after the honey season and may be handled with the best of success until the close of the honey harvest. After this they are usually very irritable and the least work done with them the better it is.

There has been but little loss in bees the past winter, but the supply is far short of the demand for them. Hundreds of colonies are frequently being inquired for by those wishing to purchase large apiaries outright, but it seems they are not for sale in large quantities or even in a small way. A few years ago, bees could have been bought at almost any price. Then no one wanted an increase in stock, so that swarming was strictly prevented and all energy was turned toward surplus honey.

As the acreage of alfalfa is largely on the increase in nearly all the Western States, new fields for honey are being opened up, but in some localities the beekeepers are becoming somewhat discouraged from the fact that the alfalfa-grower has been inclined to harvest his clover a little earlier every year until now he cuts it almost as soon as it comes into bloom, thus preventing the bees from getting any honey from it. Some large apiaries have proved a failure on this account, and the apiarist has met with sad disappointment in other cases. Those who are contemplating starting large apiaries in any of the alfalfa districts of the West should bear in mind that such difficulties as this are to be met.

Spring planting of both fruit- and for-

est-trees is in order at present. Fruit-trees of all kinds furnish honey when in bloom and a great many forest-trees are excellent honey-producers. The maple furnishes a little honey and a goodly amount of early pollen for the bees and is therefore a good tree for the bees. The catalpa, which comes in bloom later, is an excellent honey-producer, as is also the black locust. Catalpa and black locust are largely planted in the West, both for shade and in groves. The linden or basswood is one of the best honey-producers and in the Eastern and Northern States is the leader in honey, even beyond the common white clover in many localities. Do not forget the bees when planting.

Bokhara clover in my judgment is the best honey-producing plant that can be grown in the State of Kansas. During last year, from the first of July until the last of September, right through the worst drouth of the season, our Bokhara clover kept in good bloom and our bees averaged per colony, during this time, over fifty pounds of honey of the best quality in my judgment I ever used. Had it not been for our Bokhara, our bees would have had to have been fed the entire summer. From no other source did we get a pound of honey. Our stock ate it with a great relish when we let them, but we considered it too valuable to be eaten by them. We secured a good crop of seed from it late in autumn for our own sowing.

Why is Kansas so slow in increasing her acreage of alfalfa? No State in the Union can raise alfalfa so cheaply as Kansas, from the fact that she can raise it without irrigation. Even at the extreme western line of the State alfalfa can be grown profitably without irrigation. More especially is this true of central Kansas if she would only turn her attention in this direction. Why not? Simply because this locality is wheat-crazy. But speculative wheat-farming, as we might term it, will not always last even in central Kansas, and the farmer that comes up a few years hence with a good acreage of alfalfa will be in a position to smile at his less fortunate neighbor who has followed up the wheat craze. Alfalfa is a substitute for about every known crop in the line of stock food and can take the place of all else when the drouth comes along as it did last year. I have a neighbor who last year cut and sold \$75 worth of alfalfa hay per acre, and this without any irrigation whatever. "So hard to get a stand" is the reason given for not trying to grow it. Well, in the usual line of farming in central Kansas this may be so, but in general good farming it is not.

There is a certain something about the "free trial" proposition that makes it attractive to even the person who is accustomed to buy for cash. Formerly the "free trial" idea was limited entirely to trial by sample and only such merchandise as could be sampled were subject to "free trial;" matters have been changed quite materially, however, within the past few years, and now many things may be had on "free trial" terms. It remained for the Kalamazoo Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Station 32, Kalamazoo, Mich., to introduce the principle of "free trial" in the selling



of the output of their large factories. They advertise in our paper to send any buggy, carriage, trap, surrey, harness, etc., which they make to any purchaser on "thirty days' free trial," and they lay just claim to being the "Pioneers of the free trial plan." They not only give that length of time in which to test the vehicle, but they at the same time sell it to the buyer at manufacturers' prices. That they do these two things and that they give the best of satisfaction is true beyond doubt as we have never had a single complaint from our readers, many of whom must have embraced their offer. Those of our readers who have not yet bought a vehicle or harness will do well to write the Kalamazoo people requesting their 22d annual

## THE TRYING TIME

In a young girl's life is reached when Nature leads her uncertain steps across the line which divides girlhood from womanhood. Ignorance and neglect at this critical period are largely responsible for much of the

after misery of womanhood. Not only does Nature often need help in the regular establishment of the womanly function, but there is almost always need of some safe, strengthening tonic, to overcome the languor, nervousness and weakness, commonly experienced at this time.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity. It is a strengthening tonic, soothing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing restful sleep. It contains no alcohol neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

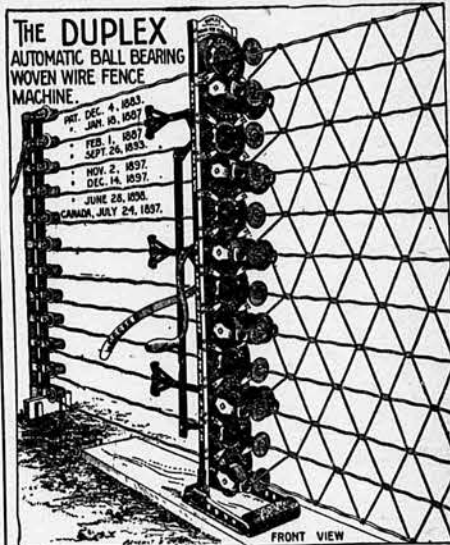
"I wish to tell you the benefit we have received from using your remedies," writes Mrs. Dan Hall, of Brodhead, Green Co., Wis. "Two years ago my daughter's health began to fail. Everything that could be thought of was done to help her but it was of no use. When she began to complain she was quite stout; weighed 170, the picture of good health, until about the age of fourteen, then in six months she was so run down her weight was but 120. She kept failing and I gave up, thinking there was no use, she must die. Friends all said, 'You will lose your daughter.' I said I fear I shall. I must say, doctor, that only for your 'Favorite Prescription' my daughter would have been in her grave to-day. When she had taken one-half bottle the natural function was established and we bought another one, making only two bottles in all, and she completely recovered. Since then she is as well as can be."

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

catalogue. It is fully illustrated with each article offered and is almost sure to contain just what you are looking for.

We have been most favorably impressed with a very ingenious machine for making woven wire fence in the field, the Duplex Automatic Steel Frame Ball Bearing Woven Wire Fence Machine, manufactured by Kitzelman Brothers, of Muncie, Indiana, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

From the standpoint of fence making qualifications or economy to the owner of one of these machines it is surely unequalled. It is so simple in construction, any one can operate it. It allows its owner to make fence at actual cost of wire, also to utilize line wires and barbed wire of old fences if desired. It is automatic in every sense of the word. All the operator has to do is to set it up, turn the crank and the machine weaves the fence. The fence it makes is up to all requirements, in fact, in nearly all cases, is equal to more than is ever required, and



will turn not only large and vicious stock, but poultry, rabbits, and pigs. Being made on the ground the fence fits the surface whether rough or even. The machine being so made admitting the weaving of barbed wire into the fabric either for top or bottom margin wires or both is an advantage readily appreciated by fence builders. The manufacturers claim this machine to be the result of their fifteen years of study and experience, and that it is perfection itself. The fact that more than 100 styles of farm and ornamental fence can be made with the machine, and the large number of sales reported bear them out in this statement. That they have boundless confidence in their invention is shown by their offer to send a machine out for six days' trial. It will be to your interest to send for one of their catalogues, which are free, mentioning this paper.



EVERY MAN  
WOMAN AND CHILD

who suffers from

**Rheumatism**

should use

**St. Jacobs Oil**

It Conquers Pain, acts like  
magic, and has no equal on  
earth as a pain killer.

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**PILES**

**NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.**  
We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.  
**DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.**



## Grain Markets.

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

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

### A Trust that Will Close the Channel Against Farmers.

A trust is now being formed by capitalists in the East for the purpose of establishing great warehouses and a system of steel elevators in the wheat-belt for the purpose of loaning money on elevator receipts and controlling the wheat market and fixing a price on the same.

The farmers' cooperative associations will have to broaden their plan of operation, and the farmers generally will have to awaken to their own interest and support their own cause more liberally, or they will soon be hopelessly engulfed by a trust that will close the last channel in which they can operate for self protection.

If such a system gets a solid footing you will be as powerless to emerge from its operation as you are to emerge from the power of the Standard Oil Trust. Farmers have the means to occupy the field for themselves if they will only do it. But my mind is clear on one point, and that is, you will never succeed in doing so by little trifling investments of \$10 each. The question is, will you occupy the field and grasp the opportunity, or will you be pushed aside?

It is your last chance. Once in the clutches of such a combination, you will have to accept whatever price is offered for your grain, and all profit will be taken away from you. Your are about as hard to arouse as were the people in front of the Johnstown flood. What are you going to do? Will the farmers with all the wealth they now possess, allow the opportunity of handling and marketing their own grain to pass into the hands of a trust whose only motive is

to make money? Farmers should utilize the opportunity before them or the wealth they produce will be further sapped and concentrated into the hands of the few.

In order that you may become familiar with the scheme now being developed by capitalists, I quote the following from the columns of The New York Financier. It says:

"The organization of the Trust Company of the Republic, mention of which has been made previously in these columns, was formally completed March 25. The company will begin business in a few days in the New York Life Building, at No. 346 Broadway. The board of directors consists of the following: Hon. Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Henry G. Rouse, Chas. F. Brooker, Alex. Greig, Thos. F. Goodrich, Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Ballard McCall, John M. Parker, James McMahon, W. D. Baldwin, Thos. Crimmins, Chas. D. Marvin, Chas. W. Wetmore, Geo. C. Boldt, Hon. Jas. H. Eckles, George J. Gould, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Tom Randolph, R. Waverly Smith, Herbert L. Satterlee, Elbridge G. Snow, Daniel G. Wing, and Edward Whitaker.

"Although the Trust Company of the Republic will transact a general trust-company business, it has been organized mainly to develop, in alliance with the Security Warehouse Company, an extensive system of warehouses throughout the regions producing cotton, rice, grain, ore, etc., and to finance issues of investment certificates based on guaranteed warehouse certificates and the collateral evidenced by them. The feature was explained in The Financier two weeks ago. The Security Warehouse Company will, it is announced, greatly enlarge its capital and build 150 standard fire-proof-warehouses from plans approved by the various fire insurance associations."

The argument produced by the New York Financier is, that this system of storing goods and loaning money on receipts issued thereon will be of particular advantage to the growers of grain and other staple products. Farmers are certainly aware by this time that all trusts and combinations on the surface are organized for the benefit of the people. It requires no argument to convince any intelligent farmer as to whose interest these combinations are formed. The objects of a trust or combination are to benefit those who are in the trust. A combination of farmers to forward their own interests would undoubtedly benefit farmers, or any equitable system in which the farmer got his share of profits produced would be of benefit to him. The Trust Company of the Republic, when you throw the cover back and examine the real instrument, is organized for the purpose of making millionaires, billionaires. In theory it is an organization to benefit the wealth-producers, in practice it will benefit its promoters and investors.

### Will the Beloit Call Explain?

When in Beloit last Saturday, I picked up the Beloit Daily Call of March 29, and noticed the grain market of that city. The Call has been greatly alarmed for fear some cooperative concern would take the advantage of farmers. I noticed that grain-dealers were paying 58 cents for wheat that day at Beloit. At cooperative stations where the freight is the same, Delphos for instance, the cooperative organizations were paying 60 cents for wheat. It is well for the farmers to have Brother Jones explain just why it is to the advantage of farmers to lose 2 cents per bushel on grain sold at Beloit.

Whose cause is the Call fighting for? Who is it assisting? The farmer or the grain-dealer? It does not seem to worry the Call in the least for the farmers of Beloit to sell their wheat to the grain-dealers for 2 cents less than at points where cooperative elevators are operated.

It is against cooperative elevators. Why? Two cents per bushel on four hundred thousand bushels of grain marketed at Beloit means \$8,000.

Do the farmers want to own and operate the same through their own and operate the same through their own officers and agents? If so, now is the time to begin to act.

I want to hear from our members regarding the wheat crop in their vicinity and the progress of our of our members. I trust you will be a little more punctual in answering requests for information.

The appeal of E. J. Smiley from judgment for contempt, was argued in the Supreme Court last Friday and Saturday. The case that was appealed from

# I SELL FARMS

No matter where located, I can sell yours. Send description and cash price and learn how. Write for full description of any of the following properties:

320 acres, Clark Co., Ark.; good buildings, good young orchard, good well and springs, land well timbered, convenient to railroad; \$2,200.

160 acres, Benton Co., Ark.; good buildings, land well timbered, several springs, 4 miles to railroad; \$1,700.

100 acres, unimproved land, Ford Co., Kans.; good prairie land, can all be cultivated, near Arkansas River; \$1,200.

1,400 acres, Crawford Co., Mo.; fair buildings, few fruit trees, 1,150 acres timber, 2 wells on land, 4 miles to railroad; \$14,000.

40 acres, Iron Co., Mo.; no improvements, land well timbered, 3 miles to railroad; \$2,500.

160 acres of land, Pratt Co., Kans.; no improvements, 1 mile to railroad; \$1,200.

75 acres, Henderson Co., N. C.; 40 acres timber, fair buildings, orchard, stream on land, 2 miles to railroad; \$2,700.

1,250 acres, Bibb Co., Ga.; 500 acres timber, small streams on land, good buildings, small peach orchard, 1 mile to railroad; \$15,000.

521 acres, Culpeper Co., Va.; good buildings, apple orchard, 140 acres timber, stream on land, 2 miles to railroad; \$18,000.

An excellent Florida property, finely located in Livingston Co.; 1/2 mile from Livingston Station, contains 928 acres, 20 acres of fruit, principally oranges and lemons in bearing, 40 acres timber, 2 story house and barn; \$7,500.

200 acres, Clay Co., Fla.; good buildings, 175 acres timber, orchard, creek on land, 10 miles to railroad; \$1,500.

288 acres, Gasconade Co., Mo.; 180 acres timber, good buildings, orchard, land well fenced, 8 miles to railroad; \$3,200.

74 acres, Fairfax Co., Va.; good buildings, 14 acres timber, orchard, stream on land, 100 yards to railroad; \$7,000.

50 acres, Volusia Co., Fla.; no buildings, can be subdivided into town lots or used for growing pine-apples, splendid location; \$500.

1,585 acres, Abbeville Co., S. C.; large house, twelve rooms, 30 out-buildings, splendid place for stock farm, 4 miles to railroad; \$16,000.

160 acres, Judon Co., Miss.; fair buildings, some timber, orchard, half the land under fence, 1/2 mile to railroad; \$12,000.

100 acres, Prince William Co., Va.; good buildings, 1 acre timber, orchard, farm all under fence, 1 mile to railroad; \$5,000.

160 acres of timber land, Rawlins Co., Kans.; timber consists principally of black walnut and ash, convenient to railroad; \$800.

4,160 acres, Finney Co., Kans.; good buildings, good wells, land all under fence, splendid stock ranch; \$20,800.

200 acres timber land, Newton Co., Mo., land is covered with a good growth of oak timber, located in lead and zinc district, 1 1/2 miles to railroad; \$10,000.

245 acres, Crawford Co., Mo., good buildings, orchard, stream on land, 1 mile to railroad, will be divided as follows: 200 acres \$3,200 and 45 acres \$1,000, or sold as a whole for \$4,200.

897 acres, Bedford Co., Va., good buildings, 200 acres timber, stream on land, small orchard, 4 miles to railroad; \$15,000.

94 acres, Hardin Co., Ky., excellent new house, other buildings, good orchard, 10 acres timber, good water, railroad short distance from farm; \$7,500.

640 acres in Coddington Co., S. D., this is all excellent pasture land, and is yielding an income from being used in this way, but would be still better for regular farming purposes, situated adjoining South Shore Station, two excellent springs, 500 acres under plow, no buildings; \$14,080.

600 acres, Carroll Co., Miss., 400 acres in cultivation, good buildings, 16 wells—two of which are mineral water, soil will raise almost anything, 4 miles to railroad; \$12,500.

195 acres, Rowan Co., N. C., excellent buildings, orchard of 5 acres, 25 acres timber, 2 small streams, one-fourth mile to railroad; \$13,500.

130 acres, Moore Co., N. C., good packing house, fine orchard, located in the famous North Carolina fruit belt, some timber, 2 1/2 miles to railroad; \$3,000.

227 acres, Rowan Co., Ky., 21 acres timber, creek on land, fair buildings, orchard, 3 miles to railroad; \$750.

219 acres, Preston Co., W. Va., well timbered, good orchard, good buildings, farm underlaid with two veins of coal, creek on land, 9 miles to railroad; \$4,400.

150 acres, Benton Co., Miss., 20 acres timber, excellent buildings, small orchard, stream on land, 1 mile to railroad; \$2,500.

100 acres, De Kalb Co., Ala., poor buildings, 2 1/2 acres in fruit, brook on land, 74 acres timber, 4 1/2 miles to railroad; \$500.

260 acres, De Kalb Co., Ala., fair buildings, orchard, 220 acres timber; \$1,400.

485 acres, Wharton Co., Tex., good buildings, 145 acres timber, orchard, stream on land, all land under fence, 3 1/2 miles to railroad; \$12,000.

**W. M. Ostrander, 1496 NORTH AMERICAN BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa...**

## MILLIONS A YEAR.

### Incredible Amount of Money Lost by the Working Classes.

The money lost annually by skilled workmen of all occupations figures up to millions of dollars and is becoming greater every year. This amount of money represents mainly time lost and the serious effect upon the social comfort of the workmen and their families is evident. Mr. George V. Hammond, of No. 610 N. State street, Tacoma, Wash., said the other day:

"I have lost my share of time but I am thankful to say that I have not been losing any of late."

"You don't look as if you had lost much through sickness."

"No, and I don't feel so. But the fact remains that I was a very sick man. I took cold along in 1889 and rheumatism settled in my arms and shoulders. I suffered for three years and nothing relieved me until in April, 1892, I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and found relief in the second box. I took five boxes in all and now am entirely cured and have had no occasion to use them since."

There is a popular idea that rheumatism is caused by exposure to cold and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Such conditions frequently promote the development of the disease, but from the fact that rheumatism runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary and consequently a disease of the blood.

Frequently an individual, in whose family rheumatism has not occurred, develops the disease, and when a diagnosis of the case is made, it is generally found that the ailment is due to a derangement of the blood.

External applications may afford temporary relief, but to cure the disease it is necessary to treat it through the blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People go directly to the seat of the disorder, purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces. They are a positive specific not only for rheumatism, but for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Rush County was also argued at the same time. The decision of the court will be rendered at some future time.

Do our members favor the establishing of the line of elevators to be owned and operated by the Central Association? It does no harm to express and exchange views as to this matter, and I would like to hear from you. Every member should write me his views at once.

### THE MARKETS.

#### Last Week's Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., April 7, 1902. The week has shown little change in the grain situation, everybody seems to be awaiting the outcome of the Government crop report to be issued April 10. Exports last week were 4,447,000 bushels, against 4,699,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Stocks of wheat abroad are over ten million bushels less than they were a year ago, and everywhere the situation seems to be a healthy one, and the pounding of the speculators was without effect last week, wheat closing Saturday at about the same price it did a week ago. From a legitimate statistical standpoint I believe that wheat is at bottom and have so advised friends for some time. At any rate the severe decline of prices in this country has been the result of manipulation. Foreign markets at no time have been much influenced by our frequent panics in prices.

The American primary markets, too, have been receiving less wheat for several weeks than they did a year ago, especially have the Northwestern farmers ceased to deliver wheat as freely as formerly. Receipts at all the principal primary markets last week were only 2,121 cars, against 3,079 cars for the corresponding week a year ago. But the strongest feature in the wheat situation seems to be the fact that our winter wheat has been dissipated or has disappeared, and no one seems to know what has become of it. Taking the Government figures of the supply in farmers' hands on March 1, adding to it the total of all primary receipts in winter-wheat markets, as well as winter-wheat exports, and deducting this sum from the total yields of the winter-wheat States as given by the Government, and a large discrepancy will manifest itself. Now the question is, what has become of this wheat? Has it been fed, or has the Government overestimated the crop? When the light receipts at winter-wheat markets are considered the latter seems probable.

The total receipts of winter-wheat at the principal winter-wheat points, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, and Kansas City, from July 1 up to April 1, are 42,500,000 bushels, against 62,250,000 bushels in 1900-1901, and less than ten million bushels of winter-wheat have gone abroad by way of New Orleans and Galveston. Where, then, is the enormous crop of last year? I hope this matter will be cleared up in the interest of honest crop-reporting. While the shipments of winter-wheat from last year's enormous crop were much less than the year before, spring-wheat shipments have been much greater, and were 154,100,000 bushels, as against only 119,000,000 bushels during the same time a year ago. These statistics would certainly prove wheat to be in a much stronger situation than speculators would have us believe. Prices from now on will be influenced by

crop reports, and the coming Government report is being looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. The Missouri State report, out last week, places wheat at 90, with a 54 per cent increase in acreage, certainly a very rosy view. The Ohio report makes wheat for that State 74, or 12 per cent better in condition than a month ago. Our own Mr. Coburn, too, ventures a guess and makes the Kansas condition of wheat 74 per cent, with about  
(Continued on page 424.)

### WORK THE HORSE IF NECESSARY.

## BALMOLINE

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

PREVENTS FLIES, MAGGOTS, SCREW WORMS AND PROUD FLESH. ALL DEALERS  
**25 and 50 Cents**

SEND 4c FOR TRIAL SIZE TO  
B. H. DE HUY, P. O. STATION 4, DENVER, COLORADO.  
ENDORSED BY HORSEMEN EVERYWHERE

"Winter Quarters," Chester, Pa.,  
March 24, 1902.

B. H. De Huy Ph. G., Denver.

I have used your "Balmoline" with great success on men and horses connected with my Wild West Show, and find it all you claim for it, in fact, the BEST HEALING SALVE FOR SORE SHOULDERS, COLLAR GALLS, ROPE BURNS, and all FLESH WOUNDS I have ever used, either in this or any foreign country. I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all who may be in need of such a remedy, as it certainly "fills the bill."

Yours most truly,  
G. W. LILLIE, "Pawnee Bill."

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CURES  
Sore Shoulders on Horses and Mules while they are working. Warranted. Feed our Stock Food. It will make you money. Ask local dealer, or write us.  
SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



## WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 8, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The conditions the past week have been favorable, though the week has been slightly cooler than normal, with a deficiency in precipitation.

The precipitation during March was generally above normal, excepting in the northern and northeastern counties, but much of the subsoil is still dry.

## RESULTS.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition in the southern and central counties, and in general in the northern, though a small amount of upland was winter killed and some pastured too closely; it is growing rapidly.

Oats have been sown and are coming up in all parts of the division, generally starting well. Early potatoes are planted. Corn planting is progressing in the southern and central counties, and the ground is being prepared for it in the northern. Flax is being sown in the central counties. Many peach buds are reported killed in the central and northern counties, with but little damage in the southern; peach-trees are in bloom in Montgomery. Alfalfa and the tame grasses are starting well in the central and northern counties, stock are on pasture in the extreme southern.

Anderson County.—Wheat in good condition; oats promise a good stand; rye and tame grasses fine; flax sowing delayed by cold and rain; early potatoes and gardens mostly planted; peach buds killed; tame grasses and alfalfa affording some pasture; ground too wet to work.

Atchison.—Good rains this week; wheat and grass greatly benefited; nearly all of the wheat in good condition; oats all sown, but not up yet.

Bourbon.—Oats coming up, some two inches high; wheat much favored by late rain; corn planting just begun; flax about all in.

Chase.—Wheat in fair condition; alfalfa starting; alfalfa seeding begun; some flax

Nemaha.—Surface moisture ample; wheat growing fairly, checked somewhat by high winds; tame grass in good condition; oats all sown, and some coming up; early potatoes planted; trees show little sign of leafing yet.

Osage.—Spring plowing begun; wheat doing well.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat looking well; alfalfa and blue grass sprouting; oats coming up.

Riley.—Some corn planted; oats are up; wheat fair; pastures getting green.

Shawnee.—Wheat looks well; rains have helped alfalfa; oats sown; potatoes planted; cattle in good condition.

Wilson.—Wheat and oats growing finely; some corn planted; nearly all plowing done; other spring work well advanced.

Woodson.—Wheat in fine condition; flax being sown; little corn planted; much plowing done; grass starting; peaches reported uninjured.

Wyandotte.—Potatoes mostly planted; oats sown; wheat looking well; ground in fine condition to work, but subsoil dry.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

The hard wheat, generally, has passed through the winter fairly well, and is now making a good growth; soft wheat suffered severely but is improving. Oats sown and coming up in all parts of the division. Corn planting is progressing in the southern and many of the central counties, and plowing for corn in the northern and some of the central counties; the early planted is coming up in Barber. Alfalfa is starting slowly; fall sown was winter killed in several counties. The grass is starting in the southern and central counties. Peaches are blooming in the south, but were mostly winter killed in the central and northern counties. Apricots are blooming south.

Barber.—Soil in fine condition; wheat, of which a large acreage was sown, looks fine; rye the same; oats coming up nicely; much corn planted, some up, doing nicely; corn planting progressing; pastures greening up; cattle doing fairly well.

Barton.—Wheat fields are not improving rapidly, the crop is injured, the fields will be spotted; oats and barley sown; corn planting begun.

Butler.—Weather fine; grass growing; wheat hurt; alfalfa winter killed; oats well up; corn being planted; gardens mostly made.

Rainfall for Week Ending April 5, 1902.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. 1 to

being sown; soil in good condition for farm work.

Chautauqua.—No frost; plenty of moisture; wheat and oats growing rapidly; pastures improving.

Cherokee.—Ground too wet for farm work most of the week; wheat looks well; oats coming up, acreage of oats somewhat curtailed; corn planting begun; peaches and strawberries promise well.

Coffey.—Ground generally in fine condition; farm work well advanced; flax about all sown, unusually large acreage; but little oats sown; wheat in fine condition; some corn planted; subsoil dry.

Doniphan.—Wheat generally in good condition, drying winds early part of week damaged some fields; good rain on third inst.; ground in good condition for early plowing.

Elk.—Corn planting stopped by rain of 3d, resumed since; wheat doing well; grass growing rapidly.

Franklin.—Wheat doing finely; but cold first of week hard on oats just coming up; grass growing slowly; some flax sown.

Geary.—Cool week, good rain; wheat growing slowly, too cool, prospect varied, some pieces fine, others poor; ground in fine condition.

Jackson.—Wheat acreage double that of last year; about 5 per cent of the wheat will be plowed up, the rest promises a good crop; oats sown, reduced acreage, too dry; much plowing done; some corn planted; pastures slow starting; clover about dead.

Jefferson.—Ground loose and dry; vegetation two weeks in advance.

Johnson.—Wheat in fine condition; some oats up, some yet to sow; some corn planted; ground in fine condition.

Lafayette.—Wheat and oats in good condition; much corn planted; corn ground all plowed.

Marshall.—Winter wheat looks green and healthy; oats sown, some up and growing rapidly; early potatoes and gardens nearly all planted; tame grass growing well.

Montgomery.—Cold first of week retarded growth, was favorable to bottom wheat, which was getting too rank; up, a good stand and field; stock on pasture; corn planting in progress; peaches blooming with indications of fair crop.

Morris.—Wheat doing finely; oats sowing completed; flax being sown; plenty of moisture.

oats all sown and some up.

Kingman.—Wheat growing nicely; about half of it winter killed; oats nearly all in and getting a fine start; corn planting just begun; ground in fine condition; grass growing rapidly; apricots in bloom; peaches budding; trees leafing out.

Lincoln.—Plowing in progress; ground dry.

McPherson.—Wheat appears much improved since rains, but a number of fields were put to oats as stand was too thin; plowing for corn in progress; grass started.

Marion.—Growing week; wheat damaged to some extent; oats coming up nicely; corn planting begun; fall sown alfalfa badly winter killed.

Ottawa.—Weather not encouraging for spring crops; wheat needs moisture, and must have it soon to insure a crop; vegetation not much advanced.

Phillips.—Wheat looks fine; volunteer wheat does not look so well.

Pratt.—Oats and barley sowing in progress; late rain greatly improved the outlook for wheat.

Reno.—Early sown wheat on plowed ground badly winter killed; wheat sown in

## SENSATIONAL CURES.

The Blind Made to See, the Deaf to Hear, the Lame to Walk, Is the Remarkable Record Made Through Weltmerism, a Drugless Method Originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Noted Scientist of Nevada, Mo.

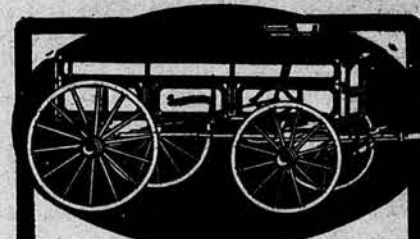
THE MAGNETIC JOURNAL, A 42-Page Illustrated Magazine, FREE TO ALL.

Professor S. A. Weltmer, the noted scientist of Nevada, Mo., and the originator of the Weltmer method of healing diseases without the knife or without medicines, has demonstrated, in thousands of instances, that his method was of such an efficacious nature that there was very few of the chronic diseases, heretofore termed



hopeless and incurable, that would not succumb to his method. Men, women, and children in every walk of life have testified, many of them on their oaths, that Weltmerism had cured them after their cases had been termed incurable. Professor Weltmer has had under his care men and women of national reputation, United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors of States, people to whom any treatment is available, and as they have attested to this grand treatment it certainly must have in it elements of unusual strength. To hear of a man in this century being able to make the deaf hear, the blind see, and the lame walk reverts our minds back to the miracles of olden times, yet these sensational cures have been perfected from time to time by Professor S. A. Weltmer. Mrs. Indiana Godwin, wife of Thomas W. Godwin, the head of the great Virginia Iron Works Company, Norfolk, Va., writes: "My husband took me to a

talent in the United States. When I arrived there I was informed that my case of deafness was hopeless and a cure impossible. I returned home in a despondent condition. I heard of Professor Weltmer and determined to try his method. Imagine my surprise when four days after taking the absent treatment I could hear the clock tick on the mantel while lying on my bed. I continued to improve until to-day I can hear better than ever before." Another remarkable case is that of E. W. Drummond of GARLAND, KANS. He writes: "I was totally blind in both eyes. Four specialists told me there was no hope. I was almost crazed on account of this terrible affliction. I heard of Professor Weltmer, the great Nevada healer, and placed myself under his care. In two weeks after taking treatment I could distinguish light from darkness and in less than one month I could see perfectly. I shall ever regard Professor Weltmer as my savior." Possibly one of the most remarkable cases that is known to science is that of L. D. Triplett, a highly esteemed citizen of 1310 Main Street, Akron, O., who suffered from a terrible electric shock which caused his body from his waist to his feet to become paralyzed. He was unable to use his lower limbs. His stomach refused to do its natural duties and he gradually became almost a living skeleton. A few months ago he placed himself under Professor Weltmer's care. His improvement was almost immediate. In three weeks' time he was able to sit up; in five weeks his stomach was acting in its natural way. He is now a happy and healthy man in full possession of his faculties and body. No matter what your disease, nor how many have termed it incurable, there is hope for you in this wonderful treatment, which does away with knife and drugs as well as all torturous methods. You can be cured without leaving your homes and without the knowledge of any one. Send your name and address to Professor S. A. Weltmer, Department 2, Nevada, Mo., and receive full information and convincing testimonials free. You also receive, without any cost whatever, The Magnetic Journal, containing forty pages of the best book paper. It is handsomely illustrated with beautiful half-tone photographs, and is brim full of vital interest to every man and woman living who wishes health, wealth, and happiness. This free distribution is only meant for those who wish to be cured of their disease or those who wish to take up the study of this noble and lucrative profession. We trust no one will send for The Magnetic Journal out of idle curiosity.



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past ten days have damaged the wheat; oats and barley doing well; range grass beginning to green up.

## SHARPLES DAIRY CREAM SEPARATORS,

ALWAYS THE BEST.

"Business Dairying," a very valuable book and Catalogue No. 163 free. Sharpley Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharpley, West Chester, Pa.



## In the Dairy.

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

### Cream Separators Operated by the Kansas Dairy School.

With the exception of the Sharples Tubular No. 6, factory size, and the United States all the separators are loans by their respective manufacturers.

#### DAIRY SIZE.

Name and address of manufacturers.	Name and number of separator.	Rated capacity per hour, pounds.
The DeLaval Separator Co., New York.....	Alpha Baby No. 2.....	575 to 600
	Alpha Baby No. 1.....	425 to 450
United State Butter Extractor Co., Bloomfield, N. J.....	Empire No. 2.....	380 to 400
	Record.....	110
P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.....	Sharples Tubular No. 6.....	600 to 650
	Sharples Tubular No. 4.....	450
The National Dairy Machine Co., Newark, N. J.....	National No. 6.....	500
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.....	United States No. 6.....	400 to 450
	United States Turbine No. 6.....	400 to 450

#### FACTORY SIZE.

The DeLaval Separator Co., New York.....	Alpha Turbine No. 1.....	3,000
	Alpha Belt No. 1.....	3,000
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.....	United States No. 1.....	2,500
P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.....	Sharples Tubular No. 25.....	2,500

### First Report on Cow Test Experiment.

The nine cows selected by nine successful Kansas dairymen and judged by Maj. Henry E. Alvord, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. A. L. Haecker, of the Nebraska University, and Mr. T. A. Borman, of Kansas, at the meeting of the State Dairy Association, have completed their first month's record as follows:

herd? Do you know what crops are going to be the best to grow on your special soil, so as to grow for the least outlay of money and labor the greatest possible amount of feed per acre for your cows? Have you determined the very best and cheapest way of getting your dairy products on the market? Do you know the value of skim-milk as a feed for your young stock? Have you ever

### RECORD FOR MARCH, 1902.

				Yield of product.			
Name of cow.	Selected by	Fresh	Milk, pounds.	Test, per cent.	Butter-fat, pounds.		
Cowslip.....	J. W. Bigger.....	Nov. 3, 1901.....	761.6	4.45	33.89		
Haster.....	E. C. Cowles.....	Dec. 10, 1901.....	849.5	3.80	32.28		
Rose of Cunningham.....	J. W. Cunningham.....	Jan. 28, 1902.....	1200.1	3.00	36.00		
Clover Leaf.....	M. L. Dickson.....	Jan. 12, 1902.....	733.1	2.95	21.62		
Molly.....	A. H. Diehl.....	Jan. 20, 1902.....	824	3.15	25.96		
Rose of Industry.....	C. Elssasser.....	Jan. 15, 1902.....	802.3	3.15	25.27		
Daisy Bell.....	S. A. Johnson.....	April, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....		
Floss.....	C. C. Lewis.....	Oct., 1902.....	503.6	5.1	25.68		
May Queen.....	G. W. Priest.....	Dec. 25, 1901.....	630.3	4.9	30.88		

The roughness consumed is the same for each cow. Alfalfa hay was fed in the barn at night and alfalfa hay and Kafir-corn stover in a rack in the yard during the day. The grain was fed to correspond as nearly as possible to the individual needs of each cow as these cows varied considerably in the test and also in individuality it was difficult to gauge the amount of grain to correspond exactly with the amount of butter-fat produced by each cow. Some changes in the grain ration, based upon the March record, will be made for the following month. D. H. O.

### Praises the Students of the Kansas Agricultural College.

(PORTION OF LETTER WRITTEN TO DAIRY EDITOR.)

I must congratulate your college, the faculty and the State of Kansas on your fine body of students. I have visited many colleges and attended some, so speak from experience when I say I never met a more gentlemanly and lady-like lot of young people, anywhere. I did not, in my three days' stay with you, see one rude act or any lack of courtesy among themselves or to the visitors. Kansas will, in a short time, profit by the mixing of these boys and girls among the people of all walks in life, in the State. And since my visit I am quite proud of my six Kansas-born children, being born in a State that can gather together such a fine-looking and fine-acting lot of young people as are to be found at your college.

EUCLID N. COBB.

### The Open Door.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

Young man, what are you doing? What do you expect to do? Are you looking for an opportunity to do something, or are you one of the great class who are bemoaning the times and crying, "If I only had a chance." Permit me to say that if you belong to this class you would not recognize a "chance" should you see one. And why? Because you are going about with your eyes shut; you are standing face to face with a wall, waiting for a door to be opened in some mysterious way before you. This door of opportunity is open wide.

No greater field of opportunity stands waiting for the young men of to-day than that of dairying. We are prone to think that all the resources of knowledge in the great field have been exhausted. The facts are that we are but on the threshold; the open door stands

before reading farther. Now do you expect to stay on the farm? If you do, do you expect to get along and make a suc-

## Are YOU Going To Buy a Cream Separator This Year?

Is so, please cut out and fill in this blank and mail it to one of the addresses below. To do so will cost you but a two-cent stamp and will bring you catalogues and information as to Cream Separators that may save you a bad investment in a poor separator.

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cess and still remain in ignorance of all these things? Do you ask where you can learn these things? If you do even this there is hope for you and we gladly offer you the opportunity that the State provides for all who will take it. The Kansas State Agricultural College stands ready to open the door to you. In its dairy courses, its farmers' short courses, and in its four-year courses, it will help you on to better things. The door is open only to those who are prepared to enter. The college stands for this preparation.

To-day things must be done with scientific exactness. Men with money are establishing great dairy farms, but they want men who can successfully answer all the queries here given. They guess at nothing. They are following the same principles in managing these great farms that the great manufacturer in the city follows in the conduct of his business. They require experts in every detail of the work. They make farming a money-making proposition by putting brains into it.

The smaller farmer must do the same thing. The door stands open as never before for the young man who loves farming. Instead of the best and brightest young men leaving the farm for the city, they are beginning to equip themselves for this great open door which stands before them. Will you enter therein?

Messrs. C. A. Peairs and P. W. Keys, dairy students, 1902, have been testing the effect the freezing of milk has on the butter-fat test. Duplicate tests of a fresh sample of milk showed 3.7 per cent butter-fat. After this milk was frozen three days and four nights it was thawed and tested again with exactly the same result. Another sample testing 3.7 per cent butter-fat was treated in a similar manner with the same results.

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.

A book is a friend; a good book is a good friend. It will talk to you when you want it to talk, and it will keep still when you want it to keep still—and there are not many friends who know enough for that. A library is a collection of friends.—Lyman Abbott.

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



Shylock of Darlington 4579 A. G. C. C.  
Record of dam: 556 pounds of butter in six months.

The Easiest to Operate, the Closest Skimmer, Simplest and most Durable, is the  
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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.,  
26 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Temperature for Preserving Eggs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through the FARMER at what temperature eggs should be kept when being preserved by the use of water-glass. Would it be all right in a cellar or cave? F. J. GRANDFIELD, Maize, Sedgwick County.

Temperatures a little below the freezing point are recommended but not insisted upon by writers on this subject of preservation of eggs. It is said that "cold storage" eggs are kept at a temperature of 30°. The method with water-glass is intended to make the very low temperature unnecessary. The object of the low temperature is to reduce practically to destroy—the activity of the germs which produce decay. The object sought in using water-glass is to so completely seal up the pores of the shell as to exclude the germs of decay. This method, of course, presupposes that the eggs are to be treated while fresh, i. e., before the germs have had time to enter. A cool cellar or cave should furnish a suitable place for the storage of such eggs. It will, however, be well, during the first experiment, to test the eggs frequently and make a record for future reference. If the proportion of spoiled eggs at any time shows alarming increase it will be a hint to get all of the good eggs to the consumer while usable. The KANSAS FARMER asks all who have in the past or who shall in the future try the water-glass method to report results.

### Destroy the Lice on Poultry.

There is no animal on the farm that has as many and as persistent enemies as the chicken. Hawks, owls, skunks, and weasels and the like in localities, destroy young and old chickens, but the rats are the most universal enemies of poultry at all seasons. Cement floors and well constructed poultry-houses may generally bar them out, but all these are insufficient as compared with the lice in destroying the profits of poultry-raising, decreasing egg-production and growth and developing disease, yet no farmer who has a good poultry-house should be troubled with lice. A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman, gives this plan of exterminating them: First, cleanse out the house and put insect-powder on the fowls at night to drive the lice from them to the roosts. Then cover roosts, walls, and all boxes with a thick coat of kerosene by using a brush or by spraying, then fumigate well by closing and burning charcoal and sulphur inside for about two hours, after which is must be well ventilated before any of the fowls go into it. The next day spray everything with lime water, which has a tablespoonful of a solution of carbolic acid in a pailful, and repeat this treatment in ten days, and we think that we can guarantee that there will not be a louse in the

building all winter. Within our remembrance it was thought almost impossible to carry calves through the winter without their being lousy and school children were not exempt from the same trouble even after we had children in school. Now, it would be thought disgraceful if they were found on either, and we hope to live to see them as well banished from the poultry-house as they are from calf-pens and schoolhouses.

### Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The same pair of geese will mate year after year, hence, if you undertake to pair either of them with a strange bird you may gather a lot of unfertile eggs. In selecting eggs for hatching purposes take those from hens that are in their second year (over 1 year old) and mate them with a well-matured, vigorous cockerel, and the result will be that a greater proportion of the eggs will hatch and the chicks will be strong and vigorous.

The production of eggs is a great drain on the fowls' system and during the laying season about one-half of the whole amount of nourishment taken into the fowl's crop daily is used in the production of eggs, and of course, if they are not liberally fed, and with the proper kind of food, egg-production must of necessity be limited.

While charred bone is good for poultry for the sake of the charcoal, which is very healthy, purifying the blood and aiding digestion, yet it does not possess the food value of raw bones on account of the animal matter contained in the latter. This is consumed in the charring process. Fresh bones, when ground, are the most valuable to feed to all kinds of poultry as they are full of animal matter.

When the hens are confined in rather close quarters they require a variety of food, and care should be taken to give them as much in this line as possible. The food may be varied every few days, or better still, mixed in each mess. In addition to a variety of grain some coarse bulky food must be given as it does not pay to give too much highly concentrated food.


The eggs are made from the food eaten by the hens. The question of difference in the value of eggs for ordinary purposes depends, not upon the breed, but upon the feed. Hens that scratch over the manure heap, eat lathy food, and drink foul, stagnant water can hardly be expected to lay as good flavored eggs as those that have clean, wholesome food and fresh, pure water supplied to them. Quality in eggs is largely a matter of care.

Those who breed poultry for market usually prefer a majority of males, while those who breed for egg-production prefer more females. The secret of sex breeding has never as yet been discovered although there are a large number of theories. Probably as safe a plan as any is to mate 2-year-old cocks to hens 2 or 3 years old, or 2-year-old

cocks to hens 1 year old, when pullets are wanted; cockerels to pullets or cockerels to hens 2 years old when cockerels are desired.

One of the best rations for young ducklings is to mix corn-meal and wheat bran, equal parts, and then make into a mush with sweet skim-milk. Raw corn-meal mixed with water is a very good feed for ducklings. They require a more bulky food. Better feed a small quantity five times a day than a larger quantity a less number of times, as at no time should young ducks have more food than they can readily eat up clean. Keep them away from water to swim in until reasonably well feathered.

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



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Eggs for Hatching. Circular Free.  
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BLACK LANGSHANS—Fifteen large, brown eggs 75 cents; none better. T. E. Whitlow, Moran, Kans.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES—Prize-winning; cock scoring 94. White Rocks, Black Langshan eggs \$1 per 13. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

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 15. 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.

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 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.

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

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

PURE-BRED, farm raised Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

FOR SALE—B. P. R. and Partridge Cochins eggs \$1 per 15 or \$1.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. B. Wilson & Son, Barclay, Kans.

EGGS—\$1 per 15. Select Barred Plymouth Rocks. Fine fellows. Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China pigs—all sizes. D. Trot, Abilene, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Exclusively. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

M. B. TURKEY and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from prize-winning stock. Correspondence solicited. M. S. Kohl, Furley, Kans.

#### Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs per setting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices in 100 lots. P. H. MAHON, R. D. No. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

#### White Wyandottes Exclusively.

The big white kind that wins prizes and lays eggs. Eggs in season—\$2 for 13.

C. H. WILLSEY, - - - Dexter, Kansas.

**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, 90¼, 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 frost comb); weights 10½ pounds; pullets from Canfield strain score 95, 94½, 94¼, 94½, 94, 93¾, balance not scored, but would score 90 and better. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Express prepaid when two or more sittings are ordered at one shipment. A reasonable hatch guaranteed. Herbert Johnson Chanute, Kans.

### PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Eggs for setting, 10 cents each. Barred Plymouth Rock, Rose Comb White Leghorn, Single Comb Brown Leghorn, Black Langshan, White Holland turkeys, Imperial Pekin ducks. J. C. CURRAN, Curran, Kans.

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

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.

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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.



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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.

**A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.**

**50 EGG SIZE**

Self-regulating.  
90 DAYS TRIAL.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

**200 EGG SIZE**

Compartment.  
No. 54 Catalogue.  
BUCKEYE INC., CO.,  
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**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

BEST HOT WATER PIPE SYSTEM. Simple, durable, economical and safe. Hatches stronger and more chickens from 100 eggs than any other. Prices reasonable. 90-egg illustrated catalogue of Incubators, Brooders, fancy poultry and poultry supplies free. G. C. SHOOKMAN, Box 420, Freeport, Ill.



**VICTOR INCUBATORS**

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



**200-Egg Incubator for \$12.50**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



**HELP**

out a poor crop by using Burr Incubators and Brooders. They are money makers. The best at bottom notch prices. Catalogue free. We pay the freight.

**BURR INCUBATOR CO., Box F 12, Omaha, Neb.**



**FOR THE WIFE AND CHILDREN.**

Get an incubator that they can run; one that will do good work from the start and last for years. The Sure Hatch is made of California red wood, with 12oz. cold rolled copper tank. Hydro-Safety Lamp, Climax Safety boiler and Corrugated Water regulator. Send for our big free catalog. It gives actual photographs of hundreds who are making money with the Sure Hatch Incubator. Our Common Sense Brooder is the best. Send now.

**Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.**



**"THE HIAWATHA"**

is the only incubator on the market that heats the corners first. It is self-regulating, self-ventilating and requires no supplied moisture. It has been pronounced by poultry experts to be the most successful hatcher yet invented. We pay freight to any railway point in the United States. Send for free catalogue.

**THE HIAWATHA INCUBATOR CO., Hiawatha, Kansas.**



**Security Lice Killer and Disinfectant**

Will rid your Poultry, Hogs, Cattle and Horses of Lice and Mites. It is the best and cheapest, costing prepared, ready for use, only

**4 Cents per Gallon.**

Try our Stock Food and Poultry Food. Everything we make guaranteed to please. See your local dealer or write us.

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

## 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



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.

### Women's Friend.

Very Respectfully,

**Blue Valley Creamery Co.**

St. Joseph, Mo.

Pioneers of the Farm Separator System.



Household Necessity.



Mortgage Remover.



### The Culture of Flowers.

(Continued from page 410.)

and perfume the wild crab heads the list of wild blossoms. Many home flower-keepers begin to put their house-plants out in May. I tried doing so a few years, but now mine are only put out on the porch for a refreshing rain; hence, I never have the trial of dropping leaves or withered plants, and our bay window does not look lonely.

June is called the month of roses, but in this climate many times the prettiest roses are gone before Decoration day. The American Beauty is all the rage, and the latest fad in carrying or wearing these is to have very long stems.

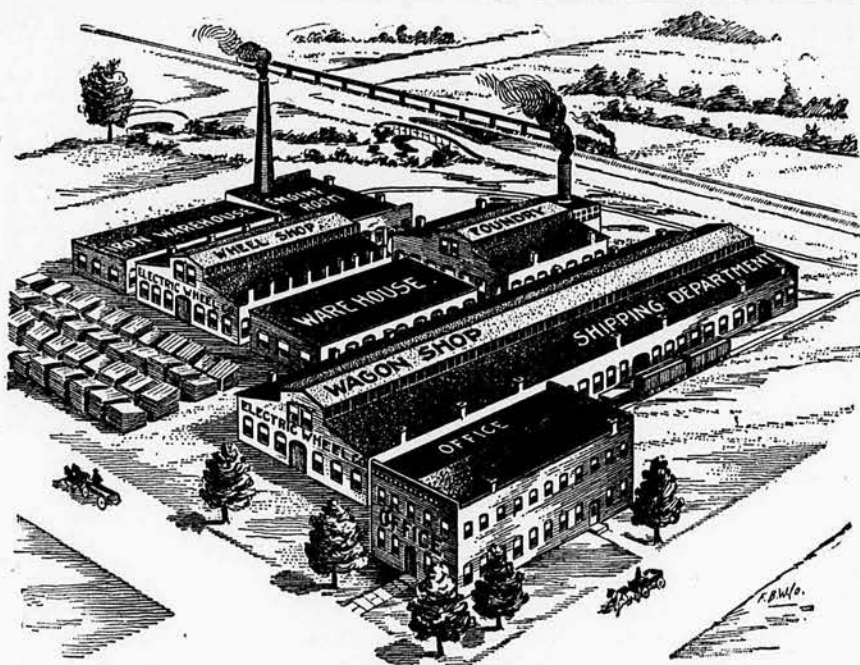
Through July and August enjoy the flowers that bloom and give them plenty of water to insure blossoms.

September is the month to plant bulbs for winter blooming in the house, and in this month and October is a good time to prepare the beds and plant tulips, crocuses and hyacinths for an early spring display. Last November was a remarkably pleasant month, many of the plants blooming out-of-doors until after the middle of the month.

Flowers require care, but they add so much pleasure to our lives, whether we have them in the house or in the garden. There is no home but that at this time of the year will look more cheerful if an umbrella plant, a fern, an air plant or a palm is found somewhere in the house. Umbrella plants and ferns are so easily cared for and need so little sunshine that a corner can be given them anywhere. Keep the umbrella plant in a jardiniere of water to prevent the tips from turning yellow. I keep some pretty century-plants in my dining-room through the winter which give a sort of tropical air to the room and the not easily affected by the cold. Don't think, because you can not have a small greenhouse or a fine bay window, that you will not keep plants; and do not keep so many that they become burdensome, but have a few to add cheerfulness—a little green when everything is brown and bare outside. Keep a few suitable ones, and they will prove as messengers given to gladden the heart and point to heaven.

The sparrow that is twittering on the edge of my balcony is calling up to me this moment a world of memories that reach over half my life-time, and a world of hope that stretches farther than any flight of sparrows. The rose-tree which shades his mottled coat is full of buds and blossoms; and each bud and blossom is a token of promise that has issues covering life, and reaching beyond death. The quiet sunshine beyond the flower and beyond the sparrow—glistening upon the leaves and playing in delicious waves of warmth over the reeking earth—is lighting both heart and hope, and quickening into activity a thousand thoughts of what has been and of what will be. The meadow stretching away under its golden flood—waving with grain, and with the feathery blossoms of the grass, and golden buttercups, and white, nodding daisies—comes to my eye like the lapse of fading childhood, studded here and there with the bright blossoms of joy, crimsoned all over with the flush of health, and enamelled with memories that perfume the soul. The blue hills beyond, with deep-blue shadows gathered in their bosom, lie before me like mountains of years, over which I shall climb through shadows to the slope of Age, and go down to the deeper shadows of Death.—*Ik Marvel.*

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



### THE GROWTH OF AN IDEA.

The best inventions are not the result of accident. Those that do their work best and most economically are the fruit of long continued study and patient experiment. Ideas in invention, like plants, must be propagated.

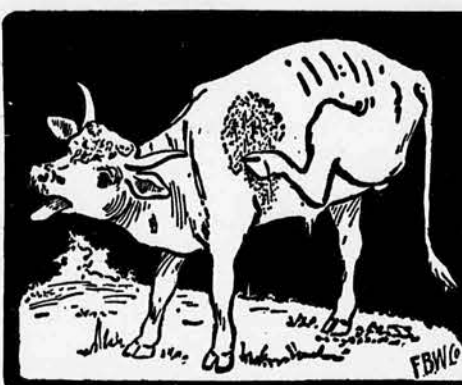
Is there a suggestion that a better and more economical way of doing something upon the farm is possible? The new idea presents itself. It must be tested. It may be rejected, but the evolving process must go on. If the need is real the ingenious mind is sure to meet it. The idea may not be complicated when developed. It is all the more valuable if it is simple. And when it is perfect people wonder why it was not long ago employed.

This has striking illustration in the low-down handy wagon and broad tired steel wheels manufactured by our advertiser, the Electric Wheel Company, of Quincy, Ill. Observation and experience taught these people that an overwhelming amount of labor was wasted on the farm by the use of the old style high-wheeled, narrow-tired wagon. Accordingly they set to work to develop a wagon that would save the farmer's strength and his horses; save his time, the expense of extra help; save his fields and the public roads, and largely the interminable cost of repairs. Keeping in mind that the farm wagon must be suitable for almost every conceivable form of hauling, their first purpose was to make a labor-saver. No reason was apparent why it should not continue to do every sort of duty required of it, and still be built much closer to the ground than formerly. The result was their celebrated line of Electric Handy Wagons and Electric Steel Wheels, which have gained such a wonderful popularity in every part of the country.

This happy thought was made an accomplished fact by the use of the low, broad-tired steel wheel, which incidentally gained

the second great end, that of securing lighter draft and preventing the rutting of fields and meadows. That the draft is from 20 to 100 per cent lighter on a broad tire than a narrow, on almost every condition of road and field, has been abundantly demonstrated, while the preventing of ruts in the field and the making of smooth, even highways by the rolling and packing of the broad tires is a matter which needs no demonstration. The wheels being of steel, there can be no loose spokes, sprung fellows, resetting of tires, etc., which reduces the cost of repairs to a minimum.

When the Electric people took up the idea of broad-tired steel wheel and the low down wagon, it was not apprehended that they would meet such a widely popular reception. But a good idea is quickly grasped by the public. From the very commencement of their manufacture of the low down wagon and steel wheel their business began to increase rapidly. Its growth in recent years has been something phenomenal. The original factory was soon entirely inadequate. It was necessary to expand to keep pace with the demands of the public for these goods. Accordingly the new buildings were begun. The completed plant, a view of which is shown above, affords the Electric people every facility for handling their rapidly growing business and turning out the highest grade work at the lowest possible cost to the purchaser. It is their boast that the present Electric Wheel and Handy Wagon Factory is the equal in equipment of any in the world. Their advertising watchword is that their wheels and wagons are "Built to Last." We might add also that "They have come to stay." Readers of Kansas Farmer who are not fully acquainted with these goods would do well to write for a catalogue and learn something which will surely be to their individual profit.



### Stock and Mankind Get the Itch.

This disease is not peculiar alone to the human family. Cattle frequently have the insidious Spanish Itch. Unless its cure is speedily effected, it spreads to the whole herd. For its treatment no other remedy is so potent as

## Zenoleum.

One part of Zenoleum to fifty parts of water makes a wash that quickly effects the cure. The animal may be dipped, washed or sprayed. Zenoleum is non-poisonous to the skin. It is healing and soothing in its effects. Makes an excellent salve for cuts and sores. When diluted it may be given to stock in water or food with perfect safety, and with the positive result of purging the animal of stomach and intestinal worms. Sample gallon, \$1.50 express prepaid. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send for free copy of our booklet "Piggie's Troubles," "Veterinary Advisor," etc.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates Street, DETROIT, MICH.  
61 Exchange Ave., UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

\$12      \$12      ..The..  
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Dueber-  
Hampden  
Watch

The best Ladies' Watch in the world. 14 kt. Gold-filled. 25 years' guarantee. Assorted engravings. Buy at Wholesale and save the middleman's profit. Send for Catalog.

W. L. PEDERSEN,  
No. 119 Main Street, CLARINDA, IOWA.

### The Reason Why

20,000,000 ACRES of the BEST GRAIN GROWING and GRAZING LANDS on the continent are being offered FREE to the settlement of these vast areas is required by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Location near lines of railroad already built or under construction in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, most favored districts of Western Canada. Thousands of Americans have taken advantage of the offer made to secure free homes. Deep soil, well watered, wooded, wheat averages 25 to 40 bushels per acre; oats 50 to 100 bushels and other grains in proportion. Cattle thrive and fatten on the native grasses. Fuel abundant, climate healthiest in the world, social conditions the best. Educational advantages unequalled. Taxation nominal. Free Farms of 160 acres to every male of 18 years of age, and to every female head of a family. Railroad and Government Land for sale at low prices. For fuller information apply to F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. S. CRAWFORD,  
214 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

### NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 83. Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yds., Chicago.

### 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.

The Dana Ear Labels are always clean and readable. Do not make the ear sore, will not pull out or get lost. Stamped with owner's name, address and herd or registry numbers. I supply 40 record associations with official labels. Thousands of practical farmers, veterinarians and breeders use my labels exclusively. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. C. H. Dana, 62 Main St., W. Lebanon, N. H.

**NOXEM** (Trade Mark)  
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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CAREY M. JONES,  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
Davenport, Iowa. Have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming date. Office, Hotel Downs.

R. E. EDMONSON, late of Lexington, Ky., and Tattersall's (of Chicago, limited), now located at 208 Shields Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stud Books. Wire before fixing dates.

R. L. Harriman,  
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SALES made everywhere. Thoroughly posted and up-to-date on breeding quality and values. Have a large acquaintance among and am selling for the best breeders. Terms low. Write for dates.

Lafe Burger  
WELLINGTON, KANS.  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.  
Fin Stock Sales a Specialty.  
Am booked for the best coming sales. I want your next sale. Write or telegraph your dates.

### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Col. J. N. HARSHBERGER  
Lawrence, Kans.  
Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock; also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention Kansas Farmer.

James W. Sparks,  
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Sales Made Anywhere.  
Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high-class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock-breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming your date.

### Women's Club Special

Through Train to Los Angeles

### Union Pacific. Official Route

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.

### 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 \$1.90 per 100 pounds. Our Free Catalogue No. 61 for the asking. We handle all kinds of supplies from Sheriff's and Receiver's Sale. Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 25th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL and Ten Days Free Trial. Not a cent deposit required on our wheels in advance. 1902 Models, \$9 to \$15. 1900 & '01 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11. 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale. A HIDER AGENT WANTED to each town. You can earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs & make money fast. Write at once for list prices & our special. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



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**MACHINERY** in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It is FREE.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

## WELL DRILLING Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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When the stock goes into winter quarters you will want to be sure of a reliable and constant supply of water. A hand well is the safest and surest. Our Well Machinery does it best and cheapest. Drills 35 to 1500 ft deep. We make all appliances. Have stood the test of 15 years. We also have Gasoline Engines for all purposes. Send for free catalog.

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Successors to Sioux City Engine & Iron Works

**LIGHTNING WELL MACHY**  
IS THE STANDARD  
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### EIGHT DOLLARS

and steady five cents buys this SERVO, FIVE-DRAWER, DROP HEAD OAK CABINET SEWING MACHINE, a thoroughly reliable, high arm, 30-year guaranteed machine, the equal of machines advertised by other houses at \$15.00 to \$20.00. \$15.20 buys our MINNEAPOLIS, the highest grade machine made. For big illustration and complete description write for our Free Complete Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address,

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Time to buy that carriage or buggy. We make a full line and sell direct on **30 Days' Free Trial.**

We save you dealer and jobber profits. Enough said. Write for 32nd annual catalog. Mailed free.

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Pioneers of the Free Trial Plan.



## Paint Your Roofs WITH

One Coat will last 5 Years

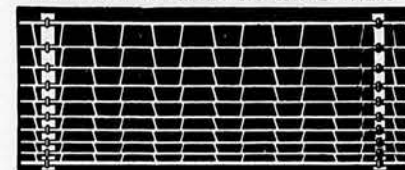


**DONKEY PAINT**

on metal, wood or felt. Rust Proof and proof against moisture, acids, alkalis, ammonia, coal smoke, heat and cold. Good fire resister; great preserver. One gallon will cover 300 square feet of surface. Requires no thinning. Comes ready to apply. Write for our low cash prices and descriptive circular.

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## We Sell Advance Fence DIRECT TO FARMERS AT WHOLESALE.



This plan not only saves you the middleman's profit, but at the same time gives you the best all round farm fence. Many heights to suit all farm purposes. Entirely interwoven. No loose ends to unravel. Send at once for circulars and special discounts.

Advance Fence Co., 130 D St., Peoria, Ills.

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## 98 CHICAGO CLIPPER



Price Only **\$8.75**

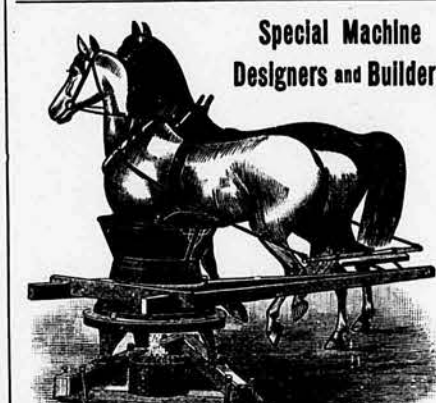
CLIP YOUR HORSES

in the spring. They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in 1/4th the time. Horses can be clipped in 30 minutes with our machine. Send for Catalogue II.

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**Illinois Wire Co. Hog & Stock Fence**  
Is made to turn any kind of stock on the farm. Runs from 20 to 63 in. high, according to number of cables. Lower strands 3 ins. apart. Wire stays crimped at crossings, tightly woven in every five inches. Never can slip or work loose. Every strand of the wire is a cable with right and left hand twist alternating between stays. They form a system of springs, which respond when contraction of wires by the cold requires, and assume their old position upon expansion. Thus the cables cannot break, and for the fence to sag is absolutely impossible. Any strain or weight upon it is distributed through the whole, and it always stands erect and staunch. Erected over heavy ground same as on level, picks always remaining upright. Best quality hard steel galvanized wire. Write for free illustrated catalog, prices, etc.

ILLINOIS WIRE CO., Dept. H, Chicago, Ills.



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WRITE TO US. MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

A... MAN WITH AN **"THE EASY"** Costs Little. Does Much. Any Child Can Run It.

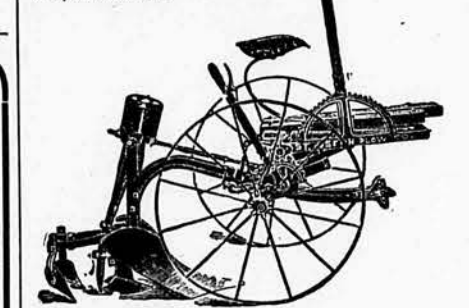
Can do more work in a day than 5 men with HOES. All made of steel. Propelling force goes direct to wheel. Tempered steel springs, automatic adjustment.

See it at your dealers or write for free Catalog to

**EASY CULTIVATOR COMPANY,** 70 West Main, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI. **LIVE AGENTS WANTED**

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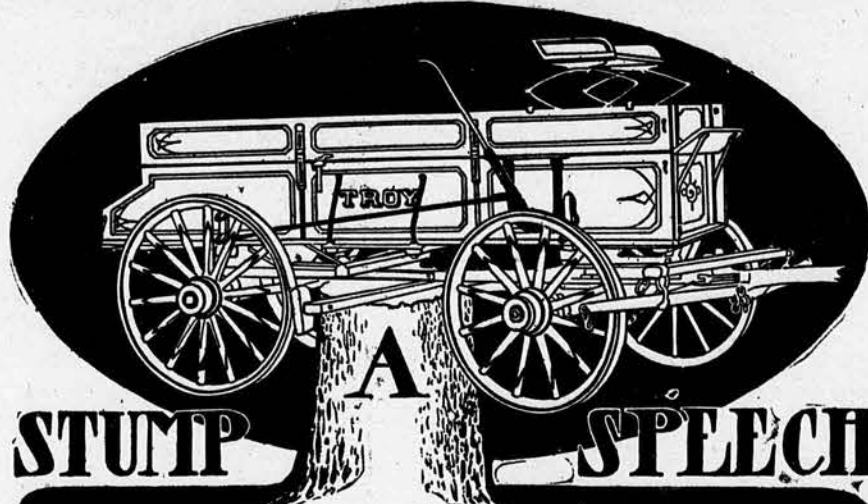
The successful farmer says it is modern methods that grows big crops of corn every season. The largest corn raiser in the world lives at Tarkio, Mo., and uses the



"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.



This speech is about wagons; about good wagons; about the best wagons; about

## Troy Wagons.

If you want "just a common wagon," don't buy the Troy. It isn't that kind. Just listen a minute:—Best quality Hickory Axles, Pennsylvania Black Birch Hubs, best White Oak Spokes, gearing and felloes and best Yellow Poplar Box Sides with Long Leaf Yellow Pine Bottoms. All wood is thoroughly air dried and seasoned. Everything under the box is water-proofed by being thoroughly saturated with boiling linseed oil. The quality of all the iron and steel used is in keeping with the above. The workmanship and finish is the best that we can buy.

We make the Troys on honor and sell them on their merits. Ask your dealer for the Troy. 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 225 Extra Select Oak Spokes and Felloes, Black Birch Hubs, Hickory Axles, Oak Gears and strictly clear first quality Yellow Poplar Bods, all thoroughly seasoned.

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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.

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## SILOS AND SILAGE

We publish a little booklet which tells all about how to build silos. How best to grow crops. Tells what to grow and combine so as to make a balanced ration of the silage and save buying protein in the form of linseed meal, etc. The book is free.

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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.

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## BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Reed's 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. 81 on General Merchandise. **Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 38th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.**

## STEM-WIND WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARM

You can get a Stem-Wind, Nickel-Plated Watch, warranted, also a Chain and Charm for selling 10 packages of Blue at 10c each. Send name and address at once and we will forward you the Blue and our large Premium List, postpaid. No money required. **PATHE MFG. CO. Box 685 Concord Junction, Mass.**

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.



## THE MARKETS.

(Continued from page 418.)

a million of acres winter killed, while Snow reported a condition of 80 for Kansas, with an average of 84.3 for all of the winter-wheat States. Up to this time the writer has not found any considerable number of farmers who agree to above mentioned estimates. The Government's guess will be published Thursday. Meanwhile it behooves those who raise the wheat and do the work to keep still. The visible supply decreased about a million and a quarter of bushels as has been expected.

Corn, visible, decreased 290,000 bushels, and is now only a little over 8,000,000 bushels, but the price is so high that consumption is very much decreased, and no exporting of corn worthy of mention is being indulged in.

Markets to-day were about 1/2 to 1 cent higher on wheat and closed strong, as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 78¢/79¢; No. 2 hard wheat, 72¢/73¢; No. 2 corn, 59¢/60¢; No. 2 oats, 43¢.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat (normal), 77¢; No. 2 hard wheat, 69¢/70¢; No. 2 corn, 60¢/61¢; No. 2 white corn, 64¢.

F. W. FRASIER.

## Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, April 7, 1902. The highest prices of the year were paid for both cattle and hogs the past week, and a Kansas man made the record. He is E. P. Carnahan, of Stockdale, who had in 1,369-pound steers that brought \$7 and 301-pound hogs that sold for the same figure. On Wednesday a drive-in bunch of hogs brought \$7.05, but Mr. Carnahan's sale stands as the top for a full load. The first part of the week beeves advanced, in the face of good runs, but on and after Thursday a weakness was apparent and the week finished 10 to 15c below the previous seven days. Receipts showed a moderate decrease from the preceding week, but were fair at 26,500 head. The proportion of beeves was liberal, and their plentitude caused no little wonder from the talent that had claimed the fat stock was about cleaned out of the country. Prices of beef to the butchers have been advanced of late and it is claimed that they are now as high as the public will stand for. This means that packers can not give much more for their live cattle, unless the supply from the feed-lots becomes alarmingly limited. Some traders are inclined to the opinion that beeves will not go much higher than they are at present.

Hog receipts were a little in excess of those of the previous week but were 20,000 under the same time in 1901. The market ruled strong in sympathy with cattle and provisions during the first three days but lost all the advance and closed slightly lower than on Friday of the previous week, and nearly 20c lower than Wednesday. Packers hammered pigs heavily all week, but the light supply of all classes of hogs kept the smaller weights in line with the general market. Hog prices this week were the highest since last October, and the cattle prices were the best, with the exception of Christmas beeves, since 1883. Lighter runs of swine in the East, combined with strength in the provision market were the chief causes for the early advance.

Sheep receipts were fair at 18,400 head, about 13,000 of which were at the killers' disposal. As in the cattle and hog divisions, high prices were the features of the market. Arkansas Valley lambs sold at \$6.75, and northern Colorado lambs at \$6.80, record marks for the year and the highest values since 1900. The sensational prices that were paid for spring lambs during Easter week were not duplicated the past seven days.

In the face of lighter receipts horses and mules declined during the week, but towards the close, the horse market about regained the loss. Fewer Eastern buyers were in the competition for heavy horses and as a result the general decline on such amounted to \$5 or \$10. Mules fell off a good \$5, even the much-wanted big mule sharing in the decline. A sale of high-class horses will be held here from April 9 to 12 inclusive. Many Kansas horses are entered for the event.

H. A. POWELL.

## Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., April 8, 1902.

The quotation committee announces butter 30c.

## Special Want Column.

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

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

## HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Missouri-bred Jack at a price that will sell him. Also 7 high-grade Shorthorn bulls. C. L. Saylor, Pauline, Kans.

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 213 West Fifth Ave., Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion Monthaber 18162 (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.

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

## SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Plain Merino ewes, 100 head; Merino rams, 45 head; at low figures for quick sale. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

## CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—32 3-year-old Galloway cows, all with calf or calves at side; one 2-year-old bull, Sir Peter 17893; cows are not registered. Price, \$50 for cows, \$125 for bull. John W. Harris, Cuba, Kans.

FOR SALE—One registered, 3-year-old Red Polled bull, deep dark red, weight 1,500; not fat, good individual, best of breeding. Price, \$1.25. Charles Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice, registered Galloway bulls, 10 and 11 months old; also several heifers, 16 and 20 months old. All gentle and good individuals. James Morrison, Milo, Vernon Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered and high-grade Shorthorn bulls, from 10 to 30 months old, all good, solid color, and in good condition. Can furnish car load, prices low, want to sell. Also St. Bernard pups. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls, 12 to 15 months old, good ones; our own breeding. Will sell; Worth the money. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

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

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, 1/4 miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 3 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

## SWINE.

FOR SALE—Five choice pedigreed Poland-China gilts, bred. John Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

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

## FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

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

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

IF YOU WANT a home, stock ranch, vegetable, fruit, or timber land in Florida, send for sample copy of the "Sub-Topic," 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, 1 1/2 miles from Postoffice, 2 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 veranda, furnace heat, private gas plant, telephone. Price \$8,000. Address "The Meadows," R. R. No. 5, 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, Shockey, Kans.

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

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## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

SOY-BEANS—Early Yellow soy-beans for sale at \$2.50 per bushel; bags free. John B. Harmon, Valley Falls, Kans.

FOLGER'S EARLY CANE-SEED—A high-grade variety, rich in sugar; also Early Amber; f. o. b. sacked \$140 per bushel. A. H. Knox, Hymer, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Black Chaff Kaifir-corn for sale in car-load lots or less. Send for samples and price. S. J. Cleland, Route 4, Emporia, Kans.

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

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

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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 KAIFR 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, Kaifir-corn, corn chop, or anything in the feed line, correspond with us. Western Grain & Storage Co., Wichita, 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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WANTED—In every township, a correspondent, farmer preferred, who is a good judge of condition of growing grain and stock. Liberal fees for information. Box G, Waukegan, Ill.

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.

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, 632 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two pedigreed 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 P. 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. Druggists, 25 and 50 cents. Trial size 4 cents from B. H. DeHuy, Ph. D., Abilene, Kans.

## The Stray List.

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.

Week Ending April 10.

Franklin County—J. A. Davenport, Clerk. COW—Taken up by H. M. Balner, in Centropolis tp., February 26, 1902, one dark brown or black cow, about 3 years old, crop off left ear; valued at \$10.

## SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

The fine, young bulls Ingfield by Baron Ury of Ingfield, out of Udera XI, tracing back to Imp. Lady Liverpool. A bright roan out of Strawberry XV by Orange Bandmaster and another roan out of Rose Louise by Glosters Hero. Both the above sired by Baron Ury of Ingfield 131581. Low down, blocky, growthy young bulls ready for good, hard service. Address DR. H. G. SLAVENS, Neosho Falls, Kans.

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## Right Price is Made

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## ORCHESTRA

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The Hapgood-Hancock Disc Sulky and Gang Plows

as great an improvement over the Mold-Board Plow as that plow was over the Crooked Stick. We dare not tell you half the facts. You would not believe us. We want you to see it in the field. Sent on trial, not one cent in advance. We guarantee to plow anything you can plow with a Mold-Board Plow, and do more and better work with three horses on a 24-inch Gang, four horses on a 36-inch Triple Gang, or 48-inch Quadruple Gang plowing 5 to 10 inches deep, than any Mold-Board or Disc Plow on Earth will do with four horses on only 24-inch Gang. Will plow hard dry ground when no other plow will work. We want your help to introduce this plow and will pay you good money for same. Write now. The Only Plow Factory in the World selling direct to the farmer. Exclusive manufacturers for two-thirds of the U. S. of the Genuine Hancock Plow, the only plow branded or advertised as HANCOCK. Beware of cheap imitations that look like our plow, but which lack the essential elements (covered by our patents) that make the Hancock Plow a Wonder and the Only successful Disc Plow on Earth.—HAPGOOD FLOW CO., Exclusive Mfrs., Box 177, Alton, Ill.

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Having sold my farm, I desire to close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, which consists of 1 herd bull and 9 yearling bulls, 9 yearling heifers, 9 three-year-old cows, 5 four-year olds, 5 five-year olds, and 6 aged cows, also including this spring's calf crop; 26 in all. I will sell these cattle at a bargain for cash or on time with good notes. Will also sell in lots to suit purchaser. For further information address, JAS. C. STONE, Leavenworth, Kans.



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Armor Bearer and Lavender King cows with American Royal prize-winner Orange Lad 171509 and Lavender Gloster 168056 in service. Advance Guard 149690 for sale, also several young bulls of his and Lavender King's get. D. K. KELLERMAN & SONS, Mound City Linn Co., Kas

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Pure bred, choicest quality, hand selected, tips carefully removed by hand, carefully shelled, cleaned, and sacked, fully tested as to growing powers and making high germinating test.

LEGAL TENDER,	\$1.15 per bushel in 25-bushel lots or more.
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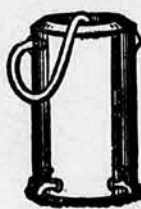
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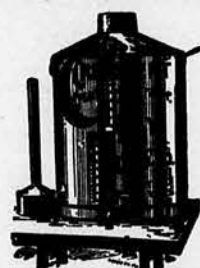
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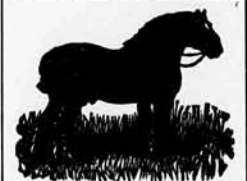


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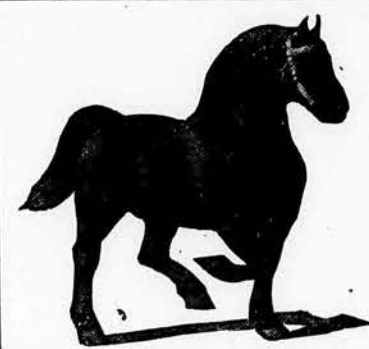
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