

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL..... President
J. B. McAFEE..... Vice President
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I. D. GRAHAM..... Associate Editor
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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

P. F. Smisor, a big farmer of Sterling, Rice County, reports favorable results in growing grain after alfalfa. Seven and a half acres of alfalfa had been so damaged by gophers that he plowed it up and raised a good crop of corn on this field. He has since raised three crops of wheat. The 1901 crop suffered considerable loss from the beating of a hail-storm after it was in shock, but it measured forty-six bushels to the acre when it was threshed. Will others who have had experience with the alfalfa rotation report through the KANSAS FARMER?

The construction of a ship-canal across the narrow neck of land which joins South America to North America is a work strictly in the line of modern progress. It is especially interesting to producers of the great central basin of the United States who have been sending their heavy products over mountainous roads to the Eastern seaboard. The completion of the great canal is likely to be attended with revolutions in the carrying trade. Heavy freights for Asiatic ports will not go via New York from Kansas. Great exporting cities will be built on our Southern coast. These will take a hand in not only the trade through the canal, but also that which goes to Cuba and the other West Indian islands and to Europe and Africa. The impetus that will be given to the change of our lines of shipment to the more rational one of the line of least resistance and shortest distance will accelerate the development of the West.

This is the year and now is the season when the aspirant for office is nursing his "boom." It is a good plan for every other citizen to keep fully informed on all the whys and wherefores of every man's candidacy, to attend the cau-

cusses and the primaries of his party, and have a hand in determining "who is who." See that reliable, substantial citizens are the nominees on your party's ticket. Let them be men of integrity, men who make a success of their own business, men who never touch strong drink. Many of the great corporations will not employ a drinker; why should the greatest corporation of all? The farmer should take an active part in the affairs of the party with which he votes.

BLOCKS 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.

THE CAMPBELL SYSTEM.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On looking over a recent publication I became very much interested in the testimonies of a number of farmers who have been experimenting along the line of Professor Campbell's system of soil culture, during the drouth of last year. He found the results most satisfactory.
Glendale, Kans. R. A. CISSNA.

The so-called Campbell system of cultivation is essentially the same as that long followed by farmers who irrigate their lands by artificial means. It consists in thorough preparation of the soil and compressing it a little below the surface, and subsequently by shallow cultivation, maintaining a dust mulch throughout the growing season. A crust must never be allowed to form. Mr. Campbell devised some very useful implements for the accomplishment of his purposes. He has done valiant service in persistently presenting these rational methods of cultivation and by demonstrating in the field the efficiency of the dust mulch in preventing the waste of moisture from the soil through evaporation.

THE GREAT SHIP-CANAL.

With kalldesopic rapidity the situation as to the isthmian canal has changed. A French company years ago secured concessions and began digging a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama. For half a century this country has talked about a ship-canal to join the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. The conviction that the French company would make a failure at Panama, but would hold tenaciously to their possessions turned American attention to a route further north, passing through Lake Nicaragua, a large body of water up among the mountains.

The commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, reported in favor of the route via Nicaragua. Congress was considering, and was certain to authorize the work and appropriate the money. The canal commission had valued the beginning made by the French company at \$40,000,000, but that company had asked about three times that sum. But after it became evident that Uncle Sam would dig a ditch through Nicaragua

unless conditions should change quickly, the French company came down, like Davy Crockett's coon, and offered everything it possessed for \$40,000,000. The lower house of Congress had passed the Nicaragua bill by a great majority. The canal commission made a supplemental report recommending the Panama route. This is now likely to be adopted, and Uncle Sam will probably be throwing dirt from a thirty-nine-mile ditch before many weeks.

This canal will at first be constructed over the back-bone of the continent, making a rise of about ninety feet. Possibly at some future time this will be cut down to ocean level.

BALANCED RATIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have heretofore considered reports from the Kansas Experiment Station of some value, but now that I wanted to make up a balanced ration for cattle, the reports are more than worthless, in fact confusing, and I might as well use guess work as those scientific (?) tables. For instance, Press Bulletin No. 12, Kansas Experiment Station, October, 1898, gives:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Alfalfa hay.....	10.6	37.3	1.4
Corn.....	7.8	68.7	1.6
Corn fodder.....	2.0	33.2	0.6

"The Beef Steer and His Sister" gives:

	Protein.	Fiber.	Nit. extract.	Fat.
Alfalfa hay....	14.3	25.	42.7	2.2
Corn.....	10.3	2.2	70.4	5.0
Corn fodder..	3.8	19.7	31.5	1.1

According to these tables can you or some one else tell me how to feed at least cost, with good result, the following: Corn-and-cob-meal, bran, cottonseed-meal, alfalfa, and corn fodder, using as little corn as possible?
Jamestown, Kans. PETER HANSON.

This correspondent's confusion with tables of composition of feeding stuffs is not surprising. It should be observed, however, that the table given in "Press Bulletin No. 12" purports to show the digestible nutrients, while that given in "The Beef Steer and His Sister" gives the constituents shown by chemical analyses of the feeds without regard to their digestibility. Further, two samples of corn or alfalfa subjected to analysis or to feeding tests are likely to give varying results. This arises from two causes; first, variation in composition and digestibility; and second, unavoidable inaccuracies in the work. Some of the variations from the accepted figures shown by those quoted from "Press Bulletin No. 12," are, however, too great to be accounted for on any assumption other than that there must be a mistake some where.

Following are the accepted figures for digestible nutrients in the feeding stuffs named:

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fats
Alfalfa hay.....	11.0	39.6	1.2
Corn.....	7.8	68.7	4.3
Corn fodder.....	1.7	32.4	0.7

These percentages are those commonly used in computing balanced rations. The digestible crude fibre is here included with the digestible carbohydrates with which it corresponds in chemical composition.

Our correspondent does not state for what kind of cattle he desires a balanced ration. The "feeding standards" indicate considerable difference in the requirements of the several kinds of animals and of animals of the same class, but of different ages. If we as-

sume that the ration is for young cattle of the beef breeds, say 12 to 18 months old, the "feeding standards" suggest that for each 1,000 pounds weight the animal should have as follows:

FEEDING STANDARD FOR YOUNG STOCK-CATTLE.			
Digestible nutrients.			
Total dry matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fats.
Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs
*24	2.0	12.5	0.5

Our correspondent wants to prepare such a ration, using as little corn as possible, from the following:

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 100 POUNDS.			
	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fats
Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs
Corn-and-cob-meal	4.4	60.0	2.9
Bran.....	12.3	37.1	2.6
Cottonseed-meal	37.2	16.9	12.2
Alfalfa hay.....	11.0	39.6	1.2
Corn fodder.....	1.7	32.4	0.7

Unfortunately, no way of estimating rations has yet been published, except the "cut and try" method. By this method let us try to compound a ration from alfalfa hay and corn fodder.

TRIAL RATION OF ALFALFA HAY AND CORN FODDER.

	Lbs	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Alfalfa hay... 15	1.65	5.94	0.18	
Corn fodder.. 10	.17	3.24	0.07	
Totals..... 25	1.82	9.18	0.25	
Standard ration..... 24	2.00	12.50	0.50	

Comparing this with the standard ration, or what is supposed to meet the requirements of the animals, the proposed ration is seen to be deficient in each of the nutrients. It is easily seen that we shall not be able to prepare a suitable ration from these two feeds alone. The trial ration is especially deficient in carbohydrates. It is not possible to combine alfalfa hay and corn fodder in such a way as to provide the proper amount of carbohydrates without increasing the weight and bulk of the feed beyond what the animal should be expected to digest. In the table of "Digestible Nutrients" the eye naturally rests upon the number "60," opposite "corn-and-cob-meal," and under "carbohydrates," as the most likely source of the desired amount of carbohydrates. Possibly the problem begins to grow simpler. We are asked to provide twelve and one-half pounds of carbohydrates using as little corn as possible. Next to the corn-and-cob-meal the alfalfa contains the largest amount of digestible carbohydrates. Evidently, then, we shall have to use a good deal of alfalfa to meet our correspondent's conditions.

TRIAL RATION OF ALFALFA HAY WITH CORN-AND-COB-MEAL.

	Lbs	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fats
Alfalfa hay. 12.5	1.37	4.95	0.15	
Corn-and-cob-meal. 12.5	0.55	7.50	0.36	
Totals... 25.0	1.92	12.45	0.51	
Standard ration..... 24.0	2.00	12.50	0.50	

This ration is nearly right. It is a good ration for growing cattle and will give good results in practical feeding.

TRIAL RATION OF ALFALFA HAY, CORN-AND-COB-MEAL, AND COTTONSEED-MEAL.

	Lbs	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fats
Alfalfa..... 12	1.32	4.75	0.14	
Corn-and-cob-meal.. 12	.53	7.20	0.30	
Cottonseed-meal..... 1	.37	0.17	0.12	
Total..... 25	2.22	12.12	0.56	
Standard ration..... 24	2.00	12.12	0.50	

This ration is scarcely so well bal-

*Feeds contain variable amounts of water so that this quantity may be increased by something like 10 per cent.

anced as that composed only of corn-and-cob-meal and alfalfa. If to the last named ration were added a pound of alfalfa, making it consist of thirteen and one-half pounds of alfalfa, and twelve and one-half pounds of corn-and-cob-meal, the composition would be almost ideal for the young cattle and would not contain more than the twenty-four pounds of dry matter contemplated in the standard.

The feeder will be able from the data given to compound rations in great variety, but most of them call for more corn than farmers like to use at prevailing prices.

The KANSAS FARMER published, last year, an extended discussion of feeds and feeding standards under the title "Relative Values of Feeding Stuffs." Old subscribers have had this, but more new names have since been added than were then on the lists. We have some copies of this discussion in pamphlet form. As long as they last any subscriber can have a copy by sending 2 cents to pay for postage and mailing.

A Prophecy of Kansas.

GEORGE L. CLOTHIER.

Kansas is the land of sunshine and golden prospects. Her prairies are carpeted with 1,500 species of native plants, any one of which is worthy to form a part of a landscape or flower garden. Her native grasses, trees, sunflowers, golden-rods, and asters rejoice under her sunny skies, and borrow their colors from the flood of light which old Sol pours forth as a free gift to nature, and to man. Wheat, corn, and alfalfa fields garner up the sunbeams and insure sustenance to millions of fattening kine and provide the material welfare for the most intelligent rural population on the globe.

Kansas is the center of the continent. She is capable of affording happy and comfortable homes to a greater population than is now inhabiting the Republic of France. She has the resources within herself to produce bread and meat in sufficient quantity to feed the whole present population of the United States. Enough fertile soil might be taken from Kansas prairies, without her farmers missing it, to cover the State of New York with a black, rich soil one foot in depth. She presents greater inducements for the exercise of intellect and ingenuity on the part of the agriculturist than any other territory of like dimensions on the face of the earth.

I have claimed my residence at various times of my life in 7 different States in periods of time varying from four months to twenty years.

I have traveled more or less in 14 other States, and have also had the privilege of traveling in 89 Kansas counties. I would rather make my permanent home in any one of these 89 counties than in any of the 20 States, outside of Kansas, in which I have had my residence or traveled. Others may sing of the Lone Star State, of the Empire State, of Rock-bound New England, or the land of oranges and raisins, but give me Kansas with all her drouths and hot winds. I regard the drouths and hot winds as potentially the greatest blessings which Kansas has to bestow upon future inhabitants. If she had the fogs and lowering skies that prevail in New England, she would be almost uninhabitable. Her rich soil would become a breeding place of disease, and her highways and fields would become impassible bogs and morasses. Heat is energy, and it is not a long stretch of the imagination to see the farmers of the future utilizing the superabundance of heat carried across the prairies, during the summer months, as a source of power with which to harvest their wheat crops and plow their fertile fields. Imagine an electrical apparatus, consisting of a network of wires stretched along the south and west sides of a farm, having the ability to transform the heat of the passing breeze, above 75° F., into electrical energy. Such an apparatus would be able to deliver balmy fresh air of the best possible temperature to the growing crops and to furnish all the necessary power to drive the machinery of the farm. The imputation of hot winds and drouths to Kansas is no disgrace to her in my estimation.

Her patriotic sons will one day breed and introduce varieties of plants that will flourish like the green bay tree with only 15 inches of rainfall. Forests of conifers will be planted on her western sand-hills, and every farm will have its forest windbreak. Her future horticulturists will breed varieties of fruits that will steal their colors from the sunbeams, and flourish on the broad prairies even to the Colorado line. Improved breeds of bees will garner the fluid sweets from millions of acres of

pedigreed alfalfa. The sugar beet, already of royal blood, reveling in an alkaline soil, will extract crystalline sweetness from millions of acres of western Kansas lands now believed to be almost worthless.

The builders of the greater Kansas that is to be will not be content to confine their activities to the superficial cultivation of the soil. They will exploit her inexhaustible underflow of the purest water that man ever drank. Her mineral resources will be developed, and she will furnish building stone for the rearing of hundreds of beautiful cities. Her gypsum beds will be converted into fertilizers with which to enrich the wornout fields of the East. Reservoirs will be provided for storing the excess of rainfall that now runs to waste and erodes the undulating prairie. Rivers will be brought under the control of man and all available supplies of moisture will be directed towards the service of the people in their various industries.

The future Kansas will not devote all her energies to the work of satisfying the physical wants of man. She will produce intellectual giants peculiarly fitted to deal with the great problems of her development. Schools, churches, and literary institutions will reach and influence the moral, mental, and physical development of the whole population.

Her people will ever remain largely agricultural in their pursuits. The welfare of the farmer will always mean the welfare of Kansas. Her wisest statesmen will never ignore these facts. In her happy future growth let us hope that she will be blessed with Coburn's and Cottrells by the million instead of by twos as is the case to-day.

New Haven, Conn., January 1, 1902.

Agricultural Observations in Europe, and Some of the Lessons They May Teach the American Farmer.

W. A. HENRY, DEAN, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, MADISON, WIS., BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Of Holland, let me tell you a little concerning agriculture in the Lowlands. With your atlas before you, observe the tongue of land extending northward between the Zuyder Zee and the North Sea. It was my good fortune to visit this region in company with a Dutchman and his wife who were back to their childhood home from America. I accompanied these people in several of the visits they were paying relatives and old-time friends. Let us pass into the country from Schagen, the center of our journeyings. The highways are of the finest macadam. A ditch runs along either side of the roadway. Sometimes these ditches are large enough for small canal boats. Ditches too wide for a cow to pass over surround each of the square fields and are filled with water to within a couple of feet of the surface of the ground. These ditches serve for fences and are crossed by bridges from one field to another. A gate on each bridge keeps the cattle from passing from one field to another. Windmills lift the water from the smaller ditches to ones built up higher, and from these it is again lifted to still higher ones, until finally it is poured into great canals, the water of which stands from five to twelve or more feet above the surface of the fields. The workman in the field must look upward at an angle to see the boats passing by in the canals. Great walls of earth keep the sea from inundating the country. Everywhere there is grass either for pasture or meadows. The meadow-grass is very short and so dense that the Dutch farmer often uses the scythe because he can shave the sod closer than it can be cut out by the mowing machine. Lands out in meadows are grazed by cattle. In the region visited 95 per cent of the cattle were black and white—Holsteins we call them in this country, but they should be called Holland cows or Dutch cows.

The Dutch houses are of square outline usually about forty by fifty feet in size and one story in height, and built of brick. They usually have steep thatch roofs. They stand close to the roadsides and are surrounded by trees with a ditch of water between them and the highway. As we rolled over the smooth roads what a beautiful sight awaited our attention on both sides of the highway! How numerous the black and white cows were in the fields! Never have I seen so many cattle maintained on a given area of land as in Holland—black and white cows everywhere. These were grazing in the fields or lying contentedly ruminating. In the meadows men were cutting the grass, usually with scythes. The sun was shining bright, and overhead the skylark high in the air was fluttering

as he rose higher and higher, singing as though he would burst with joy.

Can I describe the interior of a combined Dutch house and cow-stable? Remember it is four-square, built of red brick, and put one story in height with high-peaked, thatch, hip roof. Along one side of the building is the platform on which the cows stand, raised to the height of a table. In the fall the cows are led into this stable and up onto the platform by a gang-plank, and during the winter stand with their heads next to the wall and their feet close to the edge of the high platform. Back of this platform runs a wide passageway along which the Dutch family pass back and forth. Along the second side of the building are living-rooms. Along the third side is a passageway in which wagons and other vehicles are stored. The fourth side is a creamery or milk-room. All of these surround a central portion which from the ground up to the high peak is for the storage of hay. Thus the Dutch farmer and his family, the cows, the hay and the wagons are all stored under one roof. The horses are generally in a separate stable. Our visit was in the summer-time. And how clean the cow stable was! Where the manure fell in winter, had been scrubbed and painted and was usually covered with carpet. The platform on which the cows stood had been scrubbed until it was as clean as the kitchen table, and then covered with white sea-sand and decorated with sea-shells. When I say that the Dutch cow stable in summer is as clean as a Kansas parlor at any time, I am uttering no exaggeration. The Dutch cows are a part of the family and are as kind as kittens.

But what useful things did I learn in Holland? I learned some things which reflect great credit to the Dutch, and some things to their discredit. One of the creditable things is their marked advancement in certain lines. In this country we think the city people are well advanced who use gas for cooking. In some of these Dutch houses where people live with their cows in the wintertime, I found the housewife cooking with gas. Gas is made from American gasoline in gas machines located outside the building, and conveyed into it by pipes; is used for both lighting and cooking. Again, I found many Dutch farmers' wives had grown past the period of doing their own baking. They bought bread and cakes from the traveling bake-shop and were well satisfied with this relief from drudgery. Probably in many cases the American farmer's wife will fight the advent of the bake-shop and the laundry for farmers as years ago she fought the introduction of the creamery. The woman, who a few years ago did not believe that men could ever make good butter, will now no doubt insist that men can not make good bread or do a decent washing. On the other hand, the Dutch farmer was slow in adopting cooperative butter-making and so lost much of his prestige for good butter in English markets. The Danes took away from Holland much of the butter-trade to the great loss of that country.

But we must pass on, and let us take Denmark for our next study. Here is a country occupying a fifth the area of Kansas and peopled by 40 per cent more people. Denmark does not produce a pound of coal, and her forests and mineral resources are almost nil. Much of her soil is prolific, but a part of the area ranges from poor to worthless. Because of the neighbors round about, she is forced to support an army of some fifty thousand soldiers, and must take care of royalty in addition. Under these fearful handicaps the people have not grown restless, nor have they "laid down," you say in Kansas, but have endeavored to work out the problems set for them, with patience, and intelligence.

Forty years ago Danish butter was about the poorest made in all Europe. In 1898 this little country, one-fifth as big as Kansas, exported \$25,000,000 worth of butter in excess of all imports of butter, and oleo.

Denmark spends several times as much money each year in maintaining dairy education as does Kansas, Wisconsin, or any other State in the Union. In capturing the English market by reducing the highest grade of butter sent out by any country of the world, Denmark has greatly injured the dairy-interests of Holland. The Dutchman persisted in agreeing with his wife that they made the best butter on earth in the home creamery. The Danes cooperated, employed the best talent that money could buy, kept experts in England studying the English butter markets, kept up her large dairy school, and Holland suffered while Denmark advanced. The Dutchmen are trying to catch up now, but they are well be-

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism. No pay until you know it.

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

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

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

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

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

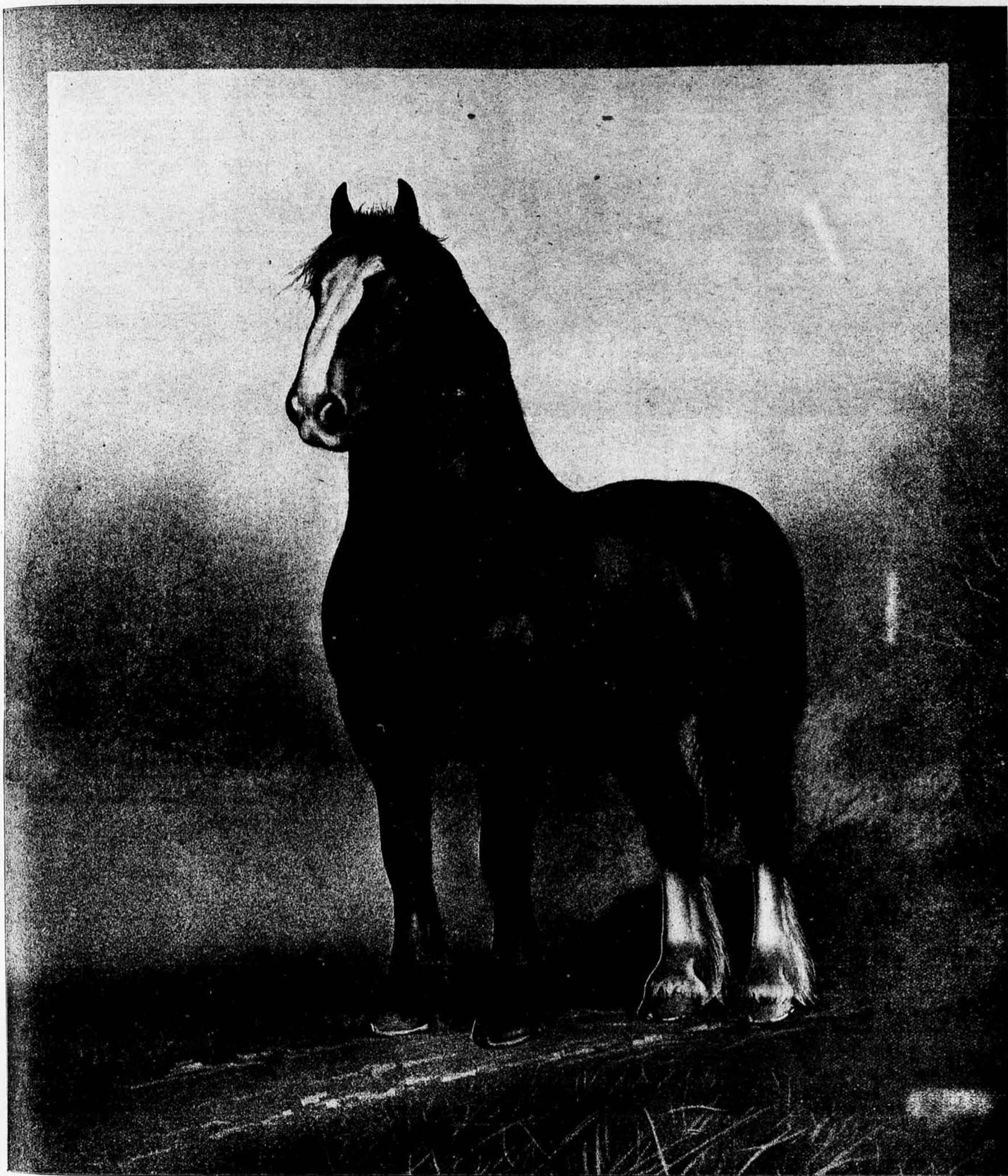
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

hind in the race. But Denmark is not content with being the leader in the dairy business. Realizing that a nation must ever be progressive, if she is able to hold her own, the government next took up the subject of pork production. Finding that Kansas and other corn States on this side produced lard hogs in great numbers and that in these days of cheap mineral oil and cottonseed-oil lard was not a particularly valuable product any way, the Danes have studied to produce something better than we turn out in America in the way of hog products. The agricultural college at Copenhagen, under government direction, undertook extensive investigations in the production of bacon of high quality. Tens of thousands of dollars were spent in these studies. In 1898 little Denmark, covering a fifth the area of Kansas, exported over thirteen million dollars worth of pork products, doubling the amount in a few short years.

But as though this were not enough, Denmark next turns her attention to the useful hen, which has been so much eulogized by your own Secretary, and endeavors to capture the egg market in Great Britain. Cooperative dairying had proved so successful and bacon manufacturing establishments were so remunerative to the farmers, that they have recently endeavored to cooperate in the shipment of eggs to other countries. These cooperative associations are called syndicates. They are formed after this fashion: The farmers in a given community form a local syndicate and receive a syndicate number. Each member in turn has his number in the syndicate. Each day as the farmer gathers his eggs, all that he is certain are of first quality are immediately stamped with aniline ink, with the number of the local syndicate, and his number in the syndicate, together with day and date. Two or three times a week these eggs are taken to the village syndicate headquarters and from there they are shipped to the central quarters in Copenhagen. Prices are made once each week, the same as the Elgin butter market, and the accounts straightened up by the syndicate with each member once a year. Any member of the syndicate turning in a stale egg is fined \$1 for such fault, and this rule is enforced. In 1898 little Denmark, covering a fifth the area of Kansas, and supporting 40 per cent more people than all Kansas on that small area, exported \$3,600,000 worth of eggs. The same year the whole United States exported \$450,000 worth of eggs.

We hear much in these days of the enormous agricultural exports from America. Do you know, friends, that in

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents



Keiser Bros.' Shire Stallion, Elder Lad 6066 (17993).

The stallion is a Shire 4-year-old, imported by Keiser Bros., Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1901. His name and number is Elder Lad 6066 (17993). The drawing by Lou Burk taken from life will give Kansas Farmer readers a correct idea of

the superior qualities of this horse. He well represents the many stallions we are now offering for sale and we can readily assure the neighborhood or individual wanting a first-class young horse of superior quality and breeding that we can

suit them. Our last importation, consisting of sixty-two head, is ready for sale; our horses of earlier importations or those bred and raised here, are in fine condition to go on the stand and we cheerfully invite inspection. The demand for good,

heavy drafters, on our markets, is constantly increasing and many neighborhoods are now commencing a line of breeding that will bring them the highest market prices for their efforts along this line. We will be pleased to answer any further inquiries about our stock.

1898 we sent out the large sum of \$11 worth of agricultural goods for every man, woman, and child in this great country? The same year Denmark sent out \$33 worth of agricultural products for every inhabitant.

But Denmark can not produce all of the feed her cows, pigs, and chickens must eat, and so she sends to the United States and buys corn. In 1898 Denmark imported over eighteen million bushels of corn, nearly all of which came from the United States. No doubt a considerable portion of this corn came from the great State of Kansas. She imported also \$4,000,000 worth of oil-cake and oil-meal. Has Kansas reached her ambition in agricultural lines when her farmers will allow corn

to be carried clear to New York, Newport News, New Orleans, or Galveston; thence across the great ocean, through the North Sea, and down the straits to Copenhagen; thence inland by railway or boat to distributing points, and thence by wagons out to the farm, there to be fed to live stock, making products which are shipped back to England and other distant points for consumption?

On my return from Europe I was frequently asked by my friends what I thought of the Old World and its agriculture. Often times the inflection of the interrogation indicated that the inquirer expected me to reply rather derogatory to our good friends on the other side, and that I would declare that

only the Americans were truly great people. My reply in such cases has sometimes been that relatively I thought the American people very bright—in spots.

Friends, we are doing some things in America very well, but in other ways we are foolish, short-sighted people. We are great in no small measure because fortune has placed us in a land of plenty and where conditions for getting ahead in the world are unusually favorable. I fear many of us would not get on well in the world if we had the severe conditions confronting us that face most of the people in the Old World, where a human life is so infinitesimal amid the teaming millions and where lands have been farmed in

many cases since long before Caesar overran Gaul.

At the reciprocity convention held at the call of the Governor in Topeka last week, a letter from Congressman Chester I. Long, of the Seventh Kansas district, attracted much attention. It showed that there is little chance for reciprocal arrangements with Mexico along lines that can benefit farmers of Kansas, but that the case of Cuba is one in which reciprocal arrangements may greatly benefit the producers of breadstuffs and meats.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Horticulture.

Increasing Interest in Forestry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—John P. Brown, of Connersville, Ind., who is secretary of the International Society of Horticulture, recently spent a few days in Kansas while on his way to Texas and Colorado. Mr. Brown came west at the solicitation of the officers of the Ft. Worth and Denver railroad, with headquarters at Ft. Worth, and the Colorado Mining and Fuel Company, of Pueblo, Col. The Ft. Worth and Denver people are considering the plan of establishing several large bodies of artificial timber to be grown on their line for future use as posts, poles, and ties. He sees no good reason why they should not be able to grow all such timber as they will need, at a much less expense than the present plan of securing such stock.

The Colorado Mining Company owns something like 500,000 acres of land, on some of which is fair timber. Mr. Brown is to give a general plan of preservation of the standing forests and the establishment of new forests. Much of this land can be irrigated, and a future supply of valuable timber would only be a question of time.

Early in the spring Mr. Brown is to make an examination of several thousand acres of land belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, located in Mississippi. A considerable portion of this land is underlaid with coal, while the surface has a scant growth of timber. By removing all the worthless sorts and planting the better grades, the land can be made to produce a double crop, coal beneath and wood above the ground.

Mr. Brown says many other leading roads are becoming interested in the practical application of artificial forestry. Notably are the Pennsylvania, the Frisco, the Rio Grande Western, the Boston and Maine, the Burlington, the Baltimore and Ohio, and others. During the last three years he has traveled more than fifty thousand miles in the interests of forestry, and after a very careful research has found the Catalpa (speciosa) to be the most profitable tree for all practical purposes. Some places in the East it would be substituted with the Chestnut. In most all locations in the entire Mississippi Valley he finds the Catalpa Speciosa growing under more conditions than any other tree. The irrigated land of Colorado and Utah with altitudes similar to Denver or Salt Lake City, have been admirable locations for the tree. Eastern Kansas seems to be especially adapted to its cultivation.

Topeka has many beautiful trees, not yet twenty years old. Special mention can be made of three groups; one in the north of Potwin, one in Oakland, and the last, one-half mile west of Shorey. These trees are beautiful and it would be wise for nurserymen to gather all the seed from these tall, well-formed trees. The rich lands of the Mississippi Valley, south of St. Louis, will produce a wonderful wood growth in a comparatively short time. Mr. Brown thinks the Catalpa Speciosa has more good qualities and fewer objectionable ones than any other tree.

GREATEST HINDRANCE TO SUCCESSFUL FORESTRY.

When asked about this, Mr. Brown did not hesitate to say that the two greatest hindrances to forestry are: (1) All State positions where forestry could be advanced are in the hands of the dominant political party and the man with the strongest political pull secures the position, no matter if the applicant is only able to draw his breath and salary. The important qualification that he be well informed on economic forestry is, as a general rule, never taken into consideration.

Of all the Catalpa trees growing in the United States not more than 10 per cent are the pure Catalpa Speciosa, which, by the way, is the only Catalpa that will make valuable timber. During the last twenty years millions of Catalpa trees have been planted, and all have been bought from nurserymen and seedsmen for Catalpa Speciosa, when as a matter of fact, they have in some cases been entirely Bignonides, or hybrids, of some sort.

It is not safe to send a gang of boys out to gather seed because they will go to the low spreading tree with an abundance of seed. The best trees being tall, with a small quantity of seed, makes the gathering of seed quite an item of expense. I would not take the seed or young trees of Catalpa Bignonides as a gift. It is impossible to tell the trees apart until blooming time, as the young growth does not show the

true character of the tree. In buying trees, patronize some reliable nurseryman, who gathers his own seed, then you will be pretty sure to get the best trees.

PLANT ONE-TENTH OF LAND TO TREES.

Mr. Brown thinks that if one-tenth of each farm in the State of Kansas were planted to trees, it would in a few years reduce the force of our strong south wind during the summer months, thereby improving the general conditions, which will add greatly to the assurance of our crops. We all know it is not so much the lack of moisture that injures our crops as it is the destructive south wind.

It seems to me the above subject is one of vast importance, and I look with favor on the important place President Roosevelt gave the subject of forestry in his message to Congress. There is no place in the United States that can be helped more by an increased forest area than the State of Kansas.

Topeka. GEO. W. TINCHER.

Timber Trees for Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The fact that we can grow our own wood for most purposes at so very little expense or time has not dawned on the many people in the State that are and will be in need of it. Trees grown by man are cheaper than those grown by nature, as many more good trees can be grown than are found on the same space in natural woods. Man can avoid all worthless brush or timber, and can plant it on land not as useful for other purposes. I have had no material experience in growing timber except in a small way, and in connection with the nursery business. In one place I have several hundred red cedars that outgrew the selling size and have grown up to trees large enough for fence-posts. The surprise is that they grew so quickly and close together and made straight trees. They are 12 years old and some few are six inches in diameter near the ground, and tall enough for posts. In a few years more they will all be large enough for any kind of a post. They stand three by four feet apart. At that close planting there would be over 3,000 trees to the acre. They could be planted closer at first, and then thinned out as neighbors want them. Let them stand about three by four feet apart. Trim off the lower limbs and keep out fires.

The same may be done with the catalpa, Carolina poplar, and Lombardy poplar. The latter two will make poles for sheds and fences in the least time of any tree grown. The catalpa is most valuable for railroad-ties and fence-posts. The black locust was, some years ago, infested with a borer that almost destroyed the trees, but for the last ten or more years there has been no trace of it, at least in the eastern part of the State. Black locust is a most valuable tree. The honey locust will grow farther west than most any other tree unless it is the black walnut and Russian mulberry. It is easily grown and will pay to grow on any land of a farm, especially if the place is not in good shape for other crops, such as in bends of creeks, ravines, or as shelter belts near stock-yards. These young trees can be gotten so cheaply that no one needs to have a treeless farm in Kansas. Most tree-planting has been done with the trees too far apart. Four by five feet is better than a greater distance, as it makes better trees with fewer crooks and side limbs. Tree-planting is one of the most effective ways of improving a farm with little cash outlay. The trees will increase in money value every year, and will be an ornament to the landscape. A. H. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kans.

California Privet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to get some information through the columns of your paper about the California Privet, a species of ornamental hedge. Is it adapted to central Kansas, how high does it grow, and is it grown most readily from seed or from nursery stock? Perhaps the experiment station has had some experience with it. SUBSCRIBER.

Herrington, Kans.

California Privet, Ligustrum ovalifolium, has been grown in the college arboretum for a number of years. In severe winters the wood has been quite severely injured. In 1899 some of the plants were entirely killed. It has been much more satisfactory when grown as individual bushes than when used for hedge planting. Unless a hedge can be kept well watered it is very liable to present a ragged, withered appearance after a drouth. Well-grown bushes frequently reach a height of ten feet.

This Saves The Fence

The tension curve is a little thing but it means long life and good service in the fence. Go examine the nearest

AMERICAN Field & Hog FENCE

and see how tight it can be stretched—the tension curve allowing for contraction. This is the most popular fence in the world to-day, because the Best and Cheapest.

Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

It is commonly propagated by cuttings, made in the fall and stored through the winter in sand, planted in nursery rows in the spring, and are ready for transplanting at one or two years old. It may be grown from seeds which have been stratified over winter in sand and exposed to cold. Some of the seed may not grow until the second year. ALBERT DICKENS, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Destroying Prairie-dogs.—A Preliminary Report.

PROF. D. E. LANTZ, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

During the past four months I have made numerous experiments with various gases and poisons for the purpose of finding the most effective and cheapest method of destroying prairie-dogs. These experiments were authorized under the provisions of chapter 273 of the session laws of Kansas for 1901. In this preliminary report it is not my purpose to give any of the details of the experiments. Many of them were failures; several were decidedly effective in destroying the animals, but were too expensive for general use over large areas.

The net result of the experiments, thus far, is that we have found nothing more effective than carbon bisulphide or cheaper than strychnine poison. This bulletin is intended to place before the people of Kansas the results of our experience in using some cheaper combinations of these old remedies in time to secure some decided progress in the work of extermination during the remaining winter months, when the conditions are most favorable for the work. In the meantime it is our intention to continue the experiments, particularly with the object of finding some contagious disease to complete the work of destruction.

CARBON BISULPHIDE.

A tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide placed upon some absorbent material, as cotton, dry horse manure, or a piece of corn-cob, and rolled down the prairie-dog burrows is effective in killing the animals. It is best immediately to cover the hole with a sod and stamp down firmly.

I found by experiment that four parts of gasoline mixed with one part of carbon bisulphide is about as effective as the carbon bisulphide alone, and not nearly as expensive. The mixture is used in the same manner as carbon bisulphide alone, but a somewhat larger dose is needed.

STRYCHNINE POISON.

Formula No. 1.—Dissolve one and a half ounces of strychnia sulphate in a quart of hot water. Add a quart of syrup—molasses, sorghum, or thick sugar and water—and a teaspoonful of oil of anise. Thoroughly heat and mix the liquid. While hot pour it over a bushel of clean wheat and mix completely. Then stir in two or more pounds of fine corn-meal. The quantity of corn-meal needed will depend upon the amount of extra moisture present. There should be enough to wet every grain of the wheat and no more. Care should be taken that there is no leakage from the vessel in which the wheat is mixed.

Let the poisoned grain stand over night, and distribute it in the early morning of a bright day. Use a tablespoonful of the wheat to each hole occupied by prairie-dogs, putting it near the mouth of the burrow in two or three little bunches. Do not put out the poison in very cold or stormy weather. It will keep for a considerable time, and is much more effective after a cold period, as the animals are then hungry and eat the grain readily. A bushel of wheat should poison 1,000 to 1,200 holes.

An excellent substitute for the oil of anise in the above formula can be made by soaking two ounces of green coffee berries in the whites of three eggs. Let

this stand for about twelve hours and use the liquid instead of anise oil.

Formula No. 2.—Through the efforts of Hon. S. E. Cave, of Lockport, Kans., the college has purchased the State right to use a preparation patented by D. W. Staples, of Quanah, Texas. I have tested it in the field and have found it entirely satisfactory. The inventor claims for it that it has the advantage of being effective at any season. The simple preparation of strychnine given in formula No. 1 is not successful while green food is plentiful.

Formula No. 2 is protected by letters patent and can not be used outside of Kansas without securing the right from the inventor. We have purchased the right to its use for all the citizens of the State. As this bulletin circulates outside of Kansas, the formula is not here given, but it will be sent to any resident of Kansas upon application.

Section 1 of the law authorizes townships, under some restrictions, to levy money and to purchase poison to destroy prairie-dogs. Section 4 makes it the duty of the Agricultural College to furnish the remedy recommended by it to townships that comply with the provisions of section 1. Accordingly, this station will be prepared on January 10, 1902, and during three months thereafter, to furnish, at actual cost of materials, poison prepared according to formula No. 2. By buying materials at wholesale, a considerable saving in cost will be made. The poison will be put up in half-gallon cans. Each can will hold enough to thoroughly poison a bushel of wheat. This will be enough for from 1,000 to 1,200 burrows, from 100 to 160 acres, since only occupied holes need be poisoned. Directions for use will accompany each can. The price will, for the present, be \$1.50 per half-gallon can, f. o. b., Manhattan. Shipment will be by express or freight and in such quantities as trustees may desire. Money orders in payment should be made payable to Miss Lorena E. Clemmons, secretary.

Appeal to the Kansas Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Board of Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903, makes an appeal to the farmers of the State to aid them in securing the best display of wheat that can be obtained. In order to do this, they hereby propose to give the following prizes in order to get, if possible, a superior quality:

Hard Wheat.—First, \$20; second, \$18; third, \$16; fourth, \$14; fifth, \$12; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$8; eighth, \$6; ninth, \$4; tenth, \$2.

Soft Wheat.—First, \$20; second, \$18; third, \$16; fourth, \$14; fifth, \$12; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$8; eighth, \$6; ninth, \$4; tenth, \$2.

Let every farmer who has wheat aid us. We must all take interest as well as pride in our exhibits at this great fair, and this is believed to be the surest way to achieve that result. Have ready for shipment on February 25, 1902, one-half bushel delivered to the agent at your nearest railroad station, addressed to John C. Carpenter, Chairman Board of Commissioners, Topeka, Kans., with the name of shipper and county where raised, marked on the tag. The shipments will be made free to the shippers. C. H. LULING, Sec.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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.

The Drouth of 1901 and Its Effects.

WHAT WE SHOULD LEARN FROM IT.

G. W. PRIEST.

(Continued from last week.)

Let me say something about alfalfa. You remember I said the drouth was an educator. It did in one month what the Agricultural College, with its bulletins and institute work has been trying to accomplish for years, viz, to get the farmers to sow alfalfa. A few had sown a little, but the rest had to be shown. I never before saw so many farmers converted to the same opinion in so short a time. Men to whom you could have talked for years, without avail; men who had to be "up against" a calamity, and get scared out of their boots, before they ever could have been induced to change one iota in their methods of farming, commenced to talk about sowing alfalfa. Wherever you went you could hear people talking about alfalfa and the way it came through the drouth. They almost tumbled over each other to get alfalfa-seed and to find somebody that had successfully raised it, to find out how much seed to sow to the acre, when to sow, and how to prepare the ground—things the Manhattan people have been telling them for years, but to which they would not stop to listen. But they heard the drouth, and in that way the drouth has been a great benefit, instead of a great calamity, to the country.

Now that the drouth has convinced you that you need alfalfa, I want to give you a few suggestions about sowing it. First, if you do not get any sowed this fall, and if you can have the ground in good condition for spring sowing, sow in the spring; or put the ground to millet or some other crop that you can get off in time, and sow next fall. I prefer to sow in the fall from the middle of August to the middle of September. By sowing then I do not lose the use of the ground one season, because I can raise a crop of millet or corn, and then sow to alfalfa, and it will be ready to cut three or four times the next summer for hay.

The greatest mistake most people make is in the preparation of the ground. They try to make the ground just as fine and loose as they can. Now that is just half right and half wrong. The ground wants to be well pulverized, that is, not cloddy or rough and uneven, but it should not be too loose. It should not be sown on freshly plowed ground, but the ground (if plowed at all) should be left to settle awhile. Millet ground, well disked and harrowed, is probably better than if plowed. Corn ground, if clean, need not be plowed but disked or cultivated, and harrowed before sowing. I sowed twenty pounds to the acre on corn stubble and did nothing to the ground but harrow well twice after sowing. I have a fine stand, in fact am afraid it is too thick. If your seed all grows and it is well put in, twenty pounds is plenty for an acre.

There is probably twenty to thirty acres of alfalfa now growing in this and adjoining counties, where there was one acre a year ago, and the sowing has only commenced. The more alfalfa we have growing when the next drouth comes, the better we will be prepared to meet it. Analysis shows that a ton of alfalfa hay, cut before it gets too ripe, well cured, is worth as much to feed milch cows as a ton of bran. Then, the more alfalfa hay we have, the less bran we will have to buy to feed our cows, and the less per ton we will have to pay for it; for the millers won't have us in their power as they have to-day. I want to see \$2-bran a thing of the past, and when the next drouth comes, I hope we can tell the millers that if they won't sell us bran and other mill feeds at what they are worth, to keep them. The only way we can ever expect to be thus independent, is by raising the dairyman's great friend, the drouth-resisting and four-times-repeating alfalfa.

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



Improving the Quality and Increasing the Quantity of Kansas Butter.

E. W. CURTIS.

While Kansas butter is now sold in practically every State in the Union and in two or three foreign countries, and its quality seems to average up well with that of other dairy States no claim is made but that the quality of our butter as a State could be vastly improved. There is no doubt but that the idea of improving the quality of butter by the State is a practical one, and if followed up rightly, would greatly enhance the value of our product. It is no new idea. In Denmark, New Zealand, and some of the provinces of Canada, the state by wise laws is striving to improve the quality of the butter produced. This is also being attempted in a minor way by the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, particularly the former, where the results have been so noticeable as to occasion talk of a State brand for the butter. The appointment of a State commissioner, with a suitable number of deputies, either by the Governor or under civil service rules, is a common way of enforcing a plain law, which requires the milk or cream to be brought to the creamery sweet and in clean cans, and that the standard of cleanliness should be high in the creameries. The commissioner and his deputies should be men of practical knowledge and able, if thought advisable, to conduct monthly scoring contests, where each creamery would be required to furnish a sample of its regular make, and the commissioner should be able to advise the maker of each tub its faults with suggestions as to how the quality could be improved. His force of deputies should be sufficient to inspect every creamery and skimming-station in the State at least every six months. This work could even be broadened to include assistance by advice in the organization of creameries, and a general oversight of things pertaining to dairying in the State. I understand Minnesota has seven dairy inspectors or instructors in the field this year whose work is right along this line. This instruction would not at all displace the work of dairying at the Agricultural College, but supplement it.

What Kansas needs to-day is more people in the dairy business. I doubt very much if the creameries of Kansas average over 2,500 pounds of milk per day while the 900 creameries in Iowa and the 500 in Minnesota will probably average over twice as much. This explains why the Iowa and Minnesota patron receives more for his product than the Kansas patron, notwithstanding the fact that the Kansas creameryman receives a higher price for his butter.

It seems to the writer that there is a large field here for the cheapening of the cost of producing and manufacturing a pound of butter. This will come as the dairy business is encouraged, and in the course of time we would see our dairy farmer receiving more for his product than his Eastern competitor. What better work could the State undertake?

Who Deserves the Honor.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

It has just been reported that the Continental Creamery Company has won second place in the Elgin Butter Company contest of six months. This speaks volumes for the men who have made this butter at the Topeka plant. The man who made the starter and ripened the cream, and as well, the man who churned and packed the butter for the company are to be commended for their good work. Back of these are a very number of men who must not be forgotten. The men who operated the skimming-stations where this cream was produced are deserving of more credit than the men at the factories. Some of the cream came a distance of 200 miles. Here is a lesson for the station men. Cream was received from stations less than twenty miles away which never entered the vats as extras. Wherein was the difference? Occasionally it was poor shipping facilities or lack of water at the station, but in far the larger number of cases it was in the men. The company invariably knew from where would come the best cream.

But this is enough to show that the need of the great creamery systems is better men in the stations, men who can produce cream that will grade extras, yes fancy, by having such control over themselves and their patrons that only the best is admissible. The creamery companies are looking for such men. Only in the past week, a field-superintendent who has charge of some twenty stations said to the writer that on his territory he wanted six of the best men the Kansas Dairy School turned out this spring.

But to conclude, as the writer was superintendent of the Continental Creamery while at least four of the six tubs of the butter which entered in the Elgin contest were made, he feels free to say that first to the faithful and intelligent station men and then to the man who selected the cream and made the starter, and to the man who superintended the churning, belongs the honor of winning for the Continental Creamery Company second place in this contest.

Buff Jersey on the Value of Feeds and the Warming of Water.

The condition of our stock that is being wintered on ensilage alone is first-class from the standpoint of health and growth. And it is unnecessary for me to say that the cost is very low when we consider the cost of all dairy and stock feeds. There is not a bunch of cattle in our country that is being wintered so cheaply, say nothing of condition.

My boys are experimenting with some feeds with the dairy herd. One stock-feeding company sent us a thirty-days trial of their food (or medicine). We have watched each milking of the individual cows, and the total of the herd, throughout the test, with but one result; no gain in any one case. We have also tested the difference of water at 70° and 80°, and ice water. There is no study necessary in this case, the variation being very pronounced. Warm water is from thirty to fifty pounds in advance of cold water in a two or three days test, while in a longer period the ice water makes still more of a difference.

We begin this week testing Alta Gluten feed. We have, owing to high prices of corn, increased ensilage feed to secure the necessary amount of carbohydrates and find that the cows readily respond to this; we find it best to feed three times daily. In the creamery we have been testing the commercial starters as compared with home-made ones. Collyer, of Chicago, has given us scores higher, in each case, than where home-made starters were used.

The swine manager has also had his share of experiments. He has several litters of pigs from 1 to 4 weeks of age, all doing finely. Ensilage is his basic feed for the sows. The hogs being held over are getting sorghum and some milk, but no corn. All are doing well.

Centrifugal v. Hand-Skimmed Milk.

C. C. WINSLER.

To compare the difference between hand-skimmed and centrifugal, or separator-skimmed milk some of the boys of the dairy class of the Kansas Agricultural College Dairy School have been requested to get samples of whole milk and hand-skimmed milk from their boarding houses and bring them to the testing room and test them to see what per cent of butter fat is lost by the old hand-skimming process. The first one that made this comparative test

SAVE \$10.- PER COW

EVERY YEAR OF USE.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Prices \$50.- to \$800.-

"Alpha" and "Baby" styles. Send for Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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

reports a test of 4.4 per cent butter fat in the whole milk, and 1.7 per cent for the hand-skimmed milk. Supposing this cow, which they tell me is a thoroughbred Holstein, gave 6,000 pounds of milk in a year at the test of 4.4, it would mean 264 pounds of butter fat, this at 20 cents per pound would be \$52.80. The loss in 6,000 pounds of hand-skimmed milk would be 102 pounds butter fat; figuring this at 20 cents per pound would be \$20.40 loss on one cow for a year, this loss would be a fifth enough to pay on a good centrifugal separator, which would pay for itself in one year where a man was making butter from five or six cows.

An Excellent Record From Dickinson County.

Mr. N. E. Gish, of Holland, Kans., sends an excellent record of his herd

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The U. S. Separator
NOT ONLY
RECEIVED GOLD MEDAL
THE HIGHEST AWARD
at the
Pan-American Exposition
Buffalo, 1901
but its work there in the
Model Dairy
EXCELLED EVERYTHING
Those who want the Best
Should buy the U. S.
"The Kind That Gets
All the Cream."

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

Best on Trial

The Easiest to Operate, the Closest Skimmer, Simplest and most Durable, is the **KNEELAND OMEGA Cream Separator.**

We want you to know how good it is before you buy any other kind. Send for our free book, "Good Butter and How to Make It." The Kneeland Omega Creamery Co., 25 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.

23 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER FAT.

HOUSTON WYETH, President; President Wyeth Hardware Co., and Vice-President National Bank of St. Joe.	L. C. HAMILTON, Treasurer; Manager Artesian Ice & Cold Storage Co.
J. A. WALKER, Vice-President and Manager; of Walker Bros., Marysville, Kans.	W. W. MARPLE, Superintendent of Territory; formerly with the Beatrice Creamery Company.

We Want Your Cream.
We Want It Right Away.
We Will Always Want It.

THE BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY
OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,
ARE PIONEERS OF THE FARM SEPARATOR SYSTEM.

They know this system is right. They know this system is right because it enables them to pay right now
23 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER FAT.

Write to them for particulars. Ask them about a Separator; they handle the best one on the market. Commence shipping your cream to the best market in the West. Add your name to the long list of patrons already doing so. They refer you to any bank in St. Joseph.

23 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER FAT.

23 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER FAT.

23 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER FAT.

of eighteen cows, which shows an average income of \$44 per head for the year. Mr. Gish has a hand separator and sells his cream to the creamery. His account for twelve months stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Pounds of cream, Pounds of butter-fat, Value of butter-fat, Value of calves, Total income from butter-fat and calves, Income per cow.

Data on Dairy Students at the Kansas Agricultural College, 1902.

Table with 3 columns: Number of students, Number of self-supporting, Number supported by parents, etc. Lists data for various counties and states.

The Poultry Yard.

Kansas State Show.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association, held January 6-11, proved to be the best one in the history of the association. The show was held in Topeka's beautiful Auditorium, one of the best show-halls in the West. The attendance was the greatest ever seen at any poultry show in Kansas, aggregating nearly 10,000 for the week.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Grand Prize No. 1.—M. L. Canfield, for largest display of any one variety of chickens, owned by one exhibitor, scoring over 90 points. Grand Prize No. 2.—James R. Young, for the second largest display of any one variety of chickens, owned by one exhibitor, scoring over 90 points.

Golden Wyandottes.—Edwin J. Kaffer, Salina, Kans., 1 ckl., 90%; 2, 3, 5 pullet, 92, 91%. Largest display scoring over 90 points. John A. Shaw, McKittrick, Mo., 3 ckl., 85%; Yellow Leg Poultry Yards, Maitland, Mo., 2 ckl., 88%; 1, 2 hen, 90, 89%; 1, 4 pullet, 92%, 91; 2 cock, 92; 1 pen, 179.75. A. C. Smith, Topeka, Kans., 1 cock, 92; 1 pen, 179.75. Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans., 1 cock, 91; 1, 3, 4, 5 ckl., 91%, 90%, 90%, 90; 1, 2 hen, 93, 90%; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 93, 92%, 92%, 92; 1, 3 pen, 184.37, 182.62. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Elliot Marshall, St. Joseph, Mo., 5 pen, 177.87. Mrs. Geo. B. McGill, Leavenworth, Kans., 2, 3, 4 cock, 88, 88, 85%; 2 ckl., 91; 3, 4, 5 hen, 89%, 89, 86%; 5 pullet, 92; 2, 4 pen, 182.62, 179.62. Buff Wyandottes.—W. A. Forbes, North Topeka, Kans., 1, 5 ckl., 92%, 91; 1 hen, 92%; 1, 2, 5 pullet, 93, 92%, 92%; 1, 4 pen, 185.12, 182.87. Largest display scoring over 90 points. John A. Shaw, McKittrick, Mo., 2 hen, 91%. Ross Bros., Manhattan, Kans., 2, 4 ckl., 92, 91; 3, 4 pullet, 92%, 92%; 2, 5 pen, 184.25, 182.37. G. H. Kittell, McPherson, Kans., 3 ckl., 91%; 3 pen, 182.87. Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, 3, 4, 5 hen, 91, 90%, 90. Allen G. Phillips, Topeka, 1 cock, 90. White Wyandottes.—W. A. Forbes, 2 cock, 90%; 1, 5 ckl., 93%, 93; 3, 5 hen, 94, 93%; 3, 5 pen, 187.12, 186. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Manwarring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., 2 ckl., 93%; 2, 3, 4 pullet, 94%, 94%, 94; 1 pen, 187.62. Geo. Getty, Syracuse, Kans., 3 ckl., 93. G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Neb., 4 ckl., 93; 4 hen, 93%; 4 pen, 186.12. H. J. Whittlesey, Chanute, Kans., 1 cock, 92; 1, 2 hen, 95, 94; 1, 5 pullet, 94%, 94; 2 pen, 187.43. Black Langshans.—L. E. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo., 1, 2 cock, 93%, 93; 1, 2, 4 ckl., 95, 94, 93%; 1, 4 hen, 94%, 94%; 1, 2, 3 pullet, 94%, 94%, 94%; 1 pen, 198.50. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Col. J. W. F. Hughes, 5 cock, 91; 4 pullet, 94. H. H. Borgmann, Kansas City, Mo., 3 cock, 92%; 5 ckl., 93; 3, 5 hen, 94%, 94%; 3 pen, 186.93. Mrs. Henry Shrader, 3 ckl., 94; 2 pen, 187. Mrs. E. H. Inman, Bartlett, Kans., 4 cock, 91, 2 hen, 94%; 5 pullet, 94; 4 pen, 184.87. White Langshans.—P. L. Wise, Topeka, 1, 2, 3 hen, 90, 89, 88%. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Buff Cochins.—Chas. Steinberger, Wa Keeney, Kans., 1, 2, 3, 4 cock, 94%, 93%, 93%, 92; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl., 95%, 95, 95, 94%, 94%; 1, 2 hen, 93%, 92%; 1, 2, 3 pullet, 95%, 95%, 95; 1 pen, 190.37. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Partridge Cochins.—Heather & Snyder, Huntsville, Mo., 3 cock, 87; 4 ckl., 90%; 2, 4 pullet, 92%, 92; 3, 5 pen, 182.37, 177.50. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence, Kans., 1 cock, 91%; 3 ckl., 90%; 3, 5 hen, 92%, 92%; 2 pen, 183.37. John E. Stone, Fayette, Mo., 2 ckl., 91%; 3 pullet, 92; 4 pen, 182.25. Dr. A. B. Jones, WaKeeney, Kans., 1, 5 ckl., 94, 87%; 1, 5 pullet, 93%, 91%; 1 pen, 185.62. De Witt Yates, Fairbury, Neb., 2 cock, 90; 1, 2, 4 hen, 94, 93%, 93. Light Brahmans.—Aaron Sheets, North Topeka, 1 cock, 91; 1, 5 ckl., 93, 91%; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen, 93%, 93%, 93, 92%; 1, 2, 4, 5 pullet, 94%, 94, 93%, 93; 1, 2 pen, 186.87, 184.62. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Albert Hearick, Topeka, 4 cock 89%; 4 hen, 92%. G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Neb., 3 pen, 181.37. Dr. A. B. Jones, Wa Keeney, 2 cock, 89%; 4 ckl., 91%. Stecker Bros., St. Louis, Mo., 3 cock, 89%; 2, 3 ckl., 92%, 91%; 3 pullet, 93%. Dark Brahmans.—N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, 1 cock, 91; 1, 2 hen, 93%, 93; 1, 2 pullet, 93, 92; 1 pen, 183.87. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Bass, Kansas City, Kans., 1 hen, 93%; 1, 2 pullet, 94%, 93%; 2 pen, 185.37. Largest display scoring over 90 points. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, 2 cock, 87%; 3, 5 ckl., 92%, 92; 5 pullet, 93%; 4 pen, 184. Clyde Patterson, Sedalia, Mo., 2 ckl., 92%; 3 pen, 184. C. C. Smith, Topeka, 3 cock, 87%; 4 ckl., 92%. A. J. Kerns, Salina, 4 cock, 87; 1 ckl., 94%; 3 hen, 91%; 3, 4 pullet, 93%, 93%; 1 pen, 187.75. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, 1 cock, 87%; 2, 3, 5 hen, 92%, 92%, 91%; 5 pen, 183.56. Single Comb White Leghorns.—H. C. Short, 1 cock, 90; 1 ckl., 93%; 3, 4 hen, 92%, 92%; 1, 3, 4, 5 pullet, 95%, 95, 94%, 94%; 1 pen, 188.43. Largest display scoring over 90 points. J. T. Fry, Topeka, 2 cock, 89; 2, 3 ckl., 93%, 92%; 2 hen, 94%, 93%; 2 pullet, 95; 2 pen, 187.31. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.—H. H. Bair & Son, Topeka, 1 ckl., 91; 1 pullet, 90. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Rose Comb White Leghorns.—Jennie E. Warren & Son, Cottonwood Falls, 1 ckl., 93%; 1, 2, 3 hen, 93%, 93%, 93%; 1, 2 pullet, 95%, 92%; 1 pen, 186.56. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Buff Leghorns.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, Narka, Kans., 2 ckl., 89; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 93, 92%, 91%, 90%; 1 pen, 180.75. Largest display scoring over 90 points. E. C. Fowler, Topeka, 2 cock, 87; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 90%, 90%, 90, 87, 86%; 5 pullet, 89. White Faced Black Spanish.—Mrs. Hattie Tyler, Fairview, Kans., 1, 2, 3 hen, 92%, 91, 86%; 1, 3 pullet, 92, 90%. Largest display scoring over 90 points. H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham, Kans., 2 ckl., 88%; 2, 4, 5 pullet, 91%, 90, 89%; 1 pen, 178.50. Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—L. Cook & Bro., Oakville, Iowa, 1 cock, 91%; 1, 4 ckl., 94%, 91%; 1, 4 hen, 94, 91; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet, 94%, 94%, 94%, 94, 94; 1, 2 pen, 189.18, 184.81. Largest display scoring over 90 points. M. P. Jensen, Barada, Neb., 5 hen, 90. De Witt Yates, Fairbury, Neb., 2 ckl., 92%; 2, 3 hen, 93%, 92%; 3 pen, 184.66. Roy Baker, Abilene, Kans., 3 ckl., 92. Houdans.—W. L. Bullene, Lawrence, 1 cock, 90; 1 ckl., 91%; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 94%, 94%, 93%, 93; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet, 94%, 94%, 94%, 94, 91%; 1 pen, 185.87. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Buff Orpingtons.—Mrs. S. Rickett, North Topeka, 1 ckl., 90%; 2, 4 hen, 90%, 90; 3, 5 pullet, 93, 92%; 1 pen, 182.18. Best display. Eccleston & Son, Topeka, 2 ckl., 86%; 1, 3 hen, 92%, 90; 2 pen, 178.06. Second best display. Mrs. Henry Shrader, Berlin, Neb., 1, 2, 4 pullet, 94%, 93, 93. English Gray Dorkings.—Eccleston & Son, 1 cock, 90%; 1, 2 hen, 93%, 91%. Cornish Indian Games.—Chas. Seiler, Atchinson, Kans., 1 ckl., 91%; 1, 2, 3, 5 pullet, 91%, 91, 90%, 88%; 1 pen, 181.93. Largest display scoring over 90 points. E. Kaub, Michigan, Kans., 3 ckl., 85; 1, 5 hen, 90%, 88%; 3 pen, 172.62. Wm. Langan, Atchinson, 1 cock, 90%; 2 ckl., 91%; 2, 3, 4 hen, 90%, 89%, 89%; 2 pen, 181.12. Pit Games.—Cyrus L. Ward, Narka, Kans., 1 ckl.; 2 hen, 1, 2, 3 pullet; 1 pen. Largest display. John L. Patterson, Topeka, 1 cock; 2, 3 ckl.; 1, 3 hen. A. B. Elliott, Topeka, 2 cock; 3 hen. J. L. Brown, Kansas City, Mo., 3 cock.

BAD DREAMS.

Where Do They Come From?

A great deal of philosophizing has been done in the endeavor to determine the cause of dreams. At the best, the question is left unsettled, the materialist who relates all dreams to physical causes seeming to have a shade the better of the argument. It is, however, certain that womanly intuition and motherly experience furnish a solution of the common cause of bad dreams, which appeals at once to practical good sense. When little Willie wakes shrieking in the night and has been quieted and comforted, his mother remarks to her husband: "I wonder what Willie could have eaten to have made him have such frightful dreams." She puts her finger at once right on the ill used stomach as the immediate cause of the nocturnal disturbance. She has right on her side. A disordered stomach can disturb the whole body: set the heart



galloping, check the proper activity of the liver, make the blood foul, start the nerves to throbbing and the head to aching. Almost everybody at some time or another experiences this physical disturbance as a result of a disordered stomach. But the great evil comes when temporary disorder gives place to permanent disease of the stomach. Then come the disquieting day dreams of the dyspeptic, who sees enemies in his friends and foes in his own household.

A WISE WATCHWORD.

Take care of the stomach and the body will take care of itself, is the watchword of health. True, not all diseases reach the body through the stomach, but in so many cases diseases of other organs may be traced directly to the diseased stomach that it is surely true that the man with a sound stomach has the best chance of preserving sound health. It is because it cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores so many broken-down people to sound physical health.

Mr. O. S. Copenhaver, of Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., (Box 222), writes: "About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of the stomach, which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vomiting of a slimy yellow water. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia and treated me for about six months with out little benefit. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better, but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year, and I felt better but it did not last. I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief while using. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, us-

ing his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

A LESSON TO HEED.

If there is one thing more than another taught by Mr. Copenhaver's experience it is that it is a waste of time, money, and health to delay the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when the stomach is diseased, whether or not other organs are involved. Here is a record of treatment by three physicians, with "little benefit" as the best result of their treatment; the use of "several widely advertised patent medicines" with no result but "temporary relief while using;" and all this at an expense of time, money and suffering. Then he "tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, and in two months' time was feeling better than for years before. There are thousands of similar cures on record. They all point to the same fact. The prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saves health, time, and money. The reason why other treatments do not produce lasting benefit, and other widely advertised medicines give only temporary relief while they are being used, is because they are only palliatives. They relieve disease as opium relieves pain while it is being used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disease perfectly and permanently, because it goes to the root. It does not deal with effects but causes. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and increases the supply of pure, rich blood, which is the life and health of the body.

"PLAYED-OUT" PEOPLE

are usually worked-out people. They are worn-out because they are using up more energy than they can store up every day. Human energy comes from food. Food is the fuel of the body, and its heat is converted into motion. When the fire under the steam engine dies down from want of fuel the power gives out, and in time the body stops activity, because it is starved. But if there be abundant fuel in the fire-box of the steam engine without proper combustion, there is a loss of power just the same. And that's the way it is with the man. He may have abundant food, but if it is not properly digested and assimilated, and so converted into blood, the power gives out, the strength fails. Food digested and assimilated furnishes the power that runs the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys—every organ of the body. When the food is not digested and assimilated, then there is a reduction of physical power felt by every organ of the body, and the result is "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, sluggish liver, "weak" kidneys, etc. By enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enables the building up of the whole body into a condition of strength and sound physical health.

Sick people, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free, and so obtain, without charge, the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. SENT FREE.

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

DUCKS.

White Pekin Ducks.—E. E. Smith, Lincoln, Neb., 1 cock, 96; 1 adult cock, 96; 1 pullet, 96. Largest display scoring over 90 points. O. E. Martinson, Wichita, Kans., 2 cock, 96; 2 hen, 95%; 2 pullet, 96; 1 trio, 191.75.

TURKEYS.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.—Mrs. A. Griffiths, Ozawie, Kans., 1 adult cock, 96%; 1, 2 hen, 95, 93%; 1 trio, 190.87. Largest display scoring over 90 points. White Holland Turkeys.—Dr. A. B. Jones, WaKeeney, 1 ckl., 95; 1, 2 pullet, 96%, 96%; 1 trio, 191.60. J. R. Taylor, Topeka, 2 ckl., 91%; 3, 4, 5 pullet, 94%, 94%, 93%. Largest display.

Black B. R. Game Bantams.—Thos. Herren, Topeka, 1 cock, 93%; 1 ckl., 92%; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 95%, 95%, 94, 93; 1 pen, 187.93. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Brown B. Game Bantams.—Masterson Bros., 2 ckl., 89%; 1, 2 hen, 94, 91; 1, 2, 3 pullet, 94, 93, 92%; 1 pen, 182.93. Buff Cochín Bantams.—Thos. C. Wiggins, Topeka, 1, 2 ckl., 94%, 89%; 1, 2, 4, 5 pullet, 94%, 93%, 92%, 90%. Largest display scoring over 90 points. Jas. R. Young, Manhattan, 2 cock, 88%; 3 ckl., 86%; 2 hen, 89%; 3 pullet, 92%. Golden Seabright Bantams.—J. Algner, Topeka, 2 cock, 89; 2, 3 hen, 89%, 87%. Silver Seabright Bantams.—Col. J. W. F. Hughes, 2 cock, 88%; 1, 2, 3 hen, 93%, 92%; 92. Largest display scoring over 90 points.

HARES.

Mature Bucks.—1, Fred Oliver; 2, I. H. Holliday; 3, C. Fairchild. Imported Does.—1, J. P. Lucas. Mature Does.—1, W. H. Golt; 2, 3, J. P. Lucas. Bucks, 7 pound Class.—1, Fred Oliver; 2, W. H. Golt. Does, 7 pound Class.—1, C. Fairchild; 2, Fred Oliver; 3, Fred Oliver and J. P. Lucas tied. Buck, 6 pound Class.—1, C. Fairchild. Does, 6 pound Class.—1, D. A. Wise; 2, D. A. Wise, two tied for second; 3, D. A. Wise. Bucks, 5 pound Class.—1, Fred Oliver; 2, Clyde Herlick. Does, 5 pound Class.—1, Fred Oliver. White Angora Rabbits.—John Haman, 1 mature buck; J. P. Lucas, 1 immature buck; J. P. Lucas, immature doe; J. P. Lucas, Flemish Giants, 1 buck, 1 and 2 does.

Keeping Fowls With Little Labor.

A. J. DOORE, IOWA, A PRIZE WINNER IN ORANGE JUDD FARMER POULTRY CONTEST.

I conducted the contest to see what 30 hens would do under favorable conditions, with the least amount of labor and expense in caring for them. In a good house which I had the fowls were able to care for themselves the larger part of the time. Feeding constituted the main part of the work. The feed consisted of a little corn in the morning, always fed on the cob, so they are obliged to do their own shelling, varied by millet and oats, table scraps, etc., with plenty of clean water always at hand. I did not use an incubator, but hatched the chicks in the old way, consequently little time was spent in this direction.

The fowls consisted of pullets hatched the previous July, so none were over 9 months old when the contest started. They began laying in November and none became broody until April. A Plymouth Rock pullet does not make a first-class incubator. She will come off to feed and go back on the first nest she comes to and let the eggs get cold if not watched. In this way I lost several sittings of eggs.

The young chicks were fed three times a day on bread crumbs, cracked corn, and millet seed. All labor expended did not exceed twenty minutes per day in feeding and caring for the entire lot. There was some improvement in the egg record in June, as some of the first hens set went to laying while rearing their chicks. From only 30 hens, 10 of which were rearing chicks, on some days I got 22 eggs. I aim to set two hens the same day, and when they hatch put all the chicks with one hen and get the other to laying as soon as possible. When the chicks were hatched I put them in coops with the hens for a few days and when strong enough I opened the coops and let them run where they pleased. They came home at least twice each day to feed and always went in their coops to roost at night. There is only one objection to putting coops out of doors, and that is when cold weather comes the chicks are used to roosting outside and don't take readily to the house, and unless some pains are taken they are apt to have their combs frosted.

I culled out the poorest cockerels in August and September and sold them at the market price, keeping the best ones for breeding purposes, which the neighbors were ready to take at 75 cents to \$1 each. The fowls were very healthy all summer, but in November were taken with some disease which quickly killed

off 100 of them and left me only five more than the original number. I also lost 47 from minks or skunks. Nothing seemed to stop the disease. I could see no difference in hardness between Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, as both were sick alike and all died that were sick. The Buff Cochins and Silver Laced Wyandottes, which were in the same house and ran together with the others, were not sick at all and I am led to believe they are somewhat hardier.

During the late fall and winter the egg yield was light. I think the sickness had something to do with it and possibly the hens were too fat, as I gave them more attention after they were sick. They had plenty of fresh meat, which is an easy thing for a farmer to get. They laid 372% dozen eggs during the contest year which were worth \$40.83; chickens sold for \$12.75; total receipts \$53.58. The cost and value of feed and labor was \$20.92, leaving a net profit of \$32.66.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A good help towards proper cleanliness is to scatter a good dressing of dry earth over the floor after thoroughly cleaning the hen house. Over this sprinkle air-slaked lime. If this is done during the winter and until settled weather in the spring there will be fewer cases of roup among the fowls.

When the fowls are given good care and yet do not seem to be thrifty it indicates a constitutional defect of some kind, also a lack of vigor. Under ordinary conditions it requires too much time to attempt to breed vigor into such fowls, and the better plan is to fatten and market, and then make a new start.

Fatal diseases almost inevitably follow those cases where the fowls are subject to miasmatic exhalations arising from damp ground and stagnant water. In the keeping of poultry, a dry, gravelly spot is most essential to healthful conditions. During the winter, when the fowls must of necessity be more or less confined, dryness in the house must be carefully looked after if good health is to be maintained.

New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor, and prolificness. It is more essential to successful poultry culture than all else combined. Fowls that are inbred in line several years without the impression of new blood from other strains of the same variety, but to which they are not related, become inactive, diminutive, and unprofitable. To have healthy, vigorous, and profitable poultry, new blood should be introduced annually.

While to fatten rapidly, as to produce eggs, warm, heavily seasoned food will give the best results for short seasons in a majority of cases, if long continued such feeding will lower the vigor and vitality of the fowls. Pampering is more or less injurious, and while it may be permissible and even advisable with fattening fowls it is an exceptional case when it can be so considered with the laying hens, and especially so if the eggs are wanted for incubation.

Both for marketing and to keep for next winter layers, it is an item to have as many chickens hatched as early as possible. When ready for market the early hatched bringing the highest prices and pay better profit, while by selecting the best and most promising of these early hatched chicks good winter layers may be secured. One item in securing good hatches is to see that the eggs do not get chilled. So far as can be done it is best to gather them twice daily, store them in a dark place where a cool, even temperature can be secured, and turn them over three times a week. Eggs a month old, if properly fertilized, will hatch, if taken care of in this way.

Provide warm nests. Rather deep boxes in which a good quantity of straw can be put makes one of the best nests. For early hatching do not give too many eggs. For hens that sit very early the highest number given should be 11 for the common breeds and 13 for the larger breeds. In sudden changes, when the weather is cold, feed the hen, on the nest, all of the whole corn she will eat, and supply her with plenty of water. On milder days let her come off for food and water. Examine the eggs carefully on the sixth day and take all that are infertile.

It is all but useless to plant seeds when the springtime is gone; the harvest of character must depend in part upon planting the soil in the time of awakening.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

Constipation leads to liver trouble and torpid liver to Bright's disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a certain cure at any stage of the disorder.

"Together."

Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, has recently published a poem, and dedicated it, "with warmest sympathy to the American people," of which the following are the closing stanzas:

Should envious aliens plan and plot 'Gainst one and now the other, They swift would learn how strong the knot Binds brother unto brother. How quickly they would change their tack And show the recreant feather, Should star and stripe and union jack But float mast high together.

Now let us give one hearty grip As by true men is given, And vow fraternal fellowship That never shall be riven, And with our peaceful flags unfurled Be fair or foul the weather, Should need arise, face all the world And stand or fall together.

Mention this paper to our advertisers.

Advertisement for Chicago Medical Institute, featuring a portrait of Dr. E. J. Walsh and text about diseases of men only, including treatments for various ailments.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. 100 to select from. Every cockerel pure yellow beak and legs. Farmers' prices. Barrings perfect. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Holland toms, \$2 each; also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mrs. Porter Moore, R. R. No. 4, Parsons, Kans.

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

WE PAY \$20 A WEEK AND EXPENSES—For men with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound. Send 2-cent stamp for full particulars. Lambert Food Co., Dept. 95, Parsons, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1 each. John Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

WRITE ME for prices on S. C. Brown, or White Leghorns—eggs or stock. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kans.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—We have the best line of this variety to be had. We sell eggs at \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Stock for sale. The Smiths, Manhattan, Kans.

FINE PARTRIDGE COCHINS—My stock is not scored nor prize-winners, but bred from scored stock. I am selling at prices at which farmers can afford to breed up their stocks. Also some Duroc-Jersey pigs for sale. O. E. Madinger, Wathens, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Light Brahmas, the A. J. Silberstein and Challenge strain. The finest combination for egg-production, perfection of shape, style, size, and markings in existence. I exhibited 24 birds at the Arkansas valley show, which closed January 11, the lowest scoring 90. I won first on cockrel, first on hen, first on pen, first on color, and third on cock. I guarantee the stock I offer at prices to suit everybody. Eggs from the different matings at \$3, \$2, and \$1 for 15, or \$5, \$3, \$1.50 for 30 eggs. Poultry grown in southern Kansas, wide range, and genial climate certainly possess many extra qualifications not found elsewhere. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, 1102 Waco Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

\$5 INCUBATORS FREE 50 EGGS SIZE Self regulating. Guaranteed for 2 years. Hatches every good egg. Send for catalogue No 54. Sell six and get one free. INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Advertisement for Burr Incubator Co., featuring an image of an incubator and text describing its features and availability.

\$15 A WEEK AND EXPENSES for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Mixture. Straight salary. We mean this. Enclose stamp. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 47 East St. Louis, Ill.

Have at Stud—HOBSON and NOBLE BRANDANE, sired by Imported Brandane Rightway, possibly the best Collie that ever left England, a winner and a sire of winner puppies of either sex, for sale. Prices reasonable. W. B. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Stella, Neb.

BELGIAN HARES... Belgian hare fry beats chicken, and a good breeding pair of hares will keep you supplied all the year round. I can supply you in the finest breeding stock at \$8.50 per pair; \$6 per trio, until further notice. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

Advertisement for Incubators and Brooders, featuring an image of a brooder and text about hot water pipe systems and prices.

Advertisement for Victor Incubators, featuring an image of an incubator and text about its durability and features.

Advertisement for a 200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80, featuring an image of the incubator and text about its construction and action.

Advertisement for Shoemaker's Poultry Book on and Almanac for 1902, featuring an image of a chicken and text about its contents.

Advertisement for 'You Can Succeed' in the poultry business, featuring an image of a chicken and text about the benefits of the 'Poultry for Profit' book.

Advertisement for California Red Wood, featuring an image of a wood tank and text about its use in poultry raising.

Advertisement for Standard Poultry, featuring text about various breeds like Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Plymouth Rocks.

Advertisement for The All Round Incubator, featuring an image of an incubator and text about its features.

Advertisement for The Iowa Incubator Company, featuring text about their products and contact information.

Large advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an image of a man and text describing its benefits for sprains and bruises.

Large advertisement for Skinner's Cochins and Barred Rocks, featuring text about the quality and availability of these breeds.

Editorial.

The breeders of Shorthorns are expecting a great round-up at their fifth annual meeting at Kansas City, February 4 and 5. The program, which appeared in last week's KANSAS FARMER, is especially valuable. Railroad rates of one and one-third fare have been arranged, on the certificate plan.

Attention is called to the combination sale which is announced for February 13, at Wichita, Kans. C. A. Starnard, Mrs. C. S. Cross, Scott & March, and Guggell & Simpson will be the contributors to this sale, bringing some of their finest Herefords. The sale will be held during the annual meeting of the Southwestern Cattlemen's Convention. A more extended notice will be given in next week's KANSAS FARMER.

Some thirty breeders of Poland-China swine in attendance at E. E. Axline's sale at Oak Grove, Mo., last week took preliminary action, at the suggestion of H. M. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the committee of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, to provide for a great show and sale of Poland-Chinas in connection with the American Royal Cattle Show next fall. An organization was formed with S. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., chairman; and Frank Winn, Mastin, Kans., secretary. A committee was provided for to cooperate with the committee of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association to have entire charge of the show. With this early start and the right men in charge the show and sale of swine of all breeds should be a great success.

The farmers institute held at Seneca on January 22 and 23 was not up to the usual record in point of attendance. This is a magnificent farming region and is occupied by wide-awake farmers who not only attend institutes and make them a success, but who read and appreciate the agricultural papers, and consequently succeed in their business of farming. Owing to the way the railroad trains are scheduled the representative of the KANSAS FARMER could only be present at the sessions of the institute for a very brief time, but during that brief time he saw enough of the institute and its members to wish that the weather had been more favorable so that a greater number of farmers could have been present to enjoy the good things on the program.

The KANSAS FARMER hopes and expects to see the time in the near future when there will not be a single community in Kansas that does not at least have an annual farmers' institute. The farm paper, the agricultural reports, and the farmer's institute are what made Kansas famous.

When and How to Sow Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are a number of us farmers in this locality who would like to know the best month for sowing alfalfa and the amount of seed required per acre.

DAVID ROGERS.

McCune, Kans.

The KANSAS FARMER has given directions for sowing alfalfa so often that, to old subscribers, it is an old story. But it must be remembered that the subscribers to the "Old Reliable" have doubled in number during the last few months, so that there are now many who have not had its advice on sowing alfalfa.

In Crawford or any other eastern Kansas county, the best season for sowing alfalfa is from the middle of August to the middle of September. Prepare the land with great care and sow some spring crop, as millet or oats. Immediately after harvest prepare the soil for the alfalfa. Disk thoroughly; plank and harrow thoroughly. Plow a little deeper than usual, plank again, roll, and harrow. Harrow again after every rain before a crust forms. As soon after the middle of August as the soil is in proper condition as to moisture, sow twenty pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre—sow broadcast if you must, with a drill if you can; a press drill is the best. Cover about an inch deep. Do not roll after sowing.

In eastern Kansas it is very difficult to get a stand of alfalfa from spring sowing on account of the inability of the young plants to compete with the summer growth of weeds. The fall weeds are soon cut down by frost while the fall-sown alfalfa continues to grow until hard freezing weather, and is ready to resume operations the next spring while the weeds are asleep. It

thus gets such a start that weeds are usually unable to compete with it.

Very early spring sowing is recommended by some, but others speak of dangers from the effects of frost upon the very young alfalfa.

No amount of labor is too great to expend on the preparation of the soil for alfalfa. If the soil is not rich it pays well to give it a top dressing of rotted manure after sowing. When once established it is good for four or five crops a year for a lifetime.

Miscellany.

Lessons from the Drouth of 1901.

WALTER N. ALLEN.

The hundred-days drouth of 1901 has not only proven the superior drouth-resisting properties of our soils, but has demonstrated that staple crops can be raised in Kansas without rain.

My crop of wheat for 1901 made an average of thirty-eight bushels per acre, and my corn crop of 140 acres stood the hundred-days' drouth, 120 acres of which made an average yield of thirty bushels per acre, and I had one field of twenty acres that was fall plowed, the ground listed and the corn put in with a two-horse corn-planter, that produced sixty bushels of corn per acre. The farmers of Jefferson County who kept their cultivators going while the drouth was on and who plowed their corn once after the rains set in in August, have all raised corn enough to do them and some to sell. Lands in my neighborhood have advanced 50 per cent in value within the last ninety days.

Kansas needs no defense against the slurs of ignorance. We know that we have a great wheat- and corn-growing State and the world knows it. Kansas raised wheat enough the past season to bread the whole population of the United States for four months of the year; and on every hotel table and lunch-counter from Kansas City to Boston may be found Kansas wheat bread, Kansas beef and pork. We have fed more wheat to our poultry and live stock since last harvest than was raised in some of the States east of us that have been casting slurs upon Kansas; and our big bronze turkeys are selling at a premium in New York, and they are known to every poultry-dealer by their size and from the wheat found in their craws.

But let us now briefly review some of the lessons of the drouth of 1860: The drouth of that year, like the drouth of 1901, prevailed with great severity in all the western corn-growing States and caused a great shortage of corn. The drouth of 1860 commenced in Kansas about the middle of April and continued without rain or snow until December 1 of that year, but still there was some corn raised in Kansas by a few farmers who had formerly lived in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and who, it would seem, brought with them to Kansas the art of raising corn in dry climates. This lesson was the conservation of moisture by frequent cultivation, thus creating a soil- or dust-mulch which held the moisture in the ground by checking evaporation during periods of protracted drouth.

I knew four men in my county whose fields of corn joined each other in the same section of land; three of these men cultivated their corn seven and eight times and raised twelve to fifteen bushels of corn per acre in 1860, while on the other hand the fourth man who cultivated his corn only three times suffered a total failure in his crop of corn in 1860. These sturdy farmers who succeeded in raising crops of corn in Kansas in spite of the drouth of 1860 were middle-aged forty-two years ago, and have all since crossed over the river, but the lessons which they taught in husbandry have not been forgotten by their descendants in Jefferson County.

I have farmed in Kansas for more than thirty years without experiencing a single failure in my crops of corn. I plow my corn as soon as possible after every rain during the growing season, and I never allow my cultivators to stop in season of drouth.

I am a firm believer in the Campbell system of farming, the summer fallow, dust-mulch, and the conservation of moisture, now in successful operation on the Pomeroy model farm in Graham County, Kansas. I am a specialist and put no faith in the system of mixed farming, but follow the practice of rotation of crops, viz, corn, oats, and clover, corn being the staple crop; and by this method and summer-fallow the standard of fertility of my land has been main-

tained. I sometimes grow wheat, but corn is our king in eastern Kansas; and with the two-horse cultivator and the one-horse five-tooth harrow we can dust-mulch our corn and laugh a siege of drouth to scorn.

Destroying Pocket-gophers.

PROF. D. E. LANTZ, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Press Bulletin No. 97, issued from this office July 30, 1901, contained some inquiries relative to the presence of pocket-gophers in the various townships of Kansas, with blanks for replies. It was sent to all the township trustees, together with a stamped envelope for replies. About one-half the trustees answered the inquiries. From the information thus secured it is impossible properly to map the distribution of these animals in the State. However, they have been reported from all the counties, except Elk and Neosho; but it is probable that some of them occur in these counties also. In general, they are more abundant in the alluvial soil of the river valleys. They are least common in the southeastern part of the State, and most abundant in the valley of the Kansas River and along its tributaries northward. No distinct boundary between the areas inhabited by the two species—prairie gopher and plains gopher—has been discovered. The two areas frequently overlap each other.

Personal observations by the writer and the numerous complaints reaching this office all indicate a great activity of these animals and a decided increase in the area of their depredations during the past three months. Alfalfa-fields have been the special theater of their operations; but clover-fields and meadows have also suffered. The injury to alfalfa is done not only by the hillocks of earth which cover the plants and interfere with cutting the crops, but also by the large quantity of root cuttings made to supply the winter larder of the by the large quantity of root-cuttings comprising a bushel or two at a place, may be found in the burrows. The loss to the alfalfa-growers of the State during the past year from these pests was probably fully a tenth of the entire product and had an actual money value of at least \$500,000. Unless the pest is checked or destroyed during the next few months, another season's loss will be double as much.

I have recently made a considerable number of experiments in destroying the pocket-gopher, and have collated the experience of a large number of farmers in the matter. My experience and the consensus of opinion from others indicate that the most effective and economical method of dealing with this farm pest is by means of poison introduced into food and placed in the burrows, or runways, of the animal. An improved method of introducing the poisoned food into the runway is recommended, obviating much of the labor which has thus far attended the poisoning of gophers.

BOUNTIES.

Many of our correspondents have expressed the opinion that a system of bounties paid by the State would be effective in dealing with gophers, prairie-dogs, and similar pests. The experience, in every case where such bounties have been tried by either county or State, has been decidedly against the practice.

POISONOUS GASES.

The use of carbon bisulphide and other poisonous gases has frequently been recommended for the destruction of the pocket-gopher. While these methods have been in part successful, the great length of the burrows and their irregularities in depth prevent the gases from flowing into every part, and thus the animals frequently escape.

TRAPPING.

Trapping, if properly done, is a sure method of killing the gopher; but it is attended with considerable labor and is very slow. A correspondent in Doniphan County reports that 350 of the animals were caught in four months on a forty-acre field of clover. He used the "Out-O-Sight" gopher trap. An excellent trap for general use is the No. 0 ordinary steel trap. In using it, enlarge the hole sufficiently to admit the trap, and remove all the loose soil which may have fallen in to obstruct the runway. Sink the trap in loose soil to the level of the runway, and nearly conceal it by sprinkling fine earth over it. Leave the hole open.

POISONING.

Pocket gophers are easily poisoned. They are very fond of common potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, raisins, and prunes. The presence of strychnine, arsenic, or other poisons does not seem to

deter them from eating the food; but if the poison is sweetened they seem to eat it more readily. In summer it may be desirable to take the trouble to sweeten the poison, but in the fall and early spring it does not seem worth while to do this. The poisoned food being introduced to the burrows below the surface, there is no danger of poisoning stock. It might be well, however, not to let swine run in the alfalfa-fields for a time after the poison has been put out.

The following method of introducing the poison is recommended: Cut the potatoes, or other food, into pieces not more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Cut a slit in each piece and with a point of the knife blade insert a little sulphate of strychnine; as much as half the bulk of a grain of wheat will answer the purpose. The moisture from the potato will cause the poison to adhere to the blade.

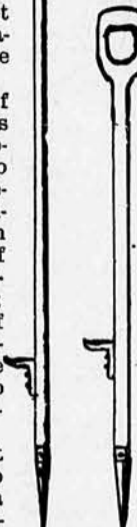
Having prepared the bait in sufficient quantity, go to the field armed with a round, sharp-pointed implement an inch or an inch and a half in diameter and of sufficient length. The tools here illustrated were made by a blacksmith for the writer. One is a shovel handle and the other a spade handle, and each is shod with a conical iron point. A bar is attached about fifteen inches from the point to enable the operator to use the foot in pressing it into the soil. These tools have proved to be quite serviceable. With one of them it is only necessary to find the runway of the gopher. The handle is sufficiently thick to make a hole large enough to permit one to drop the poisoned potato directly into the burrow. The operator then passes on to another place, leaving the hole open. No digging with a spade or other hard labor is necessary. An experienced person can distribute poison to many acres of alfalfa in a day; and if proper care is taken to rightly distribute the bait, it will not be necessary to go over the ground a second time.

Some experience is required to enable one to find the burrows quickly. It is best to insert the food as near as possible to the freshest mounds of earth thrown up by the animals. Two or three pieces of potato at that place are worth many scattered in other parts of the runway. The operator should avoid the larger mounds and those that are not freshly made.

Corn Improvement.

PROF. J. T. WILLARD, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION, MANHATTAN, KANS.

The superiority of our present varieties of plants over those grown even within the memory of those of us in middle life, is very great in many instances. The results achieved with some are indications of those that are possible with many, perhaps all. In the case of staple crops the improvement possible, even if it should prove to be but in small degree, may in the aggregate be of great economic moment. Seedsmen and farmers naturally give their attention to the external and physical qualities and the yield, rather than to the chemical composition. The chemical department of the Experiment Station has shown that there are significant differences in the composition, not only of different varieties of corn, but in that of different ears of the same variety, and even of the individual kernels of a given ear. Analyses by the Kansas station and by others have shown that the germ is much richer in nitrogen than the rest of the kernel. By selecting as seed, from year to year, the ears of corn in which, as a rule, the kernels possess larger germs, a strain can be secured which will be richer in nitrogen, as this station and others have abundantly shown that this property is inheritable. By making cross-sections of the tips of a number of kernels from each of several ears, it is quite feasible to select the ears which are richer in nitrogen. It is said that inspection enables one to select corn in which the parts of the kernel exclusive of the germ are richer or poorer in starch, and consequently, poorer or richer in nitrogen, respectively. While this may be true, it seems to be less easy of application, and less practical, as feeders prefer corn that is not hard and flinty, even though it may contain less nitrogen. There is no similar difficulty complicating the se-



lection of corn by the size of the germ, other things being equal. In fact, larger germs add to the value of the corn by their much higher percentage of fat as well as by their higher percentage of nitrogen.

The station is making efforts to establish improved varieties of corn, selections being based, in part, on the percentage of nitrogen, and with as much success as could reasonably be expected, in view of the almost total failures of the crops on account of drouth the last two years.

To assist farmers in the State who wish to improve the chemical composition of their corn, the chemical department has arranged to make determinations of the percentage of nitrogen for them at cost. Although on account of the scarcity of home-grown corn this season, the time is not as opportune for starting the development of improved strains of corn as would be desirable, it is hoped that some will avail themselves of the offer.

That corn would be an appreciably more valuable grain for feeding, if it were richer in nitrogen, there can be no reasonable doubt, and the farmer who will systematically set about developing a strain of an otherwise good variety that is richer in nitrogen, will be a public benefactor, and doubtless will reap an ample financial reward.

Gophers in Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see Mr. J. N. Cook wants something better than poisoned potatoes for gopher bait. I have tried potatoes, apples, and sweet potatoes with Rough on Rats and strychnine and the results have been anything but satisfactory.

Last summer I read to try raisins, which I did just a short time before the cold spell we had during December. I put about one crystal of strychnine in a raisin then let them lay three or four days before using. Armed with a one-half-inch bar of iron I went for the gopher. I punched around with my iron until the run was found and put in a raisin or two, then stopped up the hole.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to.

Tuberculosis.—I have a fine Jersey cow, 5 years old, giving now two gallons of milk per day. She commenced to cough some two months ago, and is growing worse. She does not now eat so well, breathes faster than the other cows, and is falling off in flesh.

Answer.—Have a qualified veterinarian give her the test for tuberculosis, which she has every symptom of. If it proves she has the disease she ought to be destroyed and the barn, that she has been kept in, disinfected well.

bag was swollen for a few days, but it is all right now except that the milk will not come down in one of her teats, that is, it comes only slowly. It takes a long time to milk her. I tried letting the calf suck the teat, but it did not do any better. Can you tell me what to do?

Answer.—Pass in the largest size milking-tube to draw the milk a few times. You can get them of Truax, Green & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Running Sore.—How shall I treat an 8-year-old mammoth jack that has been troubled with sores on legs more or less for three years? At times his legs are swollen quite badly with running sores on them a good part of the time, but they are worse in the summer.

Answer.—Give Fowler's solution, one tablespoonful a day in feed for one month; give plenty of exercise.

Lumpy-jaw.—I have a black cow 6 years old. About two weeks ago her entire head swelled up. She became very thin as she could not eat. I took her up and tried to feed her, but she would not eat. It seemed as though she could not open her mouth to take the feed.

Answer.—Take three ounces of iodide of potassium and one pint water; mix and give three tablespoonfuls once a day in a teacupful of water. Open all swellings freely and wash them out with a solution of one part of carbolic acid to thirty parts of water.

Contagious Abortion.—I have nine cows, and there is but one out of the nine that is with calf. Some of them have been fresh since last May. They take the bull regularly about every three weeks but do not seem to get with calf. Thinking that it was due to the bull, I changed bulls and still the same trouble exists.

Answer.—It will require a qualified veterinarian to wash and disinfect all the parts of your cows and bull. Keep him away from them. It would be better to get another bull to use, after your cows have been treated.

Blackleg.—I have eleven suckling calves and there is some blackleg in our neighborhood. Is there danger of them taking it? Are they too young to vaccinate, and if I vaccinate them now will they be immune ever afterward?

Answer.—We would recommend giving them a single blackleg vaccine now and another again next fall.

Sick Hogs.—My hogs are sick a week or two and then die. Their kidneys are enlarged, black, and soft. Their manure is black and soft. Can you tell me what is the matter with them?

Answer.—Take five pounds of wood charcoal, two heaping tablespoonfuls of concentrated lye, two quarts of castor-oil, and sufficient water for four gallons. Heat and mix well, and when cool enough, give a quart every morning. Report in two weeks.

Education is not in extensive apparatus and vast libraries, but in the touch of life upon life.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

The Apiary.

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

Bees On the Farm.

BEE DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER:—I have ten hives of bees, all in good condition, that seem to be wintering well. I got no surplus honey this year, owing to the drouth. I have had bees on the farm for fifteen years, and I find that bees pay, even if you get but one crop of honey in three years.

GEORGE A. VANCE. Mound Valley, Kans.

You have hit upon a very important point in beekeeping, namely, the change of stock. Bees, as you have described, will run down, just as will other animal life, and it is very important that you introduce new blood in the apiary.

The fact that moth worms are bothering your bees is another indication that your stock is at fault. Good stock of Italian bees is proof against moth worms and moths, and this trouble, which was once considerable of a drawback to successful beekeeping, is now not thought of in the least.

Every farmer should take an interest in bees, and there should be a few hives of bees on every farm. Bees are very profitable to the farmer. They are the only live stock he can keep on the farm, which will work for him and board themselves, and whether they do much or little, it is about all clear gain to him.

Have You Hogs?

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

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100% Saved in Groceries

Table listing grocery items and prices, including 25 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR, 10 lbs. pure Buckwheat, 1 gal. Honey Drip Syrup, 1 25-lb. keg Sugar Cured Corned Beef, 1 lb. Lion Baking Powder, 1 4-oz. bottle Vanilla Extract, 1 4-oz. bottle Lemon Extract, 5 lbs. Choice California Prunes, 1 12-lb. pail best Shore Herring, 1 5-lb. brick best Wisconsin Cheese, 5 lbs. Carolina Rice, 3 2-lb. pkgs. Pancake Flour, 3 2-lb. pkgs. best Rolled Oats, 3 lbs. best Yellow Peaches, 3 3-lb. cans Pie Peaches, 3 3-lb. cans Bartlett Pears, 2 cans Breakfast Cocoa, 4 lbs. best Java and Mocha Coffee, 3 lbs. California Pears, 20 bars choice Laundry Soap, 5 bars Proctor & Gamble Ivory Soap, 1 box of 3 bars Mexican Skin Soap, 1 lb. Majestic Basket Fired Japan Tea, 3 1-lb. pkgs. best Seeded Raisins, 3 lbs. best California Currants, 2 lbs. best Shredded Coconut, 2 cans Blood Red Salmon, 5 cans best Domestic Sardines.

Your merchants charge \$19.56. We save you \$8.58. We handle only the freshest and best goods. Nothing cheap and trashy. Do not class us with others. We guarantee quality. Send us \$1.00, and say you want this list, Q-120 and we will send you the list by first freight. Examine them closely, and if exactly as represented pay your freight agent \$9.98 and charges. If goods are not satisfactory return at our expense. SPECIAL—If you live within 500 miles of Chicago, send no money, and upon arrival of goods, pay your agent the full amount \$10.98 and charges. Send for large Grocery Price List No. 24. Agents wanted. RANDOLPH MERCANTILE CO., Wholesale Grocers, 29 and 31 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. REFERENCE—Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago.



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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. Bachelor, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... John Trimble, 514 F St. Washington D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Chinese Exclusion.

The editor of the Rural New Yorker recently sent to the masters of State Granges, asking their opinion of the Chinese exclusion act from the farmer's standpoint. We give below the response of several of the State masters:

I am in favor of the strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. I have no sympathy with the so-called cheap farm help. When you cheapen labor you cheapen the price of every commodity. Let us have good, well-paid labor, and we shall have a prosperous country. W. C. JEWETT.
Master, Massachusetts State Grange.

I think that the farmers can and should so manage their affairs as to live without flooding the country with Chinese or Japanese. I very much favor America for Americans. By organization and cooperation we farmers might help ourselves over many of the troubles which now exist. W. L. RICHARDSON.
Master, Tennessee State Grange.

I am quite inclined to believe that while everyone else is allowed to come to this country the Chinese should not be excluded. As regards labor, if the farmer can procure any who are by nature industrious and frugal in their habits, it would be a great help to our business. The lack of sufficient help at almost any season of the year is a great hindrance to our prosperity. C. J. BELL.
Master, Vermont State Grange.

No, I do not think that Japanese and Chinese would be of any real benefit to the American farmer; the farmer should not oppose the law. Anyone who comes to America, and will not or does not become naturalized, but works for a mere nothing and eats less, and then goes back with all the money he can gather, should be prohibited or excluded from our soil. C. O. RAINE.
Master, Missouri State Grange.

I do not think that farmers should oppose any law in regard to immigration that is necessary to protect the best interests of this Government. While the farmers may need and could utilize more labor on the farm, I am not in favor of allowing immigration without all necessary restrictions to protect the homes and the welfare of the entire people of this American Republic. H. E. HUXLEY.
Master, Wisconsin State Grange.

I am in favor of the strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. That class of labor is not wanted on the farms in Kentucky, nor do I think it would benefit farmers in general. Keep them out. Some others might be kept out with benefit to our country—paupers, anarchists, and all others not capable of making good citizens. We work mostly negroes here, and they are the best laborers for the South we have been able to get. J. D. CLABDY.
Master, Kentucky State Grange.

In my opinion the introduction of any cheap labor, especially the Chinese, would be of no real benefit to the farmer. The Chinese never have, and perhaps never will become Americanized. Their presence in any considerable number in our country might be a temporary benefit to the farmer, but in the end would prove to be a curse instead of a blessing. The best interests of the farmer for the welfare of his children and the future of the country demand that more safeguards be thrown around the immigration door, now too wide ajar, that our country be not made the dumping-ground for undesirable

people and paupers of the nations of the world. HIRAM HAWKINS.
Master, Alabama State Grange.

The farmers have neglected their own interests, while all business and manufacturing interests have secured better environment, and are able to pay such wages that farmers can not get necessary help. I am opposed to Chinese exclusion as a people, but favor a strict scrutiny of all those coming here from whatever country. The Chinamen were never assassinated our rulers nor led in a revolt against our laws, and are now building, I am told, a monument to President McKinley in their own country. The hired-help question on the farm is the question to-day. We must have laborers. F. A. DERTHICK.
Master, Ohio State Grange.

I believe that the Chinese exclusion act is a wise provision, and should be supported by the mass of farmers, for the reason that it is a poor policy to admit any to our shores who will not make citizens, and we have little evidence that this class ever will fit themselves for the responsible position of American citizenship. This does not apply alone to the Chinese. I do not think that the admission of Chinese labor will be any financial benefit to the American farmer, nor add to the general prosperity of the country, and on this ground I believe that the farmer should be in favor of the proposed law. OLIVER WILSON.
Master, Illinois State Grange.

If the Chinese would furnish efficient and cheaper farm labor than can now be obtained it would be a direct advantage to the farmer, but as far as I know they do not go out to work on the farm, and if that be true in general their presence would lessen the price of farm labor only as it might displace laborers in other occupations, and the original workers might have to seek labor on the farm. Unquestionably the Chinese in unlimited numbers would lower the price of nearly every kind of labor, and this might be in favor at first of the producing class, whether farmers or manufacturers, but I believe the result would be less efficient labor, decreased means of support for the workman, hence less ability to purchase either farm or manufactured products; less opportunity for self-improvement, and education of his children, and I can not think it to be for the good of our country to have our large laboring class brought down to the level of that in Asiatic or even European nations. If not for the good of the whole I am opposed to any proposition which would tend to produce that result. As a Patron of Husbandry I am in favor of any movement which will tend to improve the condition of the masses of our people, and am opposed to anything which would have the opposite result. I do not think the introduction of Chinese labor would be for the real lasting benefit of the American farmer, and do not think he should oppose the proposed law. E. W. WESTGATE.
Master, Kansas State Grange.

In my opinion the benefits to American farmers and farming that would come from the admittance of Chinese people will not nearly compensate for the demoralizing effect of their presence among our people. A Chinaman will not work on a farm except as a last resort. Instead of going to the country the Chinese would crowd into the cities and add still more to the congestion there. Even if inclined to an agricultural life the Chinaman's low manner of living, his mental attitude, and his lack of congeniality would all tend to depress the tone of our business, and to lower the character of our farmers. Neither we nor the Government can afford this. Our aim should be always toward educating and elevating the American farmer. I am satisfied that we farmers will do well to favor the continued exclusion of the Chinese people. The Japs are much more preferable but such a scarcity of farm labor will not long prevail. I favor enduring a temporary inconvenience from it rather than to chance life-long infliction. W. F. HILL.
Master, Pennsylvania State Grange.

It is true that during the fruit-picking season in this State there seems to be a scarcity of help, and many are glad to employ Chinese, Japanese, or any help they can get. Just now the California Cured-fruit Association needs fifty women and girls to face prunes. Hundreds of women and children are employed in the canneries and in the fields picking prunes off the ground, and by fruit driers cutting fruit, etc. The Chinamen seem to be best for picking strawberries and like work, as they can squat on the ground easily. I think, however, that if we had more families

in neat houses here it would be better for us than to have the Chinese. I never employ Chinese or Japanese. I do employ Italians. I give our own people the preference wherever I can get them. On the whole, I do not think that the farmer should oppose the proposed law. The Chinatowns are immoral, unsanitary places. We do not get the better classes of Chinamen as a rule. All Chinamen ought not to be excluded. A few make good citizens. I think the Chinese are more honest than the Japanese. At present, in view of the fact that there are not enough Japanese to over-run us, I see no necessity of excluding the best of this nation. We should make fitness for American citizenship the test, without regard to nationality. That would exclude most of the Chinese. G. W. WORTHEN.
Master, California State Grange.

I introduced a resolution in the National Grange at the recent Lewiston, Me., session favoring the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act, which was unanimously adopted. At the present time, under present conditions, there would seem to be some excuse for the farmers of this country desiring some relaxation of the Chinese law, in order to provide cheap labor on our farms. For many reasons the argument from this standpoint is fallacious. In the first place, these conditions of scarcity of farm labor will not and can not continue. I don't know when, but in the nature of things the near future will see an army of unemployed men in this country, and when such time comes, as come it must, the more Chinamen we have in the country the greater will be the distress among our own people. But, assuming that present conditions will continue indefinitely, the scarcity of farm labor must curtail production until prices of farm products will advance to a point where we can afford to pay better wages, and thereby attract labor from other occupations. Any argument in favor of the Chinaman finds its legitimate conclusion in human slavery by some other name. As a farmer, I am dead against the Chinaman, and in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law, or the enactment of one more rigorous. T. C. ATKINSON.
Master, West Virginia State Grange.

Oak Grange.

January 1 was the day for the regular afternoon meeting, but there being numerous family reunions on the tapis, a postponement was agreed upon to January 15, on which date occurred a very enthusiastic and harmonious meeting, and encouraging to those who have labored long and faithfully for the success of the order.

The dinner, which the sisters know so well how to make attractive and appetizing, was especially so at this time, and a very much larger number than usual were present to partake of it, all being Patrons. This with the social hour afterward is a very important factor in uniting the members.

At the proper hour the grange was called to order, the usual order of business disposed of, after which Brother John Sims, assisted by Brother Marc Holloway, proceeded to install the officers-elect.

Henry Wallace was installed as worthy master; Sister Alice Buckman, overseer; Sister Emma Wallace, lecturer; Sister Higgins, chaplain. Sister McCracken, secretary, and Brother McGill, treasurer, were reelected to their respective offices.—Brothers Emery Brobst, steward; Will Rhodes, assistant steward; Sister Vina Brobst, librarian; Brother Will Eckert, gatekeeper; Sisters Mary Engler, Pomona; Mary Green, Flora; Lulu Rhodes, Ceres; and Sister Will Eckert, lady assistant steward. Good music was a feature of the afternoon, which is surely another potent factor in successful grange work.

The newly installed worthy master gave a short but impressive talk, emphasizing the necessity of united work on progressive lines the coming year.

Thus Oak Grange begins the new year under most auspicious circumstances—an increased membership, a good financial condition, and its Patrons fraternally united in progressive effort.

Grange Hall has put on a more homelike appearance through the generosity of Sisters Higgins and Sims, who have contributed several fine pictures for its adornment.

Four applications were received at this meeting. A little enthusiasm developed in the campaign line seems to have leavened the whole community. Though we have a club whose members are mostly drawn from the grange,

TIRED OUT.

There's many a farmer's wife sits on the porch in the growing shadows of a summer evening, knowing to the full what it is to feel tired out; as if there was not another ounce of effort left in her. But she knows how

sound her slumber will be and how refreshed the morning will find her. That's the tiredness of a healthy woman. But it's another thing for the sick woman to feel tired out. Rest only seems to increase her suffering. Just as in profound silence a discord jars the ear more forcibly, so now that she has stopped moving about, this tired woman feels more acutely the aching back and throbbing nerves.

Sick women, hundreds of thousands of them, have been made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Words cannot tell what I suffered for thirteen years with uterine trouble and dragging-down pains through my hips and back," writes Mrs. John Dickson, of Grenfell, Assiniboia Dist., N. W. Ter. "I can't describe the misery it was to be on my feet long at a time. I could not eat nor sleep. Often I wished to die. Then I saw Dr. Pierce's medicines advertised and thought I would try them. Had not taken one bottle till I was feeling well. After I had taken five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was like a new woman. Could eat and sleep and do all my own work."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

a library, farmers' institutes, and various other advantages, I can not see that our interest in grange affairs is at all impaired.

We were pleased to attend the State Grange and become acquainted with its delegates.

KITTIE J. MCCrackEN, Secretary.
The "Bungalow."

Cancer of the Breast.

So many people are dying of this terrible disease. The disease is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Mrs. B. F. Southard, of Buffalo, Mo., has recently recovered from a most advanced stage of this disease by the Oil treatment of Dr. Bye, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Nancy F. Billings of West Bridgewater, Mass., was cured by home treatment. Persons afflicted should write Dr. Bye for 112 page illustrated book on the treatment of cancer in its various forms. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Kansas City, Mo.

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on all drugs, medicines, home remedies, extracts, paints, oils, veterinary remedies, etc., by selecting them from our Large Drug Book. Contains 15,000 listed articles. Book only 10c—refunded from first order. "The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World." HELLER CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 47 Chicago, Ill.

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A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 30 Years' Practice—22 in Kansas City.

The Oldest in Age and Longest Located. Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

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The results of youthful follies and excesses. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage. Send for book.

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Radically cured with a new and Infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis

Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured. Permanently cured in a few days without pain or danger.

Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosis

Permanently cured in a few days for both sexes—96 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases for 6c. stamps—free at office.

Eleven rooms and parlors, so arranged that patients need not see each other.
Free Museum of Anatomy for Men.

Office Hours:
8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat may result in an incurable Throat Trouble or Consumption. For relief use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Nothing excels this simple remedy. Sold only in boxes.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

February 11, 1902—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans., Poland-China swine.
 February 11 and 12, 1902—C. A. Stannard, Scott & March, and Gudgeon & Simpson, Fort Worth, Texas Herefords.
 February 11, 12, and 13, 1902—J. F. Stodder, J. W. & J. C. Robison, and Snyder Bros., Wichita, Kans., Combination Sale.
 February 19 and 20, 1902—Breeders' Combination Sale, South Omaha, Herefords. C. B. Thomas, Manager.
 February 20, 1902—W. B. & M. Hawk, Beattie, Kans., Shorthorn bulls and Poland-China swine.
 February 21, 1902—Harris & McMahan, June K. King, and J. T. Pollard, Berkshire hogs, Kansas City, Mo.
 February 25-28, 1902—C. A. Stannard, Gudgeon & Simpson, Scott & March, and others, Kansas City, Herefords.
 February 26, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China.
 February 28 and March 1, 1902—Dispersion of Waver-tree herd of Galloways, South Omaha, Neb.
 March 19, 1902—Dispersion Shorthorn Sale. Col. W. R. Nelson, Kansas City.
 March 20, 1902—B. B. & H. T. Groom, Kansas City, Shorthorns.
 March 26-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Botham Management.)
 April 16, 1902—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Short-horns.
 April 16, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.
 April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Botham Management.)
 April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., horthorns.
 May 7 and 8, 1902—Collin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.
 May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Botham Management.)
 June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Botham Management.)

Some Diseases of Live Stock.

DR. N. S. MAYO.

Paper read before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The subject of my address resembles what is sometimes called among veterinarians a "shot-gun" prescription. When one doesn't know just what drug ought to be given, a mixture of a number of drugs is often made in hopes that some one of the ingredients may prove beneficial. So to-day I have chosen a general subject in the hope that it may contain something that will interest you.

After an absence of four years, on returning and taking up the investigation of the live-stock diseases of the State, some of the first and most important impressions of the conditions or changes that have occurred may be of importance.

The most important impression that I have realized is the adaptability of Kansas to the raising of healthy, vigorous live stock. It is useless, I am sure, for me to enter into any argument to prove to you how well Kansas is adapted to stock-raising. The soil of this State is rich in mineral elements that are important in the growth of the animal body, especially to the bony framework, and our stock is exempt from serious diseases of bones that prevail in less favored regions.

Providence has favored Kansas with a climate that can hardly be surpassed for healthfulness and comfort of stock. The fresh, dry air and the abundance of bright sunshine are important, not only for their health-giving elements, but because they are powerfully destructive to disease-producing bacteria. Our climate, too, is unexcelled; cold enough in the winter to destroy ticks and other parasites that infest animals in warmer regions, and not cold enough to require long-continued stabling, which is not only costly, but in most cases is injurious to the health of stock.

With all these things in our favor it would seem that the Kansas stockman might take his ease so far as diseases of stock are concerned, and it is possible that he has done so too much in the past. But I wish to warn you that eternal vigilance is the price of glory and success, and to maintain this almost ideal healthfulness of our stock we must be watchful and careful in the future.

It is a well-demonstrated fact that where animals or men are gathered together in large numbers, the chances of disease occurring among them are greatly increased; and especially is this true where there is a more or less continuous tide of change going on, as in the live-stock traffic in this State to-day. Some scientists have expressed the opinion that the ultimate function of disease-producing germs in their relation to man is to prevent an undue population of the earth, and they point to the high mortality in large cities and army camps as evidence supporting this theory. It resolves itself into the question of the survival of the fittest. Where people are closely crowded together, where sanitary and hygienic conditions are worst, and where filth and ignorance prevail, there stalks the grim specter of disease. The same relation holds good as far as the health of our domestic animals is concerned.

At the present time Kansas is the

gateway for the great South and West and we should take careful, reasonable precautions to protect our great live-stock industry against the introduction of diseases that not only cause serious losses if introduced but will be exceedingly difficult to eradicate after gaining a foothold.

ANTHRAX.

First I wish to mention a disease known as anthrax, or, popularly called in the South, charbon. So far as I know, it does not exist in this State, although it causes heavy losses in other States, especially in the South, and we should carefully guard against its introduction.

RANGE-ITCH.

Another disease that has been introduced into this State probably within the past ten years, is Texas or range-itch, sometimes called cattle-mange. It is a skin-disease of cattle practically identical with sheep-scab, and while it yields to vigorous treatment, is a disease that is easily spread, and when it once gets well established among a bunch of cattle is difficult to eradicate, especially during the winter months, when it causes the greatest loss.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

A disease that is making rapid progress, so far as dissemination goes, and one that is probably causing a serious loss at present among the cattle of the State, is contagious abortion. This disease is also one of the most difficult to deal with, so far as prevention and cure go. It is transmitted from one cow that has aborted to another pregnant animal by means of the discharge from the vagina; and it is also transmitted to a healthy cow by a bull that has previously served a cow that is infected with the germs of the disease. Isolation and disinfection are the only means at present for combatting this disease.

TEXAS FEVER.

The losses from this disease are comparatively small, owing to the effective measures taken to prevent the introduction of ticky cattle from the South. Now that the causes and manner of transmission of this disease are so well understood, little danger is to be expected from this source. This is a virulent disease and is much easier to deal with than those of an insidious nature, owing to the public attention it attracts, and the public sentiment which sustains vigorous measures for its suppression.

GLANDERS.

Kansas is probably as free from this disease as any State in the Union, and yet there is one disadvantage in dealing with this disease, especially in its early stages, that mitigates against stamping it out. The State does not pay for animals destroyed because of this or any other contagious disease; knowing this, in some instances suspected cases of glanders are traded about or disposed of in various ways, and thus remain a source for scattering the infection. It is possible that if a minimum amount was paid for glandered horses it might be a valuable assistance in blotting it out.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Another disease that we have with us is tuberculosis. We are past the stage when the mention of this serious disease is apt to cause consternation. To-day the relation of bovine tuberculosis to the public health has taken minor place and we face bovine tuberculosis as a purely economic question. In the dairy herds of the East this is of considerable importance. By isolating, testing, and disposing of suspected cases the prevalence of the disease can, by careful management, be greatly reduced.

BLACKLEG.

This disease has prevailed to an unusual extent during the past fall. Owing to the short crop of rough feed young cattle were pastured on the wheat-fields, and as a result blackleg

has been unusually prevalent. In vaccination, however, we have a practically sure preventive for this disease. Kansas stockmen have been quick to avail themselves of vaccination, and we have been kept busy furnishing vaccine.

DIETETIC DISEASES.

A serious source of losses of live stock result in improper food or feeding. Last fall serious losses among horses occurred from feeding wormy, moldy corn, either as a grain ration, in corn-fodder, or when animals were pastured in the stalk-fields; this food setting up a disease of the brain and spinal-cord or its coverings. Practically all animals attacked by the disease die; at least, when the brain is diseased. The only remedy is to prevent the disease by withholding the wormy, moldy corn.

CORN-STALK DISEASE.

A large number of cattle have died in the stalk-fields from what is known as corn-stalk disease. This disease seems to be a combination of acute indigestion and poisoning. I am inclined to think that when acute indigestion is set up by the indigestible corn-fodder, there is paralysis of the stomach, and as a result poisons are formed that cause death quickly. There is practically no cure. If the rumen is opened and the food removed a few will recover. The disease can be largely prevented by giving laxative food such as alfalfa, millet, or green rye or wheat while pasturing on the stalks. Cattle should have plenty of water and should never be turned into the stalk-fields hungry.

A few animals die from eating poisonous plants. Second-growth sorghum, under some conditions, causes death quickly. Wild parsnips, or "cow-bane," kills some animals in early spring, but the losses from poisonous plants are small.

In closing, I wish to thank the stockmen of the State for their generous assistance and support of the veterinary department in the investigation of animal diseases, and in the efforts to combat them successfully, and to assure you that we are ready at all times to do all in our power to aid you in this great work. There is a great field for work in investigating animal diseases that is white for the harvest, and the laborers are extremely few. But it is hoped that the near future will bring more help to this great work.

A member: What is the cause of black-tongue and distemper?

Dr. Mayo: I could not tell you. It seems to be due to the presence of a mold or fungus of some kind. I doubt whether it is directly contagious, although sometimes you will get a number in a bunch; but sometimes in a large number of cattle or calves you will get only one. The actual distemper is probably due to a germ, but it is too soon yet to state what it is. I never saw the disease until two or three months ago, and I have never seen it reported in any of the papers.

Mr. Barber: I had the misfortune four or five years ago to have one or two Shorthorn cows affected by this black-tongue, as I now believe. I have had one or two each year ever since. They seem to become stiff almost like a foundered horse. I have never examined their tongues, but from the symptoms given by the Doctor I am confident they had black-tongue. I am obliged to him for suggesting the thought.

Color in Shorthorns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reading the report of the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, I came across the subject of "color craze," introduced by Mr. D. P. Norton. I have been taking a few notes along that line and am struck with the "craze," and as Mr. J. W. Robison says, there must be a cause.

In my observation you can take any other beef breeds and cross on grade cows and they will color the offspring right after the thoroughbred in the first cross. This is the first point in their

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

—Mrs. LOUISE GIBSON, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine. If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

breeding and one of the greatest importance. That is one point we lose in the Shorthorn. Mr. C. E. Sutton in his "object lesson" says a bunch of steers or heifers of the same color and type will out-sell a mixed drove 50 cents to \$5 per hundredweight. Now why is this? It is because the color is the first point noticed in the bunch by the prospective buyer. This point being good, he will, in nine cases out of ten, continue to pick out the other good points. On the other hand if the color is bad he will observe it first and continue to discover all the rest of the inferior points.

Now why can't the Shorthorn have a color as well as the Hereford, Red Polled, Galloway, Polled-Angus, or any other breed and not sacrifice type? I think that they can and the breeder

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. 88. 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.



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KEEPS HOGS CLEAN ON INSIDE AND OUTSIDE,

Kills lice, cures mange, removes worms, aids digestion, and prevents and cures disease at small cost. Moore's Hog Remedy is used and indured by such well known breeders and stockmen as A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Wm. D. McTavish, Coggin, Ia.; Riverside Hereford Cattle Co., Ashland, Neb., and hundreds of other men who are far too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, and too honorable to impose upon their neighbors by recommending a remedy unless they had thoroughly tested its merits. Moore's Hog Remedy is sold in sealed cans only—Never in bulk. Do not accept a substitute said to be just as good. At dealers, or by express prepaid on receipt of price \$2.50 per gallon. Three to six gallons by freight, prepaid, \$2.25 per gallon. Book "Care of Hogs" free. Call, or address

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who first comes to that conclusion will be in the front as to sales in the future. Potwin, Kans. P. T. HAMILTON.

A Short Experience in Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been so much written about feeding wheat that I should like to add my mite of experience. It may help some one to save a dollar or so.

I took four hogs, three large sows and one barrow, and put them in the lot and gave them all the corn they would eat, for, I should judge, about two weeks. Then I commenced to feed ground wheat and Kaffir-corn mixed—about two-thirds wheat and one-third Kaffir-corn. This I wet but did not soak. The weather during the time they were on feed was ideal and they had plenty of fresh water and shed shelter.

The weight of the hogs on December 27 was just 1,200 pounds. I fed for fifteen days and they made a gain of 180 pounds, or an average of 3 pounds per day, per animal. The feed amounted to 1,049 1/2 pounds, at \$1.25 per 100 pounds, or \$13.12. I also gave them what alfalfa hay they would eat up. This was not weighed but I should judge it amounted to 15 pounds a day. Figured at \$8 per ton, we have 90 cents for hay.

The hogs sold at \$5.90 at our home market, but the next day they were not worth that much. Not figuring the time used or the trouble, etc., in marketing them, I find the matter stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Wheat and Kaffir-chop \$13.12, Alfalfa .90, Total \$14.02, Pork 10.62, Loss \$3.40.

If the wheat and Kaffir-corn was figured at what it is worth now the showing will be still more against feeding, as Kaffir-corn is worth, around here, not less than \$1 per bushel and wheat close to 80 cents, but I figured it at only 80 cents straight. The hogs fed were a good, thrifty lot of high-grade Poland-Chinas, and if any hogs would make the feeder any money I believe they would. Possibly other feeders have better luck than this, but I surely will have to be shown as I have been unable to show any profit myself—under good circumstances. L. A. ABBOTT.

Pavilion, Kans.

Growing Demand for Pure-bred Cattle.

The Breeder's Gazette says: "The movement in pedigreed beef cattle during the year just closed assumed great magnitude. Not only did the trade run strong in private transactions but the record of the auction sales is most remarkable. The offerings have been large, including draft sales, dispersion sales and combination sales, but the demand has been sufficient to absorb all offerings at prices that for the most part mark a high level of values.

Table with 4 columns: Breed, No. sold, Total, Aves. Shorthorns 4,045 \$1,138,290.95 \$280.91, Angus 894 248,025.00 277.43, Herefords 1,885 458,305.00 243.89, Red Polls 79 18,210.00 230.69, Polled Durhams 243 52,625.00 216.56, Galloways 68 14,115.00 207.57.

HIGHEST PRICES.

Shorthorns. Bull—Imp. Lord Banff, roan, calved Jan. 10, 1899; sire Cap-a-pie, \$5,100. Cow—Imp. Missie 153d, red, calved Feb. 20, 1898; sire Wanderer, \$6,000.

Herefords. Bull—Beau Donald 33d 109867; sire Beau Donald, \$2,000. Cow—Dolly 2d 61799, calved Dec. 20, 1892; sire Grover Moreton, \$5,000.

Angus. Bull—Orrin of Longbranch 26617, calved Jan. 24, 1897; sire Heather Lad of Emerson 2d, \$1,300. Cow—Imp. Krivinia 23475, calved Jan. 25, 1900; sire Blon, \$1,700.

Polled Durhams. Bull—Cambridge Lad 3d, red, calved Dec. 23, 1897; sire Ottawa Star, \$1,000. Cow—Bracelet of Stillwater, red, calved Oct. 14, 1900; sire Cambridge Lad 3d, \$1,005.

Galloways. Bull—Imported McDougall 4th of Tarbreoch 19300, calved Feb. 15, 1897; sire Scottish Standard, \$2,000. Cow—Imported Lady Harden 4th (16448), calved Jan. 3, 1900; sire Scottish Standard, \$560.

Red Polls. Bull—Gratwicke, calved August 13, 1898; sire The Ensign, \$565. Cow—Prairie Blossom 12803 (I-9), sire Adonis, \$1,005.

A rate of one and one-third for round trip has been granted to the Central Shorthorn Breeders' meeting at Kansas



FREE

For the purpose of introducing my Home Treatment in certain localities, I will for a short time, give to every sufferer wanting a cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption and Weak Lungs medicine for 3 Months' Treatment FREE. No C. O. D. imposition. Write at once. Dr. M. Beatty, 324 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O. NOTE.—Dr. M. Beatty, the Throat and Lung Specialist, has an enviable reputation for ability in his profession, and will not promise what he cannot carry out. We advise our readers to write to him. (Christian Standard.)

City, February 4 and 5. Tickets will be on sale February 2, 3, and 4, and good to return until the 8th. Hon. John W. Springer has consented to deliver an address.

Sale of Missouri Poland-China.

The attendances of breeders at the combination Poland-China sale at Oak Grove, Mo., by E. E. Axline and H. C. Sydnor, was very good for the time of year. The stock was in the usual condition, and the averages were as follows:

E. E. Axline, 40 sows; total, \$1,597; average, \$39.92. H. C. Sydnor, 18 sows; total, \$480; average, \$26.66; boar \$17; 19 head, total \$497, average \$26.16. Total, 59 head, \$2,094; general average, \$35.49.

Only one boar was offered in the sale. A feature of the sale in direct contrast with most of the recent sales was the absence of any local demand. This must be attributed to weather or crop conditions, however, as a better standing in one's home territory would hardly be imagined than enjoyed both by Mr. Axline and Mr. Sydnor. While the sale was more largely advertised in Missouri and farther east, more hogs went to Kansas than to Missouri. Several Oklahoma and Texas buyers and one or two from Illinois were represented by bids. Four head sold at \$100 each or over, all in Axline's list. The top in Sydnor's consignment brought \$50 and the next highest \$41. Three others in Axline's list brought \$60 or above. Ziegler Bros., of McCune, Kans., paid \$114, the top price, for a yearling gilt by Chief Perfection 2d, bred to Corector. Among other buyers were:

Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans.; J. M. Turley, Stotesbury, Mo.; C. S. Williams, Enid, O.; J. E. Young, Richards, Mo.; A. E. Mull, Iola, Kans.; Geo. Peace, Lake City, Mo.; John Bollin, Kickapoo, Kans.; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Waldport, Kans.; W. J. Hutton, Alvado, Tex.; W. H. Perkins, Oak Grove, Mo.; Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.; Ross Bros., Ottaville, Mo.; E. A. Holstetter, Marysville, Mo.; W. M. Morris, Hickman's Mills, Mo.; A. C. Fitch, Columbus, Mo.; C. W. Stickland, Junction City, Kans.; Chas. Hart, Savonburg, Kans.; W. A. Karbrick, Oak Grove, Mo.; A. R. Crutchfield, Hallsville, Mo.; H. J. Northrup, Biglow, Kans.; J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo.; Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo.; A. C. Littler, Skidmore, Mo.; B. T. Canterbury, Higginsville, Mo.; and T. P. Johnson, Hiller, Mo.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., and Col. J. N. Harshberger, of Lawrence, Kans.; were the auctioneers in charge of the ceremonies and did their usual good work. This was Col. Harshberger's introduction to some of the Missouri hog men, and his work made a very favorable impression.

The annual sale by Geo. W. Null of Odessa, Mo., on January 23, made an average of \$32.74 for 50 head. The 15 boars averaged \$32.74.

The feature of the sale, of course, was the Anderson's Model yearlings—one boar and four gilts—sired by Unique 22466. The boar in this litter, Unique Model, had considerable competition and sold up to \$225, the top of the sale, and went to A. L. Lukens, of Disco, Ind. The four gilts in the litter sold at \$60, \$69, \$85, and \$52, the \$95 one going to A. E. Mull, of Iola, Kans. The 2-year-old sow, Odessa Model 2d, sired by Dewey 20662, out of Anderson's Model, sold at \$175, the top for females, to J. H. Hoover, of Oskaloosa, Ia. Twelve pigs of Anderson's Model brought a total of \$897, and the five pigs of one litter sold for \$501.

Among the buyers at the sale were: A. L. Lukens, Disco, Ind.; Ziegler Bros., McCune, Kans.; W. M. Morris, Hickman's Mills, Mo.; B. Mull, Iola, Kans.; Geo. E. Peace, Lake City, Mo.; Howard Kimmel, Tiffin, O.; J. F. Wolz & E. Tatman, Cawker City, Kans.; J. R. Lyle, Wesley, Ia.; Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans.; J. H. Hoover, Oskaloosa, Ia.; E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.; R. A. Porter, Sharon, Kans.; B. T. Canterbury, Higginsville, Mo.; W. O. Wayman, Odessa, Mo.; A. R. Crutchfield, Hallsville, Mo.; A. B. Norman, Graham, Tex.; Fred C. Vomed, Carrollton, Mo.; Tray & Tucker, Oregon, Ill.; John Patterson, Marshall, Mo.; J. F. Miller, Bates City, Mo.; N. E. Mosher, Salisbury, Mo.; W. B. Windsor, Boonville, Mo.; A. F. Slefker, Missouri; C. W. Sullivan, Mayview, Mo.; S. Huber, Hering, O.; John Sanders, Mayview, Mo.; Albert Shearer, Odessa, Mo.; A. G. Barnett, Chapel Hill, Mo.; T. C. Waller, Wellington, Mo.; J. T. Ferguson, Odessa, Mo., and T. L. Ferguson, Bates City, Mo.

The Mid-winter Fair.

Kansas and her Capital City have done themselves proud in the getting up and carrying forward to successful completion a great exposition of their natural and commercial resources.

he great auditorium is profusely and handsomely decorated and the entire floor and a portion of the gallery is occupied by beautifully arranged exhibition-booths. And these latter contain a wonderful profusion of exhibits from the coal, clay, salt and stone as mined from Mother Earth, to the finest products of the manufacturers art. The natural gas belt is represented by miniature machinery for well-boring; the implements necessary for conducting and burning the gas and many of the manufactured products produced by its aid.

Bourbon county hydraulic cement, Rice county rock salt, Cherokee lead and zinc, Washburn College exhibit of fossil fishes and bones, are but a few of the many mineral resources of the State that give it prominence; while salt, brick, tile, oil, butter, cheese, soap, packing-house products, machinery of all kinds, flour, wind-mills, feed-grinders, automobiles, buggies and wagons, woolen goods, rugs, cigars, musical instruments, blue vitrol, artificial fruits and flowers and "Kanos" were among the articles of Kansas manufacture on exhibition. The State Horticultural Society had a handsome exhibit consisting of 14 plates of fruits, 94 jars of preserved fruits and 24 jars of tree-seeds together with gold, silver and bronze medals won from everywhere. All these were arranged by and are under the charge of Secretary W. H. Barnes.

The Mid-Winter Fair is under the direct supervision of Secretary R. S. Brigham who announces the pleasant fact that the fair is a financial success as well as a spectacular victory.

Gossip About Stock.

Fred Echtenkamp, Arlington, Neb., advertises yellow seed-corn—Legal Tender and Iowa Gold Mine—and White Pearl. If you want the best corn grown in 1901 write Mr. Echtenkamp for samples. See his advertisement.

Messrs. G. E. Ward and C. A. Saunders unite in selling a choice lot of fifty Scotch-bred Shorthorns at South Omaha, Neb., on March 14. T. J. Ryan & Sons sell fifty of the best Scotch cattle of the year's offerings at the same place on March 13. Full sale data given in Kansas Farmer columns in due time.

Mrs. C. Anderson of Salina, Kans., writes: "We have now sold the herd of cattle we have been advertising in your columns. We sold them in two lots, fourteen head in each. The first lot went to A. Van Riper of Arlington, Kans. The second to Houston Parsons, a neighbor. He will sell the three young bulls.

Thompson Bros. of Marysville, Kans., whose sale advertisement of Poland-China brood-sows appears in another column, are young men of high standing and have all the elements in their favor to make their sale on February 11 a huge success. Their offering of brood sows are fine animals individually, and are all of Tecumseh 3d stock with Highland Chief 26554 at head, sows of this breeding and safe in pig are sure to be in great demand. A few young boars will also be offered that are equally meritorious. Forty-five bred sows of this class will make a sale not to be missed by any one. Write Thompson Bros. for a catalogue.

The American Angora Goat Breeders Association is apparently getting well onto its feet. As yet flocks are being accepted for registration, providing an application was made for the same previous to January 1, 1902. All stock was to be examined by an inspector from the association, and if found satisfactory was to be accepted. In case it would be impossible for the examiner to reach all flocks previous to that time the inspectors were to make directly afterward at the first opportunity. It had been previously provided that all stock from foundation stock must be inspected before registration. This will remain in force until January 1, 1904, after which date all registration will be made from an ancestral standpoint.

The sale of Percheron horses by H. G. McMillan, proprietor of the Lakewood Farm at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 18, was a notable event in draft-horse circles. Buyers were present from several States, South Dakota in particular being well represented, a large number of the best horses going to that State. Although the weather was perfect, the horses were sold in the opera-house. Colonel Woods was in his best form and many compliments were paid upon the character of the stock sold. The general average of \$693.98 on twenty-four head is the highest average that has been made at a draft-horse sale within the past twelve years or more. The stallions did unusually well as more than half of them were two-year-olds and the average of \$869.58 on the stallions is evidence that stock of the right kind is appreciated.

Breeders of pedigreed porkers had a royal good time, a highly interesting and instructive meeting at Dayton, Ohio, January 21. It showed that the query box is the very best means to get the valuable topics discussed in a plain and easily comprehended manner, giving a chance for better impression on the memory, and thus causes the meetings to be far more instructive than the reading of many lengthy papers when little time can be devoted for discussion. This arrangement also adds greatly to attendance, as no one can depend on getting the benefit of the meeting by reading papers that were in the program, at leisure, when published in stock journals. Officers elected were: President, F. G. Shuey, Camden, Ohio; Vice-President, L. C. Peterson, Springvalley, Ohio; Secretary, Ernst Freigiau, Dayton, Ohio; Treasurer, M. A. Cottingham, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Executive Committee: I. T. Cummins, S. E. Morton, C. W. Haines.

Charles W. Armour, head of the Armour interests in Kansas City, and brother of the late Kirk B. Armour, has purchased from the estate of the latter the celebrated Armour Herefords at the Meadowpark farm south of Kansas City. Mr. Armour has always shared his brother's enthusiasm for Herefords, and will follow out the later's policy which was to make the Armour Herefords the greatest herd of pure-blood beef cattle in the world. The purchase consists of about 100 head of the original herd, and the recent importations, which, with their increase, amount to about 250 head. William J. Cummings, who has been associated with the Armour Packing Company for twelve years as cattle buyer, and who has also been connected with the Armour Hereford interests, will be placed in charge of the Hereford establishment. He is well known among breeders and cattlemen, and has a thorough knowledge of Herefords.

Ohio Poland-China Record Company.

The stockholders of the company held its annual meeting at Dayton, Ohio, January 22. In the absence of President Bonham, Vice-Pres. Ed. I. Brown occupied the chair. Mayor Lindemuth welcomed the members in a neat and appropriate address. The Mr. Brown expressed the regrets that our worthy President was undergoing a surgical operation at a Cincinnati hospital. The treasurer's report showed cash balance in treasury \$1,750.27; total cash receipts in 1901, \$5,258.47; total disbursements, \$3,501.17; cash balance in treasury, \$1,757.30; value of books owned by the company, \$4,011; total assets of the company, \$5,768.30. Officers elected for 1902 are: President, L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; Vice President, W. B. Wallace, Oxford, Ohio; Secretary, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio; Treasurer, J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio. Directors: L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio; John W. Williams, Briant, Ind.; L. C. Nixon, Lebanon, Ohio; Edwin W. Foster, Troy, Ohio; W. B. Wallace, Oxford, Ohio. A dividend equal to 20 per cent was declared, payable in a Vol. xxiv of the Record when published. A resolution was adopted that a share of stock

WONDERFUL SUCCESS

A Talk of Interest to the Young by One Who Has Had Both Bad and Good Fortune.

"Success rarely, if ever, comes until after many failures," said Mr. Emory T. Hubbard. "The failures we do not hear of, but the successes make men famous."

Mr. Hubbard is a man who, after many failures, at last achieved success and he talks interestingly about it. He is a trained nurse and masseur, living at No. 139 May Street, Pasadena, Calif. To a reporter he said:

"I had almost given up hope, but finally I attained that for which I sought—health. Something over ten years ago I underwent two surgical operations and as a result my nervous system broke down. I became all run down, weak and exhausted; I could not sleep, was constipated, my liver was bad and my blood very much out of order.

"In the latter part of 1895, after five doctors had been treating me for as many years without doing me any good, I saw an advertisement in the paper and began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When I had taken half the second box I found I was getting better and I kept on until I was cured. I always keep the pills by me and, whenever a long, hard case has caused me to feel run down, I take them to brace me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did wonders for me and I am confident they will do as much for others who are troubled as I was."

Few people are better qualified to judge of the merits of a medicine than the trained nurse. His range of experience is wider even than the physician's, for he is in constant attendance upon his patient, day and night, often for weeks and months at a time; he sees all the varied phases of every case and notes every change in his condition. Familiar with sickness from the hundreds of cases he has cared for, a recommendation of a medicine by a professional nurse bears great weight and more especially when he has tried the remedy himself. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Mr. Hubbard, but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

and fifteen volumes of the Record be sold at \$30, as heretofore, and a share without the books be sold at \$20. Send pedigrees for Vol. xxiv before April, 1902, to Carl Freigau, secretary, Dayton, Ohio.

Publishers' Paragraphs. Do you want an incubator? See advertisement of Sure Hatch Incubator Co. on page 119.

Mr. Alexander Speirs, Box 935, Westbrook, Maine, who advertises a cure for rupture, is one of the aldermen of his city, and one of its ten largest taxpayers. He receives much praise from his patrons.

McAllisterville, Pa., Sept. 16, 1901.—Heller Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen:—I send you another order for Pills. The doctors here charge a penny a piece for 1/4 gr. pills. That is the reason I send to you, and your pills seem better than the doctors, and keep the pain down better. Thanking you for being so prompt in the past, I remain, Mrs. Ellen L. Dunn.

The Randolph Mercantile Co., 20 and 22 Michigan Ave., Chicago, has a very attractive grocery advertisement on another page of this issue, which should be read by all our people who are buyers of groceries. By carefully reading the note at the bottom of the advertisement our readers will note that the company is an old and thoroughly reliable one, and all their business is done in a thoroughly reliable manner. If the goods they send are not as represented they can be returned. The company has the best of references

FREE SWEET PEAS ... TO ... ONE HUNDRED LADIES. In order to more thoroughly introduce our flower seeds, we will give, free of all expense, to the first 100 readers of the KANSAS FARMER applying; enough Sweet Peas to plant a generous row (one of our 1 rge 50-cent packages). In answering please state size of your flower garden—and we will be glad to also send you our beautifully illustrated catalogue of popular garden plants. M. B. FAXON, FLOWER SEED SPECIALIST, 31 State Street, Boston, Mass.

and will be pleased at any time to mail their large special grocery catalogue to any one who may request it. In writing this company always mention this paper.

L. R. Miller, a merchant of Dodge City, Kans., has made a specialty for a number of years of securing the purest and best alfalfa-seed in Kansas, which he is now advertising in the Kansas Farmer. He says: "I have on hand, and am selling all over Kansas, a very choice No. 1 alfalfa-seed. This seed is raised in Ford County, the center of the alfalfa belt, along the Arkansas River, and is guaranteed to be absolutely free from foreign seed.

The best we ever saw—refers to a little memorandum book, the St. Joseph Pump and Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., that great Western manufacturing institution, is sending out to its customers and others who request the same. There never was anything gotten out quite so convenient and elegant and at the same time containing so much needed information, which every one should know. Any of our readers desiring one of these memorandum books free should mention the Kansas Farmer and write at once before the supply is exhausted.

The Currie Windmill Company, of Topeka, is a rapidly growing manufactory that has the merit of being a Kansas institution whose output of windmills, feed-grinders, and steel tanks, has won lasting fame by reason of their excellence. At the Mid-winter Fair, at Topeka, this company has an interesting exhibit, consisting, in part, of one of their steel windmills and steel towers, showing the mill and pump in operation; also feed grinders for corn, wheat, Kafir-corn, etc., as well as steel tanks and some beautifully finished mill-rolls of their own workmanship. It is worth seeing.

The Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb., Mr. G. N. Titus, manager, is now using some advertising space in Kansas Farmer columns. This is the seventeenth year in active business for this establishment, although we believe that Mr. Titus claims nativity with Nemaha County. At any rate he is in position to have delved deep down into the true inwardness of the fruit-growing industry as it is found to exist to-day in a large section of country tributary to his headquarters as a natural trade center. At the very outset we desire to emphasize the fact that Mr. Titus has manifested unusual enterprise in getting out a catalogue that will be highly prized by every man who sees it, and that will delight every member of the farm household. This catalogue contains about forty pages, and is appropriately named, "How to Grow Fruit." It gives much information, both general and specific in its character. By noting the advertisement it is seen that the Virginia Beauty apple is the Titus leader. It is so in evidence also with a glance at the catalogue. On the back cover page is a plate of Virginia Beauties that are the real "apple of the eye." It will be of exceeding interest to read what "others say" of this fine favorite in modern-day apple kingdom. Get the catalogue early, whatever you do. It is entitled to a place on your table. Mention Kansas Farmer, please, when you write. See advertisement.

The Wonder Grain Grader, made by the Eureka Manufacturing Company, of Lincoln, Neb., whose advertisement appears in another column, is truly a wonder. Last fall the Nebraska Experiment Station separated a quantity of wheat of the Turkey Red and Big Frame varieties into two grades by use of the wonder grader. These samples were sowed side by side under exactly the same conditions and with the following results: Turkey Red, first grade produced twenty-nine and one-third bushels per acre; second grade, twenty-three bushels per acre. Big Frame, first grade, twenty-five and one-sixth bushels per acre; second grade, twenty and one-half bushels per acre. This is a decided improvement made simply by selecting seed. The farmer who desires to gain from 20 per cent to 25 per cent increase in his crop by using the heavy seed, can select this heavy seed as easily and rapidly as he could run his wheat through an ordinary fanning-mill, by using the Wonder Grain Grader. This machine is the only practical one ever invented for accomplishing these results and it works equally well on wheat, oats, millet, alfalfa, clover, and all such small grains and seeds. It will handle corn as well, and it does its work perfectly. So perfectly, indeed, that it is possible to select one pint of the very heaviest grains out of a bushel of any seed, and to grade the remainder into fair, bad, indifferent. It is a wonder.

Mr. W. L. Pedersen, Clarinda, Iowa, has placed an advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week that is a little out of the ordinary course of things. Mr. Pedersen is a wholesale and retail dealer in jewelry, silverware, fine china, bric-a-brac, musical instruments, pictures, etc. His plan is to sell direct to distant customers as well as to those who visit his big store in person. This can only be done through the medium of an advertisement like that in Kansas Farmer. Because he happens to be situated in a good town, rather than in a large city, is no sufficient reason why he can not sell such goods as well as others. He has introduced this innovation into his business and has thoroughly demonstrated its practicability. Our representative, who was recently shown through the various departments of this establishment at Clarinda, was not a little surprised at the way the business has been moving along in Mr. Pedersen's hands without any particular method heretofore in getting his catalogue into the hands of those at a distance. His watch proposition will be first to be exploited in Kansas Farmer columns, a short description of watch being given in the advertisement. The neat illustrated circular and price-list will be sent on request, and it gives information that will interest every member of the household. Mr. Pedersen has been doing business at his present stand for a dozen years, absolutely owns his stock of goods and the building in which he does business. He makes low prices, and sells good goods—doesn't wear them out on the shelves. Write for his illustrated price-list and see that what we say is true. Note the watch advertisement on another page.

Women's Clubs.

The sixth biennial of Women's Clubs will be held in Los Angeles, May 1 to 8, inclusive. After a careful and thorough canvass of the situation, and complete consideration of the claims of all the routes leading to Los Angeles, the Union Pacific was selected as the official route for Kansas.

Our train will be equipped with wide vestibuled Pullman Ordinary (Tourist) Sleeping Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, and Pullman Palace Dining Car—cars which will run through from Kansas City to Los Angeles without change, stopping at Denver and Salt Lake en route. Officers and delegates of the State Federation will accompany this train.

Delegates and friends desiring to avail themselves of the many additional inducements and attractions to be found on the official train will please notify the State Federation Secretary as early as possible, for reservations in sleeping cars. Rates for double berth (which two can occupy) in Ordinary Sleeping Car from Kansas City to Los Angeles, \$6; in Palace Sleeping Car, \$11.50. Meals in Dining Cars will be served a-la-carte, at reasonable prices. Everything has been arranged in the most thorough manner for our comfort. Those living in the southern part of the State can join the official train at Denver, or at nearest point on Union Pacific. Complete itineraries and other matter descriptive of our trip will soon be issued.

For further information, address CLARA E. GODDARD, State Sec'y for Gen. Federation, 811 Middle Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Jan. 27, 1902.

The feature of the cattle market here the past week was the reduced supply of beefs. Receipts were right at 30,500 head, about 3,200 less than the previous week. The loss fell mainly in the fat-cattle division, however. Prices on prime heavy cattle declined a little from the close of the previous week, but the light to medium grades held steady throughout the entire six days. On Tuesday packers gave the highest price of the month for beefs, prime stock that were classed as Christmas beefs in December, selling for \$6.90. A comparison with top prices for beef cattle last week and the same time a year ago, shows this present season to be from 60c to \$1.50 higher. The best price paid this week a year ago was \$6.40.

Stockers and feeders eased off a little during the week. Best grades closed about steady, but the common to cheaper stock sold 10c to 15c lower. Good, heavy-boned native feeders sold to go to the country at \$4.75. There were more 600- to 800-pound steers on the market during the week than were needed. Stock heifers have been in a little better demand of late. Butcher stock did not show much change during the week.

Aided by a heavy decline in pork and pork products all week, packers at the local market bore down on the hog market to the extent of a decline of 15c to 20c from the close of the previous week. Receipts were moderate at 64,270 head, which number is less than the arrivals of the preceding seven days or the same time a year ago, but sellers found no assistance in the diminished arrivals. Top for the week was \$6.65, which was given on Monday. Best hogs closed at a range of from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Prices during the past week, however, were \$1 to \$1.20 higher than in 1901. Dealers look for a betterment of the market next week, but there is more or less doubt existing on account of the downward course the provision market seems to be taking. As long as this continues, swine will decline in sympathy.

Sheep receipts were a little heavier than the previous week, arrivals amounting to 13,000. A feature of the week's trade was the good supply of Kansas lambs. The bulk of the arrivals the latter half of the week consisted of native lambs from the Sunflower State. Prices generally held steady to strong, although a slight weakness could be noted about Wednesday. Best lambs were in demand at from \$5.75 to \$6, prices that were from 15c to 25c higher than those paid at Chicago. Western muttons sold from \$4.15 to \$4.75.

Both horses and mules took a bearish turn during the week and declined in price. Eastern horses, such as chunks, coaches, and medium drafts, were off about \$5, while Southern stock sold \$7.50 lower. Part of the loss of the latter was regained at the close, however. Good fat mules were practically unchanged, but the thinish grades were received with poor grace and buyers insisted on gouging prices to the extent of \$5.

A peculiar condition existed in the corn market here last week. With the bins in the country reported to be empty, there were 1,000 cars of Eastern corn on the tracks within the city on a single day, the movement on which was sluggish. Much of the grain was contract stock, but it gave a bearish aspect to trade nevertheless. Acting in sympathy with a great decline in Chicago, the local corn markets sold off 4 1/2c, May options closing at 62 1/2c. Wheat was on the tobaggan fully as much as corn and declined from 4c to 4 1/2c, the latter figure applying to the May option, which closed at 75c. Poultry has recovered from the holiday depression and is in great demand. Chickens are worth from 10c to 11c and turkeys are retelling at 14 1/2c to 15c.

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Topeka, Jan. 27, 1902.

All grain markets were on the down grade last week and closed at the bottom Saturday noon. From the top price on the recent advance, wheat is now down about 9c per bushel in Kansas City, with a decline of 7c per bushel in Chicago. The decline seems to have been severe, but it is now confidently expected that export business, which has been practically dormant for the last month, will revive. The foreign markets did not follow out recent advance, on the other hand when our late Government report made the yield 50,000,000 bushels greater than its September report, the foreign markets were the first to show signs of weakness. The price of wheat in Liverpool is around 90c per bushel, which it is claimed is high enough at present to warrant the resuming of export business on a larger scale. If this theory

proves correct, wheat ought to react some in price from its present level.

The dry weather scare has been entirely eliminated at present, and although the snow over most of the winter wheat belt has been light, it had its effect upon the market in reducing the price of wheat and other grain. Speculators—that is, the bear crowd—base their argument for lower prices upon the expected Government report forthcoming in March. The tip seems to be out, that this report will show that the amount of wheat in farmers' hands is larger than it ever was before in the history of wheat raising at this time of the year.

Receipts of wheat in the winter wheat markets are very light, and receipts in the Northwest are falling off materially, so that the visible supply of wheat remains about stationary at present.

Corn suffered a very severe decline in the last ten days, being now fully 10c cheaper in Kansas City than it was a month ago. On account of the failure of corn in the Southwest, a tremendous demand was created, making Kansas City relatively the highest American market for corn. Millions of bushels of Iowa and Northern corn found a market in Kansas City, which has finally become glutted and congested. At one time last week there were over a thousand cars of corn in the railroad yards in Kansas City obstructing traffic. If this cereal has now reached a price that feeders and consumers consider attractive, it will probably not decline much more.

Oats, too, suffered with other grain, so that at the end of last week all grains seemed to have been placed upon the bargain counter.

Markets closed as follows to-day: Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 83 to 84c; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 76 to 78c; No. 2 corn, 59 to 60c; No. 3 corn, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 42 to 42 1/2c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 86c; No. 2 hard wheat, 75 to 75 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 61 1/2c; No. 2 white corn, 63 to 64c; No. 2 oats, 45 1/2 to 46c.

F. W. FRASIUS.

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.

Organization At Lewis.

Lewis, Kans., Jan. 24, 1902.

Mr. James Butler, Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir: It was a cold, snowy afternoon yesterday, but nevertheless I am proud to inform you that we had the Hon. J. M. Senter with us and had out about thirty of our best farmers. It was the most convincing speech the farmers of this township ever had the pleasure of listening to. He sent conviction to the most indifferent that there was but one way to meet the grain trust, and that by cooperation. We formed a temporary organization yesterday and set the first Saturday in February to form a permanent organization. The farmers here are ripe for action. I think we will be ready to build an elevator in the spring. I thank you very kindly for making this date for Mr. Senter. Yours respectfully, S. T. CROSS.

The board of trade speculators continue to pound the wind and drive the price of wheat down. But they have not been able to induce the farmer to sell.

If you expect to organize and build an elevator at your station before next harvest, now is the time to begin. It takes time to get a railroad corporation to act on a lease privilege, and the sooner you get started the better.

If you are preparing to organize a local shipping association in your vicinity, write me and tell me what the prospects are. I will have some useful literature ready to distribute in the near future. It is in the hands of the printers now.

If the farmers have no organization to conduct their own shipping business, at their own station, they should get together and send representatives to the cooperative State meeting at Hutchinson, March 4, 1902. Much valuable information can be had by attending that meeting.

The farmers of Kansas can easily see how the board of trade gamblers manipulate prices. For the last few weeks they have run the price of wheat down, but they have not been able to stampede the farmers. Very little grain has been placed on the market. We hope the day is past when Kansas farmers will ignorantly dance to board of trade gamblers' music.

Get in line with the State association if you want to defeat the grain trust. You can not do so by going it alone. What do you think would become of the local associations if they all stood independent of each other, unorganized and alone? How long do you think they would last in competition with the grain trust members that are well organized and well disciplined?

The farmers of this State are just beginning to see what they can accomplish if thoroughly organized. They are now just in the primer of organization, yet see what has been accomplished. They will soon see the necessity of concentrated, systematic action. Loyalty to each other on plans adopted will make them strong and place them in position to demand their rights.

Organizations were effected at Lewis, Darlow, and Elmer last week. Pretty good work for one week! The week before organizations were effected at Little River, Kanopolis, and Gorham. It is now evident that a great number of associations will be formed in the months of February, March, and April. Farmers are determined to attend to their own shipping business in the future.

With not enough wheat going to Kansas City to supply one of the large mills at that point, the price of wheat has rapidly declined. How long, oh! how long will the producers permit the gamblers to fix the price on their products? The grain

trust is organized and will continue to fix prices on the farmers' products just as long as the farmers will let it. The farmers will let it until they form an intelligent organization and establish a market of their own.

Track scales owned, controlled, and operated by the State is the proper remedy for short weights at elevators in Kansas City. Why should a State weigh-master be compelled to weigh grain and certify to weights on scales that are owned and manipulated by trust elevators? Kansas farmers should see to it that State track scales are placed at all public elevators in Kansas. A few thousand dollars invested in track scales will save the farmers of the State several hundred thousand dollars each year. Talk for State scales and don't let the matter rest until you get them.

"The Grain Growers and the Grain Trust," by James Butler, is a little booklet of seventy-five pages chock-full of interesting matter. It contains full and complete information regarding farmers' shipping associations—how to organize, how to ship your own grain, and the benefits derived from cooperation. It also contains reports from a number of farmers' shipping associations and lays bare the inside methods and operations of the grain trust. Pr. ce, single copy, 10 cents; one hundred copies, \$5; three hundred copies, \$12.50. Send orders to James Butler, Room 14 Office Block, Topeka, Kans.

Teacher: "James, you may tell where the Declaration of Independence was signed." James: "Please, ma'am, at the bottom."—Indianapolis News.



A Dairying Proposition

does not go badly with that of raising No. 1 Hard Wheat. Both are satisfactory in the Great Agricultural districts of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta & Saskatchewan

Mixed Farming is an Assured Success.

Every condition is favorable. Schools, Churches, Railways, Climate meet every requirement. By letters from settlers we find one man who, after a few years residence, came to Western Canada with \$75, is now worth \$10,000; another who brought \$1,000 is now worth \$50,000, another who came with barely enough money to buy a team is now worth \$20,000, and so on.

These lands are the most valuable on the continent. Railroad and other lands at low figures adjoin the Homestead Lands. For fuller information, maps, pamphlets, etc., address F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the Canadian Government Agent

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The Home Circle.

AWFUL.

There is a little maiden
Who has an awful time;
She has to hurry awfully
To get to school at nine.

She has an awful teacher,
Her tasks are awful hard;
Her playmates are awful rough
When playing in the yard.

She has an awful kitty
Who often shows her claws;
A dog who jumps upon her dress
With awful muddy paws.

She has a baby sister
With an awful little nose,
With awful cunning dimples,
And such awful little toes.

She has two little brothers,
And they are awful boys;
With their awful drums and trumpets
They make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, common sense,
Come and this maid defend;
Or else, I fear, her awful life
Will have an awful end.

—Toronto Globe.

Nutritious Soups.

One is often disgusted in looking over women's pages and the various household magazines at the amount and kind of advice given concerning the saving of odds and ends for soup. Anything you would ordinarily throw away, these articles lead you to believe, will make nutritious and palatable soup if only placed in the refrigerator until enough is accumulated to make soup for the suffering family. It is true many women have a knack of making excellent dishes from left-over meats and vegetables and any good recipe from a good cook is worth following out, but we will suppose that the chicken bones were not saved and that the vegetables were so good they were all eaten up, and confine ourselves to soups that are made "fresh."

In buying a soup-bone the housekeeper should see that she has at least one part meat for three parts bone. Less meat would make a less nutritious soup, though more meat than that would make the soup no better than it would be with these proportions. Many people have the idea that no real food is extracted from the bone and that the more meat there is the better must be the soup. This is a mistake, however, for the long slow cooking that is given a soup-bone softens and extracts the gelatin, which, when associated with the foods dissolved from the meat, makes a nutritious broth.

A number of years ago the French Academy of Sciences appointed a "soup-bone committee" to determine whether or not bone soup was nutritious. No meat was used in connection with the bone. It was found that the result, gelatin soup, would not sustain life, and beef broth was denounced as worthless. Later experiments proved that gelatin soup was valuable when mixed with a sufficient amount of the broth of lean meat, and we are still using soup-bones.

For a nutritious meat soup have the bone to be used broken and the meat cut in small pieces. Rub the meat with salt and place meat and bone together in the soup kettle. Cover with cold water. This is necessary, as the gelatin must be softened by the cold water before it can be dissolved by the heated water. Let the water come to a boil and continue to boil slowly until the meat is in rags. Ordinary soup stock need not be skimmed but clear soup must be. Whatever vegetables are to be used should be cleaned, diced, and placed in cold water for thirty minutes before they are added to the soup. Add them just long enough before the meal that they will be thoroughly cooked. Many cooks consider it best to make the soup stock the day before the soup is to be used. Then any surplus fat may be removed from the top of the cooled soup stock without difficulty, and the process is very much shortened the day the soup is to be used. Any herbs or spices are then added the second day as should be the vegetables. The clear soup will keep much longer than soup to which vegetables have been added.

Not less nutritious than the meat soups are those made from milk. On a farm these are usually easiest to prepare as milk and vegetables are nearly always at hand. In winter nothing is more palatable than a well-made soup of this variety. Served hot with crackers it is a substantial meal in itself. The following recipes from various authorities have been tried by the writer with satisfaction:

POTATO SOUP.

One cup sliced potato, 2 thin slices onion cooked in water to cover. When the potato cooks to pieces add 1 pint milk and bring to the boiling point. Season with salt and pepper to taste and

add 1 teaspoon butter. Serve hot with crackers or toasted bread.

CARROT SOUP.

Carrot equal to 2 cups when diced fine, 3 cups sweet milk, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Cook the carrots till tender in boiling salted water and pass through a sieve or strainer. Cook the onion with the milk in a double boiler for five minutes after the milk is scalded. Add the carrot pulp and salt, cook together for three minutes, strain and serve hot.

SALMON SOUP.

One can salmon, 1 quart milk, 1 teaspoon butter, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 teaspoon salt and a little pepper. Make a white sauce with 1 cup of the milk, the butter and flour. Remove skin and bone. Then add one-half teaspoon baking soda to the quart of tomatoes and after the of the milk, place in a double boiler and cook for ten minutes. When the white sauce is made add it to the mixture in the double boiler, season and cook together five minutes. Strain if preferred, or serve hot without straining.

TOMATO SOUP.

Equal parts of canned tomato and milk. Salt and pepper to taste. One teaspoon flour, 1 teaspoon butter. Use flour, butter, and 1 cup of the milk to make a white sauce. Place tomato in a stew pan over the fire and bring to the boiling point. Cook for five minutes. Then add ½ teaspoon baking soda to the quart of tomatoes and after the foaming has stopped add the milk into which has been blended the white sauce. Bring to a boil and serve at once. If one does not care for thickened soup or lacks the time for making the sauce the flour may be left out and the butter added just before serving.

MARY WAUGH SMITH.

Seattle, Wash.

The Number Three.

There is much superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis.

Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered, but the third time that it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well.

Three was called by Pythagoras as a perfect number; and we frequently find its use symbolical of Deity. Thus, we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three-forked lightning of Jove, and the three-headed dog of Pluto. The idea of Trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions.

In mythology, also, we find three Fates, three Furies, and three Graces; and, coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public-house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet with "Three Cups," "Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bells," "Three Tuns," "Three Feathers"—in fact, that number of almost anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio.

In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown; and if we look back to the days of our childhood, most of us will recall to mind three wise men of Gotham, who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife.

Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels in three volumes, and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily.—People's Literary Companion.

Of Course It Was a Ring.

A young man in the street car held in his lap a small package neatly wrapped and on the same seat were three charming girls.

"You have been buying a Christmas present!" exclaimed one of them, addressing the young man.

"Merely a little trinket for a girl cousin of mine."

"Oh, please tell us what it is!"

"It came from the jeweler's," he replied, calmly.

The others chimed in.

"Oh, do let us see it!"

"Lucky cousin!"

"What did you buy for her, please tell!"

The young man smiled and hugely enjoyed his importance. "Well—it is just a bracelet," he remarked, as though referring to a trifle. "Quite a handsome thing in its way."

"Oh!"

"How lovely!"

"Expensive?"

He relieved their suspense with a

A CROSS WOMAN

is a disagreeable creature to live with;
the trouble is in the stomach and
bowels. She needs

Prickly Ash Bitters

THE SYSTEM REGULATOR.

This great remedy removes at once the bilious impurities in the system, cures constipation and strengthens digestion. A few doses make a wonderful change; the tired, pale, nervous, despondent woman becomes strong and happy, with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AT DRUG STORES.

casual air. "I gave \$700 for it," he admitted.

They gazed at him and plainly wished that he was theirs—at least for the holidays. But even as they gazed the young man turned suddenly pale. Something inside the package twitched ominously and then gave way with a racket that could be heard above the roar of the wheels, for the package contained, not diamonds, but an alarm clock—and it had been thoughtlessly wound up by the jeweler.

Every eye was upon him; every smile broadened to an expansive grin—and still the hideous contents of the package proclaimed humiliation for the wretched young man.

After awhile the vicious contrivance subsided and the victim gazed from the window in purple silence. Then one young lady leaned sweetly forward.

"You made a mistake," she said. "You bought a ring."

To Keep Young.

The injunctions so frequently given in regard to relaxation of the body as a means of rest are invaluable and can not be repeated too often. The relaxation of the muscles of the mind is no less necessary, however, and its necessity should be emphasized in every way. The small worries of the average life are almost innumerable and wrinkle the mind as they wrinkle brow and cheek. A charming woman over sixty, whose face is young and bright, was asked how she kept the lines and wrinkles away. Her answer was: "I began when a girl to put aside a hope hour every day, as far as possible. In that hour I thought of everything happy and hopeful in my life, and refused to think of the worries. I read hopeful poems. I looked at flowers and birds. I smoothed the wrinkles from my heart by remembering only joyous moments. I believe that to that habit I owe my faculty for seeing the bright side of things, and my comparative freedom from the lines traced by care. I have had troubles—many of them—but always could fill one hour in the day with hope."

Mrs. Rorer's Twentieth Century Bread.

Put one pint of milk to heat into a double boiler. When hot remove from the fire, and when lukewarm, 98° F., add a pint of water. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, a small compressed yeast-cake dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of cold water. Stir in sufficient whole-wheat flour to make a batter that will drop from a spoon. Beat continuously for five minutes. Cover and stand in a warm place, 75° F., for two hours and a half. Then add slowly sufficient flour to make a dough. Take this out on a board and knead continuously for ten minutes. Add a little flour from time to time to prevent sticking. When the dough is sufficiently elastic, springs back upon the pressure, make it into four loaves. Put each loaf into a small square pan. Cover and stand in a warm place for three-quarters of an hour, or until the dough has doubled its bulk and is light. Brush the top with water; this softens the crust, allowing the gases and moisture to escape. Bake ten minutes at a temperature of 360° F., then lower the temperature to 300° F. and bake thirty minutes.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

Aching in the small of the back is an indication of Bright's disease. The proper course in such cases is to take a few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is an effective kidney remedy and bowel regulator.

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A minister's wife in Buffalo writes:

"Our church was encumbered with a mortgage. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST seemed to offer a chance to accomplish something for the work, and I took the matter to the Ladies' Aid Society. I proposed that each member should enter her subscription, at a try to secure other names. My plan was received enthusiastically. In addition to our own members we obtained subscriptions from many not connected with the church. Everywhere we went we talked JOURNAL and church mortgage. Soon we had subscriptions enough to reduce the mortgage considerably, and with very little work."

What this one woman did thousands can do for their church, or for themselves. Write to

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W. L. PEDERSEN, 119 Main St., CLARINDA, IOWA.

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE CLOUD.

I sift the snow on the mountains below,
And their great pines groan aghast;
And all the night 'tis my pillow white,
While I sleep in the arms of the blast.
Sublime on the towers of my skiey bowers,
Lightning, my pilot sits;
In a cavern under is fettered the thunder;
It struggles and howls at fits;
Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion,
This is guiding me,
Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea;
Over the hills, and the crags, and the hills,
Over the lakes and the plains;
Wherever he dream, under mountain or
stream,
The spirit he loves remains;
And I all the while bask in heaven's blue
smile,
Whilst he is dissolving in rain.
—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

A Faithful Friendship.

I.
IN COLLEGE DAYS.

It was a jolly and miscellaneous company that started out from Beverly dormitory one clear, frosty night; members of the faculty were there; and seniors making jokes at their expense before their very eyes; a sophomore and a freshman, like the proverbial lion and lamb, were talking amicably together; pretty Mabel Morehouse, reporter on the Beverly Review, threw a snow-ball at Mr. James, the editor of the rival paper, which, of course, missed its mark and hit the mathematics professor who was chatting with queer, ungainly Miss Brown. In short, it was a merry college crowd out for a lark on the ice, and what more can one say to describe the spirit of wholesome fun which pervaded the company?

The road to the skating pond was long and hard to travel, but the crisp night air and keen spirits of the young people made the distance short. After the spot was reached, not many minutes were passed before a fire was burning cheerily. Every one was gliding over the smooth ice, when whack! resounds over the pond, and all rush to Miss Brown's assistance.

"No, I'm not hurt," she answered them brusquely. "My ankle turned. I think I'll rest by the fire for a while." There were tears of mortification in her eyes, but nobody knew it. All scattered to their merry sport, forgetful of the solitary figure by the fire. She sat watching them wistfully as they glided gracefully about; she envied them their gait, their beauty, their good comradeship, as only they can envy who are denied the beauty and grace of life.

"Are you quite sure you did not hurt yourself?" She looked up with a brave attempt at a smile as Ralph James asked the question. There was a friendly smile in his dark eyes, without a trace of condescension.

"Let's see to your skates. Ah, here's a loose strap—you probably tripped on that. Suppose we try it together?"

Now, Miss Brown could not skate any better than she could fly, but she was determined to learn or die in the attempt, so she was soon flopping around on the ice in a dreadful fashion, though she congratulated herself that she was doing better than ever before; for her partner, though smaller and slighter than herself, was very skillful.

Ralph James was by no means a model college boy. Senior though he was he fell into many a scrape, and most of the faculty disliked him; very often he would come to class without having opened his book, and then, perhaps, the next day, he would make a brilliant recitation that put the rest of the class to shame. He was editor of one of the college papers, and more than once some irate professor who had been well "roasted" in its truth telling pages, demanded a public apology, which, however, seldom appeared. Girls he inwardly despised, dividing them into two classes, pretty and ugly; the pretty ones were coquettes, the homely ones, stupid, so he was in the habit of thinking. These same despised creatures, however, frankly admired him, not for his looks, which, as he admitted, were nothing to boast of, but for a certain chivalry which would show itself, as, for instance, in the present case.

To-night, quite unconsciously, he made two warm friends, for the little gallantry had not been quite unnoticed. Mabel Morehouse was noted for her unconventionality, as well as for her popularity. As they were all walking home together, she found herself near him and impulsively said, as the others chattered, "Mr. James, do you suppose you could be friends with me?" Then, before he could find words to respond to so unexpected a request, she went on, in

her slow, low voice, "I have never had a brother or a boy friend—I always thought if I could have a friend who was the right sort of a boy, I could be a better girl." This was said so simply and naturally, that he could not think it was done for effect. So he responded cordially and they then and there vowed eternal loyalty and friendship.

"You must tell me all your love affairs—and I'll tell you mine, if ever I have any. It will be better than a whole library of novels to hear yours!"

It is very disappointing, but the truth must be told. They only had one love affair altogether, and the telling of it did not diminish their friendship.

II.

FIVE YEARS LATER.

Mr. R. L. James, the rising young journalist, came down stairs dressed for the business of the day, and, picking up the morning paper, sauntered into the daintily appointed dining-room. Not finding his wife there, he went on out into the kitchen, with the intention of entertaining her with the morning news while she finished preparing the meal. Mabel had said, with a charmingly shrewd and experienced air, when they were talking things over before the wedding, six weeks ago, "Now, Ralph, we shall be very economical. We are going to dispense with servants, and I am going to do the cooking." And when he had looked at her rather dubiously, she had given an amused little laugh and pulled his hair.

And, really, he was thinking now, as he went toward the kitchen, it had proved not so bad an arrangement as his mother and sisters had led him to fear. Mabel's meals were often good, sometimes excellent, and seldom impossible.

He opened the door, and stood for a moment, thinking what an odd, pretty little picture Mabel made. She was perched upon one corner of the table, her feet in a chair, her long white apron dangling comically over the short skirt, and the pink dressing-sack pulling out from the confining apron-strings. She was scribbling busily, and looked up with a slightly guilty air as he crossed the room and looked over her shoulder.

He read the first line, "An Ode to the Ants," and then looked where she pointed, at the bread-box, which was covered with those little red ants, which, in Kansas, defy the housekeeper's ingenuity.

He laughed and pinched her cheek, this homely little man with the brilliant beautiful eyes, and said, "While you entertain the muses, me dalint, I will revel among the shiny pots and pans." He started across the room, then stopped and scratched his head. Presently a relieved smile lighted up his face, and "By jingo," he said, "we'll have some ham and eggs, some ham and eggs"—lowering his voice while his eyes twinkled—"some ham and eggs as is ham and eggs. Um-er- Maidie, where do you keep the eggs?"

"There, dear," waving her pencil vaguely toward that side of the kitchen where were situated the pantry, the gasoline stove, and the refrigerator.

"Oh," said Ralph.

There was a long silence while each was busy with his own task.

"Say, Ralph, dear, what rhymes with 'beset'?"

"Get, let, met, forget," he began; then murmured, as he absently sought for the eggs in the gasoline oven,

"Poor people, by trouble beset. When even our eggs by ants is et."

"Say, Mabel, suppose you come try your hand at getting breakfast. I'm hungry."

III.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Old Mr. James and his wife stood together on the door-step for a moment watching the flock of children and grandchildren trooping away down the long leafy avenue that led from the house to the street. When the corner was reached they all turned and waved their hands with a loving look at the gray old couple standing there. One, a frail little cripple with his grandfather's eyes, lingered a moment to watch the autumn sun through the trees, as it sank into its bed of orange light. Then turned, and the pathetic thump, thump, of his crutches on the brick walk reached the ears of the old people standing there.

Grandmother arrested the little sigh on her lips, and said briskly, "Come, father, we must not stand here it's bad for the rheumatism." But he put his arm around her and said, "Never mind your poor old bones, my dear, Dear me!" looking over the top of his glasses at her white head, "Who would have thought the time would be so



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short? And we're good friends yet, aren't we, Mabel?"
"Good friends yet," she agreed.

A Heroine.

The following was taken from one of the daily papers. Mrs. Thorpe is the police matron of Topeka, and a most true and noble woman. The thought of those who know her and who learn of her life of ministry to the wants of the poor, and needy, and degraded, is that "only the sorrows of others cast their shadow over her."

Many a story as pathetic as this one has come to her knowledge as she goes about her work and many a necessity as cruel is supplied through her instrumentality.

A feeble old woman, nearly 70, toiled up the stairs of the police station to Mrs. Thorpe's rooms. She was assisted by a pitying neighbor who had told her that she might have her wants supplied there.

Her wavy gray hair fell over sorrowful lines in the wrinkled forehead. Tears were in her eyes as she seated herself and try to tell of her wants. She could not do so and it was necessary for her to appeal to the neighbor who had come with her and who said to Mrs. Thorpe:

"We want to try and get some one who will let grandma have a little coal. I have let her have a room in my house, but I am not able to help her in any other way. She washes enough to buy what food she eats, and the county can not help her as she lives alone."

"I know I ought to go to the poor-house," sobbed the old woman, "but, Mrs. Thorpe, I have always been accustomed to have my own bed and things, and so I just feel as though I can't."

Her tears overcame her and she could not continue, and the neighbor said:

"For twenty-two years Mrs. Collins and her husband paid taxes on nine lots opposite the Rock Island depot, and most of the time their taxes amounted to between \$600 and \$700 a year. Then, by an unfortunate investment in Oklahoma, Mr. Collins lost all and soon died. His wife has since supported herself by taking in washing."

"Have you no children?" asked Mrs. Thorpe.

"I had one once—a little one—it died."

"Could you make a half ton last a good while?" asked Mrs. Thorpe by way of diversion.

"Oh, yes! for as soon as my washing is done I go to bed; I am so tired and it saves coal."

It was brought out in the conversation that Mrs. Collins' husband had been a prominent man at one time and was associated with Judge Guthrie in a stock farm. He was also in partnership with other prominent men. Before she left Mrs. Thorpe assured her that she would do as she could for her, and was confident that the coal would be forthcoming.

QUESTION BOX:

The President's Name.—How do you pronounce Roosevelt?

H. M. BENEDICT.

The pronunciation authorized by the President himself is Roosevelt—the first syllable pronounced like the word rose, and the last as it is spelled.

Wedding Announcement.—Is it necessary to make any acknowledgement of a wedding announcement—not invitation?

ANON.

No acknowledgement is necessary. It is courteous to call, however, if the newly wedded pair live in the same town with you.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

THE RED COCK.

I wake! I feel the day is near;
I hear the red cock crowing!
He cries, "Tis dawn!" How sweet and clear
His cheerful call comes to my ear,
While light is slowly growing.

The white snow gathers, flake on flake;
I hear the red cock crowing!
Is anybody else awake
To see the winter morning break,
While thick and fast it's snowing?

I think the world is all asleep;
I hear the red cock crowing!
Out of the frosty pane I peep;
The drifts are piled so wide and deep,
And wild the wind is blowing!

A happy little child I lie,
And hear the red cock crowing.
The day is dark, I wonder why
His voice rings out so brave and high,
With gladness overflowing?

—Celia Thaxter.

The True Story of Budge and Toddy.

MARGARET SAWYER LOVEWELL.

Budge and Toddy were the cutest, merriest gray-and-white kittens that ever mewled. Madge and Lillian had always said so, ever since the day they had come home from a long visit, and found them lying with their mamma, the dignified Empress Josephine, in an old potato-bin. They were very little and very scrawny then, with their tiny paws stretching out awkwardly and aimlessly like a wee, wee baby's arms, and Toddy had opened only one blue eye. But soon they outgrew the potato-bin, and even the big piano-box in the back yard, and became fat, rollicking, mischievous kittens, so strong and playful that mamma let Madge and Lillian play with them as much as they liked. And how they did play!

Madge was 9 years old and Lillian nearly 7. They lived in an old, ivy-covered stone house, with fruit trees all around it, just at the edge of a small Kansas town. In the side yard, surrounded by dwarf plum-trees and gooseberry bushes, and covered with morning-glory vines, was a two-roomed doll house—their special property and greatest joy. Before it hung a large hammock swung between two crabapple-trees; over it was a mullberry-tree; round it their own private flower-beds, and close by was a great swing with a splendid see-saw attached, the envy of all the boys and girls in the neighborhood. Added to this were a dear little canary-bird named Cinnamon, two white rats, Floss and Flake, a wise old Canadian water-spaniel, Hero, a funny bull-terrier, Spot, and kittens and cats galore. Wasn't this enough to make any two little girls happy?

The doll house was just high enough so that papa and mamma could call upon them without bumping their heads if they were careful to stoop as they went in at the door. The walls were papered and covered with pretty picture-cards, and the two rooms were com-

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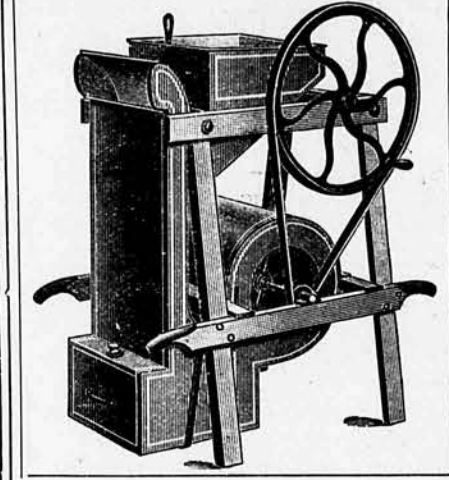
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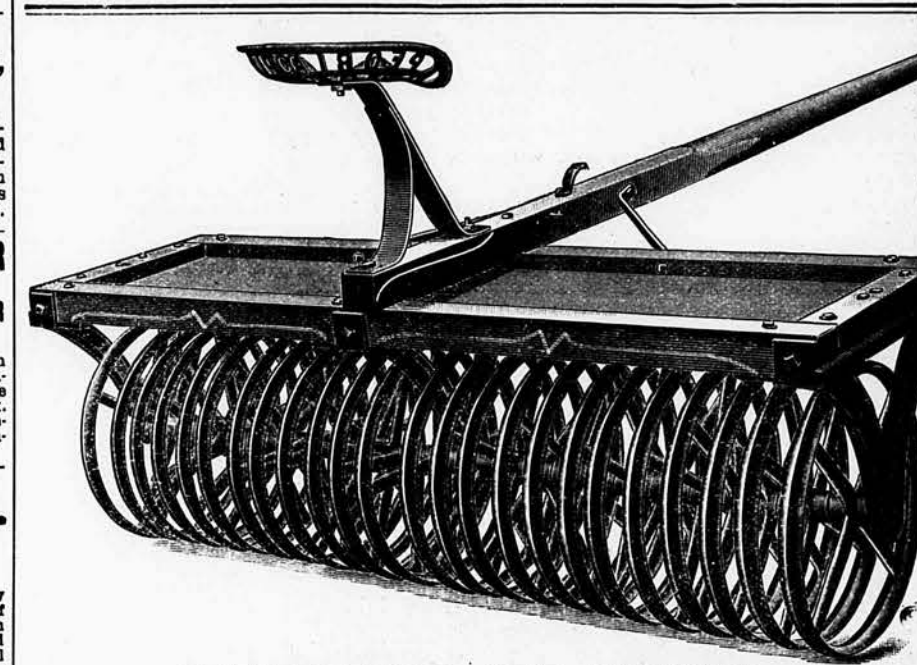
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The prize-winning herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater, and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra-large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

High-Class Poland-China Hogs

Jno. D. Marshall, Walton, Harvey Co., Kans., Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style. On Friday, January 17, 1902, at Newton, Kans., will hold a Public Sale of 40 bred sows, 3 boars, and pigs of both sexes.

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

For Sale: 12 head of the best early boars that I ever produced; large, heavy-boned, and smooth. Ten head of May, June, and July boars that are fancy; also one last fall's boar that is a show pig.

E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Kansas. Successor to WAIT & EAST.

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Ridgeview Farm Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Have for sale—spring pigs of quality, at reasonable figures. Write us before buying. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans

CHESTER-WHITE SWINE.

D. L. BUTTON, North Topeka, Kas BREEDER OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES Stock For Sale. Farm is two miles northwest of Reform School.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HASELTINE, DOKORSTEE, GREEN CO., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, out of Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS. Single and double standard. Male stock for sale. I have the largest and best herd of this breed of cattle in the State. Correspondence and inspection invited. J. Q. HOWES, 1221 West Douglas Avenue, WICHITA, KANS.

A. BUMGARDER & SON, Holton, Kansas, Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.

POLLED DURHAMS. The leading herd west of the Missis-sippi river. 25 head of both sexes for sale. Foundation stock sold to Kansas and Washington Agricultural Colleges the past year. A. E. BURLING, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

Registered Herefords Ten extra good bulls, 7 to 12 months old; 8 are sired by Klondike 12001, and 2 by Young Autocrat, 101417. Will sell cheap. ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kans.

Alfalfa Meadow Stock Farm, Shady Bend, Kansas. Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Light Brahmas. Stock of all kinds for sale. Special: 48 Poland-China pigs. O. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred Shorthorn Cattle, and Poland-China Swine. Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. JAMES A. WATKINS, Whiting, Kans.

Registered Herefords. THOS. EVANS, BREEDER, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas.

Special Offerings: Young cows and heifers, and a few bulls for sale. BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A RED POLLED BULL.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Foster, Butler Co., Kans. Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd headed by Powerful 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also prize-winning Light Brahmas.

MEADOW BROOK FARM F. H. CONGER, Proprietor, YATES CENTER, KANS. Devoted to the breeding of

Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Lavender's Best No. 151689 in service. Herd contains a strong infusion of St. Valentine blood, through St. Valentine 12th, one of his best sows. Stock always for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

...125... RAVENSWOOD SHORTHORNS O. E. LEONARD, Ballair, Mo. Males and females for sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 124785, the champion bull of the National Show at Kansas City, heads the herd. ED. PATTERSON, Manager. Railroad and Telephone station, Bunceton, Mo.

Silver Creek Shorthorns. The Scotch bull, Gwendolme's Prince 180918, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High class Duroc-Jersey swine for sale. J. F. STODDER, Burdon, Cowley Co., Kans.

Remember the three days' Combination Sale at Wichita, Kans: February 11, 1902, Poland-Chinas by Snyder Bros. and H. E. Lunt; February 12, 1902, Short-horns by J. F. Stodder, and February 13, 1902, Draft horses by J. C. Robison and Snyder Bros.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kansas, BREEDER OF

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

The prize-winning herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater, and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra-large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

OHIO GALLOWAY CATTLE.

I have registered Galloway bulls for sale. O. E. MATSON, Furley, Sedgwick Co. Kans

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Norwood Shorthorns. V. R. ELLIS, Gardner, Kans. Sir Charming 4th at head of herd. Cruickshank-top crosses on best American families. Young stock for sale

O. F. NELSON, Hiawatha, Kansas Breeder of REGISTERED Hereford Cattle. Herd headed by Dandy Dolan 162628 full brother to famous Dandy Rex.

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Bulls in service, Sempstress Valentine 197069, and Mayor 129228. A fine string of young bulls and a few heifers for sale.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

The Oldest and Largest in the United States Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and La Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or— ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Prop's, Lake Forest, Ill.

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The Great Missie Bull, Imp. Mariner 135024, BRED by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Golden Ray (67182), dam Missie 88th by Ventriquoist (44180). Also SIX YEARLING BULLS of choicest Scotch breeding.

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YEARLING Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Orpheus 71100, and Ashton Boy 50668, and out of choice imported, and home-bred cows. Address all correspondence to GEORGE F. MORGAN, General Manager, Linwood, Kansas.

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DISPERSION SALE of the entire Waverree Herd, at SOUTH OMAHA, FEB'Y 28 and MARCH 1, 1902. For Catalogue and other particulars, address

W. H. B. MEDD, V. S., NOBLES COUNTY. DUNDEE, MINN.

E. H. WHITE, Estherville, Iowa, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Herd Foundation Stock A Specialty. A few choice Females and 14 Bulls for sale. Inspection or Correspondence invited.

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Young Breeding Stock for Sale Several Bulls Ready for Immediate Service. Large herd. Can supply demand now. Also pure-bred Cotswold rams. Write for prices.

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Herd headed by Acorn Duke 18th 142177. Herd composed of Young Marys, Galatea, and Sanspareils. Thirty young bulls for sale; also some cows.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Swine Herd Bulls, Sir Knight 124403, and The Baron 121327. Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Missouri's Best On Earth 19836 S.

Representative Stock For Sale. Address ANDREW PRINGLE, Wabaunsee Co. Eskridge, Kansas

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OFFERS—Thirty registered bulls, 8 to 30 months old, low down, blocky fellows of choicest breeding and individuality. Also a few heifers bred to Expand.

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Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Babbe, and the saddle stallion Rosewood, a 14-hand 1,180-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome. Address BLACKSHEAR BROTHERS, Elm Dale, Chase County, Kansas.

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BULLS IN SERVICE: Hestod 2d 40679, March On 6th 96387, Hestod 85th 116852, Onward 2d 118599.

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Herd numbers 185, headed by ROYAL Crown, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharea Lavender 149002. FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves. Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac. R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.

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Herd Headed by the Cruickshank Bulls Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573 Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900

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

FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and home-bred, pure Bates, and balance 3 to 6 Scotch tops. STOCK FOR SALE. GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo. On Burlington Railroad.

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Leading Scotch, and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bull Scotland's Charm 127864, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale. O. F. WOLFE & SON, Proprietors.

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 Thirty head of Jacks and Jennets for sale.
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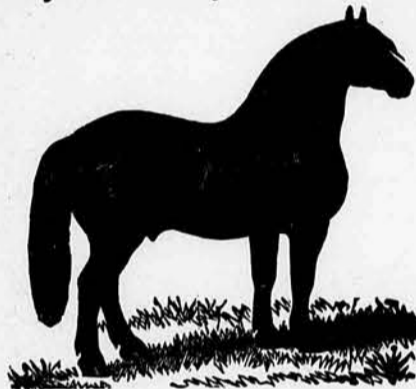
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SIX JACKS and a
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 The largest herd of Percheron horses in the west and
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 Brilliant 1271, dam Fenelo 14118 by
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 For Sale—Twelve young stallions and a few mares.
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 FOR SALE—Percheron Stallions and a few Mares, about 20 head of Shorthorn Females, and a
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 Our last importation arrived
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 We have a selection that are sure to suit you. As grand a lot of
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 do not claim to have every color or kind of a stallion, you or anybody
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 All of our selections are made by a member of our firm, who has been
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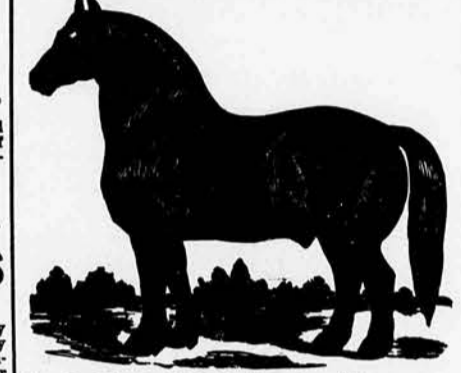
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PERCHERON HORSES, and
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 GARRETT HURST, Breeder, ZYBA, SUMNER
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 All registered.

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 25 Mammoth, Warrior, and Spanish
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 Quality and Breeding Unexcelled.
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 For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 3 registered
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 Importers and Breeders,
 WAUKESHA, WIS.
 25 Imported, and 75 Ameri-
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 Fairs this year was a sweep-
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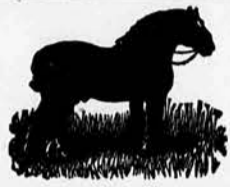


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 J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Importers and Breeders,
 TOWANDA, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.
 Largest herd in the State Imported, and American bred stallions and mares for
 sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Seventeen young stall-
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 Remember the three days' Combination Sale at Wichita, Kans: February 11,
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O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN &
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 Importer and Breeder of
PERCHERON, and FRENCH COACH HORSES,
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 For Sale—A few Shorthorn heifers, and Percheron
 stallions; also a Special Bargain on 9 Registered Here-
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 Mares.

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST IMPORTERS
 in the United States, neither have we all ton horses. But we do make five
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 you want a good one for what he is worth, it will pay you to see us. Our
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 SPECIAL NOTICE: Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb., have two cars of Short-
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S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas,
 BREEDER AND DEALER IN
 Registered Mammoth, and Imported
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 Also Registered Stallions.
 All stock guaranteed just as represented. Correspondence solicited.

Percheron Stallions.
 70 First Class Young Percheron Stallions
 Now in our Shenandoah stables. Our last importation arrived Octo-
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German Coach, Percheron, and Belgium Horses.
OLTMANNS BROS., Importers and Breeders, WATSEKA, ILLINOIS.
Three Importations in 1901. 100 Stallions For Sale.
 No other firm enjoys such buying facilities; the senior member being a resident of Germany is person-
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 Come and see us. We shall exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-7, 1901.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,
 Breeders of
POLAND-CHINA SWINE; SHIRE, CLYDE, AND PERCHERON HORSES,
 and **POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**
 For Sale at Special Prices—17 BOARS, and 25 GILTS, farrowed mainly in November and December.
 They are extra well bred and very thrifty.
 8 Polled Durham Bulls, of serviceable age. 17 Stallions over 3 years. 2 Mammoth Jacks.
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Won at the Two Last Universal Expositions
 At the Paris Exposition, 1900, our Percherons won Every
 First Prize with a possible exception.
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 over all draft breeds.
 We import more horses than any other three firms in Amer-
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 We buy the best, can buy them cheaper and will sell them
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 If you want the kind that will improve your stock of
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McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,
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 LAWRENCE, KANS. EMMETSBURG, IOWA.



OAKLAWN FARM.
 Third Importation of the Year Arrives
 January 1, 1902.
Percherons and French Coachers.
 STOCK ON HAND UPWARD OF
500 Stallions and Mares.
 At the recent
INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO,
 Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, 1901, in numbers and quality of its exhibits surpassing any
 show of like nature ever held, the OAKLAWN PERCHERONS again achieved
 a sweeping victory. To the Oaklawn exhibit went EVERY CHAMPIONSHIP,
 FIRST PRIZE, and GOLD MEDAL award (except one, which was given to an
 animal bred and raised on Oaklawn Farm), and EVERY SECOND PRIZE
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 Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses and the amply fair and
 certain terms of our breeding guaranty backed by our well-known responsibil-
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DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE
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STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.,
 Breeders of **SELECT**
HEREFORD CATTLE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. INSPECTION OR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Sunny Slope Herefords

...200 HEAD FOR SALE...

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

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T. K. Tomson & Sons,

* * Proprietors of * *

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

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BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

HEREFORDS.

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66804, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 55275, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 83781.

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

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..BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF..

Herefords

One of the Oldest and Largest Herds in America.

ANXIETY 4TH Blood and Type Prevail

LAMPLIGHTER 51834.

Both Sexes, in Large or Small Lots, Always For Sale



Pearl Shorthorns.

I have 15 young bulls for sale, sired by the Cruickshank bulls Golden Knight 108086, Lafitte 119915, and Baron Ury 2d 124970, ranging in age from 8 months to 2 years.

Inspection Invited

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans

Valley Grove Shorthorns

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

LORD MAYOR 112727, and LAIRD OF LINWOOD 127149
 HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull, Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow, and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address T. P. BABST, Prop., Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans

...IDLEWILD HERD OF...

Shorthorn Cattle.

Owned by W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Mo.

200 HEAD. || NO BETTER BREEDING
 FEW BETTER CATTLE

Cruickshank's Booth Lancaster, and Double Marys represented, with preponderance of Cruickshanks.
 IMP. GOLDEN THISTLE, by Roan Gauntlet, dam by Champion of England.

THE IMPORTED COW is the dam of Godoy, my chief stock bull, he by Imp. Spartan Hero, he by Bampton. Godoy is closer to the greatest Bittytton sires than any living bull except his full twin brother. For Ready Sale—25 Bulls, 13 to 18 months old, and 40 Yearling Heifers to sell at drouth prices. Railroad Station, Tipton; main line Missouri Pacific; Vermont, Mo., on branch Missouri Pacific.



MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Pigs by Anderson's Perfect, Harris' Black U. S. (the champion sweepstakes boar at the Iowa State Fair of 1900), Kemp's Perfection (the highest priced pig by Chief Perfection 2d sold last year). Stock of all ages for sale, including three yearling boars.

JAMES MAINS Oskaloosa, Kansas.

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ALICE'S PRINCE 122593

HERD BULLS ARE: ALICE'S PRINCE 122593 bred by W. A. Harris; VICTOR BASHFUL 152797 bred by J. R. Crawford & Sons; VALIANT 151304 bred by C. O. Norton; ADMIRAL GODOY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard.

FEMALES are the best Cruickshank families TOPPED from the leading importations and American herds. These added to the long established herd of the "Casey Mixture," of my own breeding, and distinguished for INDIVIDUAL MERIT, constitute a breeding herd to which we are pleased to invite the attention of the public. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address all communications to E. B. MITCHELL, Mgr.

G. M. CASEY,

Rural Route No. 1.

CLINTON, MO.

THREE GREAT HERDS OF

BERKSHIRES

Contribute TOPS IN BREEDING--TOPS IN QUALITY To a

PUBLIC SALE to be held in the New Sale Pavilion of the Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Friday, February 21, 1902.

Sale commences promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., when 60--HEAD OF BERKSHIRES OF THE KIND 'HAT WIN--60 will be sold to the highest bidder. This grand lot of tops is contributed by Harris & McMahon, Lamine, Mo.; June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; J. T. Pollard, Fulton, Mo.

The Best of Quality--The Best of Breeding

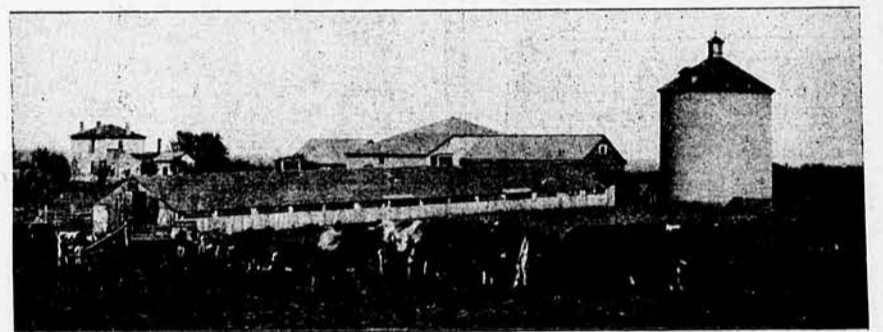
will be a marked characteristic of the very superior lot of Berkshires selected from the three noted herds for the annual brood sow sale to be held in the new sale pavilion of the Kansas City Stock Yards, Friday, Feb. 21, 1902.

This sale will consist largely of a very superior lot of sows bred to the best boars at the head of the noted herds named above. Every animal will be sold on its merits. The buyer will find in this sale Berkshires of the most popular lines of breeding with quality to suit the most critical, either for the show ring or to enable the purchaser to breed prize winners. The high character of the consignors to the above sale gives unquestioned assurance of the best quality of stock and entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. SPARKS, and Col. R. L. HARRIMAN.

Send mail or wire bids to the Clerk, Auctioneer, or the Consignors. For Catalogue, address Clerk of the Sale--CHARLES F. MILLS, Secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Illinois.

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PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS and TOP BRED

BERKSHIRE SWINE,

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1902.

Sale commences promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., under the auspices of the AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, when

75--Head of Berkshires of Extra Quality==75
 WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The animals sold will be contributed by leading breeders of Berkshires--men who have made the breed famous, including C. A. STANNARD Emporia, Kans., DR. J. E. LOGAN, Kansas City, Mo., C. E. SUTTON, Russell, Kans., O. G. MILLS, Pleasant Hill, Mo., C. F. GILBERT, Archi-, Mo., J. T. POLLARD, Fulton, Mo., JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Mo., EVAN DAVIS, Keytesville, Mo., and HARRIS & MCMAHAN, Lamine, Mo. No better assurance than the names of the breeders given above can be given to convince parties desiring Berkshires that the stock will be first-class as to choice breeding and the best of quality. Every animal consigned to the sale will be a creditable specimen of the breed and worthy of the breeder.

EVERY ANIMAL WILL BE SOLD ON ITS MERITS.

Every Animal Offered is Guaranteed by the Seller to be a Breeder.

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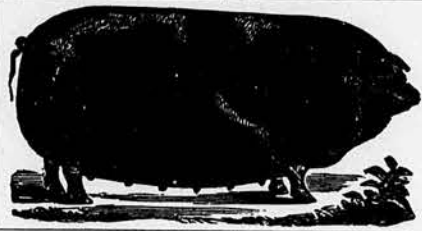
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