

# KANSAS FARMER

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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President  
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The interesting paper entitled "His First Ten Years in Kansas," printed in the KANSAS FARMER of June 12, should have been credited to C. A. Thresher instead of to A. C. Trehfer. This leads us to suggest the importance of having one's name plainly written on every such production.

### KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

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

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

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

### EXCELLENT RESOLUTIONS.

At the June meeting of the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, held last week, Regent F. D. Coburn offered three resolutions as follows:

#### FOR SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT FOR THE COLLEGE.

Resolved, That the president of the board appoint at its present meeting a special committee of two regents, who, acting with himself, shall make a diligent search for, find, and recommend to the board at the earliest practicable date a suitable, available man for the presidency of this college. That the man so recommended shall be a Christian gentleman of unquestioned high character, strong in executive ability, an educator familiar and heartily in sympathy with agriculture, agricultural education, and the larger purposes for which agricultural colleges were originated and endowed.

#### FOR SELECTION OF A PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Resolved, That the president of the board appoint at its present meeting a special committee of one regent, who, acting with himself, shall make diligent search for, find, and recommend to the board for employment at the earliest practicable date a suitable, available man for professor of agriculture and superintendent of the college farm. That the man recommended shall be of high character, strong in executive ability, trained in the science and practice of agriculture, an enthusiastic, original investigator along agricultural lines; an instructor capable of creating enthusiasm among students for agriculture, agricultural study, and investigation, and of centering in the college and experiment station the interest of progressive farmers throughout the State.

#### FOR NAMING COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Whereas, It has long been customary among educational institutions to perpetuate the memory of men who have been great in their history and

Whereas, The Kansas State Agricultural College has won a fair fame that is not bounded by State lines and has reached an age when the commemoration of the work of its builders and founders should be made secure in some concrete form, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to perpetuate the memory of the one man to whom more than any other is due the credit of winning battles which were necessary in establishing this college upon lines designated by the organic act of congress, and who was in reality the founder of the Kansas State Agricultural College, it is hereby ordered that in remembrance of the splendid services of John A. Anderson, the principal college building commonly known as the "Main Building," shall be named and hereafter known as "Anderson Hall".

And further: As a library building is always typical of wisdom and learning and as this one marks the most important accession to the group of buildings made during the administration of President George T. Fairchild, and, as his invaluable labors in the cause of agricultural education as well as in behalf of this institution could be no more fittingly commemorated than by the dedication of this magnificent structure and its contents which are the direct result thereof, to his memory, it is hereby ordered that the building known as "The Library" shall be named and hereafter known as "Fairchild Memorial Hall".

And further: In view of the fact that women's no less than men's deeds live after them, and in recognition of her skillful and efficient labors and of the fact that Nellie S. Kedzie was in reality the founder of the domestic science department of this institution, as well as a pioneer whose well-timed efforts have been recognized throughout the country by the establishment of many like departments whose model this has been, it is ordered that the building now known as "Domestic Science Hall" shall be named and hereafter known as "Kedzie Hall".

The first of these resolutions was, as the KANSAS FARMER thinks, unfortunately, rejected; the other two were adopted.

The selection of a new professor of

agriculture is a necessity on account of the resignation of Professor Cottrell who takes charge of the agricultural operations of a great cooperative company, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The world is before the committee provided for in Mr. Coburn's resolution, but the world is not full of men possessing all of the qualifications demanded by the resolution. It will not be wise to assume that the man described can be had at a low price. Such men are not cheap. The opportunity is before the regents' committee to do a great thing for the State. Their success will be cause for congratulations from every friend of the college and experiment station.

The resolution as to the presidency of college put into concrete form the well known and well considered views of Mr. Coburn. These views are shared by an immense circle of most intelligent farmers. The college needs a head having an appreciation of and enthusiasm for the larger purposes of such an institution. In conducting the college and experiment station Kansas has a large undertaking, which, to be satisfactorily carried forward, will have to be handled in a large way. It will pay in dollars and cents to handle it in a large way.

When the agricultural colleges were first established it was next to impossible to find among educators any who believed in the kind of education proposed. The advantages of the training of the schools as they had up to that time been conducted was fully realized. The mental development attained by study had been found to result in great men. The study of things one needs to know because of the usefulness of such knowledge had been confined chiefly to elementary branches.

Unquestionably the man or woman who has had the advantage of a thorough course in an old school college has gained great facility in the use of his powers and is in position to go forward in the acquisition of knowledge that can be used. But a later school of thinkers—even if they denied the appellation of scholars—have held that the development of power is as well attained in the acquiring of knowledge which one can use as in the study of that which is sure to be forgotten through lack of use.

It has been said that the courses of study provided by some of the great universities would require for complete mastery by one person that he should apply himself diligently for 125 years. Evidently then the student can not learn everything. Evidently he must select—or somebody must select for him—from the studies offered. The agricultural college idea is based on the selection for the agricultural college student, studies the knowledge of which will be useful to him on the farm or in the shop—in some of the industrial pursuits of life. A properly arranged and well taught course of such studies has not disappointed those who have expected it to develop well-rounded manhood and womanhood with the powers of educated men and women in those who have pursued it. This is a proposition that is hard for the average school man to accept. When our college shall have a strong and enthusiastic president in hearty sympathy with the agricultural college idea the demand voiced by Regent Coburn's resolution will have been met.

The resolutions conferring upon three of the college buildings the names of worthy people whose labors, enthusiasm, and devotion have done so much

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to place the college in the way of fulfilling its mission as understood by the farmers of Kansas are timely and excellent.

### COMMENCEMENT AT MANHATTAN.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College were held at Manhattan for a week, ending with the triennial banquet on Thursday night, June 19.

The thirty-ninth catalogue published a few days ago enumerates a faculty of twenty-three professors and heads of departments, thirty-five regular assistants, six other officers, twenty-seven student assistants, and a number of regular employees of the experiment station. These figures do not include the sixty-two officers of the college battalion and the eleven officers of the college band. The catalogue publishes the names of a total of 1,396 students who have received instruction in the different departments during the year. Of these, 1,334 came from ninety counties of the State, and sixty-three from seventeen other States or countries.

The graduating class of this year numbers fifty-two young people, as follows:

Mamie Alexander, Welda; Edgar McCall Amos, Manhattan; Henry Albert Avery, Manhattan; Etta Marie Barnard, Manhattan; Mary Olive Barr, Myers Valley; George Ford Bean, Alma; Charles Dallas Blachly, Leonardville; Bessie Sarah Bourne, Delphos; Martha Amelia Briggs, Manhattan; Emma M. Cain, Clay Center; Floyd Adelbert Champlin, Phillipsburg; Elijah Ellis Chama, Merriam; Charles Howard Clark, Kinsley; Maude Mildred Coe, Yates Center; Murray Stanley Cole, Denison; Robert Curtis Cole, Denison; Lotta Irene Crawford, Manhattan; Sarah Emily Davies, Bala; Della Drollinger, Garrison; Charles Eastman, Ogden; Leslie Arthur

Fitz, Vineland; Glick Fockele, Le Roy; Clark A. Ginery, Summerfield; William Lee Harvey, Arkalon; William Rutherford Hildreth, Altamont; Christian Delphine Hofer, Manhattan; Henrietta Mattie Hofer, Manhattan; Elwood Wilfred House, Manhattan; Letta Birdella Keen, Clay Center; Edgar Willis Kimball, Manhattan; Arthur Henry Leidigh, Hutchinson; George Logan, Manhattan; Otto Meade McAninch, Manhattan; Amelia Augusta Maelzer, Vermillion; Myrtle Mather, Manhattan; Roger Bonner Mullen, St. Joseph, Mo.; Grover Poole, Briggs; Abbie Elida Putman, Manhattan; Henry Paul Richards, Manhattan; Eva Tabitha Rigg, Marvin; John Francis Ross, Webber; Pontus Henry Ross, Webber; Frederick Lewis Schneider, Purcell; Edmund Ray Secrest, Randolph; Glen Reid Shepherd, Kansas City; Charles Franklin Smythe, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Walter Hayward Spencer, Yates Center; John Thomas Stafford, Garnett; Myrtle Lucy Toothaker, Wheaton; Fred Walters, Manhattan; Lilly Maud Zimmerman, Moran.

Of these graduates, twenty-one studied general science, fourteen domestic sciences, eleven agriculture, two electrical engineering, two mechanical engineering, and one mechanical and electrical engineering.

The exercises opened on Friday evening, June 13, with the following program by the musical department of the college:

## PART I.

Overture—"Cubaoneon".....Beebe  
March—"Tanforan".....Hawkins  
College Band.  
Piano solo—"Valse Arabesque".....Lack  
Florence Barger.  
Violin solo—"Andante et Scherzo".....David  
R. H. Brown.  
Piano duet—"Invitation to the Dance"  
.....Weber  
Estella Fearon, Bessie Mudge.  
Piano and organ—"Cavaleria Rusticana"  
.....Mascagni  
Eleanor Harris, R. H. Brown.  
Reading—"His Wedded Life".....Kipling  
W. O. McClure.  
Selections—(a) "Crystal".....Schottische  
Banjo (obl.).....Johnson  
(b) "Rag—Buck Dance".....Turpin  
Mandolin Club.

## PART II.

Selections—(a) March.....Hall  
(b) Waltz.....Brook  
College Orchestra.  
Piano solo—"Caprice Espagnol"  
.....Moszkowski  
Eleanor Harris.  
Piano duet—"William Tell".....Gottschalk  
Agnes Hopper, Anna Hostrup.  
Euphonium solo—"Fantasia on 7th Air"  
.....Hartman  
B. R. Jackson.  
Piano solo—"Columbine".....Delahaye  
Pearl Frost.  
Pianos, eight hands—"Zampa".....Herold  
Eleanor Harris, Guy Souders, Florence  
Barger, R. H. Brown.

## DR. M'FARLAND'S SERMON.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock before a large audience of graduate students, townspeople and visiting alumni, Dr. J. T. McFarland of Topeka delivered the baccalaureate sermon from the text: "Thou Didst Well in That It Was in Thine Heart," II Chronicles, vi, 8. His address was a strong plea for better, truer living, an appeal to endeavor more, even if material results fail of accomplishment.

Monday night the four literary societies, Alpha Beta, Ionian, Hamilton, and Webster, gave an entertainment in the college chapel, to which only the friends of the members were invited. J. H. Haggerty of Chicago delivered an illustrated lecture on Paris.

Tuesday was class day. The customary exercises were replaced by a play in the opera house at night. Twenty class members produced "Sherlock Holmes" with the following cast of characters:

"Sherlock Holmes".....Arthur H. Leidigh  
"Doctor Watson".....Ned Kimball  
"John Forman".....P. H. Ross  
"Sir Edward Leighton".....George M. Logan  
"Count Von Stahlburg".....E. E. Chase  
"Professor Moriarty".....John F. Ross  
"James Larrabee".....Glick Fockele  
"Sidney Prince".....Glen R. Shepherd  
"Alfred Bassick".....O. M. McAninch  
"Jim Craigh".....George F. Bean  
"Thomas Leary".....H. A. Avery  
"Lightfoot" McTague.....  
Harry Paul Richards  
"John".....Otto M. McAninch  
"Parsons".....G. Poole  
"Billy".....Walter H. Spencer  
"Alice Faulkner".....Della Drollinger  
"Mrs. Faulkner".....Maude Mildred Coe  
"Madge Larrabee".....Mamie Alexander  
"Theresa".....Bessie Bourne  
"Mrs. Smedley".....Martha Amelia Briggs

But for the suffocating closeness of the opera house the enjoyment of the play would have been complete. A meeting by the alumni was held Wednesday afternoon. This being triennial banquet year old graduates were very largely in evidence. Representatives of classes from even the very earliest which the institution turned out, returned to do honor to their alma mater and the roll call found nearly three hundred present. They gathered from coast to coast.

Wednesday night in the college chapel Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie-Jones, a graduate, and for years head of the college department of domestic science, delivered an address on "A Balanced Education." Mrs. Jones is a most interesting speaker, a great favorite with the college and Manhattan and its people, and her audience proved most interested and appreciative listeners. Mrs. Jones spoke of the young man and young woman that the world to-day is needing,

and asked that they might be given a well-rounded education of heart and head and hand.

Despite the heavy rain Thursday morning, about 2,500 people witnessed the drill of the young ladies' class in calisthenics given on the campus in the morning.

W. M. Beardshear, president of Iowa Agricultural College, delivered the commencement oration. It was full of good solid advice to the graduating class, and carried the brand of enthusiasm which is contagious and incites students to find the best that is in them.

The students' ball, given in the Auditorium, was the swell function among commencement circles. Two hundred couples were present.

The fancy stock parade was an interesting feature. Forty-five head of cattle, composed of ten different breeds, and two head of pure-bred Percheron mares were in line. A band concert, military drill and an exciting sham battle took place on the campus in the afternoon.

## THE GRAND PRIX.

Among all of the thousands of exhibits at the World's Fair in Paris but few attained the distinction of receiving this award, and among the many papers of all classes which were placed on exhibition there, the KANSAS FARMER has won the proud distinction of being the only agricultural and live-stock paper which won the grand prix. This of itself received, some time ago, the medal and diploma which accompanies this award and now has the diploma handsomely framed and ornamenting our office walls. There are many times in the life of a newspaper man when he hears no words of commendation and may feel that his work is not appreciated to the full, but when his paper enters into competition with all others of like class in the world and he comes out the winner and when his patrons signify their approval of his labors by their continued and rapidly increasing patronage, as is the case with the KANSAS FARMER, he may well feel that his reward is ample and that his laborious duties have been appreciated.

Kansas is always at the front and the KANSAS FARMER, in its attempt to represent our progressive farmers who make up the great bulk of our population, feels proud of the fact that it has won the grand prix in competition of the world.

We notice that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has lately made another gift of \$750,000 to the University of Chicago. This, coupled with his other gifts, makes a total of \$11,000,000 which he has given to this institution. While we heartily commend Mr. Rockefeller's disposition of his surplus wealth and believe that the good that he has enabled the University to accomplish will be incalculable, we feel like dropping a hint that the next few donations which he feels called upon to make for the comfort of his pocketbook would be vastly profitable if given to some institution where agriculture and manual training could be taught. Agriculture is the basis of the wealth of the United States and there is no training that is needed so much and which will bring such great returns as the education which develops our people in the industries which are the basis of their wealth.

## Agricultural Matters.

## Good Country Roads.

This question has been much talked of and discussed in all its beauty; but talking does not make good roads. Good judgment on the part of a supervisor with "git up and git" is essential; and he must be supplied with workmen who are willing to do a fair day's work at fair wages. The wages should be determined by the State legislators rather than by township boards, as it now is, who of course have no law for it but are a law unto themselves. Our road law is deficient but we must put up with it until our legislature will enact better ones.

It would be no more trouble for taxpayers to report at the county-seat to be assessed than to pay their taxes; and by doing this they would make their taxes less by doing away with township assessors. From \$300 to \$700 and \$800 for each township would be a great saving of taxes. Let the county commissioners appoint road-supervisors who in their judgment will do good work for good money—say for \$2 or \$2.50 per day. The tax saved by this system would recompense tax-payers many times for the assessment trip, and the great mass could do it on their market day and lose virtually no time.

**IT IS SOLVED** The question that has most agitated the ginners and compressors for years is that of a proper tie for cotton baling.

## THE WIRE COTTON TIE

Has solved the problem. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any kind of press. These ties are made from very tough and expensive steel, manufactured especially for the purpose by the Illinois Wire Co., Chicago. There is absolutely no breakage and the wire never slips, hence more density. The wire is round, therefore does not cut the bagging or fiber of cotton. Write for circular and prices.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Agent, 203½ Main Street, Houston, Texas.

Some one asks who will do the assessing. Some of the idle clerks at the treasurer's office can do it.

It is hard work, sometimes, to get some men to work out the poll-tax in the making of roads and the man who will excuse himself two or three times from doing his work does not amount to much when you get him—his scraper doesn't work to suit him; his harness breaks, his old double-tree comes in two, his gallows buttons come off, and he has business with almost every man that passes by and many stories to tell to delay the work if possible.

There is a way out of all this by paying all tax—poll included—in to the treasury and letting the road-boss hire whomever he likes to perform this road work; and let those fellows who are so hard to manage stay at home and plow and sell their potatoes to get money to pay their poll-tax.

The grading of roads should be done early in the season if possible. The great secret of having good roads is to keep the water off the road. Every draw leading to a road should find a way under it as soon as practicable. Roads should be graded up so as to keep the water going as fast as it falls. Culverts should be lower than the ditch at the side and roomy enough to take the water through. No road should be worked in a muddy time unless in case of emergency.

We would all like to have such roads in the country as Kansas Avenue in Topeka, but it is not practicable at this time because it costs too much. A direct road tax to build such a road two rods wide across Shawnee county would cost \$108,000, and two roads crossing at center of the county, running to the four points would cost \$216,000. This is the lowest estimate that I have been able to find for the building of such a road, the estimated cost being from \$3,000 to \$3,300 per mile. This would make our taxes just double what they are now, including county and State taxes. Such a tax at this time would bankrupt our people and close many of us out of business, hence I say it is not expedient at this time. In my judgment the way to accomplish this work is to get the matter before the State legislature at the coming session through a competent committee and urge passage of such a bill at an early day, providing for the changes made herein mentioned. After being supervisor for seven years and an observer for many more I feel satisfied that the time is ripe for a reform in road work. With judicious work one-half the money now expended on the roads would make more and better roads; for it is a fact that under the present system of making roads one-half the money might as well be burnt as thrown away for such roads as we see all over the country. In view of this fact it seems evident that we would hereafter make twice the amount of good roads with the same assessment that we now have. Shall we not give it a trial? V. B. HOWEX.

Topeka, Shawnee County.

## Winter Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper of those who have had experience with winter oats, as to whether it will pay to sow in corn and cultivate it at the last plowing, for the purpose of pasturing after corn is husked. Will it grow and make a crop the next spring? Will it pay to sow it in the corn to keep the land from washing, and to plow it under to enrich the soil? Or will rye do better, or is there anything more profitable to sow than either of these?

Where can winter oats seed be obtained?

I am also contemplating buying a disk harrow. Which is the most durable and best all-round disk? I sowed the Siberian millet and have a very fine stand. CHAS. E. THUMA.

Robinson, Brown County.

## Indian Territory Agriculture.

The National Census Bureau has issued a report on the agriculture of Indian Territory, showing that the 55,505 farms enumerated there on June 1, 1900 were valued at \$46,863,440. Of this amount 16 per cent represents the value of buildings and 84 per cent the value of land and improvements

other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$3,939,480 and live stock \$41,378,695.

The total value of farm property was \$92,181,615. The total value of farm products in 1899 was \$27,672,002, of which 39 per cent was in animal products produced on farms. The gross farm income in 1899 was \$23,237,992, and the gross income on investment 25 per cent.

## Guernsey Farmers as Agriculturists.

Guernsey is a little island (seventeen square miles), but contains 35,000 population. The principal industries are agriculture and cattle-raising. They also grow grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, etc. in hot-houses. Of late years the hot-house craze has so taken possession of the island that the cattle must now be placed as secondary in importance, and in many cases they have been driven from the farm altogether or quite neglected. Land is worth from one to two thousand dollars an acre to build hot-houses on. Keeping it to pasture cows on seems like an expensive luxury, although butter is worth about fifty cents per pound, most of it going to France and England to private families. Guernsey butter is seldom seen in market in town. Land rents from \$30 to \$50 per acre for growing early potatoes, which is perhaps the principal exported product.

## Bisulphide of Carbon for Field Ants.

Inquiries have been received requesting information concerning the large red ants which are spreading in colonies in some alfalfa fields. These were referred to Professor F. H. Snow of the State University, who writes as follows:

"I would recommend bisulphide of carbon. This is a poisonous liquid and may be obtained at retail here at Lawrence at the rate of eighteen cents per pound. I presume that a better wholesale rate could be obtained from Faxton, Horton & Gallagher of Kansas City, Mo. The vapor of this liquid is heavier than air and penetrates the remotest burrow of the ant-hills. I should judge that a single pound would suffice a half dozen ant-colonies."

## How Save Alfalfa Seed?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have forty acres of alfalfa which I sowed in the spring, 1902, and have a fine stand. I have been reading the articles on alfalfa in your valuable paper, and I would like to ask when to cut the seed, how to handle, and when to thrash it. A. B. BLAZER.

Leanna, Allen County.

Booker T. Washington is doing all he can to advance his people in the art of agriculture. While about all of the farm work in the south is done by negroes, the methods employed are crude and out of date, and the best results are by no means obtained. What the south needs more than anything else is some one to teach modern methods in agriculture and stock raising. The climate is ideal and the soil rich. The industrial school of which Mr. Washington is the head is doing great good in its way, and the salvation of the negro in the South lies in agriculture.

J. M. Studebaker, the millionaire wagon maker, has bought the Seelye lake, a well known fish and hunting lake four miles north of Greeley, Colo., and will use the water for irrigating his ranch, which contains 2,000 acres and is stocked with Herefords. The present capacity of the lake is 47,000,000 cubic feet, and it will be increased to 100,000,000 cubic feet, which will be abundant to irrigate the 2,000 acres.

In Texas and Louisiana there are now more than 100 canals and pumping-stations, each capable of flooding a thousand acres of rice. These are owned by irrigation companies, which supply the water as needed to the rice farmers.

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

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

**Horticulture.**

**Great Work of Replanting Nation's Forests Undertaken on a Vast Scale by Railroads.**

FROM THE BROOKLYN (NEW YORK) DAILY EAGLE.

Railroads of the United States are taking the initiative in the reforestation of the country. They have undertaken a work which promises to be of vast importance to themselves and to the people at large. One generation hence they will be referred to as the pioneers in practical forest culture. Lumbermen foresee the facts and are giving credit in advance. Forestry associations, racked by many discouragements, are pinning their faith to the great transportation companies. Railroad officials themselves, modestly admit that posterity may owe them something on this score.

It is no philanthropic impulse that moves the railroads. Sentiment does not enter into their great project. They are inspired by a cold calculation of the lumber needs of the future and the diminishing supply of to-day. If their enterprise shall make a desert bloom here and influence a more productive climate there, well and good, but what they want is railroad ties. Twenty years hence that need will be acute unless some provision is made to meet the enormous demand.

Friends of forestry are not moved so much by what the railroads actually will do as they are by the reflex influence the work is expected to exert on the country at large in enforcing the truth that the timber supply is not inexhaustible. They believe public sentiment will be aroused as it never has been before; that the federal and State governments will turn their attention more seriously to this great question; that the private culture of forests will be given a wide-reaching impulse; that their dream of a "primeval forest, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks" will be realized with glorious consequences.

Among the great railroad systems which already have undertaken forestry culture or are giving the subject serious consideration are: Illinois Central, Rio Grande Western, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Boston and Maine, West Virginia Central, Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

To the average mind a million is beyond comprehension, but if there were one great composite mind directing the railroads of the nation it would have to think in tens and hundreds of millions on the cross-tie problem alone. The stupendous draft of the railroads on the timber resources annually is exhibited in the following table:

Railroad ties in use.....	780,000,000
Average life of ties.....	7 years
Annual requirement for renewals.....	112,000,000
Annual expenditure for ties.....	\$60,000,000
Annual forest clearance for ties alone.....	500,000 acres
Number ties needed for next two decades.....	3,000,000,000

These figures are on the present mileage basis—something less than 180,000 miles of track with an average of 3,500 ties to the mile. It is roughly estimated that the railroads of the country consume one-ninth of the lumber used. Accepting the figures as approximately correct, the next two decades will witness the clearing away of an area of woodland five times as big as the State of Ohio. Think of the destruction of an unbroken forest 500 miles long and 400 miles wide before 1920 and you have some conception of the situation with which the railroads and the country at large are confronted. It is this outlook that is stirring the railroads to activity.

Chief among these just now is the Illinois Central, which, a few weeks ago, commissioned John P. Brown, secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, of which J. Sterling Morton is president, to locate in the south a tract of land best suited for the culture and growth of the catalpa speciosa, a tree indigenous to the lower valley of the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Brown has fulfilled that part of his mission and brings to the railroad officials the most glowing accounts of the result of his search. He said:

"I have chosen a tract of 175 acres of land near Harahan, seven miles north of New Orleans, for the Illinois Central's first experiment in forestry culture. This has been planted. In that vicinity I find that the growth of catalpa is more rapid than in any other part of the country. Trees planted as late as 1890 have increased to a diame-

ter of twenty-five inches and grown to a height of fifty feet. Each of these trees, I figure will make ten ties—surely an encouraging result for a matter of twelve years' growth.

"The tract in question will accommodate 110,000 trees to be transplanted from a nursery where the seed was planted last spring. This planting will be done as soon as the ground can be plowed and put in order. Ten years hence the road will be getting ties from the tract if it choose, although a wait of a few years longer would be profitable, for in those few years the productive capacity of the trees would be greatly increased."

"What does this movement of the railroads signify to the people generally?"

"The possibilities are so great that even I, in my enthusiasm, hesitate to forecast them. If this experiment of the Illinois Central's be a success—and I think there is absolutely no doubt it will be—the road will devote thousands of acres of land in the vicinity of its right of way to the culture of forests. Other great railroad systems which consume immense numbers of ties will follow the example. What the railroads do on a large scale will be emulated by private parties until the aggregate area devoted to new woodlands becomes larger than any of us now dream of. The State and national governments will fall into line with fostering legislation and a vigorous public sentiment will be aroused, expressing itself not only in reforestation but in the better care and preservation of those forests that now exist.

"I don't think I am painting the picture in too glowing colors when I say that future forestation will minimize the vast damage done by the siroccos of the West and that there will be established new climatic conditions of incalculable benefit to agricultural and commercial interests. A few years ago I would have been laughed out of court for such a prophecy, but the doubling of value of many kinds of timber in the last few years is bringing the question of future timber supply home to the people in the most impressive way."

Mr. Brown has been pleading and negotiating with the officials of a number of roads other than the Illinois Central in an endeavor to interest them in forestry culture. Better than any other man, perhaps, he knows what has been done by these roads and what is contemplated by them. He finds that, in the aggregate, something like a million trees have been planted for experimental purposes. He says:

"The Rio Grande Western planted 65,000 catalpa trees last spring on a tract of land near Provo, Utah. The trees are on irrigated land. In a year they made a really wonderful growth and the officials of the road are perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment thus far. It is to be regretted that the Goulds could not have their personal attention called to this particular enterprise. I believe they would consider such an investment the most profitable kind they could make.

"The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road (Big Four) has a catalpa plantation of 100,000 trees along its line in Indiana. The trees are now two years old and the growth has been satisfactory—so much so that there will be planted several hundred thousand more trees this spring. These trees are in the natural home of the catalpa and all the conditions are favorable for a rapid and healthy growth.

"The Boston and Maine road, which is deeply interested in the subject, will make an experiment with 10,000 catalpas this spring on vacant lands belonging to it in New England. It has been found that the catalpa can be grown successfully in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, where little was expected of it. The ultimate results are not certain, however, and I have advised experiments also with chestnut and black walnut trees.

"Sixty-five thousand trees have been bought by the West Virginia Central for transplanting on its vacant land in West Virginia. On this land white oak once flourished and was plentiful, but the supply of it is now almost exhausted. The road expects to use the new timber for mining purposes as well as for ties.

"Twenty-five years ago the Pennsylvania planted 200,000 trees along its right of way. Most of these were of the wrong variety, hence the experiment proved a failure and it is hard to get the ear of the officials for a new trial under different circumstances. However, I understand the road is making experiments with South American wood, showing it is interested vitally in the subject. Bringing ties so long distance would be expensive even if the right kind of wood were found, so I think there may be a turn-

ing to this country again when other roads' tests shall prove successful.

"The Fort Scott and Memphis has a plantation of 1,200 catalpas near Fort Scott, Kansas. It was planted a generation ago, but did not do well because the trees were crowded too close together. The engineer will thin out the forest this spring and I am sure the investment will yet be satisfactory. The Union Pacific, Burlington, Southern Pacific and Rock Island are manifesting active interest in this question, but as yet have made no extensive experiments."

Wesley Merritt, industrial commissioner of Santa Fe, says his road has not taken up the matter of forestry planting inasmuch as it is supposed to have a fifty years' supply of timber along its line in the Southwest. Mr. Merritt states, however, that the experiments of other roads are being watched with much interest and that he is collecting all the data available on the subject of future tie and lumber supply. Thirty years ago the Santa Fe planted a number of small forest patches in Kansas, using several kinds of trees. When the panic of the early seventies came on, these farms practically were abandoned. Recent investigations revealed that the catalpa was one of the varieties that survived.

This catalpa speciosa, by the way, is one of the most interesting trees of the West. It combines in a peculiarly desirable way the qualities of hardiness, rapid growth and durability. It grows to a diameter of two to seven feet and sixty to eighty feet high. It was much used by the Indians because it was at once so strong and so easily wrought. Early settlers followed the red man's example in the use of the wood for their houses, boats and stockade forts. General (afterward president) William Henry Harrison was a strong advocate of the use and cultivation of the catalpa. He said he had seen this wood sound and bright a century after it had been placed in a stockade. Along the line of the Evansville and Terre Haute road there are still standing posts of catalpa that have been in the ground fifty years.

J. W. Cooper, engineer of maintenance of way of the Big Four, expresses the view that the catalpa tie in good ballast will last thirty to thirty-five years, whereas the average life of the ties now in use is but one-fifth that number of years. With all its excellence for homely and rude usage, the catalpa takes a polish as rich as that of walnut and cherry. It is not hard to find a grain of striking beauty in the wood.

A desk made of polished catalpa was on exhibition for two months recently in the State House at Indianapolis. It was pronounced the most beautiful desk in the capitol. The tree from which the lumber was taken had grown in twenty-five years to twenty-two inches in diameter and it produced 250 feet of lumber, board measure (twelve inches wide and one inch thick). Indiana farmers like the wood for plow beams, single trees and tool handles because it is light and durable.

Forestry planting by the railroads was an informal subject of much interest at the recent meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, in Chicago. John J. McKelvey, general counsel for the association, is particularly well informed on the subject of the lumber situation. He said:

"It is quite clear that the future of the lumber industry will depend upon the success in establishing some intelligent system of forest care and culture."

JOHN HOWARD TODD.

**Apple Trees.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some fourteen years ago the corner tree nearest the house in our orchard died while in bloom and half of the next tree south of it died when the apples were the size of a small hickory nut. The next year the trees every way from the corner began to show disease.

I poured two quarts of salt around the trunk of one Maidenblush and it remained healthy until two years ago, when the sleet broke down one half and the wind broke down the remainder. Some writers say scrape away



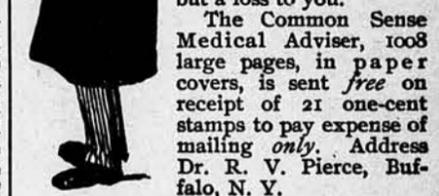
It is courting danger to stand under icy eaves. Not a few have learned this to their cost. Every winter injury and even death are reported as the result of this carelessness. But there is a far more popular way of courting danger. Every man or woman who neglects a cough is inviting sickness, and many a fatal sickness has its beginning in a slight cough.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the cough. Even when the cough is obstinate and there is hemorrhage with emaciation and weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps and almost always cures.

"I was troubled with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs and left me with a miserable cough," writes Mr. Joseph D. Burns, of 318 Huestis Street, Ithaca, New York. "I used two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after which my cough disappeared entirely. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly."

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The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



the soil and cover with tobacco dust, and then replace the soil. I do not think it would be safe to scrape the soil away and apply salt, or to put much around very young trees.

M. W.

Fort Scott, Bourbon County.

**Persimmon Sprouts.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish you or some reader would inform me through the columns of your valuable paper the way, if there is any, to get rid of persimmon sprouts in a field. I have cut them out almost any time in the year and several times the same year and still they come.

J. W. KRAUTER.

McCune, Crawford County.

**\$100 Reward \$100**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

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

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

### The Grange not Partisan.

While the Grange is not political in the ordinary sense of the word it is earnestly engaged in bringing about any changes in our laws, both State and national, that will be for the best interests of the people. The Grange can not, under its rules as an organization, engage in partisan politics but there is nothing in principle or practice to prevent any member, from the most humble to the highest in official rank, from using his utmost influence to carry out the principles of the Grange through the political party to which he may belong. And if a high political position is offered to a Patron of Husbandry it is his duty to accept it, for in that position he can have still greater influence in bringing about the needed changes in legislation, and at the same time his exalted position gives character and dignity to the order to which he belongs.

We are glad that two very prominent members have indicated their willingness to accept the high position of governor of their respective States and that there is a fair prospect for their election.

We give below that portion of the Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry which defines their position upon this question:

#### "THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—national, State, or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

"Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

"We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

"On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

"We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that 'progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion,' while 'the fault lies in bitterness of controversy.'

"We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate to the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughter of the American Republic.

"We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of a right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

"It is reserved by every patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles."

### Grange Governors.

The prospects are that the next session of the National Grange will be honored with two governors among its members, namely, State Master N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire and State

Master Geo. B. Horton of Michigan. Both of these men hold high official positions in the National Grange, the former being lecturer having the educational interests of the national organization in charge in addition to the demand for lectures in all parts of the country. The latter now occupies the highest official position in the order, being the high priest of Demeter, having charge of the ritualistic work of the Grange. Both men are very popular in their respective States, and will doubtless receive the nomination for governor. For some months Brother Bachelder has been the acknowledged candidate of the Republican party for the high and dignified position of governor of New Hampshire, with no opponent in the field. Brother Horton's open candidacy has only recently been announced, but it comes like Brother Bachelder's from an actual earnest desire of the people to place so eminent and capable a man as Hon. Geo. B. Horton in the governor's chair. If elected it will not be because he is a farmer, and the efficient leader of the Grange in the great State of Michigan, but because he is an honest, broad-minded, sensible business man, who has the best interests of the people of his State at heart, and is thoroughly conversant with their social, educational, and material needs. We earnestly hope that the good people of Michigan will nominate and elect Brother Horton governor and thereby show to the people of other States that sometimes true merit is rewarded even in politics.

### Nature Studies.

Educators generally are urging more attention to nature study in our public schools, and it is surprising to learn that the city schools are giving it more attention than country schools. A great many State granges have taken up the matter and in due time we will see the result. Mrs. Ida E. Tilson of Wisconsin has a splendid lecture on "The Methods of Making Agriculture Interesting in the Public Schools" from which we take the following:

There are two results hoped for from agricultural education. We wish to keep more boys in the country, and hope to educate for the farm, not from it. City children are more vivacious, country children have more endurance, and after five years of age country children are taller and weigh more, and the researches of a number of scientists in the cities of the United States, France, and Russia, show a general correspondence between brain power and weight of children. The country is a good place to grow bodies and brains in, as well as cabbages.

The first objection met from teachers is that this is a fad, which, like other fads, will soon pass by. The statement has often been published that every State and Territory in the Union but two, have agricultural experiment stations, and many of them are associated with a course of study, constituting full-fledged agricultural colleges. These have been established at public expense, and mean a large investment of money. They can not continue their work unless fresh material, in the shape of new students, comes to them from the primary schools. Their influence is for this new topic.

As one straw to show which way the educational wind blows I will mention that when the Chicago merchants, about two years ago, complained they got no students from the public schools to serve them as clerks, who could properly write and spell an English letter, and some more abstruse studies were cleared from the curriculum, nature study was left on.

The objection that teachers, books and charts are not ready is met by the simple assertion that a demand invariably secures its supply.

That agricultural training is needed was proved when a scientist examined Boston school children, only to find that a large percentage did not know lumber came from trees, nor milk from cows. An eminent teacher of cookery did not know what wheat was when showed her. Many parents have not the trained minds for any kind of teaching, and others are too busy with their own pursuits. Agricultural education, properly conducted, does prove attractive. My three methods of teaching agriculture or useful nature study are seeing, working, talking.

Children learn a great deal by mere absorption. Instead of the walls being entirely covered with spelling charts and maps I would add such as the University of New York at Albany can furnish, of our destructive and friendly insects. Charts of the friendly and injurious birds are hung in every French school room, and lists on guide boards are seen in many parts of Great Britain. Fauvre says if the indiscriminate

slaughter of insect-eating birds is not stopped, our children will be crying for bread in fifty years. Professor Hayes of Minneapolis is preparing charts for grains, showing inflorescence under microscope, structure, stages and habits of growth. I am personally acquainted with two farmers' clubs, that, at set times, visit from farm to farm, to see whatever the respective farmer has to show in the way of worthy stock, fruits, crops, or machinery. If there is an intelligent farmer and tidy farm near the schoolhouse, let the teacher ask his permission to go there some afternoon, and with her pupils be escorted around. Then ask the children to write essays on their inspection, and draw plans of the farm and fields, locating the buildings. By aid of a farmer's ten-foot pole, or even a long tape line, or a bicycle cyclometer, a very accurate map of the country around a schoolhouse, say taking a radius of one-half of a mile or a mile, may be made in time.

Beautifulizing the grounds of a school gives agricultural education.

While we should memorize enough about the chief countries and cities so that we need not consult a geography every time we read a newspaper, the main idea in teaching geography, as pushed by Columbia University, New York City, and set forth in a treatise by one of her professors, Professor Butler, is to show the effect of environment on pursuits. An illustration of this can be given in agricultural teaching. To this day farm institutes of the West fear to have an eastern horticultural speaker, because in the damp, cloudy atmosphere of New England, tree heads need thinning out to admit circulation of air, while in the dry, sunny, burning air of the western prairies the thicker the head the better because each part shades and protects every other part. In Florida there are both moisture and heat.

The circulating library and the central school will powerfully aid agricultural teaching, the former by furnishing helps to both teachers and pupils, and the latter by providing instructors for special departments, instead of one poor maid-of-all-work in the school-room.

At least let every district or teacher own a good microscope and field glass.

### Who Will Be Next National Master?

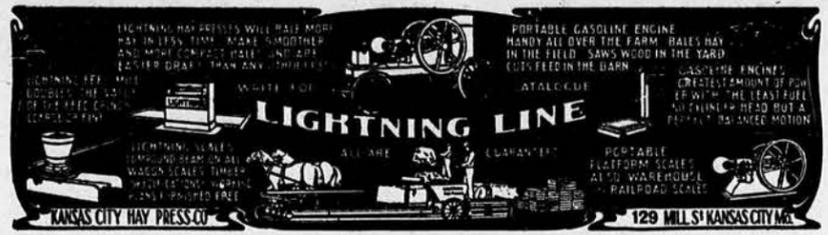
Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, wants to be the next National Master, according to the New York Farmer. It says that Mr. Gardner refuses to go into politics. He aspires to be Master of the National Grange, and will be a candidate for that office at the session of the National Grange in 1903.

### World's Fair Bonds Sold.

Mayor Rolla Wells and Comptroller James Y. Player, of St. Louis, have sold the \$5,000,000 bonds, issued by the city on account of the World's Fair, to St. Louis bidders. The bonds run twenty-five years and bear 3 1/4 per cent interest. The bid was slightly above the par value. There was a difference of only \$1,000 between the highest and lowest bids. The proceeds from these bonds constitute the city's direct investment in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Individual subscribers have pledged \$5,000,000, a considerable part of which has been paid, and another \$5,000,000 will come from the United States Government when the sum of \$10,000,000 shall have been expended. The prompt sale of such a large block of city bonds under such favorable conditions strengthens the feeling of confidence in the stability of business conditions in the Southwest with which the city has so largely to deal. This bond issue raises the total bonded debt of St. Louis to \$23,916,278.30, while the city government owns property valued at \$36,000,000, and has taxable wealth to the amount of \$395,000,000.

### Cheap Rates to New England Via New York City.

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



### Kansas Fairs in 1902.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1902, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

- Allen County Agricultural Society—C. H. Wheaton, Secretary, Iola; September 2-5.
- Barton County Fair Association—James W. Clarke, Secretary, Great Bend; September 2-5.
- Brown County Fair Association—Grant W. Harrington, Secretary, Hiawatha; August 27-29.
- Butler County Fair Association—H. M. Balch, Secretary, Eldorado; September 29-October 3.
- Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—P. N. Whitney, Secretary, Cedar Vale.
- Clay County Fair Association—E. E. Hcoues, Secretary, Clay Center; September 9-12.
- Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington; September 9-12.
- Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association—J. M. Henderson, Secretary, Burden.
- Finney County Agricultural Society—Fred Mims, Secretary, Garden City; August 27-29.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society—Carey M. Porter, Secretary, Ottawa; September 16-19.
- Greeley County Fair Association—G. P. Hawkins, Secretary, Tribune.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society—John C. Nicholson, Secretary, Newton; September 23-26.
- Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGrew, Secretary, Holton; September 23-26.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Geo. A. Patterson, Secretary, Oskaloosa; September 2-5.
- Jewell County Agricultural Fair Association—H. R. Honey, Secretary, Mankato.
- Marshall County—Frankfort Fair Association—J. D. Gregg, Secretary, Frankfort; September 23-26.
- Miami County Agricultural, Mechanical and Fair Association—W. H. Bradbury, Secretary, Paola; September 9-12.
- Morris County Exposition Company—M. F. Amrine, Secretary, Council Grove; September 24-28.
- Nemaha County Fair Association—A. R. Spaulding, Secretary, Seneca; September 3-5.
- Neosho County Fair Association—H. Lodge, Secretary, Erie; September 30-October 3.
- Neosho County—Chanute Agricultural, Fair, Park, and Driving Association—A. E. Timpone, Secretary, Chanute; August 26-29.
- Ness County Agricultural Association—H. C. Taylor, Secretary, Ness City; September 24-26.
- Norton County Agricultural Association—J. L. Miller, Secretary, Norton; September 2-5.
- Osage County Fair Association—E. T. Price, Secretary, Burlingame; September 2-5.
- Reno County—Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Live-stock Association—Ed. M. Moore, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 15-19.
- Rice County Agricultural Association—C. Hawkins, Secretary, Sterling; September 8-12.
- Riley County Agricultural Society—A. B. Lee, Secretary, Riley; September 2-5.
- Rooks County Fair Association—Olmer Adams, Secretary, Stockton; September 9-12.
- Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—H. B. Wallace, Secretary, Salina; September 2-5.
- Stafford County Fair Association—Frank C. Swartz, Secretary, St. John; August 20-22.
- Sumner County—Molvane Agricultural Society—John A. Reed, Secretary, Mulvane.
- Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association—J. T. Cooper, Secretary, Fredonia, August 19-22.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

- September 2, 1902—L. M. Monsees & Sons, registered saddle horses, mules, and registered Poland-Chinas, at Smithton, Mo.
September 10-12, 1902—Mid-Missouri Combination Sale of Angus, Galloways, Shorthorns, and Herefords, in connection with the North Missouri Fair, Chillicothe, Mo.
October 7-8, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.
October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
November 6, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kan.
November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.
December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)
December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

Beef Supplies.

In the absence of reliable statistics, it has been a difficult matter to determine the extent of the shortage in beef cattle. Until recently the only available figures that might be used as a basis for forming an estimate were the census figures of 1900 and the statistics of the several live stock markets. The treasury bureau of statistics at Washington has used these figures, supplemented by a large number of official and special reports, in the compilation of a table "which shows," so it says, "with nearly absolute accuracy the available cattle supply of the West on April 15, 1902." These special figures, as published June 1, are as follows:

APRIL 15, 1902.

Table with columns: States and Territories, Steers 1 and under 2 years, Steers 2 and under 3 years, Steers 3 and under 4 years. Lists various states like Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, etc., with corresponding stock counts.

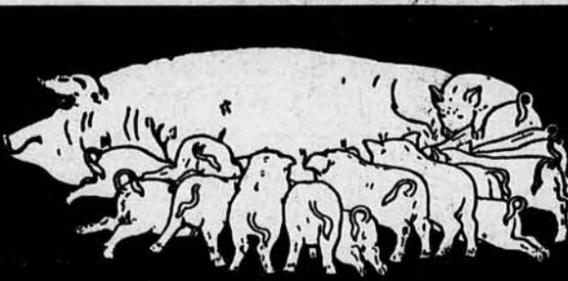
These figures show a considerable aggregate decrease in the States and Territories above mentioned since June 1, 1900, as will be seen from the following figures, taken from the live stock census:

JUNE 1, 1900.

Table with columns: States and Territories, Steers 1 and under 2 years, Steers 2 and under 3 years, Steers 3 and over. Lists various states like Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, etc., with corresponding stock counts.

Hog Cholera.

Dr. A. J. Hopkins, Veterinarian of the Madison, Wisconsin, Experiment Station, comments upon this dread disease as follows: "Hog cholera and swine plague are caused by different bacteria, but they



16 PIGS TO ONE SOW

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

CATLIN, ILLINOIS. International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. I had a sow five years old last fall that was very sick, would not eat and could not get up. She was reduced to skin and bones and was almost dead. A neighbor recommended "International Stock Food." I bought some and began to drench her with it. She began to get better the first day, soon had an appetite, and before I had given her the entire box she was well. On the 25th day of May she had sixteen pigs, but as she had but fourteen teats, she could only raise fourteen of the pigs. The sow and pigs are healthy today. I wish to recommend "International Stock Food" to all stockmen. THOMAS E. JONES. "International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots and Barks.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 43 183 LARGE FINE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC. The Covers are Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It costs us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED. Answer These 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

- DEALERS SELL THESE: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER, INTERNATIONAL GALL CLURE, ON A SPOT CASH, INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD, INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE, GUARANTEE, INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER, INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP, SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

are equally dependent for the success of their attacks on the unhealthiness of the hogs, due in most instances to unwholesome food and filthy surroundings. The causes are so similar and the symptoms are so much alike and often complicated that it will be best to consider the diseases together in what follows. The germs that cause them are easily spread over large territories by being carried by cars, wagons or the shoes of persons that have been among infected hogs. Most frequently the origin of the outbreak may be traced to the importation of hogs from disease-infected districts or spread from such centers by running streams.

SYMPTOMS.

"The first symptoms usually shown in attacks of these diseases are those that indicate fever—a rise in temperature, thirst, loss of appetite and redness of the skin on the lower part of the neck and inner side of the thigh. Usually a hog so diseased begins to cough when started from its bed. A constipated condition of the bowels changes to diarrhoea as the disease progresses and this results in a rapid loss of flesh. Dissection generally shows the lungs to be inflamed, the spleen enlarged or the lining of the large intestine covered with numerous ulcers.

PREVENTION.

"To protect hogs from attacks of these diseases, it is necessary to observe the following recommendations: The hogs should not be watered at running streams, as the germs are readily carried by these. Persons coming from infected districts should not be allowed to go near your hogs, and you should not go among your neighbors' hogs if they are sick. When other hogs are brought to your farm, assume that they are infected and keep them away from yours for at least six weeks. Observe as much cleanliness as possible in regard to food and surroundings. Feed a mixture of foods in a slop or soft condition, and withhold heavy grain feeding. Disinfect the quarters of the hogs by sprinkling liberally with a 5 per cent solution (by volume) of carbolic acid and use a 2 per cent solution of the same for washing the hogs.

TREATMENT.

"The hogs showing any of the symptoms that have been described should be at once separated from the others and put in cheaply constructed quarters, so that the latter may be burned when no longer required. The well hogs should be removed to disinfected quarters. Give all the hogs the following mixture, recommended by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry:

- Wood charcoal.....1 pound
Sulphur.....1 pound
Salt.....2 pounds
Baking soda.....2 pounds
Glauber's salts.....1 pound
Sodium hyposulphite.....2 pounds
Antimony sulphide.....1 pound

"This should be given in soft food in the proportion of a teaspoonful daily to a 200-pound hog. Remove all refuse from the pens in which the infected hogs were kept. The old soil, put in fresh earth, disinfect with carbolic acid solution and allow the pens to remain vacant for at least six weeks. The same feeder should not attend the well and the sick hogs, unless his shoes are changed after each visit to the sick hogs. The bodies of the dead hogs should be thrown into a rubbish heap and burned, but if this can not be easily carried out, a long, deep

trench should be dug, and when the carcasses are thrown into it they should be covered with a layer of quicklime, and then with six inches of earth. When the disease has spent itself or has been effaced, the entire mass in the trench should be covered with six inches of quicklime and at least six feet of earth. The place selected for the burial of the hogs should not drain toward a stream, and it would be better to fence it so that other hogs may be kept away from it. The dead hogs should never be drawn over the ground, and the wagon used should be washed with a disinfectant."

Stock Cattle Scarce.

The National Stockman and Farmer says the demand for feeders and stock cattle never has been so great as this year. There is a dearth. Let the man who things beef too high try to buy some cattle in any county in Ohio, and he will cease wondering at the price. He will find no evidence of modesty displayed by the owners when they inform him what they want for them. We were talking on this subject with a farmer and made the remark that a calf of his, of ordinary quality, weighing about 250 pounds would bring \$20 at a sale, when he gave a grunt of supreme disgust and said he "wouldn't take \$25 for that calf."

It is impossible to separate a farmer from any of his stock unless it is "finished." He needs it in his business and does not need the money. He has so little stock that he is tearing up the earth for cropping. The acreage plowed this spring is fifty per cent greater than in any other year. Bluegrass pastures are ruined because not needed and the work now on May 28 is still going on. Breaking plows are running and cultivators "tending" corn on the same farm. In riding over this and adjoining States new implements and machines are seen on every farm. Repairs cut no figure as new tools are needed to get the enormous crops in. Implement men never had such a trade.

The stockmen, who picked up their supply in the past in their own neighborhoods have been forced to go to Chicago and pay long figures or do without. The ones who did not wait too long are fixed as the price must stay good for some time. The future of the stock industry is good and many know it and are trying to get into it, but it will be very slowly from the causes enumerated. The future of corn also is very good, there are no empires like Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. The corn-field is all under the plow. The prospect is bright for the American farmer if he has intelligence and industry, since grain and stock will never again be below the cost of production unless for a short time during a panic.

Hereford Importation Arrives. A dispatch to the Drovers' Journal from George Leigh, the Hereford importer and breeder, of Aurora, Ill., announces his safe arrival at New York yesterday with an importation of 104 head of Hereford cattle on the steamer Cymric. Included in the importation is the \$6,000 champion bull Britisher. Besides Mr. Leigh there were also on the boat Mr. Thomas Minier, of Craig, Neb., and Mr. W. W. Wheeler, of Harlan, Iowa, who, in company with Mr. Leigh, made the present importation.

When writing our advertisers please don't fail to mention this paper.

Progress at the World's Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One remark is common to all visitors at the World's Fair grounds, namely, that they had no idea of the unprecedented scale of magnificence upon which the great exposition is being constructed. The grounds acquired to date comprise 778 acres, being nearly two miles long and a mile wide in the eastern part. Negotiations are pending for an additional four hundred acres. The north frontage of four buildings takes in a sweep of more than one mile, and there are to be not less than fifteen large exhibit buildings. Half the States and Territories have taken official action looking to an enterprising exploitation of State and territorial interests and resources. The total cash available to date, including State and national appropriations, approximates \$20,000,000. The fifteen great departments of exhibits provide a place for complete exhibits of the resources and products of all countries and all peoples. Every day shows definite progress and the giant enterprise grows amazingly and wonderfully.

Last week was marked by the beginning of the "staff" construction of the World's Fair. Five large pieces of this ornamental plaster work were set in place sixty-five feet above ground on the Varied Industries Building. The staff ornamentation is now nearly complete for three large buildings, the Varied Industries, Textiles, and Electricity.

The question of the Sunday closing of the World's Fair was practically settled at the time the Government appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made, and the board of directors of the exposition last November provided for Sunday closing in the rules and regulations. Finally, however, a contract authorized by the directors was prepared and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, which guarantees that the exposition shall not be open to visitors on Sundays.

Plans of the Art Palace have been delivered to the contractors who will put in their bids within ten days. The approximate cost of the Art Buildings is one million dollars. The buildings are

WORK THE HORSE IF NECESSARY

BALMOLINE

Advertisement for Balmoline, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing its uses for various ailments like sore shoulders, collar galls, and cracked heels. Price: 25 and 50 Cents.

Holland, Kans., June 20, 1901.

Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure (after a thorough and severe test of Balmoline on myself and several head of horses) to add my endorsement in its behalf. Its healing qualities surpass those of any other preparation within my knowledge, for the healing process seems to begin as soon as applied. For those seeking quick relief for sore shoulders, collar galls, wire cuts, etc., on their animals, or cuts, wounds and sores on themselves, I would most sincerely recommend your Balmoline. Respectfully yours, CLEM BELL.

three in number, to be of fire-proof construction. They will stand at the apex of the fan-shaped group of main buildings on a plateau sixty feet above the general level of the other large buildings. Abundant space will be provided for the selected art productions of all nations.

The first official act of the New United States Minister to Cuba, Herbert G. Squires, was the presentation of President Roosevelt's invitation to Cuba to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Mr. Squires delivered the invitation to President Palma on June 9. The Cuban government is much interested in making a prominent showing at the World's Fair, this being the first opportunity of the island to appear at an exposition.

MARK BENNETT.  
World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Why Buy Shorthorns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is more prosperous and on a more substantial basis than at any time in its history. The receipts of the office during 1901 were larger than during any previous year, while 1902 shows a decided increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. As recent annual meetings have been held in December, the Secretary's report closed with December 1, instead of January 1. The receipts from pedigrees during December, 1900, January, February and March, 1901 were \$21,164 and \$2,914.50 for certified copies while for the same period of the present year the receipts are \$33,558 from pedigrees and \$3,647.50 for copies. This shows a gain of \$12,384 from pedigrees and \$733 from certified copies. But in order to make the comparison perfectly fair and show the true ratio of increase we will subtract \$10,300 received from the pedigrees of 103 imported Shorthorns, thus showing an increase of \$2,084 from pedigrees and \$733 from certified copies. The \$3,647.50 represents 14,590 copies sent out in four months or 135 for each working day, thus showing an increase of nearly 80 per cent in copies over the same months of the preceding year.

Three national shows and sales will be held under authority of the association this year, viz: At Hamline, Minn., September 1 to 6; Kansas City, Mo., October 20 to 28 and Chicago first week in December. The transfer record approved by the board at the last annual meeting has been deferred to a future date, owing to pressure of work in the office. For this reason the transfer blanks promised have not been sent out. One change made by the board at its last meeting should be remembered by breeders who do not record their cattle until they are 2 to 4 years old, viz: After January 1, 1903 the fee for recording a Shorthorn 3 years old will be \$10.

The present fortunate condition of the association reflects the very prosperous standing and the bright future for the breed.

With few exceptions, Shorthorns have held premier position during all ages of which we have any history of pure-bred cattle. As early as 1810, \$5,000 was paid for the Shorthorn bull Comet, and from that time to the present Shorthorns have greatly surpassed all breeds in the general range of prices at public and private sale.

October 29, 1836, the Ohio Importing Company sold forty-three Shorthorns at an average of \$803.25. In 1857 the Northern Kentucky Company sold twenty-five head at the handsome average of \$1,941. August 27, 1857, the Illinois Importing Company sold twenty-seven head at Springfield at an average of \$1,165.

On July 10, 1875, Lord Dunmore paid Hon. H. M. Cochrane \$50,000 for ten head at private sale. At the New York Mills sale, September 10, 1873, 109 head averaged \$3,504, the 8th Duchess of Geneva selling for \$40,600, the 10th Duchess for \$35,000, and the 1st Duchess of Oneida for \$30,600.

In 1875, Wm. Torr, of England, sold eighty-five head at an average of \$2,800, and near the same time, Mr. Fox, of England, paid A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, \$12,000 for the 24th Duke of Airdrie, \$17,000 for the 16th Duchess of Airdrie, and \$18,000 for the 20th Duchess of Airdrie, the purchase being at private treaty.

August 25, 1875, Lord Dunmore, near

Sterling, Scotland, sold thirty-nine head at an average of \$3,829, the Duke of Connaught selling for \$22,500, the highest price ever paid for a bull.

During 1901, 4,045 Shorthorns sold at public sale at an average of \$280.90, while the sales of 1902 have been decidedly better. The excellent herd of C. B. Dustin was recently sold to C. C. Bigler & Sons at private treaty, the price being \$30,000, for thirty-eight head.

The prospects for the future are very promising for good cattle handed with intelligence. So both an illustrious past and a roseate future encourage the stockmen to buy good Shorthorns.

B. O. COWAN,  
Asst. Secy. Am. Shorthorn Assn.

The June K. King Combination Shorthorn Sale.

Owing to the unfortunate fact that the wheat harvest came on suddenly this year and the date fixed for this sale found the farmers busy engaged in caring for their wheat the averages made were somewhat disappointing. The sale had been well advertised and the Kansas Farmer had received word from many breeders announcing their intention to be present at Kansas City on this occasion, but owing to the rapidity with which the wheat ripened many were unable to do so. Mr. June K. King, who managed the sale, stated that he had never conducted a sale for which the demand for catalogues was so great. When one remembers that the wheat ripened up within forty-eight hours and when one knows the urgency which exists for caring for this crop immediately, the lack of attendance on the part of buyers and the low average are both fully explained. The top of this sale was reached by 3d Earl of Wood Dale 187003, who went to J. F. Strickler, Highland Station, Kansas, for \$385. The top sale of cows was \$295, which was brought by 7th Duchess of Oaks, a 4-year-old cow with calf at foot, who went to S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, for that price. The forty-seven cows averaged \$131.27. The twenty-one bulls averaged \$86.66. The animals sold were distributed among the States as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Cows, Bulls. Missouri: 44, 17. Kansas: 1, 3. Nebraska: 2, 1. Texas: 1, 1. Total: 47, 21.

The contributors to the sale with the number consigned by each are as follows: Sam W. Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo., 16 head; A. A. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., 10 head; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 6 head; Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo., 6 head; June K. King, Marshall, Mo., 10 head; Gallagher & Myers, Highland Station, Mo., 1 head; S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, Mo., 1 head; M. B. Guthrie, Mexico, Mo., 16 head.

The early sales were as follows:

- COWS. 37. Violet Craggs 2d (calf at side) 7 years, sold to W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., \$140. 57. Young Lady 4th Best Girl, 15 months, sold to H. E. Wallingford, Kansas City, \$80. 15. Belle of Clark 11th, 23 months, sold to R. M. Miller, Harris, Mo., \$125. 4. Constance of Peabody 6th (calf at side) 6 years, sold to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., \$200. 13. Roan Countess (calf at side), 3 years, sold to Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., \$195. 26. Siddington 2d of Wood Dale, 23 months, sold to R. M. Miller, \$205. 71. Minnie's Mame, 4 years, sold to Purdy Bros., \$180. 29. Airdrie Duchess of Kent, 2 years, sold to R. M. Miller, \$100. 8. Duchess Craggs 7th, 19 months, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., \$140. 23. Peach Blossom 26th, 18 months, B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo., \$120. 20. Peabody Blossom 25th, 18 months, Purdy Bros., \$160. 3. Wild Eyes of Peabody 9th, 18 months, N. H. Gentry, \$265. 6. Victoria Bates, 2 years, J. R. Fant, Lamar, Mo., \$150. 9. Constance of Peabody 18th, 18 months, Purdy Bros., \$150. 21. Pride of Cedarvale 2d, 19 months, R. M. Miller, \$135. 22. Bright Eyes of Cedarvale, 22 months, Purdy Bros., \$90. 2. Moss Rose of Wood Dale, 19 months, J. K. King, \$185. 1. Sharon Beauty, 8 years (calf at side) Purdy Bros., \$130. 70. Hiepa Duchess of Willow Branch 5th, 10 years, R. M. Miller, \$155. 33. Canadian Lustre, 4 years, Purdy Bros., \$80. 36. Lady Minna Steward 2d, 7 years (calf at side), Purdy Bros., \$130. 35. Craggs Pearl, 5 years (calf at side), F. E. Lewis, Kinsley, Kans., \$95. 28. Oxford H. (calf at side), 4 years, A. A. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., \$175. 34. 7th Duchess of Oaks, 4 years (calf at side), S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, \$295. 31. Walnut Duchess of Airdrie 3d (calf at side), 7 years, R. M. Miller, \$130. 63. Josephine of Franklin, 7 months, H. K. Givens, Fayette, Mo., \$60. 58. Sanspareil Queen of Ortiz, 9 months, R. M. Miller, \$55. 68. Peri Duchess of Franklin, 11 months, H. K. Givens, \$60. 17. Belle of Clark 10th, 16 months, Purdy Bros., \$100. 14. Duchess Craggs 5th, 20 months, J. K. King, Marshall, Mo., \$105. 12. Wild Eyes Craggs 16th, 19 months, Purdy Bros., \$105. 7. Kirklevington Goodness 2d, 2 years, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., \$150. 11. Constance of Peabody 17th, 2 years, Purdy Bros., \$140. 16. Conquest, 2 years, R. M. Miller, \$150. 10. Florence, 4 years (calf at side), R. M. Miller, \$115. 25. Kirklevington Princess 2d of Wood Dale, 14 months, G. M. Praisewater, Fillmore, Mo., \$125. 32. Lady Minna Minister, 3 years, Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., \$80. 40. Cragg Duchess of Airdrie 12th, 15 months, H. E. Wallingford, \$65. 35. Constance Irwin, 3 years, W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., \$70. 39. Lady Minna Airdrie, 23 months, Geo. Bothwell, \$75. 67. Ortiz Fashion, 14 months, Geo.

- Bothwell, \$75. 43. Wild Eyes Craggs 14th, 22 months, G. W. Praisewater, \$155. 24. Wild Eyes Craggs 15th, 15 months, W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb., \$150. 19. Peach Blossom 27th, 14 months, W. R. Holt, \$190. 5. Wild Eyes of Peabody 3d, 6 years (calf at side), N. H. Gentry, \$220. 18. Conquest of Cedarvale, 21 months, G. W. Praisewater, \$70. 42. Craggs Duchess of Airdrie 5th, 22 months (calf at side), A. A. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., \$70. BULLS. 55. Thomas B. 159504, 21 months, sold to F. T. Bates, Bates City, Mo., \$110. 66. Victoria Chief 2d 144374, 3 years, sire Banker 110861, R. M. Miller, \$120. 27. Col. Sam W. Kidd, 9 months, sire Grand Duke of Hazelhurst 125504, O. C. Ford, Osage City, Kans., \$75. 45. 3d Earl of Wood Dale 187003, 12 months, sire Victorious 121469, J. F. Striker, Highland Station, Kans., \$305. 52. Prince George 159497, 22 months, H. E. Wallingford, \$120. 51. Julia's Pride 159492, 23 months, F. T. Bates, \$115. 72. Fletcher's 2d Grand Duke, 17 months, M. C. Sooter, Lockwood, Mo., \$75. 50. Airdrie Wild Eyes 160271, 25 months, H. K. Givens, \$100. 62. Ortiz Lord Lieutenant 2d, 13 months, D. A. Yokley, Canadian, Texas, \$45. 49. George Meyer 159490, 22 months, F. C. Lewis, Kinsley, Kans., \$80. 64. Minna's Lieutenant of Ortiz, 12 months, R. M. Miller, \$25. 67. Kirklevington Duke of Peabody, 12 months, R. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo., \$30. 56. Lady Sale of Edinburg 2d's Pearl Goldust, 11 months, R. L. Faulkner, \$40. 65. Ortiz Valentine, 18 months, Geo. Bothwell, \$115. 48. Constance Duke of Peabody 7th, 20 months, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., \$65. 47. Lawndale Count, 18 months, H. C. Duncan, \$85. 73. Constance Duke, 12 months, H. C. Duncan, \$80. 54. King Edward, 15 months, H. C. Duncan, \$60. 59. Ortiz Lieutenant 3d, 12 months, H. C. Duncan, \$70. 61. Ortiz's Lord Lieutenant, 12 months, H. C. Duncan, \$45. 53. Charley Gallagher, 17 months, Ed Woodworth, Muscotah, Kans., \$60.

Porkers Pay Interest.

A writer says: "The American hog is a machine that oils himself, puts ten bushels of grain into less space than a bushel measure, and in so doing doubles its value; then carries it back to market on its back. Corn loaned to a well-bred hog is money at big interest. It is like a mint, while the American staple, corn, is transmuted into coin. It is an honest mint and gives sixteen ounces avoirdupois of edible material. Properly bred, fed, and intelligently handled, this autocratic porker will pay off your debts, place a piano in the home, a surrey at the door for yourself and family to ride to town in, educate your boys at the agricultural college and leave a balance in the bank for a rainy day."

Gossip About Stock.

Any one sending us one dollar to renew his subscription for one year may receive our new dollar Wall Atlas for 25 cents additional.

Among the week's bargains offered in the Special Want Column is that of a few choice registered Shorthorn heifers offered for sale by D. Tennyson proprietor of the Hickory Grove Stock Farm of Frankfort, Kans.

Any person receiving a sample copy of the Kansas Farmer who is not now a subscriber and who will send us \$1 for a year's subscription will get, postpaid by return mail, a free copy of our splendid new dollar Wall Atlas.

One year ago the highest price paid for Colorado wool lambs in the Chicago market was \$5.00 per hundred and two years ago the April and May top was \$7.55 and the June top was \$7.50, while the June top this year so far is \$7.60, which is the highest in the history of the trade and breaks all previous record. The tops for this year so far are January, \$5.75; February, \$6.60; March, \$7; April, \$7.25; May, \$7.50; and June, \$7.60.

The Rancho Del Paso yearling colts owned by J. B. Haggin sold well at Sheepshead Bay, some of them bringing rather fancy prices. The b. c. by Imp. Watercress Pensa went to Sydney Paget for \$21,000. The same buyer also secured a b. c. by Imp. Watercress Pensa for \$17,000. Thirty-four yearlings were sold, bringing a total of \$75,000, an average of \$2,228. It was considered a very satisfactory sale.

J. B. Davis, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, in sending new copy for his advertisement on page 689, states that his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer has sold out all of his fall pigs, except those reserved for his public sale of October 23. He has 120 spring pigs which will be reserved for the public sale. This offering he thinks is an exceptional one in respect to breeding and individuality.

In the now famous Odebolt, Iowa, cattle-feeding experiment, which has been conducted for some time past by Professor Curtiss of the Iowa Experiment Station on the Brookmont farm of A. E. Cook, it is to be noticed that gluten-meal scored a decided victory both in weight and price. Professor Curtiss is now busily engaged in preparing a bulletin which will be mailed to those who ask for it and which will give a complete report of all facts bearing upon this interesting experiment.

A shipment of live stock consigned to the City of Mexico was started from Kansas City Stock Yards by Saunders & Hannan, of Olathe, Kans., which will go far to confirm the belief that Kansas excels in originality. This shipment will consist of horses, cattle, pointers, setters, game cocks, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins. The occasion of this conglomerate shipment lies first in the well-known fondness of the Mexican for American live stock and their love for cock-fighting and other sports, as well as their good appetites for chickens. The cattle

Write for FREE our Mulford's Charbon or Anthrax and Black-leg Vaccines. ABSOLUTELY PREVENT CHARBON and BLACK-LEG. Mulford's Vaccines, Tuberculin, Mallein and Pneumonia Serum are the standards of excellence. Price of Charbon or Anthrax Vaccine, \$2 per tube of 10 complete doses (two injections each) for cattle, horses and mules. Black-leg Vaccine, sufficient for from 10 to 20 cattle, \$1.25; sufficient for from 20 to 40 cattle, \$2.25. H. K. MULFORD CO., Chemists 13th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia 74 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

sent are all Holsteins and the consignors hope that this shipment will be but the first one of many.

The "World's Record" as set forth by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt., regarding the U. S. Cream Separator, on page 683, presents something more important and of special interest to our readers, who are interested in the production and sale of cream. This firm is doing an extensive business in Kansas and the West, because of the high character of their separators which are winning great popularity on their merits. Watch for their announcements in the Kansas Farmer on June 26, 1902.

Owing to the abundant rainfall this spring the grass in the Chickashaw territory grew so sappy that the cattle were kept in a thin condition, but the late warm and dry weather has greatly improved the conditions and the grass has become of excellent quality while the cattle are putting on flesh rapidly. While the dealers and feeders in the Chickashaw country are feeling jubilant over the prospect it is predicted that no great number of cattle will be marketed before the middle of July when the movement is expected to begin in earnest.

At the Gudge & Simpson, and Stannard Hereford sale held at Sioux Falls, S. D., on June 17th, the very handsome average of \$171.10 was made. The highest price paid for a cow was \$530 which was brought by the Gudge & Simpson cow, Rosalina 91602. The top price for bull was \$350. Stannard's averages were as follows: 22 bulls brought.....\$2,715.00 Average..... 123.44 31 cows brought..... 5,230.00 Average..... 169.00 53 head brought.....\$7,945.00

In the early days farmers could well afford to be wasteful of their land, for it was cheap and there was plenty of it. Conditions are entirely different now, and the high-priced land on which the young farmer has to make his living requires some study and careful calculation to secure the same proportion of profit that his father made. The twentieth century farmer, however, has the advantage of his father's experience plus the knowledge he may have acquired from books written by men who are specialists in certain line of agriculture, and from the valuable experiments made by the agricultural colleges. In short, farming of to-day has become a combination of brain and brawn, success depending rather more on the ability to think right than to perform the actual manual labor.

A live stock shipper from Wakita, Okla., reports that farm conditions were never better in that territory. Wheat, which was generally conceded to be past help earlier in the season, has developed fully two-thirds of a crop all over the territory and most of this wheat has been harvested under most favorable conditions. Corn is now laid by and stands higher than a horse and promise for a bumper crop is excellent. Fruit of all kinds is abundant but the country as a whole is surprisingly short on hogs. During the dry weather of the early spring the farmers became alarmed and shipped out every kind of live stock that was available for market. This has resulted in a very strong demand for stock hogs at good round prices.

Capt. G. W. Thatcher, Chief Commissioner for Colorado to the World's Fair at St. Louis, has just secured a concession of ten acres of ground at St. Louis on which to illustrate irrigation. This will not be a model but a real farm with growing crops. In one corner of the plot will be a representation of a section of the Rocky Mountains which will show how the waters flow down the sides and into reservoirs whence they are led by ditches and laterals to the fields of alfalfa, corn, potatoes, beets, etc.

FOR SALE HACKS, Carriages, and Entire Livery Stock of A. J. HUNTOON. See or write T. E. POUNDS, Topeka, Kansas.

ascarets CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

In view of the passage of the irrigation bill by Congress it is thought that Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and other western States and Territories will join with Colorado in making this a display suitable to the importance of the subject and the territory represented.

Messrs. T. P. Babst & Son, of Auburn, Shawnee County, Kansas, report a number of representative sales of young Shorthorn bulls among which, was the one to head the herd of Frank Woods, of Great Bend, Kansas. This bull is a Scotch Bloom, sired by Lord Mayor and a very choice animal. W. C. Borland, of Scranton, also purchased a young herd bull. Also parties in New Mexico. Mr. Babst informs the Kansas Farmer that he has eight very choice bulls yet for sale which will be sold at reasonable figures as per announcement in his advertisement on page 690.

Martin Flynn, of Des Moines, Iowa, held a sale of his Shorthorn cattle at Newton, Iowa, on June 18, where a handsome average was made. These cattle were mostly of the Bates blood and did not average as high as some of the more fashionably bred cattle have lately done. Count Waterloo 151016 an excellent Bates bull, brought \$1,000 and was considered cheap at the money. Most of the cows had calves at foot and the sale as a whole was considered a very profitable one for the buyers. The summary is as follows: 47 cows brought.....\$22,190; av.....\$472.12 9 bulls brought..... 2,074; av..... 302.00 56 head brought.....\$24,930; av.....\$445.17

W. R. Van Anglen, Dodge, Lafayette County, Mo., won the distinction of topping the market in January last with a load of grade Shorthorn and Angus steers which brought him \$6.90 per hundred. This week he marketed another load of sixteen head of the younger ones out of the same bunch which averaged 1,362 pounds and brought \$7.80 per hundred which is the record price of the Kansas City market. These steers were fed on a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay with an occasional change to shocked corn and oat straw by way of variety. The corn fed was bought two years ago for 27 cents. These sixteen cattle were sold to Armour and after all expenses were paid the net returns to Mr. Van Anglen were \$104.47 a head, which shows a pretty good interest on his investment in 27 cent corn.

The sale of Scotch Shorthorns at Newton, Iowa, on June 18, by E. S. Donahey, was a very successful one. Fifty-two head were sold for the handsome sum of \$38,185, or an average of \$734.32. Of these forty-nine were females, which brought \$36,960, an average of \$754.38, and three bulls, which brought \$1,225, or an average of \$406.23. The top of the sale was brought by the Butterfly cow Butterfly 2d of Wildwood, with a heifer calf at foot by Bampton Prince. This cow brought \$1,700. The Imp. Missie 159th with a red bull calf at foot by Imp. Keith Barren went to the Biglers for \$1,580. This sale emphasizes the fact that buyers of pure-bred cattle are willing to pay handsomely for beef and the condition of the cattle reflected great credit on Mr. Donahey, both as a feeder and as a breeder.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle made by W. C. Edwards & Co., John Dryden, M. A. Cochran, and Geo. Harding & Son at Chicago on June 13 and 14 was attended by an excellent representation of the Shorthorn fraternity. The sale had been advertised in the country adjacent to Chicago and a good crowd was in attendance. Dryden's consignment sold as follows:

37 females brought...\$17,780; average...\$480.54 8 bulls brought.....\$2,400; average 300.00 The 45 head brought.....\$20,180; average 448.44

EDWARD'S CONSIGNMENT.

17 females sold for...\$10,165; average...\$597.94 2 bulls sold for..... 560; average... 280.00 19 head sold for..... 10,725; average... 564.47

COCHRANE'S CONSIGNMENT.

14 females sold for...\$ 8,265; average... 590.35 4 bulls sold for.... 4,040; average...1,010.00 18 head sold for....\$12,305; average... 683.61

HARDING'S CONSIGNMENT.

15 females sold for...\$9,030; average...\$602.00

This week we extend the glad hand to Mr. J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone County, Mo., who is the owner of the Lake Farm Herd of Shorthorn cattle. This herd is composed of Rose of Sharon, Princess, Duchess of Goodness and Scottish females with Roan Chief 154796 and Royal Prince 133028 as herd headers. Those who attended the Boone County Shorthorn Association Sale at Columbia were impressed with the quality both of pedigrees and of individuals which were there offered by Mr. Hall and under the present conditions as to feed he is able to offer about twenty head of young bulls of excellent quality and in fine fettle of this breeding. The herd headers are fine 2,000 pound bulls which have both won reputations for transmitting their type and we are glad to call attention to Mr. Hall's advertising card on page 690 in order that western breeders may keep their eye on Lake Farm for a snap in a carload of bulls.

The Odebolt cattle which were fed as a test feeding experiment under the direction of Professor Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, numbered 220 head, and were sold to Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, who found many of them of suitable quality for export. No higher compliment could be paid to Professor Curtiss' ability as a feeder than is contained in the statement that these cattle are fit for export. The authentic and revised statement of the number, weight, and price of the different lots is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: No. of Cattle, Total weight, Average, Price. Rows 1 through 11.

Denver has decided to hold a fat stock and feeder show in February next. This will be open to all entries from States and Territories west of the 100th meridian and will be of special value to those farmers

and feeders who have long held to the general belief that it is impossible to make beef and mutton outside of the corn States. It is a generally accepted belief among feeders of the corn-belt that it is impossible to make fat stock in quantities and of quality sufficient to compete with the feed-lots in the corn country. The late dry season and experiments conducted at various stations have demonstrated the fallacy of this belief and the results of feeding hay, roots, wheat, and other cereals as a substitute for the old-time corn ration have been astonishing and have convinced feeders that the Rocky Mountain districts can produce as good quality and as great a quantity of good beef, pork, and mutton as have been turned out from the feed-lots of the corn States. The great empire which lies west of the Missouri River now asks no favors from feeders in any district on earth.

Following the June K. King combination sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Kansas City on June 17, was the Capt. H. G. Alley dispersion sale at Princeton, Mo., on June 18. There was a good attendance present and the thirty-one head made an average of \$93.55. The twenty-two cows and heifers, about half with calves at foot, averaged \$99.09, and nine bulls averaged \$97.22. In addition to the registered animals sold there were thirty-seven females and two bulls all pure-breds but whose pedigrees could not be identified, which went at an average of \$39.50. The entire seventy head of both pure-bred registered and unregistered animals brought a total of \$4,595.50, an average of \$65.65. The top of the female sale was brought by Lady Elva, a 2-year-old Rose of Sharon cow sired by North Star 116602, who brought \$170. The 3-year-old Scotch bull, Iowa Chief 147043 by Sir Charming 2d 123972 out of Princess of Linwood topped the bull sale at \$350.

Mr. O. H. Swigert is widely known as the owner of the Avondale Herd of Gallo-way cattle and has won honor by including in this herd Imp. Druid of Castlemilk 1764 (6159), who was the champion of Scotland in 1899, and King Hensol 9967, who was senior champion at the International at Chicago in 1900. Mr. Swigert writes that he has sold King Hensol and seventeen cows to Mr. C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa. The old King was in fine shape and has made a great record as a sure breeder. Mr. McPherson plans to show his herd with King Hensol at the head, at a number of fairs this fall. Mr. Swigert thinks of going to Scotland in July to see what he can pick up over there for use in his herd and we suspect that he has his eye on a lot more premiums at the great shows this fall. He already has a record for 1901 of sixty first prizes, thirty-six seconds, thirteen thirds, ten fourths and seventeen championships, but with such animals as he handles in his herd he is not yet satisfied and when he returns from Scotland we expect him to be able to say with another famous man, who, however, was not engaged in the cattle business, "The world is mine oyster."

The board of directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at a recent meeting in Chicago, took a very decided step in the right direction. Recognizing that the ultimate purpose of all pure-bred herds of beef cattle is the production of beef and also recognizing the fact that the exhibitions of pure-bred herds has been carried to an extreme of late years, they have decided to strengthen their premium list in the fat stock side of the International. They now offer a special prize of \$500 cash to the winner of the championship in the fat stock show, provided he be a Shorthorn or Shorthorn grade. They also decided to offer the handsome cash prize of \$1,000 to the winner of the car-lot championship, provided they be of Shorthorn blood. It is required in these exhibitions that the animals competing must carry not less than 50 per cent of Shorthorn blood and in addition must show unmistakable Shorthorn characteristics. The question of admission of cross-breeds has not yet been fully determined. At this same meeting it was decided to offer the sum of \$1,000 in premiums for Shorthorns to be exhibited at the newly organized Kentucky State fair, which will be held at Louisville, September 22-27.

Mr. Harry E. Lunt, whom everybody knows as the proprietor of Shady Lane Stock Farm, at Burden, Kans., and who has made such a great record as a breeder of Poland-China hogs, writes to say that this has been a very busy spring with him. He now has a splendid pig crop of excellent quality. His youngsters in the Poland-China herd now number about 120 head and he has started his show herd for the fall exhibitions already. He thinks that he will soon be ready to offer Ideal Corwin for sale as he has used him about long enough, though at present he is fitting him for the show-ring. He says that Look No Further is as big as a horse and is proving himself a splendid sire. He has lately gotten a new hog named Perfection Chief, which is now coming a year old and of which he is especially proud. This young hog starts out with a perfect set of legs and feet and is so good an animal that he ought really to be shown this fall but Mr. Lunt thinks he will not fit him for the ring this season. Mr. Lunt is also the owner of a promising herd of Shorthorn cattle and he says that the crop prospects in his part of the State were never finer. He seems to be feeling very jubilant and we have a suspicion that he has good reason to. Any man with a herd of Poland-Chinas like Harry Lunt, who would not feel happy all the time, is not equipped for the trials and tribulations of this world.

Last week the types made us responsible for a very curious blunder. In writing a brief description of the herd and herd-bull owned by Mr. Wm. Bommer, president of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, whose handsome farm is adjacent to Marietta, Kans., we were made to say that his splendid young herd-bull, Eduardo, was roan in "color". We regret this exceedingly, but of course any Hereford man who knows Mr. Bommer and his herd would know that he would not have a roan on his place, even if such an animal as a pure-bred Hereford of roan color were known to exist. Of course it was evident to any one who read the article that the word Roan was just as much of a mistake as was the word "color". We consider that Mr. Bommer has one of the finest herds of Hereford cattle to be found in the West and

of course nobody but a chump would expect to find any other than a perfect color in his magnificent young herd-bull. Eduardo is a deep rich red with a handsome white face and perfect marking. He is a bull of whom anyone might feel proud and nothing that could be said about him either in mistake or in earnest could detract in any way from his handsome appearance or his real value as a typical Hereford herd header. We made our best vow and offer our most abject apologies to Eduardo first and then to President Bommer, than whom there is no better breeder in Kansas.

A report comes from Denver that Judge Johnson of the District court has rendered a range decision which is considered one of the most important cases that has been decided in years. By the terms of this decision the man who buys or leases railroad sections must fence them in order to get exclusive control. On the other hand the government does not allow this fencing to be done in such a way as to enclose government sections. Each section acquired from the railroad companies must be fenced separately unless they are contiguous and this would prove entirely too expensive, even for the big ranch companies. This decision, taken in connection with the federal order for the removal of all fences on public lands, means that the grazing industry must begin again at the starting point, namely, absolutely free and unfenced grazing land. This case came up in a suit brought by John Sanderson against Jarvis Richards and the Bijou Ranch Company. The ranch company had leased a large number of railroad sections. Sanderson and others had been using the same range and had been notified by the ranch company to vacate. No attention being paid to the notice the Bijou company drove the cattle from the property and Sanderson brought suit for \$15,000 damage. The ranch company then filed a cross complaint demanding \$5,000 damages for the grass eaten. The opinion of the court was a sweeping decision for Sanderson and the jury fixed the damages at \$550, which the court under the law increases to \$1,650.

One of the ideal places in Kansas, which is the ideal State in all the world for the home of pure-bred cattle, is the farm of the Cottrell Bros., at Irving, Kansas. With 1,400 acres in pasture and stocked with a splendid selection of registered Hereford cattle there are few men more comfortably fixed, so far as physical wants go, than the Cottrell Bros. In their long experience as breeders they have won an enviable reputation which is due as much to the splendid qualities of the animals they handle as to the equally splendid qualities of the men themselves. With such bulls as Governor, who is by most people considered the best son of Boatman and who won a prize well into "the money" at the American Royal; and Blue Valley Boy, who is undoubtedly Governor's best son, and the Beau Real bull Hercules, as herd headers and with such a collection of females as are to be found on Mr. Cottrell's farm there is certainly little to be desired by him who could select a typical Hereford farm with an ideal stock of cattle grazing upon it. Governor has won a great record as a breeder and the writer knows of no better place where one could secure the blood of Boatman away from his own home than on the farm of the Cottrell Brothers where several of Governor's calves may now be found that are for sale. The writer has in mind a young, sappy, growthy bull, named Joker 116438 by Governor out of Vesta that would make an extremely useful animal to any one who needs a Hereford bull, and as has been before stated this Boatman blood is undoubtedly of the best that can be found in any country. When it is remembered that Boatman is a brother of Lamplighter and an uncle to Dandy Rex and that he headed Cornish & Patton's herd for a time it will be seen that he is held in esteem by some of the best breeders on the continent. Cottrell Brothers' Governor is undoubtedly Boatman's best son and we predict that the young stuff which the Cottrells now have for sale will not remain with them long as the chance to get such breeding lines as this is one not to be neglected.

Leading Exhibitions for 1902.

- Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, Aug. 18-23. Iowa State Fair—Des Moines, Aug. 22-30. Ohio State Fair—Columbus, Sept. 1-5. Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, Sept. 1-5. Minnesota State Fair—Hamline, Sept. 1-6. Wisconsin State Fair—Milwaukee, Sept. 8-13. Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, Sept. 15-19. Kentucky State Fair—Louisville, Sept. 22-27. Michigan State Fair—Pontiac, Sept. 22-26. Illinois State Fair—Springfield, Sept. 29-Oct. 4. Texas State Fair—Dallas, Sept. 27-Oct. 12. St. Louis Fair, Oct. 6-11. American Royal Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus, Berkshire, and Poland-China—Kansas City, Oct. 20-25. International Live Stock Exposition, Dec. 1-6.

The readers of the Kansas Farmer will doubtless remember that about a year ago this paper published an article bearing upon Little Threshers for the individual use of the farmer and his neighbor, and since that time the subject has been watched with a great deal of interest by the progressive raiser of small grain to whom such a rig as this would be most advantageous. The result is that the time seems nearly at hand when the threshing-machine is destined to become as much the equipment of the large farmer as is his drill or binder. The principal seller of this class of machinery in the Southwest is the John Deere Plow Company, located at Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Col., who report that in Kansas alone they have nearly one hundred of these separators in use, giving daily satisfaction. Some of these separators are operated by horse power, others are driven by steam engines, while the larger majority are run by the Davis Portable Gasoline Engine, which the John Deere Plow Company has

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in English, German and Swedish. Explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Variococle cured in five days. Call or address Chicago Medical Institute, 513 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

advertised and sold as the most satisfactory power for this separator. The value of the latter power is more readily appreciated by the owner of other heavy machinery, such as the shredder, saw, irrigating pump, etc. The advantage of a gasoline engine on the farm for such power purposes is another innovation which is rapidly taking the place of the older and less satisfactory methods. The large farmers who have had an opportunity of seeing this home threshing rig in the field at work are very enthusiastic in their praises of it. One man writes: "In my neighborhood there are sixteen to twenty horse power and steam threshing outfits, doing their work rapidly and wastefully, requiring two or three neighborhoods of men to get the grain to and from them. Owing to their large number they are a poor investment for the threshermen who own them, and a burden to the farmer and his better half. For the above reason there is a rapidly growing demand for a threshing machine and engine that can be operated by a few hands and is simple enough for the average farmer to handle—an outfit that can be easily moved over the worst roads."

The Belle City Separator with a Davis Gasoline Portable Engine is such a rig. It is primarily intended for the individual use of the farmer, but after overcoming the ridicule usually heaped upon it by the threshermen it has met with such favor among the farmers that the owner usually finds himself unable to thresh for all that want it.

Two or three neighbors combined form a working crew sufficient to operate the outfit. In working from shock one man in the field to pitch, two men to half to the separator, one man to haul grain to bin, one feeder, with a boy to cut bands, and one man to look after both separator and engine, make a crew sufficient to handle a very large amount of grain each day.

The John Deere Plow Company is pushing this outfit very strongly, and they do not hesitate to recommend to their friends and customers that it is in every way as represented in their printed matter. The name "Deere" is sufficient to back the outfit as a good one.

Cheap Rates to New England.

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

Queer Neighbors.

Judge Widegon, the field collector of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has had many experiences while collecting the specimens for the museum, says the Baltimore Sun. He has captured almost every species of reptile, both poisonous and otherwise, to be found in the state, and in their pursuit has noticed many peculiarities.

"It is remarkable," he says, "how some of the deadliest enemies live in close proximity to each other. Several years ago, while exploring Kent Island, I ventured up a forty-foot hickory tree to inspect a large fish-hawk's nest. When almost to the nest, I was surprised to see an enormous black snake wrapped around the heavy sticks at the bottom of the bulky nest. The snake, although at such an unusual distance from the ground, did not lose its presence of mind, but dropped gracefully from limb to limb until it reached the ground. Continuing to the nest, I found a large family of field mice. Above this was a nest of little sparrows, and upon the top of the hawk's nest were three young hawks just hatching."

The National Agricultural Society of Germany is devoting special attention to the encouragement of farmers in their work of improving meadow and pasture lands. This is due largely to the growth of the cattle industry in Germany.

Glenwood, a suburb of Chicago, has a training school for boys about which little is known. Several hundred boys are taught the principles of farming, and this year they will show several hundred prominent visitors what they can do in the field. This institution is supported and encouraged by several Chicago philanthropists who believe that agriculture is the basis of good citizenship and progress.

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

## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### OVER THE HILLS.

Over the hills and far away,  
A little boy steals from his morning play,  
And under the blossoming apple-tree  
He lies and he dreams of the things to be,  
Of battles fought and of victories won,  
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done.  
Of the valor that he shall prove some day—  
Over the hills and far away,  
Over the hills and far away.

Over the hills and far away  
It's O for the toll the livelong day!  
But it mattereth not for the soul aflame,  
With a love for riches and power and fame.

On, O man, while the sun is high—  
On to the certain joys that lie  
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day;  
Over the hills and far away,  
Over the hills and far away.

Over the hills and far away,  
An old man lingers at close of day.  
Now that his journey is almost done,  
His battles fought and his victories won,  
The old-time honesty and truth,  
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,  
Home and mother—where are they?  
Over the hills and far away,  
Over the hills and far away.

—Eugene Field.

### James Willis Gled on Abraham Lincoln.

Following is a part of a strong and eloquent address by Mr. Gled on the hero of the American nation, Abraham Lincoln. The whole is so fine, so sincere in its earnestness that it were well worth giving entire did our limited space allow:

Great as was Lincoln's intellectual endowment, it was not his greatest. "A power was his beyond the touch of art of armed strength; his pure and mighty heart."

The heart of Abraham Lincoln! Here let us speak reverently; for we are on holy and sacred ground.

We may pass over the dry uninteresting, unpoetic virtues. His life was pure; he practiced and advocated total abstinence; he had no vices; he was scrupulously honest and scrupulously truthful. These things make an admirable man, but not necessarily an adorable one. Lincoln was adorable. His soul seems indescribably spacious. The mere cataloging of admirable characteristics with incidents and illustrations will convey no adequate sense of his spiritual greatness, yet this is all we can attempt.

Take his loyalty, his faithfulness, his deep and abiding reverence for his country's institutions. He hated slavery. Notwithstanding this, he said: "We are under a legal obligation to catch and return the runaway slaves: I confess I hate to see them hunted down and carried back to their stripes and unrequited toil, but I bite my lips and keep quiet." And at another time he says: "If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath, nor was

it my view that I might take an oath to get power and break the oath in using the power."

Thus in every emergency we find him slow and reluctant in the assumption and exercise of unusual or extraordinary powers and swift and eager in laying them down. To him the law, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, are sacred and holy.

He was very anxious about the election in 1864. Doubtless he had some wish for personal approval and vindication, but we can not see this personal motive in him very strong. We know he was weary; we know he was heavily laden; we see him as pictured by Carpenter, gazing out toward the Virginia horizon and repeating to himself:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest  
By all their country's wishes blest!"

And he goes on: "How willingly would I change places with the humblest private who sleeps to-night on the banks of the Potomac." This was his deep mood; the end was drawing nigh for him; he had passed through the fiery furnace; the desire for earthly reward can not have been pulling very hard at his heart-strings then; but he believed that the fate of the blacks, the fate of the nation, the fate of humanity, hung upon that election, and he was extremely anxious for Republican victory. And yet, desiring it so much, wielding a power so vast, observe how fair, how just, how scrupulous he is.

Consider his unselfishness. See how devoted he is to his cause and how careless of his own personal success—how inconsiderate always of Abraham Lincoln. In '54 he gave way to Trumbull to make sure of a vote in the Senate against the extension of slavery. In '58 he deliberately risked defeat by Douglas in order to make sure of national Republican success in '60. In the Douglas canvass he says: "I claim no extraordinary exemption from personal ambition; that I like preferment as well as the average man may be admitted; but I protest I have not entered this hard contest solely or even chiefly for a mere personal motive." We can not think of Lincoln as in the ordinary sense ambitious. Public affairs do not present themselves to him as an arena, a race-course, for Abraham Lincoln; but as a field or vineyard to be made fruitful for the common good. We do not see him going forth and seizing power as men do in easy and prosperous times; we see him accepting burden and responsibility.

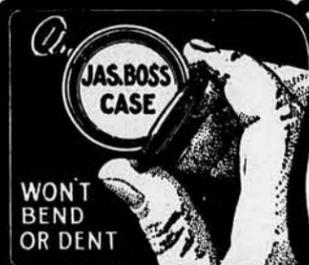
When he comes to the presidential chair, how free he is of all consciousness of self, how unspotted by pride of any sort, how extremely careful of the feelings and prejudices and honor of other men, how careless of his own. The first inaugural is so pathetic in its appeal to the seceding States that it has been criticised as unmanly. To the border States he said: "I do not argue—I beseech that you make arguments for yourselves."

All there is of Abraham Lincoln—pride and dignity and honor and reputation—every feeling and emotion of just and proper resentment—everything indeed, but principle—he is ever willing to sacrifice to attain the great end.

Greater than all this was his justice, his fairness toward the South, his sympathy with the Southern people, his magnanimity toward even the leaders of the Rebellion.

In the matter of slavery the South was guilty, but the North was not innocent. The South kept slaves, but the North used the sugar and cotton and so shared in the profit. This was his position always. "God gives to both North and South," he said, "this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense cometh."

He did not slur over or ignore the guilt of secession, but if you will observe him throughout the four years of his service, with the press misrepresenting him; radical anti-slavery leaders stabbing him; the public misunderstanding him; the governors and the generals complaining of him; his enemies jeering; his friends faltering, doubting, and scolding; with armies meeting disaster after disaster; with the Union he loved shattered into fragments; with the slavery he hated securing perhaps a still firmer foothold; with the cause of popular institutions trembling in the balance; with the shriek of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the wail of the widowed and fatherless, ringing in his ears; torn, wounded, bruised, crushed in every way; suffering as only One suffered—there yet is not a note of scorn, not even an epithet of hate, not a word of bitterness in all that matchless record. Oh, the greatness of it! Oh, the majesty of it! Nowhere any room for malice or hatred or cruelty or revenge. Magnanimity given higher meaning; Christian charity, wider boundaries!



**JAS. BOSS CASE**

WON'T BEND OR DENT

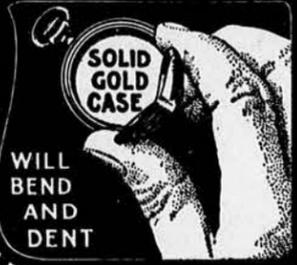
**WATCH PROTECTION**

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases are an improvement on solid gold cases. They are stronger and won't bend or dent. Made of two layers of gold, with a layer of stiffening metal between, welded together into one solid sheet. The outside layer contains more gold than can be worn off a case in 25 years, the time for which a Jas. Boss Case is guaranteed.

**Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases**

are recognized as the standard by all jewelers. They are identical with solid gold cases in appearance and size, but much lower in price. Don't accept any case said to be "just as good" as the Boss. Look for the Keystone trade-mark. Send for booklet.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.



**SOLID GOLD CASE**

WILL BEND AND DENT

Old meanings and old boundaries broken through and forever cast aside! A new magnanimity defined, a new charity, wide-arching and unfathomable as the firmament itself—and as beautiful—and as full of life and light!

He had the gentlest, tenderest heart that ever beat. He could be firm. General Grant wired in August, 1864, that he was unwilling to break his hold where he then was. To which the president replied, "Neither am I willing. Hold on with a bull-dog grip and chew and choke as much as possible." This is an order stern and strong enough to please the most resolute, and yet we know he had the gentlest, tenderest heart that ever beat. It was always so. Riding across the prairies of Illinois with his fellow-lawyer on the circuit, he discovered one day some new-fledged birds blown too early out of the nest and in great distress. He stopped, dismounted, gathered the little frightened creatures in his great hand, and hunted till he found the nest and put them back. Walking down a street of Springfield on one occasion after his return from Congress, he found a little girl weeping. She was to go on a journey, the train was almost due, but the baggage-wagon had not come. It was all arranged in a moment; and a huge ex-Congressman, with a trunk on his shoulder and a little girl by the hand, reached the station just in time. William Scott, a lad from Vermont, stood guard one night in place of a sick friend. The next night he stood guard on his own account. He was found asleep, tried, condemned, and sentenced to be shot by his comrades. And thereupon the great, gentle-hearted President of the United States, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, throwing aside all his overwhelming cares and duties, went in person to Chain Ridge and hunted up William Scott, and investigated the circumstances and issued such orders that William Scott died a martyred hero fighting for his country, and not a condemned and disgraced traitor.

Hundreds of such instances are known. He is always saying, "It will do the boy no good to shoot him." Everywhere you find yearning and pathetic appeals for opportunity to pardon. He never seeks excuse for severity—but always excuse for clemency. He is always trying to evade what he calls "this butchering business." His tenderness of heart is by no means confined to questions of life and death. He appeals to have a boy's pay restored. "Loss of pay falls so hard upon poor families." He wants no stain or shadow upon any soldier's record for immaterial causes. Nothing more impresses you in his letters than the effort he makes to wound no man's feelings unnecessarily. When he says it pains him not to make the appointment asked for, you know it does. His sympathy is not assumed—it is not diplomatic; it is not "a glove of velvet on a hand of steel;" it is deep, sincere, inexhaustible. This is not a hand of steel at all, but a warm, kind, human, ungloved hand of flesh and blood.

With so much gentleness, tenderness, and sympathy, no wonder he is described as—

"That spirit fit for sorrow, as the sea  
For storms to beat on."

And how the storms beat and what suffering is his! His proclamations plead and pray. His military dispatches sob. "How is it now, how is it now?" he asks. How pathetically thankful he is for every bit of good news. "A thousand thanks for the relief your dispatches give me." He suffers, but he does not flinch; he does not stop his ears; he will, he must, know all, feel for all, care

for all. Yet each added month of torture finds him gentler, kinder, tenderer. He loves most who suffers most. Nothing in all that record to incite any man to hate; not a page to harden any man's heart; nothing that does not seem to cleanse and melt. "Die when I may," he said a little before the end, "I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower wherever I thought a flower would grow." And so through all this rude business of battle he planted flowers to the end.

His religion was to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God. How deep, through all his fiery trials, was his trust, how simple and sincere his faith, how complete his submission. "And thus having chosen our course," he said in the beginning, "without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts." And toward the end, "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this; but God knows best and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom."

He was not a self-made man, nor a luck-made man, but a God-made man. God needed him. God guided and sustained him. "And he was not, for God took him." When the great sad eyes were closed, Stanton said, "And now he belongs to the ages." A million soldiers sobbed, "My Captain, O my Captain!" A nation bowed its head in grief and hearts were washed with tears.

Thank God for Abraham Lincoln. However lightly the words may sometimes pass our lips, let us speak them now and always of this man, sincerely, solemnly, reverently; as so often dying soldiers and bereaved women and little children spoke them. Thank God for Abraham Lincoln—for the Lincoln who died and whose ashes rest at Springfield—for the Lincoln who lives in the hearts of the American people—in their widened sympathies and uplifted ideals. Thank God for the work he did, is doing, and is to do.

Thank God for Abraham Lincoln!

### The Friend of the Dumb Brutes.

John McDonald, the editor of the Western School Journal, has written a little sketch of Henry Bergh, who was the first champion of the overworked and abused beasts which so sadly need a champion, since they can neither speak nor act for their own defense. Following is what Mr. McDonald tells of him:

Henry Bergh was born in New York, in 1823; he died there on March 12, 1888. In 1866 he founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was its president from 1866 until his death. His whole life, after 1866, was given to the protection of animals. He was allowed to wear a policeman's star, so that he always had the power to stop and arrest drivers of teams, or other persons whom he might find mistreating animals. One day he stopped a street-car, which was so overloaded that the poor horses could hardly move it. The driver whipped and whipped, but the load was too heavy. Suddenly Mr. Bergh appeared in front of the horses, and in a calm, distinct voice said: "Stop! Unload!" The driver swore at him, and asked by what authority he dared to stop the car. Mr. Bergh showed his badge. The passengers began to call him names, and one fellow got out and shook his fist under his nose. Mr. Bergh grabbed him and swung him into a snow-bank. The passengers cheered; all got out of the car, and walked home.

## WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and pains—for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Soreness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

## St. Jacobs Oil

It never fails. It acts like magic. Instantaneous relief from pain always follows. It has cured thousands of cases which had been given up as incurable. One trial will convince any sufferer that St. Jacobs Oil

## Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Gradually the people began to see that Mr. Bergh was doing a blessed work; the opposition to him, except from brutes, ceased, and the rich began to help him with money. The first aid he got was from a Frenchman, who left the society a legacy of about \$115,000. How well the money given to Mr. Bergh was used may be understood from the statement in a sketch of his life that in one year "4,000 animals were suspended from labor and cared for, 552 disabled horses removed from the stony streets in ambulances, and 98,000 animals of all kinds, small and large, were humanely destroyed, while 56,000 cases were investigated, and 510 prosecutions made." And yet though Mr. Bergh did so much to relieve or stop the sufferings of animals, we are told he disliked dogs, and that it is doubtful if he ever petted a horse. Isn't that strange?

**FOR THE LITTLE ONES**

**A SECRET.**

A sweet robin sang from the old apple-tree,  
"I've a secret so sacred I'll tell only thee,  
And thou must remember 'tis me and thee.  
"Come under the branches and blossoms  
so sweet  
That cluster in fragrance quite close to  
my feet,  
And I'll tell thee a secret thou must not  
repeat.  
"There is in the branches high over my  
head  
A round little nest that's as soft as thy  
bed,  
And over it hovers the sweet wife I've  
wed.  
"And what do you 'spose is tucked under  
her wings?  
But four very wonderful, beautiful things,  
For which the sweet mother bird grate-  
fully sings.  
"They are four dainty eggs which we're  
guarding with care.  
In each egg there's a baby bird hiding! So  
there,  
Do you wonder I'm glad, with a secret so  
rare?"

—Penelope Hunt.

**Jack's Colt.**

Jack was a boy who liked horses better than any other thing in the world except his mother. But he never had owned a horse, because his father said he was too small to have a horse or even to ride on one. But one day his father came up from the barn and called, "Jack, Jack! come here, I want you." Jack came a-running and his father said, "Go out to the barn and see if you can find anything new."  
Jack ran as fast as his fat little legs would carry him, for he wondered and wondered what his father expected him to find. He looked sharply around him when he went in but he did not see anything except the chickens and the cows and everything that he always saw at the barn. He said to himself, "I guess papa was just a-fooling me," and he felt very much disappointed. "I'll just go in and say 'How-de-do,' to old Molly," he said. Old Molly was the horse that always took him riding and always rubbed her nose against him whenever he went out to the barn to see her. Well, what do you think he saw there? You have guessed it I'm sure. A little, soft, cunning colt! He did not stop to even rub its little head, but ran into the house faster than he had come out. "Oh, papa, is it mine, is it mine?" he shouted.  
His father was a funny man, and he said, "Why, I think it belongs to old Molly, don't you?"  
"To old Molly and me!" said Jack.  
His father laughed and said, "Well, if you show me that you know how to be good to a little colt then when it grows up into a horse it will be yours."  
Well, I wonder if you know how happy Jack was. He ran in to tell his mother about it first thing, and she was as happy about it as he was. He told her that when he grew up to be a man, and his colt grew up to be a horse, they would start a farm and some day they would have lots of other horses and they would all be pretty horses so that people would come a long way to see them, and he never would sell any of them but would keep them till they were too old to work, when he would put them out on pasture and just let them have a good time all their lives.  
Would you like to know whether Jack did all this or not? Well, he did. When he grew up, he owned a great many horses, and he was always good to them and so then they were always good to him. And he could drive horses that most people could not drive, and do you know why? Just because they knew he liked them and was good to them!

Insure your health in Prickly Ash Bitters. It regulates the system, promotes good appetite, sound sleep, and cheerful spirits.

**The Home Circle.**

**WHEN PA AND MA WERE LITTLE.**

When my pa was little like me,  
He says he always used to mind his  
mother,  
And just keep busy, doin' this and  
t'other.  
'Twas easy to be good, somehow or other,  
When my pa was little, like me.  
When my ma was little like me,  
She never did no talkin' back, nor  
jumpin'.  
Nor climbin' trees. If she had, she'd got  
sumptin'—  
A stick maybe, or grandma's slipper  
thumpin'—  
When my ma was little, like me.  
And when I get growed up, like them,  
I'll tell my girls and boys how mother  
And father never used to be a bother.  
Oh, I'll come out all right, somehow or  
other  
When I get growed up, like them!  
—Estelle Fillmore.

**Where the Earth's Crust is Weak in America.**

From North to South, mountains flank the whole of the western coasts of America and from Alaska, where more than one active volcano is to be found, to Cape Horn, the lines of weakness are clearly marked. One runs through Cascade Mountains, down the Sierra Nevadas into Lower California; another from the Rocky Mountains, through Central America, and down the entire coast of the south continent, along the Andes. West of the Rocky Mountains is a vast extent of country, larger than France and Great Britain combined, consisting of bare, basalt plain, caused by lava flows from fissure eruptions.  
East of the Rocky Mountains is the far-famed Yellowstone Park district, lying mainly in Wyoming and partly in Montana and Idaho, whose hot springs and geysers show that the temperature here is still intense at no great distance below the surface. It was in 1872 that these extraordinary geysers and boiling springs became the property of the people.

Among the most noted volcanoes on the American continent are Jorullo, Popocateptl, Cotopaxi, the highest volcano in the world, and Consequina, whose tremendous explosion in 1835 closely resembled that of the first eruption of Vesuvius, and of Krakatoa in '83. In all, America possesses nearly 100 volcanoes.

In the Atlantic Ocean very few islands are to be found, but they are nearly all volcanic in origin.

Disconnected with any line of weakness, about the equator, are the Sandwich, or Hawaiian Islands, the last spot to be visited in our tour of the world's volcanoes.

These islands are nothing but a group of huge volcanic cones, but for three-quarters of a century all the eruptions which have taken place have been non-explosive. The active craters are in Hawaii, with the soft, musical native names of Kilauea, Hualalal, and Loa; while there are two other cones, one of them, Kea by name, rising 13,805 feet. Both Kea and Loa are reckoned to be twice the bulk of Etna.

Turning, now, from the practice of volcanoes to their theory, the geologist knows no more fascinating problem than the phenomenon of volcanic eruption.

The vapor of water (possibly with other gases) is undoubtedly the main explosive agent.

Every explosion is accompanied by steam, causing reports like guns firing, and it has been found that water is present in every volcanic product, even in the solid rocks that are ejected.

Now, when water is converted into steam, it occupies nearly 1,700 times its original volume, and in its enormous expansive force a cause for volcanic explosions is readily to be found. When lava flows up the pipe of a volcano, the steam accumulates in a confined space, and so it is probable that the actual

seat of the explosion is in the pipe itself.

As already pointed out, nearly all volcanoes are near the sea. Sea-water would easily find its way, through cracks and fissures in the earth's crust, downwards to the lava in the supply-basin of volcanoes. It is thought that the terrific explosions of Krakatoa were mainly due to the waters of the ocean, rushing through the fissures in the bed, coming into contact with the molten lava.

We must look beyond the expansive force of steam to find an adequate agent in forcing the lava, hot from the molten nether regions, upwards through the weak places in the earth's crust. Steam is the potent factor in actually expelling the lava. But the lava is first of all forced up by pressure—pressure supplied by the contraction of the globe in consequence of loss of heat. The layers of the globe beneath the outer, solid part, are for ever cooling and shrinking, so that the crust is strained and ruptured, and the inner fluid masses are compressed.

And through the rupture and fissures in the crust the lava is squeezed out, as oil paint is made to ooze from a tube when pressure is applied.—Pearson's Magazine for July.

**Her Life-work.**

She was a neat, compactly built girl, with a full, decisive voice. When she spoke you knew that she felt the final word upon that subject had been spoken.

"I have taken up the profession of architecture," she said. "I believe that my life was given to me to do some good work in the world. I know none higher or more useful than to design beautiful buildings, a great cathedral, perhaps, which shall be an inspiration to men for centuries. Look at Westminster Abbey or York Minster."

"Has your sister a profession, too?" asked her friend.

"Oh, no!" with a pitying shrug. "Susan married a poor farmer. She cooks and churns and sews and darns for him and her children. Life, I hold, was given to us for nobler purposes than to be a slave to a man and a half-dozen babies!"

Her companion did not argue the question, and it was long before they met again.

Many years afterward, in passing through a busy Western city, he saw her in a little office upon the main street. Over the door was a sign:

"Plans furnished for buildings. Decorations, draperies, upholstering."

He entered, and she greeted him cordially. She had grown stouter, her eyes were less defiant, her voice gentler.

"I have changed my name. I married Professor Laurence. He has been an invalid for many years—quite helpless. You must see him. He is always so happy when a friend comes to cheer him. His life is very lonely. I'm busy here you see. I'm doing a man's work, as I always intended. Architecture did not pay very well. I had no cathedrals to design," laughing merrily, "but I sell a plan occasionally for a shop or a cottage. Meanwhile I keep the pot boiling by upholstering. One of our boys means to be an architect."

"How many boys are there?"

"Two," her eyes sparkling. "They have gone through school with the highest honors, and are now in Yale."

"It is a heavy load for you to carry."

"Not at all! I am very happy. We new women believe in our work, you know."

"And yet," said her old friend, as he went down the street, "how does her work differ from Susan's? True women in all ages sing the same song, the words which were given to them in the beginning by their Heavenly Father."

**About Babies.**

Few people seriously question the truth of the old saw: "A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure," but conscientious parents, who consider the welfare of the child, will carefully refrain from making a plaything of it. We frequently hear wonder expressed at the vigor and vitality displayed by the babies of poor mothers who have many cares, while infants in homes of the rich are often extremely delicate. There is less difference between the two classes than there used to be, because people have become more intelligent about the care of children, but there are still plenty of examples and perhaps one cause may be found in the fact that the child of the busy mother is let alone more. The baby's brain is tender and should not be stimulated and excited. For that reason it should not receive too much attention or be handled constantly in its waking hours.

**HEART PALPITATION**

Nervous fluttering or severe heart throbbing is an indication of disorder in the digestion.

**PRICKLY ASH BITTERS**

Is a valuable remedy in such cases. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, removes the cause of the heart symptoms, promotes digestion, builds up a strong and vigorous body.

**Sold at Druggists.**

**Price, \$1.00.**

Some people invariably take up a child the moment it is found to be awake. It is passed from one to another, trotted and carried until it gets so tired and fretful that it can neither sleep nor digest its food properly and then people wonder what ails the baby. The most common supposition is that it has taken cold, and the most common remedy is to reduce its supply of fresh air and keep it more constantly confined to the house, all of which is calculated to still further impair its vigor. In the beginning if managed rightly, most babies can be trained to proper habits of sleep. A quiet room, a warm, comfortable bed, an appetite satisfied and dry napkins are generally all that is needed to induce sleep in a healthy child. In other words, keep the child in a comfortable normal state. During the first six months a child needs sixteen to eighteen hours' sleep daily. Many good mothers testify to the necessity of keeping the extremities of a child warm. One mother whose baby was abnormally healthy never having an hour's colic in her babyhood, attributed the happy fact to the wool stockings which the child wore winter and summer, except on very hot days, which were long enough to come up over the knees and pin to the diaper, and also to the light-weight flannel band constantly worn over the bowels. These prevented any sudden chill. When a baby has colic you will commonly find its feet and limbs cold. Sometimes, however, there is a predisposition to colic which can not be overcome. When it does torture a baby, parents should be slow to resort to paregoric or other drugs. The best, simplest, most harmless remedy in most cases is to give the babe a bottle of sweetened water, as hot as it can bear, to suck; and a gentle rubbing of the bowels will often start the wind and relieve pain. A hot water bag to warm its feet and limbs will sometimes help. The simple treatments that common sense suggests are the safest and most effective resorts in the ordinary complaints with which babies are afflicted.

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

**FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS**  
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Sixty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It soothes the Child, softens the Gums, allays all Pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.  
**Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.**



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

**Lion Coffee**  
see how clean and fresh it looks and note its rich aroma.  
The sealed package insures uniform quality.

## 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.

### The Grain Trust Combine Seeks a Combine With the Mills of Kansas.

The grain trust finds that it is unable to compete with the farmers' organization. It has been worsted in every battle. Realizing its crippled and disabled condition it asks the assistance of the millers of Kansas.

The grain trust seeks to arrange to supply the mills with wheat at a reasonable margin, the mills agreeing to make no higher bids for grain than is made by trust members. It is claimed that if a pool is formed with the millers the mills will get cheaper wheat and that the trust grain-dealers can then maintain the old-time margins for handling grain and wipe out all competition.

With such a combination it is believed that farmers will be compelled to sell at the price offered and that all of the farmers' elevators and shipping associations will be closed up and forced out of business. At a meeting of the millers held at Wichita last month, the grain trust submitted its proposition to the mills. At that time it found warm friends among the millers, but it was defeated. It is believed now, with the active work the grain trust members have done and are doing, that the combination will be effected and completed by the millers at their next meeting in July. Some of the most prominent millers in the State are at work assisting the grain trust members in creating sentiment favorable to the combination and they are confident that the grain trust proposition will be accepted.

I hardly think that such a combination can be made. I am positive that all the mills will not enter into it. If any considerable number of the mills should enter the combination it will create a bitter fight. It is hard to tell just how much it would effect the farmers cooperative shipping associations. If such a pool is formed the Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Live Stock Association will defend itself in some way. We can buy or build cooperative mills and grind our own wheat into flour. Then there is still left us the "boycott," the greatest weapon that can be used in defense of organized labor. We can refuse to use flour that is manufactured by mills who join the grain trust for the purpose of oppressing farmers and we can refuse to trade with stores which handle their goods. We can and no doubt will appeal to organized labor to aid us by refusing to buy flour manufactured by mills which combine with the grain trust to oppress the farmers. We will also make the same appeal to merchants with whom we trade. The lines will be squarely drawn between the pirate on the one side and the wealth producers and their friends on the other. We would regret very much to see the mills of this State make such a fatal mistake. They will not do so unless greed and avarice control their reason. While the mills that are strong financially may be able to go through the struggle that will follow, we predict that more than half of those that enter the combine against the farmer, will close their doors before the end of the first six months; and those that stand the pressure that long will find their bank accounts in a dilapidated condition. They are tackling the wrong class of people. They can not starve farmers into submission and the millers will regret the day they join the grain trust in plundering and oppressing the farmers.

### Will It Pay for Farmers to Organize?

FROM THE CENTRAL FARMER, OMAHA, NEB.

Will it pay for farmers to organize to sell their own grain? A few figures will help understand the problem. Phelps County is not, perhaps, an unfair average county in the wheat belt. It contains thirty "government townships" of about 23,000 acres each, or a total of 460,000 acres. Suppose that only half of this is in wheat (in some localities nearly all are growing that grain) and we have 230,000 acres.

Farmers are claiming they will harvest thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, but again let us be conservative and estimate the crop at twenty bushels per acre, and we will have for Phelps County, 4,600,000 bushels. The Kansas grain trust in past seasons fixed the price so as to take a margin of five cents a bushel for their "services" in

weighing and sending the grain to market.

The farmers' cooperative association has handled the grain of its members at one cent a bushel, making a difference in favor of cooperation of four cents a bushel. Some grain companies in Nebraska pay their officers princely salaries and then return about half their capital in profits, and this is possible because they insist on a greater margin than is fair for handling the grain on its way to market.

A saving of four cents a bushel on Phelps County wheat would be nearly \$140,000. There are more than thirty counties in the Nebraska wheat belt, but let us be conservative and call it twenty like Phelps County, and we have the remarkable sum of \$2,800,000 as the sum to be saved by a thorough organization among the farmers to handle their own marketing of small grain alone.

That sum of money would put comfort in thousands of homes instead of furnishing eight hundred and one thousand-dollar automobiles and kindred luxuries for a few hundred grain dealers. Is it worth trying to save? Bring it down to your own farm. Suppose you have one hundred acres of wheat at twenty bushels per acre. The 2,000 bushels at a saving of four cents a bushel means a "saving" to you of eighty dollars—just like finding that sum, and don't you suppose Jane could use that sum to advantage in brightening up the old home?

Kansas farmers began in the dark and groped and worked their way to the light. The Kansas secretary and the Kansas organizers stand ready to help the Nebraska farmers perfect their organization so as to avoid the mistakes and consequent expense that was sometime incurred by the Kansans. Will Nebraska farmers accept the proffered assistance? Or will they plod along and continue to support a horde of grain dealers in palaces instead of making palaces for their own families?

The grain trust seems determined to rob the farmers in handling their grain. There is nothing strange about this, but the strange part is that some farmers help them by giving them their patronage. The farmer is as silly in such transactions as a fly. The grain trust is the spider weaving nets to catch flies.

We want every member of our association to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER so we can talk to them. Get your friends to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER in order that they may become posted on the work our association is doing.

If you will not cooperate with others and assist in securing fair markets you are not to be pitied if the grain trust extorts from you five or even ten cents a bushel for handling your grain.

Think of the mills of Kansas joining the grain trust, joining a band of outlaws and pirates. It will take a stronger body than the millers of Kansas to make the grain trust respectable.

The grain trust will compel farmers to pay five cents per bushel for handling their grain if they can possibly do so. This means \$2,500,000, on this year's crop of wheat.

If you refuse to join with others in protecting your own rights the trust will make you pay a royalty to them simply because you are too stupid to do otherwise.

Will the farmers of Kansas allow the mills and grain trust to bulldoze them into submission? We think not.

If the nominee of your party for representative is in sympathy with the grain trust don't vote for him.

## THE MARKETS.

### Last Week's Grain Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., June 23, 1902.

The past week has shown a substantial gain in wheat. It begins to dawn upon speculators that to sell wheat short without regard to conditions and only upon alleged reports of great improvement in crop prospects during the last six or seven weeks is dangerous. Throughout the week the markets were nervous and excited and the advance is between 2 and 3 cents per bushel. There is a big demand beginning to develop for wheat. The visible supply is getting down to a very low point and is now only about 21,000,000 bushels. Of course, the wet weather had something to do with the advance, harvesting being much delayed, but the demand from Europe and advance of price of wheat in France and England were the principal factors. Wheat is selling now about 8 cents over the price of a year ago in Kansas City and is about 6 cents higher in Chicago than this time last year. But this time last year was at the beginning of the movement of the largest winter

wheat crop ever grown in this country, while this year under the most favorable conditions from now on, no more than 76 per cent of a winter wheat crop may be expected. And what has become of this enormous wheat crop of last year? All authorities agree that the wheat supplies have been pretty well cleaned up. The visible supply indicates this, the fact that Kansas City has shipped out about all of its wheat to Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Flouring mills indicate it, and the further fact that mills everywhere have small stocks of wheat on hand prove the same thing. Under these conditions it seems to the writer that the making of wheat prices for the next two months is in the hands of the farmers. Will they take advantage of the favorable prospects for better prices, or will they rush all their available surplus to market as soon as threshed and break prices? The farmers could do much in this direction if they would get together.

Exports of wheat continue liberal, and Liverpool prices for September wheat are now about 21 cents per bushel above prices at Kansas City for September wheat, as compared with a difference of 17 cents a year ago. This ought to have a sustaining influence on prices and as world's shipments are small we would not be surprised to see a scramble for wheat in the near future.

The market for corn is one of manipulation, corn often making big advances and declines the same day. The growing corn crop is making good headway, which already places future prices on corn nearly 20 cents per bushel below current values.

Grain markets closed as follows to-day: Chicago.—No. 2 red winter wheat, 81c; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 76c; September, 72c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 2 oats, 43c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 72c; No. 2 hard wheat, 71c; September 67c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 2 white corn 63c; No. 2 oats, 45c.

Topeka.—No. 2 hard wheat, 70c. F. W. FRASIUS.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, June 24, 1902.

Not since the bull movement of live stock prices began early in the winter have prospects for \$8 cattle and \$8 hogs been more bright than for the past few days. The continued and pronounced scarcity of corn-fed stock has put packer buyers on their mettle and last week both hogs and cattle touched another high point for the season and the year. On Wednesday, W. R. Van Anglen, of Lafayette County, Mo., marketed a bunch of steers at \$7.50, and on Friday J. H. Davis, of Straight Creek, Kas., sold the week's top hogs at \$7.75. Receipts of cattle were 23,400, of which 10,600 consisted of grass cattle from below the quarantine line, leaving a meager supply of natives at the disposal of the killers.

Trade opened with grassers at the high point of the week and natives at the low point. The small supply of the latter soon caused values to advance, however, and they closed at the high point. Traders all look for \$8 cattle during the coming week. Dry lot cows and heifers were in good demand and sold firm, but grassy stock broke. Stock calves ruled slow sale at lower prices. Stock and feeding steers closed a little higher than last week. The outlook is for continued strength in corn-fed cattle, whether steers or she stock, and further declines in grassers. July 1 has been fixed as the time for the big rush of quarantines to market, and as the movement this year promises to be above the normal, it is more than likely that prices will go still lower.

Hogs made a sensational finish during the past week, and closed with tops dangerously near the long-expected \$8 mark. The general gain for the week amounted to 10c@15c. Traders claim that the fact that high prices do not bring hogs to market is ample evidence of their scarcity in the country, therefore they hold out for \$8 swine by July. At any rate, shippers can figure on high prices until the spring pig crop begins to move. A feature of the week was the strength manifested by lights. Pigs under 150 pounds are still slow sellers when compared with heavy hogs, but the feeling in 160- to 180-pound hogs is much better than for several weeks.

Liberal runs of native sheep at this market and in the East served to cause a big break in prices. Best spring lambs declined 15c@25c. Shippers would do well not to figure on a \$7 top for spring lambs from now on. Very good springers are selling at \$6.50 at present. Grass sheep were in liberal supply and declined from 25c@40c. Native ewes, wethers, and bucks sold off 25c@35c. Ewes range from \$3.75@4; bucks \$2@2.75, and wethers \$4@4.75. Receipts for the week aggregated 18,000 head.

The dullness in the horse market continued during the past week. Arrivals were moderate at 1,000 head, fully a third of which consisted of rangers. Values were at the low point of the spring. Good drafts sold up to \$180. A big sale of rangers will be held here on July 9 when 5,000 head of branded stock will be disposed of.

The poultry market ruled steady to strong and everything arriving was taken care of readily. Eggs were quoted at 14c with ease. Spring chickens, 18c pound, for one-pound stock and up; hens, 9c pound; roosters, 20c each; ducks 7c pound, young ducks, 12c; turkey hens, 10c, gobblers 8c. Fancy creamery butter 19c; dairy 18c; packing butter 16c. H. A. POWELL.

### Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., June 24, 1902.

The quotation committee announces butter 21c.

### Opening Trade in South Africa.

The British South African Export Gazette in a recent issue quotes a leading Anglo-African merchant in part as follows:

"With regard to the future of trade, with the advent of peace, there will undoubtedly be a great boom all through the country. A lull consequent on the removal of part of the military forces and the refugees may perhaps affect the trade of Capetown, which is, and always will remain, more or less local, and concerned with the western districts of Cape Colony; but no such af-

**THE SECRET OF FENCE STRENGTH**

You can stretch an American Field and Hog Fence "till it sings" and it will outwear half a dozen slack wire fences. Heat won't loosen it, cold can't snap it because the tension curve keeps it always taut—takes up the tension. Made of large wires, of the best material and woven perfectly so as to secure the full strength of the wires in the fabric. This ready-built, woven steel wire fence is wonderfully low in price. For a small farm or a great ranch or plantation the

**AMERICAN FIELD FENCE**

keeps stock in place and protects crops freely, and it lasts a life time. Built of high grade steel, heavily galvanized before weaving. Every rod is guaranteed. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

fect will be felt elsewhere, for it will be necessary for some considerable time to keep a large military force in the country, and this will as a consequence involve a continuance of a considerable amount of military expenditure. Large camps will be set up at certain points. I have no doubt as to the certainty of the boom which will supervene after the war, but my only misgiving is that, with every one rushing in to secure a share, it will be overdone, and a reaction set in.

"As regards the Transvaal, and more particularly Johannesburg, no one with his eyes open can doubt of the great developments in mining and commerce which lie ahead. It is well known that, before the war, many mining properties were held back by those who foresaw what was coming and thought it better to wait until the trouble was over, rather than risk their chances under the then unfavorable economic and political conditions. The cancelling of all concessions and the reduction of the price of dynamite will, unquestionably, make it easier to work the mines at a profit, and many of the low-grade properties will now be taken in hand and, what is more, made to pay."

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics reports that the expected increase in the exports to Africa has already begun. The exports from the United States to Africa in April, the latest month for which the details of our exports have yet been received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, were greater than those to all South America, and were more than 50 per cent greater than those of April in the preceding year. For the ten months ending with April, 1902, they amounted to \$28,956,179, against \$22,070,133 in the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year 1901, and \$15,858,286 in the corresponding months of 1900. The chief increase of course is to British Africa, which takes about 85 per cent of our exports to Africa. To British Africa alone our exports during the month of April, 1902, were \$2,763,833, against \$1,817,101 in April, 1901; and for the ten months ending with April, 1902, were \$24,708,612, against \$18,437,315 in ten months of 1901, and \$13,168,062 in ten months of 1900.

Cuba is facing a problem in providing employment for the thousands of idle men on the island. The work of grinding sugar cane has been finished and the planters who have not yet realized on their crop are unable to retain their men as they usually do. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 men in one district are without employment. An epidemic of brigandage is greatly feared.

A correspondent inquires: "Would it not be well for farmers who contemplate using commercial fertilizers to be sure that they know of what substance the fertilizers are composed that they may judge what the after effects might be? What would be the effect in after years of using salt? what of using lime? Might there not be some concert of action in encouraging the raising of cow-peas for seed?"

Any of our old subscribers who wish to secure our Dollar Wall Atlas and at the same time extend their paid subscription one year can do so by sending us \$1.25 and the new Wall Atlas will be sent at once post-paid.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A cool, wet week, the average temperature for the week being 9 degrees below normal, while the rainfall averaged an inch above normal. Heavy rains fell in the middle division, the southeastern counties of the eastern division and in Decatur, Norton, Graham, Trego, Lane, and Ness in the western. Hail-storms occurred in the northwestern counties, extending southeastward into Barton. Frost occurred in some of the northwestern counties. The cool weather has been favorable to wheat.

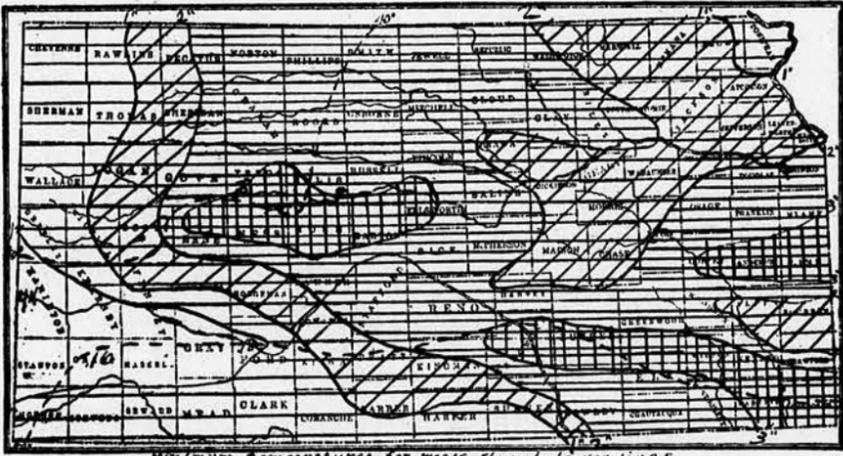
RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The rains have interfered with harvest but in most of the counties the larger part of the wheat crop is now in shock; harvest is progressing in the northern counties. Corn has grown rapidly and in many counties has been, or is being laid by, much of it being too tall for the cultivators; it is tasseling in the southern counties and beginning to tassel in some of the central; it is beginning to silk in Elk. Oats are ripe in the south and, where possible, are being cut, and are ripening in the central counties; the crop is an unusually good one. Flax is good, it is turning in Allen and beginning to bloom in Woodson. Prairie-grass promises a large crop of fine hay. The second crop of alfalfa is fine, and is ready to cut in several counties. Apples are doing well in Chase and Shawnee, but are dropping in Leavenworth; early peaches are being marketed in Crawford. Early peaches are ripe in Elk. The early potato crop is unusually good.

Anderson.—Much wheat and rye in shock; rains retard harvest; some wheat lost by high water; oats good, some rusting; corn uneven, much too tall to cultivate, flax and grass fine. Atchison.—Cool weather retarding growth of corn; early corn being laid by; soft wheat all in shock, a fair yield; hard wheat ready to cut; oats fine, turning; early potatoes, grass, and pastures fine. Bourbon.—Wheat and rye good; oats fair; corn promises good crop; potatoes and gardens fine; prairie and tame grass very fine; rains retard harvest.

Rainfall for Week Ending June 21.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/4. 1/4 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

Brown.—Early wheat cut; wheat harvest will be general next week; oats filling well; rain retards corn-plowing some but work is generally up. Chase.—Good harvesting first of week, last part too wet; wheat generally light yield; oats small acreage but good prospect; corn fine; second crop alfalfa in bloom; apples, potatoes, and gardens doing well. Chautauqua.—Farmers trying to save wheat, hope to save oats; corn tasseling; blackberries in market. Cherokee.—All farm work at a standstill; corn very weedy, some will be lost unless dry weather comes soon; about 15 or 20 per cent of wheat yet to cut. Coffey.—Some harvesting and cultivating first of week, too wet since; some corn clean, some very weedy. Crawford.—Too wet; most of the wheat is in shock; corn growing rapidly, much of it 7 feet high; berries, plums, and apples in market; plum-trees heavily loaded. Doniphan.—Corn in fine condition; wheat harvest in progress; raspberries in market; very cool week. Elk.—Rains stopped farm work; wheat down badly; early peaches ripe; some corn beginning to silk. Franklin.—Wheat mostly harvested; flax turning out much better than expected; all crops doing well. Geary.—Rains retard harvest and cultivation of corn; corn making fine growth; potatoes very good; sweet potatoes growing rapidly; gardens doing nicely. Greenwood.—Most of the wheat in southern part in shock; corn doing well; vegetables fine. Jackson.—Wheat harvest progressing; corn growing rapidly; early corn laid by; clean, large stalks and dark green color; oats look well but some rust reported. Jefferson.—Too wet, retarding corn cultivation; gardens are fine. Johnson.—Wheat harvest nearly over; corn growing rapidly, some fields showing tassel; English blue-grass ready to cut; oats beginning to turn; raspberries, blackberries, and cherries light crop. Labette.—Wet; one-third wheat still to cut, is standing up remarkably well; cradles in great demand; oats ripe enough to cut; condition of other crops favorable. Leavenworth.—Wheat harvest progressing; corn looking well, too cool for rapid growth; gardens fine; oats good; apples dropping; pastures fine and stock in good condition. Linn.—Rains retarding harvest, one-half wheat uncut—dead ripe; much corn getting weedy; oats small acreage; crop good; grass fine. Marshall.—Wheat harvest well along, crop poor, bugs were working it; oats looking well; corn very fine. Montgomery.—Too wet for binders; oats being cut where ground dry enough; high winds have broken down wheat, oats, and corn some; corn growing, looks well, is tasseling, needs cultivation, getting grassy; potatoes rotting. Morris.—Good week for all crops; much corn laid by, good color and clean; wheat ripe, harvest stopped by rains; oats ripening; second crop alfalfa nearly ready to cut. Nemaha.—Favorable week for grasses but re-

tarding corn; ground good condition; some wheat being cut, yield will be light; oats look well, will make full crop; potatoes very good. Pottawatomie.—All crops doing well; much corn laid by; unfavorable for securing late wheat and alfalfa. Riley.—Corn and other crops growing rapidly; too wet, hard to fight weeds; wheat promises three-fourths crop, rains retard harvest; best prospect for oats in years. Shawnee.—Wheat harvest over in northwest part, progressing in southern; best oats in five years; corn growing rapidly, good stand, some laid by; second crop alfalfa in early cut fields ready to cut; gardens fine; potatoes very good; apples plenty and growing finely; meadows and pastures good; cattle doing well. Wabawnee.—Rains interfered with wheat harvest; corn fine, generally clean and growing rapidly; second cutting alfalfa begun, large yield; early potatoes fine; sweet potatoes on river bottom good promise. Wilson.—Possibly one-fourth wheat cut, rest laying on ground, too wet; oats rusting; corn growing rapidly; potatoes fine; flax good; prairie hay promises two tons per acre. Woodson.—Corn growing rapidly, good color, weedy; flax beginning to bloom; second crop alfalfa growing rapidly, will soon be ready to cut; prairie-grass very fine. Wyandotte.—Wheat nearly all in shock; oats turning; pastures good; stock in fine condition; much rain.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed in the extreme southern counties but has been delayed by wet weather in most of the others, it is beginning in Phillips; wheat is turning in Smith, and filling better than expected in Jewell. Corn has grown rapidly and generally is in very good condition, though getting weedy in some counties; it is tasseling in the southern and some of the central counties. The oat crop is an unusually good one; it is being harvested in Clay and Harper, and is turning in Reno. Prairie-grass is fine. The second crop of alfalfa is very good, and is ready to cut in several counties. The potato crop is quite promising. Apples are a fair crop in Washington, but are dropping in Barton; early peaches are ripening in Reno. Early peaches are ripe in Sumner. Barber.—Wheat harvest progressing where ground dry enough, fair crop; corn, Kafr-corn, and oats growing rapidly; second crop alfalfa ready to cut; new potatoes and vegetables plentiful. Barton.—Very little wheat cut, too wet; hail damaged crop on 15th; apples dropping. Clay.—Wheat and oats harvest progressing, retarded by rains. Cloud.—Much alfalfa hay damaged by rain;

wheat is ripening in Graham and nearly ripe in Trego, it is a good crop in Clark but a light crop in Ford. Corn is doing well, though growth was retarded by cool weather in Decatur; in Ness the early corn is in tassel and silk and has been laid by. Barley and rye are good crops in Clark. Oats look well in Ford and barley is fine. Some alfalfa was badly damaged in Decatur, and rain stopped cutting and stacking in Trego; it is doing well in Lane, and the second crop is fine in Ford. Range-grass is very good in Grant and Lane, abundant in Ness, is greening up in Hodgeman and has revived some in Thomas. Early peaches are ripe in Clark. Some potatoes were cut by frost in Thomas. Clark.—Too wet for haying, which is much behind; good wheat, rye, and barley crops; harvest progressing well; first peaches on June 19. Decatur.—Cool weather, hail and rains; corn growth retarded; small grain ripening slowly; some alfalfa damaged by rain; light frost 21st. Ford.—Cold, cloudy week; oats look well; barley very fine; corn looks well; second crop alfalfa is fine, nearly ready to cut; wheat a light crop. Graham.—Rain; much hail; wheat ripening nicely, will be fine quality; potatoes fine; stock doing well. Grant.—Grass fine; ground in good condition; good stand of crops but too cool for growth; stock doing well. Hamilton.—Cloudy week; vegetation has made rapid growth. Hodgeman.—Growing week; range-grass is greening up again; cane, millet, Kafr-corn and corn are growing finely. Lane.—Wet week; alfalfa, corn, and forage crops are doing well; grass is fine; stock water plenty. Morton.—Cloudy weather and some rain are helping the grass and forage crops and improving plowing for more. Norton.—Cool, wet week; harvest in progress; corn laid by and early variety in tassel and silk; forage crops look fine; prospect for melons good; grass abundant; cattle fat. Norton.—Cool, moist week; conditions all favorable; wheat harvest begun, about two weeks earlier than usual. Scott.—Rain was general all over the county. Thomas.—Good wheat in northeast part and harvest has begun, some damage by hail; cool weather helped fill the wheat; some damage done by grasshoppers; corn and forage crops doing well; the late rains have revived grass some; frost morning of 21st froze potatoes down. Trego.—Heavy rains; much lightning night of 15th killing some stock; rain stopped cutting and stacking of alfalfa; wheat nearly ripe.

From time to time manufacturers announce improvements and inventions which seem to attain nearer perfection than anything that has previously appeared. The Great Eagle Mfg. Co. of Kansas City, is now offering what it claims to be the most perfect hay press that was ever produced. This is strictly a steel press which has no wood parts. They claim for it the most simple power ever used on a hay press which has but three wearing parts and these very inexpensive. Their press uses a very large feed opening with a plunger stroke of thirty-six inches which is far greater than others. Their very long baling chamber and ratchet tension always insures a smooth, square bale. It is one of the lightest presses on the market and is guaranteed as strong as others which weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds more than it does. The Eagle company is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the West, with headquarters at Kansas City, Omaha, and Dallas and when they thoroughly guarantee this press in every particular and say that it has a greater capacity than any other horse power hay press on the market we understand that their guarantee is absolutely good and that one can make no mistake in dealing with a house which is so thoroughly reliable. The press is made in fourteen by eighteen, sixteen by eighteen and seventeen by twenty-two sizes. The prices, terms, and guarantee, as well as a full description of the press, will be mailed if you ask for it. See their advertising card on page 688 and write them at once.

Blacklegine.

This is the name of the well known Vaccine for preventing blackleg, furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Company and which is in the form of a cord, or string, or thread and ready for use as sold. It costs but a few cents per head, has proved to be a great success, and is extremely easy to use. The instrument for applying it, called the Blacklegine outfit, costs only 50 cents. Blacklegine is prepared by Doctor Thomas, who was one of the eminent scientists who assisted in the discovery of Blackleg Vaccine in 1884 and has, therefore, had 18 years experience in its preparation. The single treatment or "Single Blacklegine" is suitable for ordinary stock, while the double treatment or "Double Blacklegine" is best adapted for purebred or highly-graded calves. The Pasteur Vaccine Company furnish most interesting and instructive literature, their latest being entitled "Notes on Vaccination" and "Differential Diagnosis", the latter giving the different symptoms of various diseases that are sometimes confused. This literature will be mailed free upon application.

The Annihilation of Distance.

How much nearer to each other the nations of the world seem to be to-day and really are to-day than was the case a few decades ago. When weeks and months were required for communications between the United States and Europe the countries of the old world appeared to be a long way off. Now the circumference of old earth is belted with telegraph and cable lines in every possible direction. What happens to-day in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and the great islands of the sea is made known to us to-morrow by great newspapers like the Chicago Record-Herald, whose foreign correspondents are located in every important city in the world outside of the United States. In addition to its own staff correspondents the Record-Herald enjoys the foreign news service of the New York Herald, famous for many years for the reliability of its foreign news, and also of that great cooperative news gathering organization, the Associated Press. No other daily newspaper in America possesses facilities so varied and extensive for covering the news of all nations.

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

A HORRIBLE LEGACY

THE DREADFUL INHERITANCE OF AN INDIANA HOTEL-KEEPER

For Years He Endeavored to Get Rid of It, But in vain—How He Finally Met With Success.

The inheritance of Thomas E. Lawes, proprietor of Hotel Taft, Dunkirk, Ind., was anything but an enviable one. It came to him more than a decade ago and to get rid of it he tried in vain for many years. How, at last, he succeeded makes an interesting story.

"Until a few years ago," he says, "I was a man to be pitied. For more than ten years I was a paralytic, hardly able to use my hands and with my eyes so affected by the disease that I could not recognize my friends across the room. My hands and fore-arms were so numb that there was scarcely any feeling in them at all."

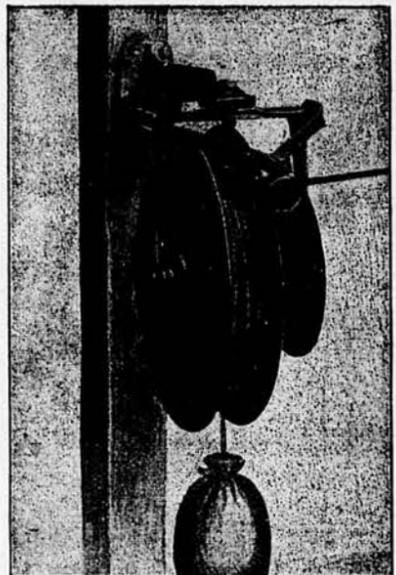
"You had a doctor?" ventured his interviewer. "Yes, for a while in 1882, but my condition gradually grew worse. I tried various things but I didn't get any better and I became pretty well discouraged. The disease is hereditary in the family. One of my sisters died of paralysis and the face of another was all drawn out of shape by it. So, you see, I realized that it would be an almost impossible thing to get rid of it in my case."

"But did you succeed?" "I did, and the credit is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them about ten years ago and felt I was getting better after taking the first box. I continued with them until I was cured."

Mr. Lawes is a substantial citizen of Dunkirk, proprietor of the best hotel in that section and is highly respected among his large circle of acquaintances. In order that there might be no room for doubt as to the accuracy of his above statement he made affirmation to it before J. J. Stewart, a notary public, Feb. 15, 1902.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

The Roney Hay Fork Returner is a little device that will again be very much in demand, now that a big haying season is about to open up in all parts of the country. No man has ever bought one of these fork and carrier returners yet but that has testified that it saved him much more than its cost in a single season. We are giving in this connection a cut of the Roney Hay Fork Returner,



which should forcibly bring to mind the need of this labor and time saving device. The advertisement shows a cut of barn with the Roney Hay Fork Returner at work. If the reader will write the Roney Returner Co., Box N, Independence, Iowa, as to prices, etc., he will have prompt attention given his letter. Printed instructions with illustration are sent to every purchaser. There is absolutely no work about returning carrier and fork for either man or horse. A boy can unload as well as a man. Users of the Roney Fork Returner in every hay-making State of the Union are loud in their praise of so simple and effective a device as this. We are now so well convinced of its high merits as unhesitatingly to recommend it to Kansas Farmer readers who appreciate the value of time in the hay field. Write the advertiser as per advertisement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is progressing in Ness and Clark and has begun in Norton and Thomas;

# WOMAN'S RIGHTS!

## The Right Way to Get Them and the Right Man to Give Them.

**T**HE natural rights of every woman are health and happiness. Every woman who has these can hold her own in any sphere. Mere artistic or surface beauty cannot vie permanently with the beauty which health and happiness confer.

**THE RIGHT OF HEALTH** can be assured to ninety-eight women out of every hundred. This assurance is given by Dr. Pierce after more than thirty years' experience in the treatment and cure of female diseases, in which time he has *confidentially treated*, with assistance of his staff of trained specialists, over half a million ailing women.

**CONSIDER CAREFULLY THESE FACTS.**—A woman's general health depends on the local health of the delicate, womanly organs. When these are deranged or diseased, the complexion becomes sallow or muddy, there are dark rings under the eyes, the back aches, there is nervousness, restlessness and irritability. Following debilitating drains or female weakness, the body loses its roundness as the face loses its fairness. Cure these local diseases, drive out these aches and pains, and the complexion becomes bright and clear and the body regains its graceful lines and curves.

**WOMAN'S LOCAL HEALTH** can be restored. Facts prove it. Ninety-eight times in every hundred cases, female diseases are cured by Dr. Pierce. This great percentage is not based upon the treatment and cure of a few hundreds, but upon the treatment and cure of more than five thousand hundreds.

**HALF A MILLION WOMEN**, and more, have been restored to the enjoyment of the right of health by Dr. R. V. Pierce. Are you one of the two women whose condition can not be perfectly cured? Or are you one of the ninety-eight who can be perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce? You can find out with little trouble and no expense. Any sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely without charge or fee. Write fully and fearlessly. Your letter will be read in private,

answered in private, and a reply sent in a private envelope closely sealed and bearing no advertising or other printing upon it. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.



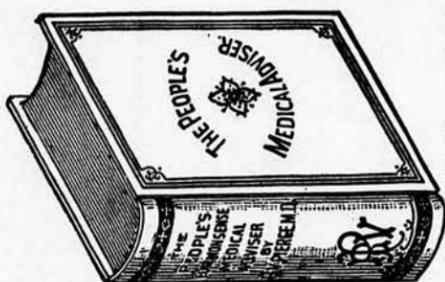
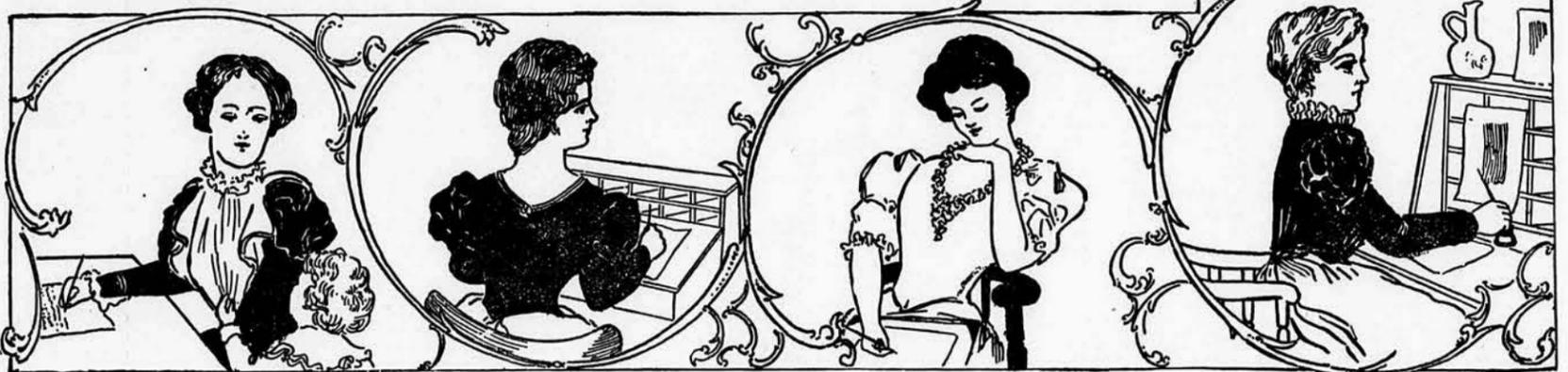
### "HEALTH UTTERLY GONE."

"I believe I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's remedies and have long felt it my duty to express my deep heart-felt gratitude to you, and to acknowledge the benefit I received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets,'" says Mrs. Maria O. Hayzel, writing from Brookland, D. C. "Six years ago after the birth of one of my children I was left in a weak, run down condition. My health seemed utterly gone. I suffered from nervousness, female weakness and rheumatism, and I suffered everything one could suffer from these complaints. Life was a burden. I doctored with three different physicians and got no relief. I tried several patent medicines, all with the same result. I began to get worse and to add to the complications I suffered terribly from constipation. I chanced to see one of your advertisements and concluded to try the above remedies. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets' and began to improve right away, and continued improving and gaining in strength. I cannot express the relief, it was so great. Seven months later my little daughter was born without much trouble or pain. I feel that I would never have been able to endure my confinement only by the help due solely to Dr. Pierce's medicines. She was a fine healthy child and the only one I ever have been able to nurse. She is now two years old and I have never had to take any medicine since, so I feel that your medicine has made a lasting cure with me. I owe so much in *thanks*, it would be impossible for me to express by word or pen how thankful I am to God and to Dr. Pierce."

## DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

**MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG  
AND SICK WOMEN WELL.**

**It is Strictly a Temperance Medicine**  
Containing no Alcohol, Opium or other Intoxicant or Narcotic.



# \$25,000.00 GIVEN AWAY!

In the past year, Dr. Pierce's great work, **The People's**

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

### Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.

University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk...01  
Conn. Agr. College—927 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02  
Ohio State University—"Doing good work" test skim milk...02  
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory" test skim milk...trace  
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it" test skim milk...01  
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skim milk...02  
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skim milk...03  
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."  
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."  
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."

SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Ill. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

food in filling the milk pail to overflowing, rather than selfishly storing muscular and adipose tissues on her own back.

It is undoubtedly the irregular exterior surface of the true dairy type, suggesting close proximity of the skin and osseous system, which has brought upon her, from the lips of the former, ignorant of her intrinsic worth, the opprobrious epithet of "ugly".

If "handsome is as handsome does" and utility in a specialized line be the measure of beauty, the so called "ugly" cow, not alone by the fickleness of pedigree, but by the practical medium of performance, has earned her undeniable right to the laurel, and, if the best interests of the Kansas farmer are conserved, will be crowned "Queen of the Parnyard" and made the recipient of the major portion of the care and study devoted to the live stock interests on the farm.

The cow, Haster, selected by Major Alvord of Washington, D. C., and Professor Haecker of Nebraska, as the most profitable cow for dairy purposes in the entire lot recently received by our Agricultural College from all parts of the State, would probably be chosen by the uninitiated as the ugliest and boniest specimen in the entire lot.

"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Infinite upon the inward, the heart".

May we as dairymen, profit by the view of Wisdom and judge dairy beauty, not by smooth and regular outline, but seek to determine the power, health and capacity of the interior mechanism so vitally important to the milk function and the true and only measure of dairy beauty.

#### Third Report on Cow Test Experiment.

The records for March and April were published in the FARMER for April 10 and May 15. The May record is as follows:

No.	Name of cow.	Selected by	Fresh.	Milk, lbs.	Test, per cent.	Butter-fat, lbs.	Grain consumed, bran.	Judges' rank for profit.
243	Cowslip	J. W. Bigger	Nov. 3, '01	797.5	4.5	35.88	223	3
236	Haster	E. C. Cowles	Dec. 10, '01	878.4	4.1	36.01	223	1
244	Rose of Cunningham	J. W. Cunningham	Jan. 28, '02	1,241.2	3.25	41.58	254	2
238	Clover Leaf	M. L. Dickson	Jan. 12, '02	745.7	3.2	23.86	130	7
245	Molly	A. H. Diehl	Jan. 20, '02	830.3	3.55	29.47	161	5
241	Rose of Industry	C. Elssasser	Jan. 15, '02	838.1	3.95	33.10	161	8
240	Daisy Bell	S. A. Johnson	May 3, '02	876.4	3.4	29.79	157	9
246	Floss	C. Lewis	Oct. '01	564.6	5.4	30.49	161	6
242	May Queen	G. W. Priest	Dec. 25, '01	687.3	5.15	35.39	223	4

Each animal consumed the same amount of roughness during the month as follows: Alfalfa 293 pounds, sorghum hay 37 pounds, and cow-peas 33 pounds.

Daisy Bell dropped a heifer calf on May 3. Weight seventy-three pounds. Cowslip was bred May 2 to the Ayrshire bull, Marquis of Woodroffe 12945; May Queen was bred to the Jersey bull, Brown Elsie's Grandson 60412 on May 17. The herd went to pasture on May 1. During the fore part of the month they were on pasture during the day only, receiving hay in a rack in the yard during the night. During the latter part of the month they were on pasture day and night. The amount of grain and roughness were both gradually reduced as the cows went on pasture. In accordance with the results obtained in previous experiments a little grain will be fed during the summer to aid in keeping up the flow.

#### An Opportunity to Weed Out the Herd.

A cattle-buyer, looking for "butcher stuff," came along the other day and offered us at the rate of \$51.66 per head for three of our poorest milch cows. No sooner said than done; and the Mud Lake Farm was minus three of its low-grade milkers. We reasoned out of the dairy philosophy that if it paid to get rid of low-grade milch cows at any price, it would surely pay to get rid of them at \$51.66 per head.

This is a great year to weed out the unprofitable milch cow. She is worth more for beef at present than she ever sells for as a milker. The poor milker can be sold for enough money to buy a good one in the fall. Many are taking advantage of the situation and no doubt many more will do so before the beef famine is broken. The only danger is that the farmers will sell their cows short and continue the shortage in butter until the good milch cows begin to perform in the price circle. The dairy cow sustains the same relation to the rest of the cattle kind, in the fluctuation of prices, as does real estate to stocks and bonds. Last to rise and

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Increase the Quantity and Improve the Quality of the Butter.

Save \$10. per cow every year.

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Indispensable to Successful Dairying. Send for free catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

against selling the milking herd too close. The present anomalous prices of beef are very tempting and one is liable to let a pretty good milker go when a half hundred dollars is shaken in his face for just a common cow, in common flesh, weighing about 1,000 pounds. Such usually bring \$25 to \$30 for beef.—The Creamery Journal.

#### How Dairying Has Progressed.

ED. LOGAN.

Less than a century ago dairying did not receive much attention. Each farmer had just cows enough to supply his family with milk and butter, which seemed to be all that was necessary at that time.

The utensils that were used were mostly of wood, such as wooden buck-

## In the Dairy.

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

#### THE DAIRY FARM.

Contributed by the Continental Creamery Company.

Cows and meadows and grain,  
Flowers and fragrance and bees;  
Blossoms wet with the rain;  
Birdlings asleep in the trees:  
Bobolink, robin and thrush  
Filling the meadows with tune;—  
Clover-tops juicy and lush;—  
My! It's the middle of June!

Milkmaidens out with the lark;  
De Laval hums in the shed;  
Cows lowing home at the dark,  
Ready for milking and bed;  
Father comes home at the dusk,  
Creamery check in his hand;  
Ribbons and dolls for the babes;  
Happiest folk in the land.

#### The Beauty of Ugliness in the Dairy Cow.

H. R. BLAIR.

The typical dairy cow, with her angular lines, is the central figure in the dairyman's happy dreams; but such a sight, under similar conditions would be considered an omen of ill to the poor breeder of beef cattle who must view rectangular lines and smooth contour in an animal to transport his soul to the seventh heaven of satisfaction.

The dairy cow is a typical example of self-sacrifice, elaborating and, later, surrendering her product to man, who, in return, often does not even deign to give the milk of human kindness, but rather cross words, inadequate shelter and care, together with more frequent applications of the milk stool to her exterior anatomy than did the mild and smoothing influence of the curry comb and brush.

Thinness of flesh during the period of lactation is a prominent and important characteristic of the ideal dairy cow, resulting from the concentration of all her energy acquired from

last to fall. We would advise weeding out the old dairy maids, and all cows that make no profit at the pail, but we would also drop a word of warning

ets and bowls which were very poor for this purpose, because of their being hard to clean properly; and when such things are not cleaned properly, bac-

No. of cow.	Name of cow.	Yield.				Grain consumed.	Roughness consumed.	
		March.	April.	May.	Total.			
243	Cowslip	761.6	33.89	762.1	32.00	797.5	35.88	2,374
236	Haster	849.5	32.28	743.7	29.00	878.4	36.01	2,374
244	Rose of Cunningham	1,200.1	36.00	1,090.1	35.97	1,241.2	41.58	2,374
238	Clover Leaf	733.1	21.62	642.9	20.25	745.7	23.86	2,380
245	Molly	824.0	25.95	726.8	24.34	830.3	29.47	2,380
241	Rose of Industry	802.0	25.27	791.5	26.91	838.1	33.10	2,374
240	Daisy Bell	876.4	29.79	876.4	29.79	876.4	29.79	2,374
246	Floss	503.6	25.68	477.0	25.04	564.6	30.49	2,374
242	May Queen	630.3	30.88	582.8	29.42	687.3	35.39	2,374

# THE WORLD'S RECORD IS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES



In the Pan-American Model Dairy the United States Separator's average skim milk test for 50 consecutive runs was - - .0138

"Would-be competitors" have tried and are trying by every means their fertile brains and imaginations can concoct to break the force of their defeats and take away the honors justly due the United States. For a true history of Separator Awards and tests, write the VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

However, after all that has been said, the indisputable fact remains that the above record is true, and not only that, but that it has not been approached by any other separator. This, together with its many other points of superiority, fully described in our catalogues (write for one), places it far ahead of all others and makes

## THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

## A RECORD BREAKER.



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

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



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

Remember,

### We Want Your Cream

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

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




teria develops very rapidly, causing the milk and butter to have a bad flavor.

After tinware became more common it was a great aid, as tinware is much more easily washed than the old wooden buckets, and was used instead of wooden vessels. It was also seen that, to make good butter, the milk should not be allowed to stand for so long a time as was necessary for the cream to rise. To remedy this a separator was invented with which the cream could be taken from the milk as soon as it was drawn from the cows and this prevented the growth of bacteria to a great extent.

Later in the century it was found that a certain bacteria could be developed in cream which would give the butter a better flavor and coloring was added to improve the general appearance of the butter. All of these improvements have increased the dairy business until at the present day dairying is one of the most profitable occupations of the United States.

**Encouragement in the Breeding of Dairy Cows.**

C. H. CLARK.

We all know that the cow, as a source of milk supply to the human race, is something of an abnormal creature, made possible only by a long and careful process of feeding, breeding, selection, and milking, and that without due precautions she will gradually drift back to the natural condition of giving only milk enough to supply the needs of her offspring. The possibility of not only maintaining the present high standard, but of further, more rapid and more widespread improvement is clearly shown when we consider what has already been done under conditions less favorable than now exist. The Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire herds have become famous as milk producers, though many of the breeders of these cattle know little or nothing of the foundation principles of breeding, feeding and variation. They lack the stimulus that has been given by the Babcock test and the invention of modern dairy machinery and methods. Knowledge was not so easily obtained as at present. There was no improved stock with which the early breeders could cross the common stock, for all cattle were wild originally. The dawn of the twentieth century certainly offers great encouragement to those who wish to continue the work so well begun.

If warm weather makes you feel weary you may be sure your system needs cleansing. Use Prickly Ash Bitters before the hot weather arrives; it will put the stomach, liver, and bowels in order and help you through the heated term.

**"Under the Turquoise Sky."**

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

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

**The Poultry Yard.**

Keep the Chicks Growing.

FROM THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.

Every thoughtful poultryman has been impressed with the very great total of deaths of baby chicks, amounting to from a fourth to a third, and sometimes to fully a half of the chicks hatched. This is a tremendous tax upon the poultry raiser and cuts a big slice out of the profits of the business; indeed, in some cases it absorbs all of the would-have-been profits and the result of a season's work is a net loss. How to prevent this great waste is a problem well worth studying, and in this case (as in most others) prevention is simpler and easier than cure. At this time, however, the prevention part of the work is over so far as this year's crop is concerned, and the question at hand is the care and handling of the present flocks so as to get the best results in growth and get strength of constitution into next year's breeding stock.

We spoke above of prevention being simpler and easier than cure, and when we pause to consider that overcrowding, overfeeding and lice are the three chief causes of infant mortality in chicks we cannot but wonder at the indifference (not to use a stronger term) which permits the great losses. Overcrowding is certainly easily prevented by the application of simple waterfulness and common sense, overfeeding ditto, with the added suggestion that motives of economy may be appealed to with the suggestion that the excess of food is worse than wasted, and lice?—this is a forbidden subject with far too many poultry raisers, but one which should be constantly kept prominent; lice, like the poor, "we have always with us."

Immense numbers of chickens are now raised in brooders, many poultry raisers who hatch their chicks under hens preferring the simplicity of the brooder to the uncertainty of the mother hen. It would seem a simple matter to avoid crowding chicks in a brooder, but many manufacturers purposely overrate the chick capacity of their brooders and people are deceived into putting a hundred (or even more) chicks into one, then do not realize that in two or three weeks the chicks have doubled in size and by the time they are five or six weeks old they have doubled in size again, hence are four times as large as when first put in the brooder. There is room enough in the usual three feet square brooder for a hundred baby chicks, but not half room enough for a hundred chicks four times as large, hence the wisdom of rating the usual brooder as being of but fifty chick capacity, notwithstanding the maker's overrating. Nature has her own way of "evening up things," and when a hundred chicks are crowded into space only sufficient for fifty is pretty certain to thin them out by the usual methods of indigestion, of colds resulting from becoming overheated when crowded too much, etc., etc. One phase of this overcrowding is frequently lost sight of, and that is that the chicks which survive the perils of infancy may be substantially weakened, may have their constitutions

**More Milk. More Money.**

Cows will give 15 to 20 per cent. more milk if protected from the annoyance of flies with Childs' So-Bos-So Kilfly. It is a thorough fly and insect killer, and it absolutely destroys all bacterial germs. It always nervousness in horses as well as cows and keeps both in better general condition by the comfort it gives. For scours in calves, hog cholera, and foul in calves' feet it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless to man and beast and may be rapidly applied with Childs' Electric Sprayer. It is a true antiseptic and it will keep stables, cow sheds, chicken houses and pig pens in a perfectly sanitary condition. Convenient. Cheap. Practical.



Mr. Jacob Steibel, Supt. to the Hon. John E. Parsons, Lenox, Mass., says: "I have used So-Bos-So Kilfly with good results. It is a comfort to both man and beast at milking time." Ask your dealer for SO-BOS-SO or send \$2.00 for 1 gallon can and sprayer complete, express paid to any point east of Mississippi river. CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Mfrs., 18 Lafayette Street, UTICA, N. Y.



permanently undermined, by the same causes which carried off a part of the flock. Let us suppose a group of these chicks as having constitutional vigor stated in values of fifty, sixty, seventy, seventy-five, eighty, eighty-five, and ninety, the perils of overcrowding may attack them all similarly and those having but fifty and sixty per cent of vigor and stamina are carried off; isn't it reasonable to assume that those having the per cent of vigor which enables them to survive those perils are permanently weaker for the draft upon their strength? It will be readily understood that not all the loss is represented in the figures of those that die; the decided lowering of the physical strength of those that manage to "make a live of it" is a most important factor, because that lowered vitality is a handicap upon them all through their life and "is visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation."

The evil of overcrowding is not confined to brooders alone; chickens in coops are similarly afflicted. It is a common custom to give fifteen to eighteen and sometimes twenty chickens to a hen, and when these chickens are old enough to be weaned two families are united in one coop. This would be all right if they didn't grow larger, but they do, and in a few weeks the coop which was amply large for twenty-five to thirty "babies" is now overcrowded, and the same unfortunate effects are seen as in the case of brooders. We have seen chickens half to two-thirds grown crowding into the coops to which they were consigned when weaned from the mother hen. Is it any wonder that one or two are occasionally found smothered? Wouldn't it be a wonder if some were not smothered? These "occasional" losses, here one and there another, are a severe tax upon the season's crop, and effect a decided shrinking of the profits. Visiting a farmer in Ohio last October, we noted two dead chickens, one in a coop that evidently hadn't been cleaned out for some time, the other in an angle of the fence at a little distance. "There's a dollar gone," said he; "each dead chicken represents a fifty-cent piece." If every poultry raiser would keep in mind that every dead chicken represented so much loss, so much lessening of his cash returns, he would take more pains to "prevent" the losses. A substantial aid to this would be giving the chickens reasonable room in coops and brooders and keeping the coops and brooders clean. We know a large poultry raiser who uses coops with-

**Notice to Dairymen**

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

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out floors, the fresh grass ground being the floor, and the coops are moved just their length or width to fresh, clean ground, every other day when the chicks are small and every day after they are larger.

He has different sizes of coops one size for baby chicks, another size for quarter-grown up to half-grown chicks, and then roomy roosting coops for chicks after they are half grown. He told us he had learned by costly experience that it paid, in dollars and cents, to give the chickens plenty of brooder and coop room and to keep the coops fresh and clean. "We don't find two or three dead chicks every morning now," said he, "and those dead chicks that we used to find represented so many chicks less to sell, and a consequently lessened profit." Not only that, but there is the lower vitality and vigor of those that manage to survive the crowding and filth; that lessened vigor in the chickens means fewer eggs in the nest next winter!

**OVERFEEDING IS WASTE.**

The wastefulness of overfeeding ought to be constantly kept in mind. Not only is it food wasted (and food represents dollars), but the strength and vigor of the chickens is also wasted, their physical vigor is lowered. Overeating causes indigestion (impaired digestion), and the clogged digestive organs are overworked in their effort to dispose of (get rid of—get out of the way) the surplus which has been forced upon them. It is evident that this effort to dispose of the over-plus of food is one form of waste—it is a waste of physical energy, of strength, which could have been better employed in making growth; and this side of it is not commonly thought of by poultrymen; they think only of the loss of food when "waste" is considered. Feed a little at a time and feed often is the wise poultryman's rule, and the only difficulty is to feed the little. In our desire to have the youngsters make a good growth we are too apt to give just a little more, and then we have done mischief by overfeeding. If we could only come to see that overfeeding is really a cruelty we would be more considerate. It is impossible to weigh or measure out the food; feed only so much as will be eaten up clean and quickly is the safe rule. Some one urges that chicks be "kept just a little hungry," which is another form of the rule for eating which Franklin gave, namely: "Rise from the table with still a little appetite remaining." That is common sense for both humans and chickens, and if we would apply it to feeding the youngsters not only would they make a better growth, but would come to maturity in sounder physical condition, with stronger constitutions.

**THE LICE PROBLEM.**  
This isn't a pleasant subject, and far too many poultrymen and poultry pe-

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No. 9163

**THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY.**

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jun 20 1902

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Fifty Seven and .60 DOLLARS.

The Continental Creamery Company,  
TO THE BANK OF TOPEKA,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS. By J. S. Parks PRESIDENT.

**DO YOU WANT ONE OF THESE CHECKS?**

If so, get a few cows and bring or ship us your cream. We have sent out \$125,000.00 worth of these in payment for May butter fat in whole milk and cream. We will pay nearer \$200,000.00 for June output. Every farmer in Kansas ought to have one of these checks every month. A little energy, a little push and foresight and the money is yours. If you have no station near you, write us about hand separators. We will sell you a DeLaval, the best in the market, on terms which will enable the poorest to buy, and you can ship your cream to us direct.

**THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas.**

pers are inclined to pass over it lightly, to say little about it. And yet there is no doubt that much chick-mortality as well as lower constitutional vigor, is caused by lice. One argument in favor of hatching the chicks in incubators and raising them in brooders is that then they are free from lice, and so they are so long as they do not come in contact with the old stock. Chickens hatched under hens may be practically free of lice if the mother hen is well dusted with a good insect powder three times about a week apart during the three weeks of sitting. The life-history of the common hen louse isn't written yet, so far as we know, but it is known that a thorough dusting of the hen with a good insect powder will kill all the lice then alive on her. It does not, however, destroy the "nits" (eggs), which may be seen clustered about the shafts of the feathers, close to the hen's body. In a few days those nits will hatch out another generation of lice, which begin to reproduce their kind in another few days, and the hen becomes populous again; hence the advice to dust the hen thoroughly, three times about a week apart, and thus catch the newly hatched lice before they have reached maturity and laid more nits. We spoke of a "good" insect powder because, unfortunately, some of the powders on the market are being very much adulterated and are less effective than they should be. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and eternal vigilance is the price we must pay for the best success with our poultry, and it is the best success that gives us most personal gratification and pays us best in cash. That is the last analysis of all our efforts, the profit there is in it, and every observing poultryman knows that the strong-constituted and splendidly vigorous birds are the ones that pay us best, and those are the birds that are well hatched and well raised.

Lice and Mites.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Yesterday a copy of June 5th of your valuable and helpful paper was placed in our mail box. And looking through "to see what it is like," I began to question. "Are all Kansas farmers bachelors?" and then I spied Mrs. Barrett's article, "Treating parasites on poultry." I would like to inquire more particularly about that sweat box. Is there no danger to the hen? Do you cover her head and all? Is there not danger that the fumes of the liquid lice killer might injure the hen's lungs? Do you use a patent lice killer? I know that some lice killers will kill both lice and mites by applying it to the feathers. If you have a formula for preparing a good lice killer please pass it along. And now let me add a few suggestions. Put the hen in the sweat box before giving her any eggs; and again, a week afterwards, and also just a few days before hatching—filling her feathers with dry sulphur will destroy lice but it requires something worse for mites.

The roosts and nest-boxes should all be removed from the hen-house and washed with kerosene and water. The inside of the hen-house whitewashed with a wash of quick lime and a quantity of kerosene in the water (of course it should be thoroughly cleaned first.) Then if every hen should be placed in a sweat box such as Mrs. Barrett recommends there should be no more trouble for a long time, unless the hens have access to barns or other outbuildings which are infested. When the mites invaded our hen-house, we could not get rid of them until we painted the cracks on the outside with coal tar and nailed battens on while it was wet. I was glad then, that the roof was boards, and not shingles—it does not leak. Mrs. M. M. WARD. Fort Scott, Bourbon County.

Treatment for Lice in Young Turkeys.

While the food is important, it is not any more so than taking care to keep the poults free from vermin. This is not a hard task if taken in time. Any of the lice-killers used judiciously around the nests will kill the lice on the hens, but be careful not to use them too freely. Years ago I killed some very fine turkey hens by using too much. If you have neglected to treat for lice before she hatched, take the mother when she is through and thoroughly dust her with insect powder. Give her a chance to shake the powder well out of her feathers before giving her the poults, for all vermin powder injures the eyes of little ones if it gets into them. If the weather is dry and warm take each poult and rub under the throat a little thick cream, and if the wing feathers have started out well, rub them also, and put the poults back under the hen until thoroughly

dry. Now don't put much on each part. Don't grease with anything else if you have the cream, and that must be thick. If you have none, then a very little pure lard will do. Don't mix with carbolic acid or anything else. A few moth balls in the roosting places is as good as anything to keep vermin down after you once get rid of them. Little turkeys must be kept dry until they are well feathered. After the wheat is harvested they will take care of themselves, but they should roost near the house. At least this is true with mine. If they roost out one night something catches them.

Hoping this may assist some struggling turkey-raiser to success, I am the well wisher of all who strive.—Mrs. B. G. Mackey, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

The Refractory Drawer.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Billtops, "that I had never known a drawer to stick so in all my experience. I got hold of both handles squarely and fairly, braced my knees against the next drawer under that one, and pulled as hard as I could and couldn't budge it. Then I tried to work it out, pulling first at one end and then at the other. I could start either end a little, but that's all; I'd get about half an inch on it, and that's all I could get. Then I tried pounding on it the way you do on car windows when they stick, but it was no use; couldn't move it. After that I tried the straight pull on it again. I did joggle some things off the top of it and then I was meditating on going for the ax when Mrs. Billtops, passing the door, looked in.

"Is the door locked, Ezra?" she said. "And by jiminy hoe-cakes, the drawer was locked. The key was in the lock, and somebody, I or somebody, had some time or other turned it, and it had never occurred to me to try it now. In fact, I never thought anything about the key, or the lock at all, one way or the other; but when I had turned the key, the drawer opened just as easy. And I made up my mind that hereafter the first thing I should always do when I came across a bureau drawer that stuck would be to see if it wasn't locked.—New York Sun.

Its Product in Great Demand.

Owing to the large and increasing demand for its goods, the Superior Fence Machine Company, of Detroit, Mich., has been obliged to increase its output several times. Three factories are now engaged in turning out cream extractors, and the temporary inability to fill orders promptly has been overcome so that there will be no delays in the future. Although this separator has been on the market a little more than a year the steadily increasing sale is good evidence that the public is quick to appreciate an article of real merit. Progressive dealers throughout the country are now handling these goods and the fact that they are sending in duplicate orders continuously shows that the Superior Cream Extractor is giving universal satisfaction.

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

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

July 7th to 9th, Inclusive. One Fare for Round Trip. By depositing tickets with agent terminal line, an extension can be obtained until August 15 returning. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (27)

National Educational Association, Minneapolis, July 7-11, 1902.

For this popular gathering the Chicago Great Western Railway will on July 5-7 sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis, good to return July 14 (or September 1, by payment of 50 cents extra) at one fare plus \$2 (membership fee) for the round trip. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

PILES

Fistula, Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free. Mr. M. McCoy, Goganc, Kans., Captain Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctored for piles since the Civil War—thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully, "M. MCCOY." We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief. Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—White guineas. Leghorn eggs, \$4 per 100; guinea eggs, \$1 per 15. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

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Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column, without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it. SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

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The Stray List.

Week Ending June 12. Wallace County—O. N. Thorene, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by W. H. Seaverns, in Harrison tp., May 5, 1902, one bay stallion, about 3 years old; valued at \$25. Smith County—Jno. A. Crabb, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Charles Barrett, in Pawnee tp., May 6, 1902, one roan cow, medium size, point out off of left ear; valued at \$25. Elk County—G. J. Sharp, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up by A. D. Mahoney, in Painterhood tp. (P. O. Busby), May 6, 1902, three red steers, 3 years old, underbit in each ear; total value \$75. Also one red steer, 3 years old, underbit in each ear, also each ear split; valued at \$25. Shawnee County—J. M. Wright, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Vital de Donder, in Roseville tp. (P. O. Roseville), April 8, 1902, one red yearling heifer; valued at \$15.

Week Ending June 19. Rush County—W. J. Hays, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. H. Adams, in S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 16, R. 16 W. (P. O. Fingal), April 22, 1902, one bay mare 4 years old, with white strip in forehead, one white hind foot, Roman nose, black mane and tail; valued at \$30. Allen County—C. A. Frank, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by L. H. Garrell in the city of La Harpe, Allen County; one bay horse mule, 2 or 3 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter T; valued at \$55. PONY MARE—Taken up by W. L. Moon, 3 miles west of Humboldt, in Humboldt Tp., May 13, 1902, one bay pony mare, about 8 years old, branded WB upside down on left hip, and R on left shoulder; valued at \$12. Stafford County—J. B. Kay, Clerk. CALVES—Taken up by Bertus Ukens, in Hudson, May 21, 1902, three heifer calves, one black, 4 months old, valued at \$7.50; one black, 4 months old, valued at \$7.50; one black and white, 2 months old, valued at \$5. Pawnee County—James F. Whitney, Clerk. CALF—Taken up by Geo. A. Lemert, in Logan Tp., May 4, 1902, one red steer calf, 6 months old; valued at \$15.

Week Ending June 26. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE AND MULE—Taken up by R. O. Martin, 4 miles southwest of Columbus, June 13, 1902, one gray horse, 12 years old, and one black yearling mule. Butler County—H. A. J. Coppins, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by William DHI, in Benton tp. (P. O. Benton), on his own premises, April 20, 1901, one black yearling heifer, white face white belly and white feet, branded D on right hip. HORSE—Taken up by James Parks, in Benton tp., Butler Co., Kans. (P. O. Benton, Kans.), one black gelding, about 7 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, a few white hairs on face and nose, face a little Roman. When writing our advertisers please don't fail to mention this paper.



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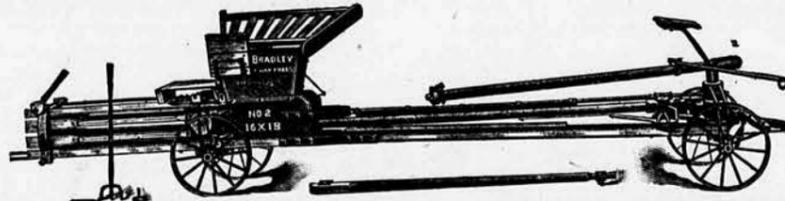
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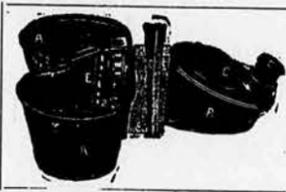
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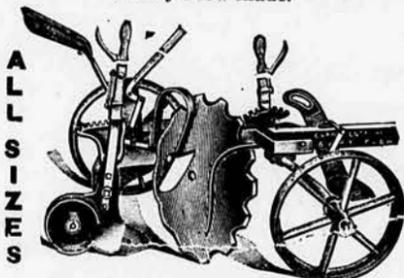


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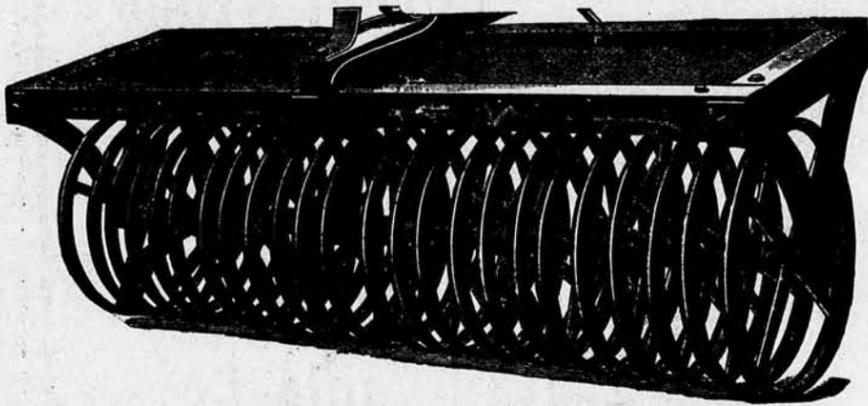
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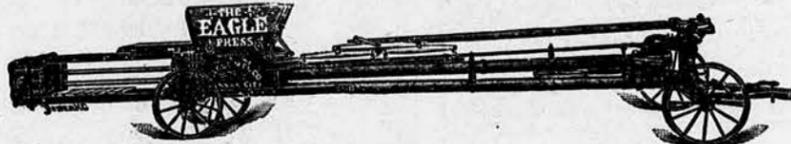


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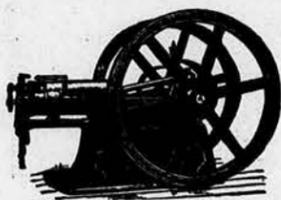
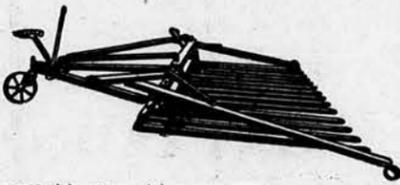
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**Pleasant Hill Jack Farm.**  
 PHILIP WALKER, Breeder,  
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 25 Mammoth, Warrior, and Spanish Jacks Now For Sale.  
 Quality and Breeding Unexcelled  
 Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

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 For Sale—Twelve young stallions and a few mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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 Three of them, 3 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruickshank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate.  
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 Comprising cattle from the following well-known families, (topped with the best Scotch and Bates blood): Rose of Sharon, Zella, Belina, Ruby. This is a select draft from my herd and will constitute one of the best offerings of the year 1902. Also breeds registered and high-grade Angora goats.

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 T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kans.,  
 ... BREEDER OF ...  
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 FOR SALE—12 Berkshire boars and 20 bred sows and gilts, 20 Poland-China boars, and 50 bred sows and gilts

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 \* \* Breeders of SELECT \* \*  
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 We have a carload of registered Bulls, 12 to 20 months old, several are pure Scotch and herd headers. Will sell singly, or in lots to suit purchasers. These bulls were sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Knight's Valentine 157038, both Scotch bulls. The dams of these bulls are splendid cows with from two to five Scotch-top crosses. We desire to close these out during the next 30 days and for that reason will sell at reduced prices.  
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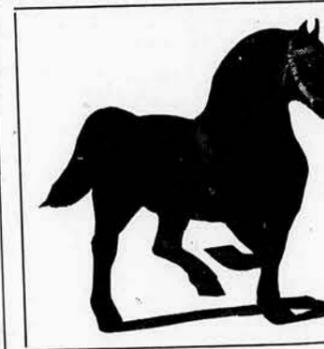
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 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE  
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