

# KANSAS FARMER

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Prices low. Write for them to  
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Thirty-five Serviceable Boars and 45 Gilts for ready sale at reasonable prices; quality, style, and breeding considered. Most of these hogs are by the splendid herd boar Black Chief 42357, he by Black Joe out of Betty Risk, and are out of such sows as B nner's Pride (103706), Worldbeater Beauty (9484), Black Bessie (104224), and Darknes Model (104958). Address HIRAM SMITH, Colwich, Kans.

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Is found perhaps more strongly in

## MEADOW BROOK POLAND-CHINAS

Than in any other herd of eastern Kansas. A thoroughly good lot of young boars for sale; also gilts and bred sows.  
J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Farm one mile north of Ottawa, Kans.

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Corwin, Black Bess, Black U. S., Sanders, and Short-stop Strains.

I have for the season's trade, about fifty head of pigs, sired by Sanders of Sunnyside, and Corwin Black Stop, at prices from \$10 and upwards, according to quality. Correspondence solicited.

M. L. SOMERS, Altoona, Kans.

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ONE PRICE. BLACK U. S.

FOR SALE—My herd boar, Sixteen to One 41627 O., sired by Welch's Black U. S. 33521 O., dam Nina One Price 81852 O., she by old One Price 18339 O. He is a good individual and sure breeder; no better bred boar anywhere. Two boars of spring farrow, sired by Priceless 30169 O. by One Price and out of Nellie One Price 81796 O. by One Price. Write for prices and description.  
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## BERKSHIRES

Buy your Berkshires from our prize-winning herd and get your money's worth. First-class stock of either sex at reasonable prices. Breeding and prices furnished upon application.  
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

## CHESTNUT GROVE... POLAND-CHINAS.

MISSOURI'S BLACK CHIEF, the champion aged boar of Illinois State Fair, at head of herd. Inspection of Stock Solicited. Watch for announcement of my great sow sale.

JOS. R. YOUNG,

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### SWINE.

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I will sell pigs from weanlings up to 200 pounds at \$5 to \$15 each, either sex. These pigs are good individually and have been fed for growth. I can furnish them not akin in pairs and trios. Order now.

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CENTRAL KANSAS STOCK FARM.—F. W. ROSS, C. Alden, Rice Co., Kas., breeds pure-bred Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock for sale.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—PURE-BRED Young stock for sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

## HEREFORDS.

Top cattle only. Rich breeding. Five bulls out of my best cows for sale.

T. H. PUGH, Carthage, Mo.

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Two extra yearling Holstein-Friesian bulls, also cows and heifers. High milk and butter records. Special price on bulls next 30 days.

## Registered Hereford Cattle

Young Bulls For Sale.

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FOR SALE: TWENTY-FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

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BATES, BOOTH, and BEST AMERICAN strains. Baron Norubi 127161, by Godwin, the sire at Linwood, heads our herd. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Bonita, Kans.

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Selected from herds of Guggel and Simpson, Cross, Stannard, and Comstock. Headed by Garfield bull, Porter 48708. J. R. SMITH, Dunavant, Kans.

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the Scotch bull, 20th Earl of Valley Grove 123381, a son of Lord Mayor. Breeding cows by such bulls as imported "Thistle Top" and "Earl of Gloster." A car lot of high grade cows for sale.

F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.

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By using a Red Polled bull.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, ELDORADO, KANS.

Breeders of Red Polled cattle. Herd headed by Powerful 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also, prize-winning Light Brahmas.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

Largest Herd in America.

S. A. CONVERSE, Proprietor, Importer and Breeder.

Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.

## GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,

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Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE and COTS-WOLD SHEEP. Buff and Partridge Cochins. Light Brahmas, Brown S. C. Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes.

Full bloods and seven-eighths Red Polled bulls for sale. Herd numbers sixty head. The first prize herd of Kansas.

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## Hardy Aberdeen Angus

0 Ages 6 months to 2 years. Ten are registerable and nearly all are full bloods. Prices that will sell them. Write or see L. H. FATTESON, Keats, Kans.

Ranch one-fourth mile from Rock Island depot.

## CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

Registered Galloway Cattle. Also German Coach, Saddle and Trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion, Habbo, and the saddle stallion, Rosewood, a 16-hand, 1,100-pound son of Montrose, in service. Visitors always welcome. Address

BLACKSHERE BROS., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

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## SILVER CREEK HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Scotch and Scotch-topped, with the richly-bred Crutshank bulls, Champion's Best 114671 and Gwendoline's Prince 180913, in service. Also high-class DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Can ship on Santa Fe, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

## REGISTERED Galloways FOR SALE!

IN LOTS TO SUIT. 12 2-year-old bulls, 20 yearling bulls, balance cows and heifers. Inspection desired. Call on or address,

J. M. LOWE, J. R. LOWE, 311 Mass. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. Blue Springs, Mo.

## ROCKY • HILL • SHORTHORNS

Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 130723 and the Linwood Golden Drop bull, Golden Victor Jr. 137875, head of herd. Thirty-odd young bulls and a few heifers for sale. Two of the bulls cross bred Scotch and Bates are good enough to head herds.

J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Kans.

Newman is on Union Pacific R. R., twelve miles east of Topeka.

## 40 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

I wish to sell as soon as possible 40 young bulls, 6 to 15 months old. Will also spare a few females to customers. Prices will be right. Address,

GEORGE CHANNON, Proprietor Lockridge Stock Farm, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

Three miles "GREENACRES" One and a half miles N. north of Quenemo on Santa Fe. | of Lomax on Missouri Pacific.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

Archibald 1st 39254 at head of herd. Young Archibald breeding stock always for sale. Herd always "at home."

J. C. CURRY, Quenemo, Osage Co., Kans.

## 30-HEREFORD BULLS-30

H. A. NABER, Wallula, Kans., breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, has for sale 30 pure-bred registered Hereford bulls, 6 to 15 months old, sired by Anxiety Grove 2d 60624. Also a lot of choice heifers bred to Grove Gentry 8th. Also some Cotswold rams. Railroad station is East Fairmount, Kans., on Santa Fe, 25 miles west of Kansas City. Change cars at Holiday.

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OF THE VERY BEST BREEDING.

Herd bulls: Princeps 66683, Ben Butler 54079, and McKinley 68926. Ten yearling bulls and a few females for sale.

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## THE VINEWOOD HERD.

SHORTHORNS THAT ARE FEEDERS.

A herd of growthy, easy fattening Scotch and Scotch-topped cows headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Lavender King 4th 108682, from J. H. Potts & Sons' young herd of World's Fair prize-winners, and Gloster Vol. 44. Visit our herd.

D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans.

Vineyard Farm one and a half miles north of Missouri Pacific depot.

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Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd bulls, Sir Knight 124403 and Violet Victor 137574. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 22582 S., and L's Sensation 2d 19805. Representative stock for sale.

Address ANDREW PRINGLE, Wabaunsee Co. Harveyville, Kansas.



## Agricultural Matters.

### TALL GRAMMA GRASS.

(*Bouteloua racemosa*, Lag.)

Every farmer interested in forage plants should go out upon the prairies and collect seed of the Tall Gramma grass. There is not a farmer on the upland of middle and western Kansas who can afford to be without this wonderful native grass. Enough seed should be saved to sow one or two square rods at the start, and from this small patch seed enough may be grown to sow several acres, within a few years. Tall Gramma grass, or prairie oats, is a native of a very large part of the Mississippi basin, and is probably found in every county in Kansas. It is remarkable for the number of leaves that spring up from the base of the plants. It grows continuously throughout the growing season, the oftener it is cropped, seemingly, the more succulent and vigorous its growth. It will yield two crops of hay in one season, but the weight of each will not be great, a ton and a half per acre being



(*Bouteloua racemosa*.)  
TALL GRAMMA GRASS.

a good yield for the season. It is relished by the stock on the range as no other tall grass in our State. If one will notice patches of this grass in a prairie pasture, he will always find that cattle eat it off close to the ground, while they leave other grasses to grow tall and coarse.

Probably the most valuable characteristic of Tall Gramma grass is its great fruitfulness. It bears seed profusely and the seed may be harvested and threshed like that of the tame grasses. Very few of the valuable prairie grasses possess this characteristic. The seed may be sown with an ordinary grain drill as one would sow oats. *Bouteloua racemosa* is very hardy, will stand rough usage, is proof against droughts and hot winds, and is destined to exert a great influence upon the agriculture of the semi-arid districts of our country. This grass, besides having the tendency to reproduce by seeds, propagates very rapidly and very vigorously by means of root-stocks. This habit makes it one of the most valuable pasture grasses.

Farmers do not often identify Tall Gramma grass because it is always found growing wild with other prairie grasses. It has been sown upon the agricultural college grounds and has proved itself well worthy of cultivation. After one learns to know this beautiful grass, he will never mistake it, as no other native species resembles it. One can identify it by the leaves alone after a little practice. The accompanying illustration will enable all who are interested to identify this promising grass.

It is to be hoped that seedsmen will push this excellent native grass in the near future. It has all the advantages of a residence of ages upon our prairies. Farmers have pastured out or plowed up their bluestem grasses in many parts of our State and are now vainly trying to reseed their land with ill-adapted introduced species. Here is a native grass that only needs a seedsmen to sound its praises in order that farmers may have faith enough to try it. Let our patriotic seedsmen only bestir themselves and Gramma grass

will be the great beef-producer of the future.  
GEO. L. CLOTHIER.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

### The Decline of Farm Lands in the East.

J. W. Stockwell, secretary Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, before The Farmers' National Congress.

As a farming nation the United States is equaled by none in the amount of her agricultural productions. The total value for 1898 was \$4,000,000,000, and the relative value, as seen in the per cent of exports, averaged for the last fifty years nearly 80 per cent. Our agricultural export is the measure of our prosperity as a nation. On it rests the great commercial, manufacturing and transportation interests of the country.

The first cause of the exodus from New England was the spirit of adventure and thrift, which is a leading characteristic of our people. It was New England in the early years of this century that furnished the brain and the brawn that settled the great plains of the West. From my own town went Gen. Rufus Putnam to settle Ohio, and that State and this nation is blessed to-day, in that it was founded from Massachusetts and instilled with New England ideas conceived at Plymouth Bay. It was the destiny of New England to have a dominant part in the development of the great West. To all the States east of the Mississippi she contributed largely, and later her sons pushed on to Kansas, controlling the policy of that State in its trying period. How great the influence, how largely the policy of the country was determined by this early "decline" of New England let history tell.

It must be admitted that the farmer is the wealth producer of the nation, and that there has been a decline in his relative importance, as also in farm values. In 1850 farmers owned one-half the wealth of the country; in 1890 one-fourth. What are the reasons that the farmers have not increased their holdings in proportion to other industries? Why is this decline in farm values? Why the untitled fields and the abandoned farms? Is the cause the farmer's fault? Is it his unthrift, his lazy life? Is it his wasteful, prodigal ways, his extravagant notions? If so, we have no one to blame but ourselves; we have sown the wind, we must reap the whirlwind. Or again, is it to be found in the combination of capital in trusts and combines, holding the farmer's products in an iron grasp, and pricing them to suit their greed? Or does it take the form of excessive charges for transportation, lowering his surplus? Or unequal taxation, be it State or national, sapping his courage? What is the cause, where lies the remedy?

The first point is, what is the condition of agriculture in the New England States? Is it prosperous? Can it bear added burdens? I shall not deal in theory, but give facts and figures. The Connecticut labor commissioner made a careful examination of the accounts of 693 farms in 1888, averaging 110 acres each, with the following result:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Value of farms, including buildings...                     | \$3,214,275 |
| Value of farms mortgaged, buildings...                     | 1,008,350   |
| Amount of mortgages (per cent of interest paid, 5.00)..... | 351,109     |
| Value of live stock, utensils, etc.....                    | 596,467     |
| Total capital employed.....                                | 3,810,742   |
| Total receipts, including products consumed.....           | 707,155     |
| EXPENSE ACCOUNT.   |             |
| Interest.....  | \$19,673    |
| Insurance and taxes.....                                   | 37,526      |
| Help and their board.....                                  | 157,640     |
| Products consumed in family.....                           | 126,962     |
| Other expenses.....  | 348,889     |
| Net profits.....   | \$690,990   |
|  | 15,165      |

If the buildings and the chattels bear the usual proportion to the total capital, the insurance charges did not exceed \$3,500. The taxes were \$34,000 and the net profits \$16,165. Add one-half to these taxes and you bankrupt these farms. One more picture from the same report—378, more than one-half, failed to clear their expenses and support their families.

For the condition of agriculture in the fertile farming sections of the country outside New England, New York gives us the latest and most authentic data. The New York society for improving the condition of the poor recently instituted an exhaustive inquiry at a large cost into the causes of the depression of the farming interests in New York. The result is summed up in the statement that farming land had depreciated in value at an average of some 48 per cent; that 30 per cent of the farmers are anxious to leave their farms and would drift into the city if they only knew how to get work there; that 86 per cent of the farmers report that their children as they grow up can not be

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for Farm, Field, Orchard, Ranch—for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep, Dogs, Poultry and Rabbits. A fence absolutely efficient and economical and practically everlasting.

### ELLWOOD FENCES

made of best spring steel wires, heavily galvanized. Sold by our agents everywhere. If no agent in your town write to

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influenced to remain on the farms; that tenant farming is on the increase; that 35 per cent of the New York farmers are losing money; 50 per cent dangerously near it; 14 per cent making a profit, and 20 per cent don't know whether they are or not.

### Improving Wheat in Minnesota.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN NUMBER SIXTY-TWO.

In 1888, the first year after the Minnesota Experiment Station was established, efforts were begun to find the varieties of wheat best adapted to this State. The chief points in mind were to secure kinds of wheat which would yield the largest profits per acre for the farmer, would supply our flour mills with wheat of superior quality, and would be the most nourishing and valuable as human food.

In 1888 and 1889 D. N. Harper and W. M. Hays collected from various sources about 200 varieties, or samples, of wheat. The best wheats grown in Minnesota were secured, and numerous varieties were obtained from other States. A large number were also secured through American consuls in Russia, Hungary, and other European countries, experiment stations, grain merchants, and persons in Canada. Most of the varieties were spring wheats.

Chemical analyses were made of many of these samples by Prof. D. N. Harper, then station chemist, "to determine whether any of the varieties were superior to our own." These analyses showed the Hungarian and many of the Russian wheats to be of great value, but none were more valuable than our Fife and Blue Stem.

Through the courtesy of Senator S. A. March, of Minneapolis, the larger number of these wheats were planted on the "March and Spalding Farm," in 1890, at Warren, in the Red River Valley, near the northwestern corner of the State. The small amounts available of most samples necessitated the use of plots so small that it was impracticable to make tests or even close estimates of the yields of the different wheats, though the planting and harvesting were carefully done, and notes were taken on each kind of wheat. Some proved to be winter wheats. A large number developed inferior plants, or grain of such poor quality that they were at once discarded. The general results proved that our own native varieties are superior to any of the foreign ones. Some of the Russian seeds yielded grain of apparently as good quality as our own, and these varieties were tested further. The Russian samples were mostly of mixed varieties of bearded and beardless wheats.

Sufficient seed was secured of 75 of the better varieties that a 1-40 acre plot of each was planted in 1891 in the southeastern part of the Red River Valley, at Glyndon. These wheats proved to be largely of the Fife type from Minnesota and Russian samples. At Glyndon, fair yields of grain of good quality were obtained of many of these wheats.

During the years 1892 to 1898, inclusive, various other varieties were collected from the States and countries above mentioned. Many new varieties were also secured from New South Wales, Australia, and a large number were originated at this station by selection, and also by crossing and selection. The total number of wheats having been under trial up to the present time is 552. Many of the collected wheats were discarded after a single trial in the crop garden. Not in all cases have the seasons and the soils been such as to give yields which it has seemed wise to use in tabulating and summarizing. Discarding the results of such years and places as gave yields which were not fairly comparable, we yet have about a

dozen which can fairly be averaged for comparison.

The expense of all these trials has been large. It was not foreseen that so many trials, covering such a long period of years, and such a variety of soils, localities, and climatic conditions, would be necessary. Looking backward, it can be seen that simple milling tests would have assisted early in the trials in throwing out some varieties of average yield, and of a quality too poor to be desirable. But on the whole this patient deliberation seems to have been the only safe method.

The immense financial considerations at stake certainly warrant that sufficient care and expense be incurred to enable the State to know which are its best varieties of wheat, and to find and distribute them to the farmers of the State.

### Potato Pests.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I want to ask a few questions on subjects in which I am much interested. Last season the stalk weevil nearly ruined our crop of potatoes. I read your article with much interest and watched matters very closely this season but none appeared.

1. Did the severe winter do them up? In their stead we had for the first time an attack by stalk-borers. Got a car of Red River Early Ohio for seed from the Red River country which was the only lot affected. About one-third of the vines were destroyed early and the tubers rotted.

2. Will the crop be unfit for seed? 3. Will the ground be unfitted for potatoes another year? These potatoes were apparently badly grub-eaten.

4. Had the borer anything to do with this? We dug late and sometimes the entire hill was rotted, and in others only part of the tubers were entirely dried up with the rot and the skins about all that remained. A few were a black mass of watery matter under a complete skin.

You spoke of stalk-borers in the weevil article as though you had already exhausted the subject, but it was before I took the paper, if you had. I hope I am not too late to get some information on this subject. Any information will be appreciated.  
T. G. FERGUSON.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.

1. The potato weevil, like other injurious insects, probably has its seasons of greater abundance, the difference between years in this respect being caused by various conditions, such as the greater abundance of parasites, the severity of the winter, and the variations of condition in which the insect is found on going into hibernation. It can not be stated definitely which is the cause of their non-appearance in the case in hand.

2 and 3. Potatoes of a crop attacked by either rot or scab are unfit for seed without disinfection. So also the soil in which an infected crop has been grown will carry over the spores, thus infecting a new crop. Rotation is advisable. Disinfection of seed tubers by immersion before planting in a solution of 1 ounce corrosive sublimate to 15 gallons water greatly lessens the danger of scab in the new crop.

4. Unless you are familiar with the appearance of potato scab, it is possible that this is the cause of the excavations you observed. Badly scabbed potatoes have much the appearance of being grub-eaten. At any rate, the stalk-borer is probably not the offender, I send you a copy of a bulletin upon the stalk weevil.  
E. A. POPEHOE.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 16—W. P. Harned, Shorthorns, Vermont, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 22—Geo. Allen, Shropshire sheep, Allerton, Ill.  
DECEMBER 6—7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

### SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CAT-TLE DISEASE.

FRED H. BIXBY, CALIFORNIA.

In dealing with the subject of anthrax, and specially murrain, I give you my own experience, combined with that of others.

#### ANTHRAX.

Under the head of anthrax I put dry murrain, bloody murrain, splenic fever, Texas fever, tick fever, and blackleg. This classification may call forth some adverse criticism, in that I found one writer who maintained that Texas fever was not a form of anthrax, although the symptoms set forth by this same man were the same as were stated several times in other articles as those always seen in the murrain.

In regard to blackleg it would be well to state that although it comes under this head it is a very different form, many of the symptoms, however, being identical with those of the other forms of anthrax. The treatment of blackleg is, also, very materially different.

The symptoms of anthrax in general are as follows: (1) hanging down of head; (2) lopping of ears; (3) isolation from the herd; (4) loss of appetite; (5) staring look of eyes; (6) constipation; (7) fever; (8) drawn, wizened appearance; (9) unsteadiness of hind legs; (10) slight shaking of head; (11) dryness of nose.

These are the most important, and as the disease becomes more advanced, the fever increases, the animal becomes more and more emaciated, the manure harder and coated with a brownish slime, finally ceasing entirely, the animal nearly falling at every step. When the animal has the bloody murrain the water is of a reddish, bloody color and has a very offensive odor. In the blackleg there is generally noticed, in addition, a swelling in the region of the kidneys or shoulders, and if, upon examination, this sounds, when pressed, as if it were filled with wind or gas, it is pretty certainly a case. This swelling generally follows down the leg and the animal becomes lame.

#### CAUSES OF ANTHRAX.

Almost every writer and every person I have consulted have given me different reasons. The most common and probable, I think, are: (1) dry feed; (2) bad or alkali water; (3) ticks; (4) contact with an animal having the germs in its system; (5) contact with grass over which diseased animals have been; (6) contact with carcass of an animal that died of the disease. Before speaking of treating the disease let me mention a preventive measure—prevention is better than a cure, and is much cheaper in the long run.

I should advise every one in an infected district to vaccinate his cattle. It will cost 25 cents a head for the vaccine and between \$2 and \$3 for a hypodermic syringe. If you have a cow worth \$75 it will pay to spend 25 cents on her every two or three years if it is going to keep her alive. The process of vaccination is simple and can be done by any one if he has the necessary article. The virus comes in a small vial containing ten doses. The cattle have to have two lymphs injected twelve days apart. The needle of the syringe should not be put in too far, in that the whole point of vaccinating is to get this anthrax germ into the circulation in order to render the animal immune to the disease, and if put in too far it doesn't enter into the blood readily. I think the proper place to insert the needle is in the lower side of the neck, although some prefer to insert it immediately behind the fore leg. Since vaccinating my cattle I have not lost one and they have been in a field that is alive with the anthrax germ. One gentleman to my knowledge vaccinated over 500 head of his cattle, thus showing that he believes there is something in it.

#### TREATMENT OF ANTHRAX.

I find that if an animal is treated before the disease has a firm hold it can be pulled through. As soon as the first symptoms are noticed give one-half ounce (which is equivalent to a teaspoonful) of stock calomel. This acts upon the liver and seems to allay the

fever a little. After from six to twelve hours give her a good dose of spirits of nitre, following this up a few hours later with a quart of raw linseed-oil.

As soon as the patient has swallowed these things move her around, the faster the better, as this seems to set the blood in circulation and helps to loosen the bowels. Unless the bowels move the animal will die in short order. The cost of this treatment is as follows: Calomel 5 cents, spirits of nitre 20 cents, raw oil 20 cents—total, 45 cents.

In regard to blackleg, the only remedy I can find is to lance the swelling and inject a strong solution of carbolic acid and water. The remedy for this should be prevention, as in other forms of anthrax. A different vaccine is used for this form and the syringe is larger and more expensive.

#### LUMPY-JAW.

This is a disease more common in the Middle West than on the Pacific coast, and is generally found in stock cattle and not in the dairy. It consists generally of a swelling under the lower jaw, but sometimes under the eye or under the horn, and even well down on the throat. It is of two kinds: (1) where bone is affected, and (2) where only the soft tissue is affected. Sometimes the largest, fattest, and thriftiest steers in a herd will have this disease, and consequently will be unsalable, thus being a loss to the owner of from \$30 to \$50 per head. It is caused quite often from a bruise, and more often the cause is unknown. It was proved in Illinois that most of the more advanced cases could be cured by the internal administration of iodide of potassium, which costs 30 cents an ounce, and one ounce will cure any ordinary case, the dose being one dram to one pint of water—there being eight drams in an ounce. Hence the cost of curing an animal is approximately 30 cents. The animal should be given the dose each morning. If the animal runs at the nose so that its breathing is impaired discontinue the medicine for a day or two. If its manure becomes dry and hard give the animal a little bran mash or a dose of salts. Don't begin treatment of a dairy cow until she has been turned dry, as this iodide will reduce its milk very materially.

#### GARGET OR CAKED BAG.

This is a very common ailment in the dairy where cows are well bred and deep milkers. Garget in itself is not of so great importance, but it is liable to turn into milk fever. To be sure garget may result, if not attended to properly, in spoiling one or more of your cow's teats, but it is rarely that the cow dies from it. In most cases the udder can be softened by milking out as much of the contents as possible and bathing it thoroughly with warm water. After this is done rub the udder thoroughly with oil and knead it in. In very stubborn cases it may be necessary to apply cloths wet with hot vinegar and whisky or apply hot flannels, the object of this being to take out the soreness. In connection with this, as stated before, is the disease known as milk fever. The symptoms of this are: (1) holding down of head and ears; (2) restlessness; (3) changing position on hind legs continually; (4) constant look of being frightened by something in the rear; (5) loss of appetite; (6) high fever. If nothing is done she will lie down flat on her side, stiffen her legs and neck and become absolutely comatose. In this latter stage it is very seldom that one can pull her through, but if taken in the earlier stages it is not so difficult. The old remedy was to stimulate the cow and then give her physic and spirits of nitre to empty the bladder. Later experiments have changed this somewhat, in that, after giving her stimulant of whisky or spirits of ammonia, it is thought better to milk out every drop from her udder and inject into each teat one-half pint of solution of iodide of potassium in the proportion of two drams of iodide to one quart of water. After this is done don't fail to draw her water as this is most important, owing to the fact that she is practically paralyzed and has no control over her organs. This may be necessary for three or four times before she becomes able to empty her bladder herself. It is a good idea if it is expected that a cow will have any inclination to this complaint, to begin milking her a day or two before she comes in fresh.

#### FLIES.

In regard to flies, although not a disease in the true sense of the word, it is a plague that not only keeps your cows poor, but diminishes the amount of milk. I have heard of several dairymen

who were using a patent application known as "Shoo-fly" with great success. Another remedy is a solution of carbolic sheep dip and water in ratio of 1 to 20. This costs \$5.60 for a 5-gallon can and it is something no farmer, dairyman, or horseman should be without.

#### WORMS IN CALVES.

Treatment for this is so simple that it hardly needs mentioning—one tablespoonful of turpentine for two days and your cure is effected.

Before closing let me add that not far from Clearwater the dairymen are very much agitated over a new disease among their calves. It is something unknown in this part of the State, and upon examination seems to be a worm in the throat and bronchial tubes which produces death quite frequently. The calf runs at the nose, coughs and becomes emaciated, and in a few days dies. Internal administrations seem to do no good and so they are experimenting with injections into the seat of the trouble. At present I am unable to give the results.

In closing, let me say that I have used no scientific names, principally because I don't know any, and I have endeavored to touch briefly on the diseases and ailments common in this part of the country without regard to classifications and theoretical teachings. I have also endeavored to give an idea of the cost of each treatment, as well as the reason why each medicine is used, and I sincerely hope that this may be of some benefit to some of those who are in the cattle business and those who being in that business are subject to some of its drawbacks.

#### Farmers' Bulletin No. 105.

"Experiment Station Work—XIII" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 105, now in press and soon to be issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin contains eleven articles. The first article discusses the uses of seaweed and says that seaweed is used to a considerable extent, especially as a fertilizer on the New England coast, but it is doubtful whether its value is fully appreciated and whether it is utilized to the extent to which it might be economically employed. Investigations show that several species are edible and one has been used for filling mattresses, cushions, etc., but the principal use of seaweed at the present time is as manure.

The second article gives the results of investigations in relation to the tillering of grains, and the third, of experiments to test the relative value of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and dried blood, as sources of nitrogen for different garden crops; and at the same time of a comparison of muriate with sulphate of potash, when used with each of the three nitrogenous fertilizers for the same crops.

The fourth article shows that sweet corn and pole beans can be grown under glass much more easily and with less risk than some other crops, and that the danger from insects and fungus enemies is small and the crop matures satisfactorily.

The fifth article is "Girdling Grapevines," and the sixth presents the results of studies of the composition of cereal breakfast foods of which a very large number are on the market at the present time. These studies develop the fact that the trade names of the preparations from the different cereals vary greatly, but that the products from the same cereal are found to be more or less similar. As shown by their composition, these cereal products have a high food value. In addition, they

## "What's in a Name?"

Everything when you come to medicines. A sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's, because of the peculiar combination, proportion and process by which Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit peculiar to itself, and by which it cures when all other medicines fail. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, loss of appetite and that tired feeling.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

are palatable, wholesome, and are believed to have a useful place in the diet.

The next article treats of the food value of apricots, peaches, plums, and prunes. All these stone fruits when fresh have a high water content. The dried fruits contain less water and therefore have a higher food value. It has been found in dietary studies that a large consumption of fruits containing little food material and a high percentage of water increases the cost of a diet out of proportion to the nutritive material furnished. It must not be forgotten, however, that fruits are valuable for other reasons than the nutrient they furnish. They contain acids and other bodies which are believed to have a beneficial effect on the system and doubtless very often stimulate the appetite for other food.

The other articles are "When to Cut Alfalfa," "Spontaneous Combustion of Hay," "Preservation of Milk by Pressure," and "Cream Raising by Dilution."

The bulletin is for free distribution.

The kidneys are small but important organs. They need help occasionally. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a successful kidney tonic and system regulator.

#### Galloway Breeders, November 23.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association will be held this year at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Thursday evening, November 23. The morning session will begin at 10 o'clock and the afternoon session at 2 o'clock. These sessions promise to be of unusual interest and should be attended by all Galloway breeders.

This meeting is the result of the increased activity among the breeders and the officers decided this arrangement would meet with general approval and be of much benefit to all. Those who attend the meeting will have the day in Chicago and there could be no better way to use the time than in a general discussion of the subjects on the program.

FRANK B. HEARN, Secretary.  
Independence, Mo.

"If the Cap Fits, wear it." If you have boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, rheumatism or catarrh, you are just the one that should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, for this medicine cures all these troubles.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

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## Shorthorn Sales Last Week.

On November 1, 1899, W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., sold a draft from his herd at the Kansas City stock yards sale pavilion. There was a good attendance. Fifty-three head sold for \$10,715, an average of \$202; 39 cows and heifers averaged \$194, and 14 bulls averaged \$228. G. W. Brown, of Indianola, Iowa, paid \$675, the highest price of the day, for 133d Duke of Wildwood 123416, a pure-bred Cruickshank bull. Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, and Thomas Short, of Schley, Mo., were among the foremost bidders and got the bulk of the offerings. The old guard was strongly represented by G. W. Brown, of Indianola, T. M. Marshall, of Blackwater, Mo., T. J. Wornall, of Mosley, Mo., H. C. Duncan, of Plattsburg, Mo., B. T. Gordon, of Liberty, Mo., W. J. Belcher, and Nutter & Naville, of Henrietta, Texas.

Among the best sales of the day were the following:

Ruby of Wildwood 61st, Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio, \$260.

Mary of Wildwood 46th, Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio, \$250.

Daisy Dean of Wildwood 15th, Frank Rockefeller, \$300.

Duke of Wildwood 133d 123416, G. W. Brown, Indianola, Iowa, \$675.

Ruby of Wildwood 42d, Frank Rockefeller, \$300.

Princess Royal of Glendale, F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., \$405.

Orange Blossom of Wildwood 4th, T. J. Wornall, Mosley, Mo., \$330.

Duke of Wildwood 188th, W. W. Brown, Newmarket, Mo., \$200.

Josephine of Wildwood 12th, Frank Rockefeller, \$305.

Phyllis of Wildwood 2d, Frank Rockefeller, \$355.

Baron Acorn, Thomas Short, Schley, Mo., \$450.

Loudon Duchess (Vol. 40), Frank Rockefeller, \$205.

Honest John, J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T., \$200.

Duke of Bloomfield 2d, J. C. Washington, \$235.

Mary of Wildwood 37th, G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans., \$335.

Josephine of Wildwood 15th, Thomas Short, Schley, Mo., \$245.

Lady Gunter of Wildwood 1st, B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo., \$300.

Ruby of Wildwood 49th, Thomas Short, Schley, Mo., \$225.

Daisy Dean of Wildwood 12th, Frank Rockefeller, \$200.

Rose of Sharon of Wildwood 4th, Frank Rockefeller, \$300.

Duke of Wildwood 192d, Michael Brown, Carbondale, Kans., \$215.

Rose of Sharon of Wildwood 8th, Frank Rockefeller, \$260.

Lady Liverpool of Wildwood, Thomas Short, Schley, Mo., \$250.

Duke of Wildwood 187th, N. M. Cooper, Higginsville, Mo., \$230.

The other Kansas buyers were: Albert Casement, Sedan, and J. O. McDaniels, Gardner.

The day following being Kansas reception day to the Twentieth Kansas at Topeka, there was a marked falling off of the attendance, and the sale of T. J. Young, Lathrop, Mo., was materially affected. However, 47 Shorthorns sold for \$5,215, an average of \$110. Twelve bulls sold at an average of \$115, and 35 cows and heifers averaged \$109. The top price of the sale was \$205, for Beulah of Oakview 2d, sold to B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo. The choice cow, Miss Moreton, sold to J. M. Shannon, Vernon, Kans., which, with other purchases, he will add to his foundation stock. The other Kansas buyers were: J. O. McDaniels, Gardner; U. L. Crocker, Manchester, and M. Schnitze, Council Grove.

## Sale of Clydesdales by Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill., Oct. 17.

Scotland, Canada, and "the States" contended for the possession of the treasures of the Durham Lawn Stud of Clydesdales at Alexis, Ill., yesterday. Bidders were present from Minnesota to Ohio and from across the border, while bids were sent from beyond the sea. It was indeed a record-breaking event, as 51 head, from suckling foals to 15-year-old mares, and including a few blemished ones, made an average of \$484. Omitting a couple of blemished young stallions, one of them lame, the 13 entire horses averaged \$675 and the average on the 49 head was \$500. Considering the fact that horses at auction in this country have never yet brought the prices commanded at private sale the result is highly gratifying, especially as it is registered when the revival of interest in draft-horse breeding is only at its beginning. It is perhaps needless to say that Colonel Holloway would not have parted with his brood mares privately at the prices bid, but when all the circumstances are considered—the long depression in draft-horse breeding, the large number thrown on the market, the fact that future usefulness was not guaranteed—Colonel Holloway has much reason to feel gratified over the tangible evidence of appreciation of his remarkable life work manifested by breeders on two continents.

Seven mares and fillies go to Scotland. Mr. Andrew Montgomery had expected to be present, but finding it impossible, commissioned Mr. Alexander Galbraith to bid for him, but his limit was too low in several instances to secure the lots that he desired. From Ontario came Robert Davies, his son, George Davies, and T. B. Taylor, all of Toronto; O. Sorby, of Guelph, and William Graham, of Claremont, and they succeeded in obtaining a number of choice lots. Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., was the heaviest purchaser and at the top prices; his head stud groom, William Carter, kindly gave his skillful aid for several days in the preparation of the horses for the sale, and hence Mr. Clarke profited by his exceptional advantages for selecting suitable additions to the Meadow Lawn Stud. He topped the sale for stallions—\$950 for the 2-year-old Prince Delectable. Mr. Galbraith got the magnificent 2-year-old Cloth of Gold at \$900. Mr. R. B. Ogilvie purchased with his usual discrimination and liberality. A feature of the sale was the bid of \$250 for the suckling foal Maggie Sirdar, out of Maggie Charming (that goes to Scotland), champion over all breeds, and by the great draft horse Sirdar, unfortunately lost by colic at Durham Lawn. This was one of the most valuable foals of the

breed ever produced in America. The Royal winner Macara was not offered, as he was suffering from a running sore on the back that seemed to require an operation. Colonel Holloway also retained some old brood mares past the age and bloom for public offer, and also his few weanlings, but offered them all at private treaty. The supply of stallions was not equal to the demand.

The day was the ideal and the local attendance swelled the crowd to full 500 people. Colonel Woods kept them in good humor and seemingly wrung the last bid from buyers. The unqualified praise of the character of the stock commanded from eminent breeders, no less than their bids, was a gratifying tribute to the genius of the master-breeder who had produced this remarkable collection of draft horses. The presence of one or two Scotch bidders would have sent prices skyward, as they could not have been unmoved by the outstanding character of stock measured by the strictest Scotch standards. The excellence of feet and pasterns, the accuracy of action—entire freedom from "padding," and the most fetching carriage of hocks and flexion of joints—and the size, smoothness, and bloom of the horses would readily have carried prices to a much higher level if Scotch bidders had been present in person. The Durham Lawn horses were never seen in such flesh and bloom.—Breeder's Gazette.

## Gossip About Stock.

Farmers who desire to purchase any Shropshire, Hampshire, or Cotswold bucks should communicate with our advertisers, Platt Bros., Kansas City, Mo., who have over 300 head selected from the choicest flocks of Canada and Michigan. They make the right sort of prices to purchasers.

J. D. Marshall, Walton, Kans., has placed his breeder's card in the Kansas Farmer and will be pleased to hear from any of our readers desiring well-bred Poland-China pigs. His herd is headed by that splendid sire, Miles' Look Me Over 18879. The brood sows in the herd are of Royalty, Wilkes, Hands Off, and Tecumseh strains.

The regular annual meeting of the American Hereford Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Tuesday, November 21. Arrangements have been made for reduced railroad fare for the first time. Those in attendance who secure a certificate or receipt from the railroad agent will be returned at one-third the regular fare. For further information address the secretary, C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo.

The fourth annual sale of Shorthorns, by W. P. Harned, will be held at his farm, Vermont, Cooper County, Missouri, on November 16, and will consist of 20 serviceable bulls and 30 young cows and heifers, some of which he intended should remain in the herd permanently, but he later decided to include them. The sale catalogue clearly shows that the offering is a very attractive one to breeders, and Kansas needs all of the best ones.

The seventh annual farmers' stock sale of the produce of Riverside Stock Farm, owned by O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, will be held at the farm, 2 miles west of North Topeka, on next Wednesday, November 15, 1899, commencing promptly at noon. The offering consists of 50 head of pure-bred Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, boars and gilts, also 12 milch cows and calves, and 20 head of work and roadster horses. Everybody is invited to the sale and the usual Dutch lunch.

The new Poland-China advertisements in "Special Want Column" and among the Poland-China cards, by W. B. Van Horn, Lawrence, Kans., will especially interest many readers of the Farmer. On account of moving, Mr. Van Horn is anxious to sell surplus soon, and, therefore, makes prices accordingly. The pigs are growthy and in fine condition, and are sired by Hadley I Know, Look Me Up by Look Me Over, and Success I Know by Chief I Know. The dams of the pigs are of U. S. Chief, Look Me Over, and Wilkes blood.

W. P. Goode & Sons' public sale of Poland-China hogs will be held on Monday, November 13, at Olathe, which is one of the most accessible places, being reached daily by a half dozen trains from Kansas City and as many from the south and west. No detailed statement of the hogs to be sold will be attempted, as the offering will number 80 head or thereabout and catalogues are already out giving full particulars. Those not having catalogues should write at once to W. P. Goode & Sons, Lenexa, Kans., and learn all that can be conveniently told of the hogs they will see in the sale ring next Monday.

Charles Foster & Son, breeders of Red Polled cattle, are delightfully located on an excellent farm 6 miles northeast of Eldorado, Kans. A Kansas Farmer representative recently visited this farm and enjoyed a view of the many fancy cattle bred there. The captain of the herd is Powerful 4582, with first lieutenant January Fifth 6326, the latter now nearly 20 months old, and was brought from Wisconsin by Mr. Foster, Jr., with 6 fine cows this year. Messrs. Foster have a few fine grade bulls (fifteen-sixteenths pure), which have been bred by them from grade cows. These are excellent animals, and would be especially valuable to farmers desiring Polled bulls but who do not want to pay for pedigreed stock. Their beautiful registered thoroughbreds can not be beaten in southeastern Kansas and possibly not in the whole State.

At no time during the year 1899 has a more important sale of Hereford cattle been announced than that of the well-known breeders, Gudegg & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and Cornish & Patten, of Osborn, Mo., whose announcement appears elsewhere in this issue. There will be 13 bulls and 17 females to come in from the Independence herd by such sires as the World's Fair winners, Lamplighter 51834 and Beau Brummel 51817. There will be individuals by Roseland 31840, he by Earl of Shadeland 47th 36644 and out of Rosette 3d 31106, a daughter of Anxiety 4th 9904. Dainty Davie 66575, a son of Lamplighter, will send in 4 extra good ones, also a daughter that is good enough to please any white-face breeder. Another son of Lamplighter, Douglass 66604, that is thought by some good judges to be a better individual than is his sire, will be represented by 3 of his get. The reader

will find that the offering is the equal of any that has gone at public sale from the farm in recent years. The herd founded by Cornish & Patten in 1882 now numbers nearly 200 head and is a very desirable lot of high-class Hereford cattle. The foundation females were mainly Lord Wilton breeding, reinforced by Anxiety 4th 9904. For years the best females have been retained in the herd. A major portion of the 30 head, 16 bulls and 14 females, that have been selected and catalogued for the sale are by either Boatman 56011—one of the best sons of Gudegg & Simpson's Don Carlos—or General Gomez 65687, or Wilton Anxiety 41810, a son of Peerless Wilton 12774. The catalogue gives complete details concerning both the cattle and the sale. A copy will be sent free if you write for it. The day for the sale, November 29, coming the day before Thanksgiving, may tend to keep some persons away, but that will be to the advantage of those that do attend and are buyers.

The regular annual public sale of Poland-China swine, by Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., will be held at the farm, on Tuesday, November 14, 1899. The offerings will consist of 30 boars and 30 sows and gilts of as strong and fashionable breeding as is possible to buy. Among the offerings will be a litter, 4 boars and a gilt, sired by the sweepstakes boar of Winn & Son, Perfect I Know, and out of the \$1,500 Anderson's Model. There will be, too, 10 gilts by Humboldt Chief, he a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d, that are one of a lot seen in a hundred. They are bred to G. S. Perfection, a son of Anderson's Model. Such was the up-to-date individuality of G. S. Perfection that Mr. Chas. Guler paid Mr. Null \$500 for him. There will be several sows with litters at side and some of the middle-aged females will have been bred for early spring farrow. In the boar division will be 3 fall boars that are big and strong enough to go anywhere and render good service in the hands of new visitors. The visitor acquainted with Mr. Null's herd in the past will find on inspection that this offering is the equal of any that has left the farm.

The sheep-breeding fraternity of this country are generally acquainted with the Allens, of Allerton, Ill., especially those engaged in breeding the better class of blooded sheep. A draft was selected this fall out of the flock of 700 head of registered animals and were shown at Syracuse, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and at St. Louis. At the New York State fair these sheep won all firsts and all seconds but three; Ohio, all firsts and all seconds but two; Indiana, all firsts and all seconds but three; Illinois, all firsts and all seconds but two each; and at St. Louis, all firsts and all seconds. Specially selected Shropshires were in competition from England, Canada, and from this country, yet an Allen-bred ram and a ewe won first each and an Allen-bred yearling ewe defeated the winner at the English Royal. Consult Mr. Allen's announcement elsewhere in this issue. All bids sent the auctioneer, Col. L. D. Perry, Columbus, Ohio, will be treated fairly and satisfactorily to the sender. The sale will be held on the farm, Wednesday, November 22.

Shady Brook Stock Farm, owned by H. W. Cheney, is located 4 miles north of Topeka. It is peculiarly adapted to raising strong, healthy pigs. Pure water, alfalfa, clover, blue-grass, corn, Kaffir-corn, and sorghum are produced in abundance there. The entire farm and the time, skill, and wisdom of the owner is devoted to breeding first-class Poland-Chinas. Mr. Cheney has had many years of experience in raising pure-bred stock, dating back to the early history of the breed in Ohio when they were first known as Magie hogs. The herd boar used for two years, Cheney's Chief I Know 19513 S., one of the very best sons of old Chief I Know, who was sire of 80 per cent of the prize-winners at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, is now being assisted by a fine young representative of the Black U. S. blood, named Phillipo. In the 25 sows now in the herd the blood of the most noted sires of the breed is represented, such as Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Ideal U. S., etc. He has for ready sale 12 fall boars that are large and fine, sired by Cheney's Chief I Know, and 50 spring farrow boars that will do for service this fall.

Referring to the forthcoming public sale of Herefords by three notable breeders—Messrs. Sparks, Armour, and Funkhouser—it is of interest to note that representatives from the Alamo herd have been exhibited at the leading shows of California, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon, and such has been its success that it now has practically its own way, yet has some strong and an occasional formidable competitor. As an illustration it may be mentioned that 7 head, 3 bulls and 4 females, were consigned from the Alamo herd to the late great Hereford sale at Kansas City, and made an average of \$916.42, the second highest average of any consignment sold in the sale. About one-fifth of the coming two days' sale offerings will be cattle selected out of the Sparks herd and the reader will find if he consults the sale catalogue that the entire lot are surely bred right and are a very desirable lot. Mr. Funkhouser, better known among the stockmen of the West as "Jim Funkhouser," had been for several years prior to 1882, engaged in breeding and feeding beef cattle. Experience forced him to conclude that the Hereford was the preferable bred to raise and turn off from the feed lot. He, like Mr. Sparks, determined to have the best, hence his foundation stock was specially selected animals. Since 1890 the Plattsburg herd has gained a showing record that has practically but few equals and no superiors. The get of Hesiod 2d 40676 are prized by hundreds of America's best breeders and a score or more of his best sons hold premier places in top herds of the country. The Funkhouser draft that will go into the sale will consist of about 30 head of either sex, and if the pedigrees as found in the sale catalogue are consulted by the prospective buyer it will be found that the offering in this draft is in keeping with the reputation of the Plattsburg herd. The Armour draft of about 50 head will sustain the reputation of the Meadow Park Herd that has received much attention from Mr. Armour since its foundation was laid in 1890. These notes, already too long, perhaps, can very properly be closed with an excerpt found in the sale catalogue announcement: "We

## Your Butter Money



and cow profit may be greatly increased if you only embrace the means within your easy reach. For instance, if you buy a Little Giant Separator you will not only get more butter from the same cows, but it will be so much improved in quality as to command a much better price. Our free Illustrated Catalogue, No. 19, explains the details.

The Sharples Co., Canal & Washington Sts., CHICAGO. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. U. S. A.

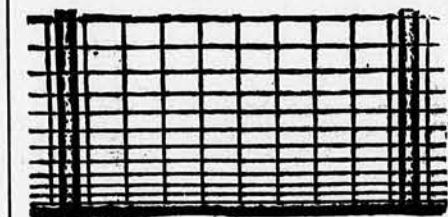
shall not attempt to enter into any history of our breeding herds, beyond the statement that it has been our object to collect an even top lot of breeding cows and use upon them only sires of sterling merit. Representatives of all three herds have made their mark in the show ring, have diffused their blood in the best herds in the land, and have played their part in dotting the great ranges with white-faces. The offering is made upon its merits, with a cheerfulness to accept such prices as their quality and buyers' ideas of value may decide."

A poem by Kipling on the Transvaal is, of course, the first item to attract attention in the November number of McClure's Magazine. In England they are placing the poem even above "The Recessional," and certainly it is a very powerful and inspiring utterance. In order to get it into the present number, the editors of McClure's had to have the poem sent to them by cable from London.

## American Field and Hog Fence.

The sales of American Field and Hog Fencing thus far in 1899 might be considered marvelous were it not for the intrinsic merits of the fence, which are becoming more thoroughly demonstrated every season.

"The fence that fences" is what the manufacturers call them and investigation of the records made by these fences where they have been properly put up on farms, pastures, fields, orchards, etc., shows ample proof of their efficiency and durability. Animals can not break these fences; action of heat and cold has no effect upon them and they successfully resist efforts of all kinds to destroy them. One enthusiast



tic farmer in sending in a duplicate order not long ago related how his team, drawing a heavy farm wagon, ran away and finally landed pell-mell in a section of the American fencing. The wagon tongue was broken, the entire wagon badly damaged, and the horses stunned by the shock, but the fence was not even bent when the wreck was removed.

Every rod of the American fence is guaranteed by the manufacturers, the guarantee being based upon intimate and absolute knowledge of just what enters into its construction. The wires are specially made for this purpose of best spring steel and are very heavily galvanized. There is thus a wide difference between the quality of American fences and fences made of ordinary wire, while at the same time the American fences cost no more than cheaper imitations or attempted substitutes.

The American fences are sold by agents in nearly all towns throughout the United States and Canada, but should no agency have yet been placed in your town the reader of this who desires further information can secure it by addressing the manufacturers, American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago or New York.

"So the footpad caught you and held you up, did he?"

"That's right. But I'm something of a sport myself, and I wish you'd say in that report of yours that I gave the feller an awful hot run for his money."

For a clear complexion, bright sparkling eye and vigorous digestion, take PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It puts the system in perfect order.

## New Through Pullman Service Between Denver and St. Louis.

On June 18 the Great Rock Island Route inaugurated through Pullman Sleepers between Denver and St. Louis via Kansas City and the Missouri Pacific R'y. East-bound car leaves Denver daily at 2:35 p. m. on the "Colorado Flyer," arriving in St. Louis 6:15 p. m. the next day. West-bound car leaves Kansas City daily on "Colorado Flyer," at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Denver 11 a. m. next day. This is the fastest through car line between Denver and St. Louis. The cars are broad vestibuled, of the latest pattern and most luxurious type. Advantages in patronizing this service will be: The quickest time, no change of cars, absolute comfort. The best Dining Car Service in the world. For full information see your agent or write

E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. A., Topeka.



## Finishing Touches.

The importance of little things which don't amount to anything, is very commonly disregarded.

That hundreds of dollars may be added to or subtracted from the selling value of a modern house, simply by the exercise of good taste or the lack of judgment in selecting colors or combination of colors used in painting, is very commonly overlooked. The difference in the cost of colors or of applying the proper combination of colors for producing the most artistic effect, does not amount to anything, but the failure to take advantage of every opportunity to secure the most artistic effect by the skilful combination of colors, may subtract a thousand dollars from the selling value. Moreover, the good taste and skill of the painter in bringing out and heightening artistic effect is as worthy of recognition as is the skill of the architect in designing. In fact, the painter may undo the architect.

And the same thing is as true in dairy and creamery work as in house building. The scrupulous neatness shown in the care of cows; the cleanliness of the stable and the milk vessels; the practice of milking with clean dry hands and discarding the first streams drawn from each teat; the removal of milk from the stable to a clean milk room for weighing, straining, and aeration as soon as it is drawn; keeping the milk at a low temperature in summer and preventing its freezing in winter; careful delivery of the milk or cream in fine condition at the factory; careful attention to the comfort of the cow in summer as well as in winter; to the quality, quantity, and composition of the cow's feed and the water supply; forethought and preparation for an abundant supply of pasture or soiling crops, such as will keep up the milk flow summer and winter without interruption during the entire period of lactation; these are some of the finishing touches which distinguish the work of a dairyman from that of a cow-keeper, the practice of the thoroughbred from that of the scrub dairyman.

Neatness in person and clothing, and the habit of order and cleanliness in and about the factory; the care of the machinery and fixtures; the discriminating judgment shown in receiving the milk; the skill shown in securing the completest separation of which the separator is capable; the ripening of the cream to just the proper degree of acidity and churning at just the right temperature to produce and retain the finest flavor; getting the entire fat content of the cream in churning; skill in washing, salting, coloring, working, and packing the butter; judgment and good taste in the selection of packages and in placing the butter on the market in attractive shape and in finest condition, are finishing touches which bring profit to the creamery, and distinguish the thoroughbred creamery man from the scrub butter-maker.

A well kept horse and an attractive wagon and harness; a neat, intelligent, and obliging deliveryman; shining cans and measures; sterilized, sweet-smelling, well-filled bottles, with the intelligent care of the milk from cow to customer, are some of the finishing touches that build up a retail milk trade at paying prices and distinguish a thoroughbred dairyman from a scrub cow-keeper and milk-peddler.

In every branch of dairy and creamery work, the profit and satisfaction is realized from careful attention to the finishing touches.—Dairy and Creamery.

## That Beef Shortage.

The Secretary of Agriculture attributes the high price of beef to the actual scarcity of cattle and not to the manipulation of the beef trust, averring that the vast western ranges have been made to feed too many cattle and are now incapable of supporting the necessary number of grazing animals. But what of the farms and the great corn crop? It would seem that there is enough feed to meet any possible demand.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Tribune seems to forget that a crop of cattle can not be produced immediately on order. It can not be produced in a season, like a crop of corn or wheat. Moreover, there is not enough feed to meet any possible demand.

## The Real Touchstone.

The highest achievement of charity is love our enemies; but to bear cheerfully with our neighbors' failings is scarcely an inferior grace. It is easy enough to love those who are agreeable and obliging—what fly is not attracted by sugar and honey? But to love one

who is cross, perverse, tiresome, is unpleasant. Nevertheless, this is the real touchstone of brotherly love. The best way of practicing it is to put ourselves in the place of him who tries us, and to see how we would wish him to treat us if we had his defects. We must put ourselves in the place of the buyer when we sell, and seller when we buy, if we want to deal fairly.—Francis de Sales.

## Black Leg Vaccine.

Owing to the remarkable success with which the original blackleg vaccine had been used in Europe during the previous ten years, it was a foregone conclusion that the same article would meet with the same success when introduced into America in 1895 by the Pasteur Vaccine Company. Since that time, Pasteur Vaccine has been successfully used upon over 1,000,000 head of cattle in the United States, and its value as a preventive remedy proved beyond all question. The success of Pasteur Vaccine has naturally brought other blackleg preparations into the market, but time will show how successful they may be. In order to avoid possible disappointment, it is important when ordering to specify "Pasteur Vaccine" and see to it that the original and genuine preparation is secured. Pasteur Vaccine for blackleg is supplied in the form of a powder, to be administered at one application or at two applications, as desired. The Pasteur Company's remedy is also furnished in the form of a cord, ready for use. The cord vaccine is, for distinction, called "Blacklegine," and is applied with a needle, which is the only instrument required. For full particulars with official endorsements and testimonials from the largest and most prominent stock-raisers who have been using Pasteur Vaccine with success during the last four years, write to Pasteur Vaccine Company at their headquarters in Chicago, or to their branch offices at Omaha, Denver, Fort Worth, or San Francisco.

## Ground Corn in Feed.

Farmers who have tried it, as well as experimenters in colleges and experimental stations, are agreed that a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent is effected by the grinding of ear corn for live stock. Every farm, therefore, as a matter of ordinary business economy, ought to have a feed mill. The farmer needs a mill simple in



construction, with no complicated parts to get out of repair, easy of operation, and made of good, honest material. Such a mill is the Peerless Feed Grinder, manufactured by W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill. The Peerless is the result of long years of trials and tests, to eliminate the useless parts, and to retain the most simple and practical working parts. The large number of satisfied users of the Peerless is the best indication of its success, and the best recommendation for it. It will grind any grain grown in any condition. No other mill has such a wide range of work, and no mill on earth can compete with the Peerless as to quantity of work. It runs easily, the power being applied direct without any gearing, pulleys, belts, or shafting to attend to. It is, in short, what its name implies—the Peerless grinder for the farmer. Every man who feeds stock, whether many head or few, should send for the Peerless Feed Grinder Booklet. It is sent free by W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

"Now, Gen. Aguinaldo," inquired the interviewer, "do you think that the Philippines can possibly get the better of the Americans?"

"In the long run, yes," and the General's eyes danced as he watched his army preparing for a ten-mile dash into the deeper recesses of the forest.

## The Rock Island Wall Map of the United States

Is the best offered to the public. It is very large and especially adapted to school purposes. Every teacher of geography and every business office should have one. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps or coin. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Farmer and Kansas City Star. Kansas Farmer and Kansas City Weekly Star, both ordered at one time, one year, \$1.15.

Kansas Farmer and Kansas City Daily Star, both ordered at one time, one year, \$4.00.

Address all orders to the Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

## 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.

WANTED.—Position as butter-maker, or manager of creamery, by a Scandinavian of long experience. Is also a good machinist. Address, Butter-maker, Kansas Farmer office, Topeka, Kans.

WRITE TO ME for a list of very choice farms in Pratt and Stafford Counties, Kansas, for sale. W. H. Thompson, Pratt, Kansas.

WANTED.—Black or bay registered Percheron stallion, coming three years old. Horseman, 927 Western Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Hadley I know, farrowed March, 1898, weighs about 400 pounds in breeding condition. He is a show hog and a fine breeder. I want a boar equally as good, or two choice gilts, bred. W. B. Van Horn, Lawrence, Kans.

WE PAY \$18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES.—To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound and Insect Destroyer in the country. References required. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Parsons, Kans.

I WILL MAKE special price on choice white boars, for next 60 days. One very choice 3-year-old and two yearlings. Also a number of pigs, July and August farrow. These boars are in the pink of health, and ready for business. Write at once, and get my prices and breeding. C. J. Huggins, Wamego, Kans.

WANTED.—Every woman to be independent. "How Women May Earn Money" is a 128-column book for 10 cents. Gives many valuable new home methods. Handy Book Co., Farmington, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.—\$200 a month and all expenses guaranteed good men (experience not necessary) selling to Dairymen, Creameries, Farmers and every owner of a cow, the greatest mechanical wonder of the age, a machine for separating butter from milk, sweet or sour, in less than one minute. A child can operate it. It is guaranteed to separate every particle of butter in granular form from sweet milk, leaving the milk sweet and in good condition to use for Tea, Coffee, making Ice cream, or for any purpose except making butter. Special inducements in \$100.00 Cash prizes for your customers. For full particulars address, Air Blast Co., Cincinnati, O.

I WILL PURCHASE soldiers' additional homestead right where entry was made prior to June 22, 1874, of less than 160 acres, and whether entry was cancelled or perfected. I also locate land warrants. Henry J. Adams, Attorney, 628 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Standard bred, registered stallion, Piper 18716. Will trade for land or good work horses. For particulars address J. Welch Jr., Leavenworth, Kans.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM.—I have for sale six fine Spanish jacks, at a great bargain. Will take good, young stock—horses, cattle or sheep, or improved land. Baker's Stock Farm, Eldorado, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—One registered Cleveland Bay mare, one filly and one stud colt. Address S. S. Morine, McPherson, Kans.

Incubator Hatching and Raising Small Chickens. A new book by an expert and successful poultry raiser. Not a new edition of worn-out ideas nor a chicken doctor book. Tells how to hatch and raise chicks that need no doctoring. A chapter on operating incubators and brooders, and several chapters on the care of small chicks. Tells what and how to feed them, a chapter on the effect of lice, on damp and filthy quarters, tells what causes bowel trouble, etc. The book sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents in silver or stamps. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Nebr.

FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred acres—140 acres bottom land. Pond stocked with black bass. Good buildings. One mile to R. R. Station. T. A. Turner, Rock Creek, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE.—Very cheap. 160 acres in eastern Kansas. Fairly well improved, fine soil. A snap at \$16. Address Geo. E. Winders, Mt. Ida, Kans.

FOR SALE.—A young jack. 3 years old past. Address E. Marple, North Topeka, Kans. Route 2.

RHEUMATISM.—Cured in 5 days. Sample, 50 cents. This quantity has cured 10,000 people. Fits stopped free. Brazilian Drug Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Pekin ducks. Males 75 cents, females 50 cents each. Write A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kans.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.—Twenty-seven cows and calves—12 calves—Cruikshank—Young Marys, Rose of Sharon, and others. Cows mostly sired by that grand Cruikshank, Royal Prince 10645; four bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 119371, and by Jerry 125068; latter bull is head of herd. These are a fine lot, and as I have left the farm, must sell. Will take \$60 each, cash, if the entire herd is taken soon. All are registered except calves. Theodore Saxon, 222 West Eighth Street, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Shorthorn bulls from 4 to 20 months old. A. reds. Also, St. Bernard pups. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—For sheep or cattle, a silver gray Norman stallion, pure-bred but not registered. J. D. Marshall, Walton, Kans.

WE PAY \$15 per week and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Send stamp. Excelsior Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.

BLOCKS OF THREE.—Two new subscriptions for one year for \$2, and, in addition, a renewal for one year free to any old subscriber who sends two new subscriptions and \$2 in one order. Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

I WANT TO BUY a Kentucky-bred gaited saddle stallion. If you have one to sell, write me full description and price. If your description and price are satisfactory you will hear from me in answer. Address Newcomb, Kansas Farmer office.

WANTED.—Cane, Millet, and Alfalfa seed; also limited quantities of Jerusalem Corn and Milo Maize. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE.—The pure Cruikshank bull My Lord 116663. Bred by Col. Harris, sired by Imported "Spartan Hero" 17933; dam Imported "Lady of the Meadow" vol. 30, page 615. Both from Cruikshank herd in Scotland. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Conqueror 2742, imported French Percheron stallion. Color, jet black, 16½ hands high, weight, 1,700 pounds. Theodore Saxon, 222 West 8th St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Imported and full-blood Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach stallions. Good individuals, colors and ages. For further information address W. E. McMillen, Manager, Box 304, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Good Berkshire boar pigs; ready for service. Write W. H. S. Phillips, Carbondale, Kas.

WANTED.—To trade for, or buy, a first-class jack and four thoroughbred Hereford bulls. Ed Warner, Mullinville, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Fancy Poland-China pigs, very cheap. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans.

VALUABLE HERD BOAR.—Will sell or exchange for gilts. Look Me Up, by Look Me Over, out c. a granddaughter of Old One Price; 3 years old; sure breeder and all right; headed my herd two years and must sell for lack of use. Address R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE.—What's Wanted Jr. 2d No. 18534, good enough in show condition to go anywhere. Extra fine breeder; am closing out. Sired by the show boar What's Wanted Jr., No. 10026. First dam Fanta No. (41634), and four dams back of her are prize-winners. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS.—No better anywhere. \$5 each. Write for breeding. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

STRAWBERRIES.—Irrigated plants for fall and spring setting for sale. Write for price list. H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Twelve yearling grade Shropshire rams \$12 to \$15. Also breeding ewes. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

WANTED.—To sell Polands and Berkshires; all ages. Very cheap. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kans.

BOAR PIGS.—Sired by Hadley Model T21927 for sale. Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.—Choice registered stock from best of families. For sale by J. C. LEACH, Carbondale, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.—Young boars and gilts from best strains. None but first-class stock shipped. J. W. Shepherd, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE.—10 high-grade Hereford and 10 high-grade Shorthorn bulls, 12 to 20 months old. Address Hugh A. Hodgins, Topeka, Kans.

BREEDERS' ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1899.—The Great Kansas Live Stock Manual and proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, contains 125 pages; price 25 cents. Address H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Imported English Coach stallion and Galloway bulls. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kans.

100 Duroc-Jersey swine for sale. On account of health will sell all my stock except 10 brood sows, at reduced rates next 30 days. Males old enough to use; gilts and pigs in pairs and trials. Pedigree with every pig. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

WANTED.—Every breeder in Kansas to become a member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Send membership fee of \$1.00 to H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans., and you will receive the Breeders' Annual Report for 1899.

BLOSSOM HOUSE.—Opposite Union depot, Kansas City, Mo., is the best place for the money, for meals or clean and comfortable lodging, when in Kansas City. We always stop at the Blossom and get our money's worth.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES.—Prices, quality considered, defy competition. D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.

BERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS.—Twelve extra individuals of serviceable ages; registered. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

"Hairdressing and Manicuring taught by mail. Information free. Positions guaranteed. Moier College, Chicago, Ill."

## In Union There Is Strength.

Do you wish to be one of a Syndicate operating on the Board of Trade? I have a "SYSTEM" that is a winner. It will cost you nothing to investigate. If you have \$250.00 to invest, address,

THE SYNDICATE,  
1227, 155 La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Ills.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1899.

Osage County—Wm. H. Thomas, Clerk.  
HEIFER.—Taken up by C. H. Brechlin, in Valley Brook tp. October 12, 1899, one 4-months-old red heifer calf; valued at \$10.

Morris County—M. J. Kimmel, Clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by H. E. Hagar, (P. O. Council Grove City), September 23, 1899, one bay horse, about sixteen hands high, left fore foot white, both hind feet white, white strip in forehead; valued at \$15.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

CALF.—Taken up by John Young, in Colfax tp., (P. O. Ramona), October 10, 1899, one red heifer calf with white spots; valued at \$10.

## FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1899.

Lyons County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by H. C. Grimsley in Angas City tp., October 21, 1899, one brindle cow, 12 years old, dehorned, branded "W" on left shoulder, and letter "Z" underneath a "—" on left side, valued at \$20.

Osage County—Wm. H. Thomas, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by A. Johnson, in Olivet tp., October 17, 1899, one red heifer weight 800 pounds, right ear notched, valued at \$22.50.

Barton County—M. B. Fitts, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by Henry Fruit, in Liberty tp., October 6, 1899, one red cow, weight 900, white spot in face, no marks, valued at \$27.00.

Lyons County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Frank Moore, in Emporia tp., October 23, 1899, one red steer, branded O W on left hip; valued at \$35.

## A \$35.00 Watch

In appearance, and the best GENUINE GOLD FILLED watch in the world for the money. Double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved. STANDARD AMERICAN jewel jeweled movement absolutely guaranteed for

25 YEARS

Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price, \$5.95, and it is yours. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENTS' or LADIES' SIZE and order to-day as we will send out samples at this reduced price for 60 days only. H. E. CHALMERS & CO. 352-356 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.



## The Home Circle.

### THE ROSARY.

Some reckon their age by years,  
Some reckon their life by art—  
But some tell their days by the flow of  
their tears,  
And their life by the moans of their heart.

The dials of earth may show  
The length, not the depth, of years;  
Few or many they come—few or many  
they go—  
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray  
That creeps through the sunny hair,  
And not by the scenes that we pass on our  
way—  
And not by the furrows the finger of care

On the forehead and face have made.  
Not so do we count our years;  
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade  
Of our souls, and the fall of our tears.

For the young are sometimes old,  
Though their brow be bright and fair;  
While their blood beats warm, their heart  
lies cold—  
O'er them the springtime—but winter is  
there.

And the old are oftentimes young.  
When their hair is thin and white;  
And they sing in age as in youth they sung,  
And they laugh, for their cross was light.

A thousand joys may foam  
On the billows of all the years;  
But never the foam brings the brave bark  
home;  
It reaches the haven through tears.  
—Father Ryan.

### Chauncey Depew's Washington House.

The old Webster mansion on H street, diagonally across the street from Secretary Hay's home, is in the hands of the decorators. They are putting it in shape for the coming of its master, Senator-elect Depew. The New York Senator's purpose is to entertain lavishly. It is one of the most noted houses, facing Lafayette square, around which has flowed the tide of the capital's social life ever since the establishment of the White House on the opposite side of the historic square.

Senator Depew will spend twice the amount of his salary on the item of rent alone. It is a square south of the McLean mansion, where Admiral Dewey was a guest during the sword presentation ceremonies.—Boston Herald.

### Pulp and Pluck.

This is an age of heroic Christianity. There is more pulp and pluck in the average Christian professor when self-denial is required. The men and women who not only rejoice in doing their duty for Christ, but even rejoice in overcoming uncomfortable obstacles in the doing of it, are quite too scarce. The piety that is most needed is a piety that will stand a pinch; a piety that would rather eat an honest crust than fare sumptuously on fraud; a piety that works up stream against currents; a piety that sets its face like a flint in the straight, narrow road of righteousness. We need more of the Christianity that steadily sets its face toward Christ's word and holy will. An ungodly world will look at such Christly living as at "the sun in its strength." God loves to look at those who carry Jesus in their faces. Of such is the kingdom of heaven.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

### Saw Possible Trouble Ahead.

In the mountain district of Tennessee there are many people who never saw a train, and when a railroad was surveyed and constructed through a wild part of the State but little work was done by the natives for a year. They put in the greater part of their time watching the workmen, but the greatest event of their lives was when the first train came along. Some of them were afraid of the engine and gave it a wide berth. The track was finally laid as far as the Cumberland River, and, owing to the delay in the arrival of the bridge material, the workmen crossed the river and began the construction of a tunnel. One day a tall, raw-boned Tennesseean stood watching the work. There was a puzzled look in his face, and he finally said: "They may be able to hit that hole every time, but if they miss it there will be h—ll to pay."

The man actually believed that no bridge would be built and the trains would make a flying leap across the river and dash into the tunnel on the other side.—Hermann Advertising-Courier.

### Curing Hams, Shoulders, Etc.

As we all know how different hams taste in different homes, perhaps the method adopted by a successful farmer and his wife may be of great help. They were noted for their delightful hams and bacon, and every housekeeper in town was on the alert to buy the first they brought in. His method, as de-

scribed by himself, was as follows: "When the meat is taken up to be dried I wash it in clean water as hot as I can bear it, and while damp sprinkle powdered borax all over the sides (the fleshy sides) of every piece, and have no further fear of skippers or other insects, although my hams and shoulders hang in the smoke-house till cured, without even a sack on them. If the summer is very dry, I rewash and put more borax on in July and August.

"The taste of the meat is not injured. I have used this for years. It is inexpensive and preserves the meat from taint. Each ham may be tied up in a canvas or paper bag, or they may be left hanging in a cool, dry place and will be found in excellent condition when wanted for use. The meat is sweet and juicy. Shoulders may be cured in the same way. It is a great mistake to lose the hams by unwise care. One can learn if they will determine to know the best and safest methods." S. H.

### Dahlias for Food.

It is an interesting fact that when the dahlia was introduced into Europe it was not as a flower that it was valued, but as a vegetable. The plant is said to be really akin to the potato, and it was thought that it would prove an important addition to our food resources. The single variety seems to have been imported first, the Marchioness of Bute having introduced it about 100 years ago. It came to us from Madrid, the Spaniards having, it is believed, found it first in Mexico, and it was introduced into France as well as England. A few daring adventurers appear to have made trial of it as an edible root, but it is never an easy matter to popularize a new article of food, and the tuber of the dahlia did not take on. If it had done so, the probability is that we should never have troubled much about its cultivation as a flower. We never do grow things for fruit and flower, too, and if we had sacks of dahlia bulbs in Covent garden we should have had no dahlia show at the Crystal palace. The double dahlia was a later product than the single, and for many years almost entirely superseded the simpler flower, which not many summers ago came into vogue again with the interest of a new discovery. To a considerable extent they have gone out again now, and the double one is to the front in popular favor.—London News.

### Rinehart's Indian Pictures.

In the summer of 1898 the Government Indian Bureau invited all tribes of Indians in this country to send delegates to an Indian Congress, and they gathered from far and near with their ponies and tepees and gaudiest trappings in the Exposition grounds at Omaha. Never before had there been and never again will there be such a gathering. There were about five hundred of them, some partly civilized, but the greater portion picturesque in original savagery. Strange as it may seem at this late day many of the Indians declared that before coming to Omaha they had no idea what multitudes of white men there were or how hopeless it was to try to stand against them. This was probably the last time that so complete and spectacular a view of the North American Indian will be possible and those who had the privilege of witnessing it are to be counted fortunate. At the time of the Indian Congress a prominent photographer obtained permission to take the photographs of the most noted chiefs present and succeeded in obtaining a collection which never will be equaled. Mr. Rinehart, the photographer, copyrighted all these pictures and placed in a few art stores some hand-colored proofs which, notwithstanding their high price, sold at once, and these Indian pictures have become the fad of the year. The Chicago Great Western Railway has succeeded at large expense in obtaining from Mr. Rinehart the privilege of reproducing the best four of these pictures, Chiefs Wolf Robe, Louison, Hollow Horn Bear, and Hattie Tom, and have incorporated them in an art calendar for 1900, which is pronounced the most artistic production yet attempted. The heads are 6 by 8 inches, one on a sheet, wonderfully reproduced in all their original colors, and when framed make most striking and effective pictures, particularly suited for holiday gifts. Owing to the expense but a very small edition has been issued. They will be sent, however, while the supply lasts to any person sending 25 cents in stamps or silver to cover the royalty charges and the expense of packing and mailing, to F. H. Lord, General Passen-

ger and Ticket Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

### Fascinating Cairo.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, former United States diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt, describes in the October Century the picturesque features of the African metropolis, with illustrations by Paul Philippoteaux.

From its founding in 969 by the Fatimite califs, as an offshoot of the tented settlement of Fostat, to the present rule of Abbas Pasha, seventh khedive, or viceroy, of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, Cairo—capital of Egypt, metropolis of the African continent, and chief seat of Mohammedan teaching—has had a romantic history. Scene of famous exploits of great personages, from Saladin to Napoleon, of sanguinary conflicts between Christianity and Islamism, and the memorable massacre of the Mamelukes; cradle of religion and cults; home of the "Arabian Nights" tales; the place where lasting principles of philosophy and science were conceived, and where Bible scenes were laid, Cairo has become the meeting ground of winter idlers from every clime.

Cairo looks old, but comparatively is not; Alexandria has the appearance of newness, but was 1,200 years old before the first stone of the present capital was laid. But the Cairo of to-day is only the development of Fostat, Old Cairo, New Babylon and Heliopolis, probably. There has always been a great city there or thereabouts, changing in appellation with its locale.

The visit to Egypt has become almost essential to Americans—and fully half of the 8,000 winter visitors are from the States—as the pilgrimage of good Mohammedans to Mecca. The Mohammedans' religion takes them but once to the sacred city of the prophet, but pleasure draws those favored by fortune to the Nile capital time after time. Cairo is more than interesting; it is fascinating. The antiquarian, the student and the savant have always been at home there; and the invalid, real or imaginary, seeking a climate, finds in and about the khedival city the superlative of air and temperature.

Artists never weary of reproducing Cairo's picturesque scenes and vivid colorings. The blue of the skies, the splendor of the setting sun, the Turneresque afterglow, and the delicate browns of the desert, seem to be best suggested in water colors. Like Venice, Egypt demands a master hand in oils.

The traveler of impressionable nature yields to the fascination of Cairo's quaint eastern life, as perfect as if met far beyond the Orient's threshold, and doubly satisfying because found within a half-hour of the creature comforts of hotels conspicuously modern. To walk the streets of an Oriental capital wherein history has been made between meals, as it were, and delve by day in museums and mosques perpetuating a mysterious past, and dine de rigueur in the evening, with the best music in Europe at hand, explains a charm that Cairo has for mortals liking to witness eastern life provided they are not compelled to become a part of it. If Egypt disappoints, the indecisive idler can in four or five days be back at Paris or the Riviera.

### Washing Dishes.

To wash dishes in half the time, and do it well, follow this recipe: Always use hot water—not warm, but hot. It is best to use mops with china and glass, and to have a nice lather; instead of using soap, use Gold Dust Washing Powder; dissolve a tablespoonful in the hot water and wash quickly; have plenty of nice dry towels to wipe with; have a drainer that will allow the water to run off the dishes into the receptacle below, when you will have highly polished glass and china.

"Why, daughter," exclaimed the indulgent mother, "this hat is much heavier than the one you took back because it was too heavy. You said that the weight of the other gave you the headache every time you put it on. How can you wear this one?"

"It cost six dollars more, mamma."

### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY 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 DIARRHEA. 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.



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## The Young Folks.

### AFTER THE STORM.

A storm swept over the land last night—  
A rush of wind and sweep of rain;  
And ruin and wreck have marked its flight,  
But now, at morn, there is peace again.

Here is a tree laid flat on the grass,  
And here another twisted and torn;  
But the birds break forth in a song as I  
pass,  
And my lungs are filled with the breath  
of morn.

A storm swept over my heart one night—  
A rush of anger—a flood of wrath;  
And its furious flight was marked with  
blight,  
And wrecks lay thick in its path.

But now, at morn, when the sun in the  
east  
Is mirrored by every blade of grass,  
The winds are stilled, and the floods have  
ceased,  
And a song breaks forth as I pass.  
—Albert Bigelow Paine.

### THE OLD PALACE IN MUNICH.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.  
NUMBER 73.

It would require much space to particularly describe all the show places and palaces of the great city of Munich; but I will content myself with mentioning only one of the palaces and give a slight description of it.

The oldest royal palace, and the one most visited by tourists, is known as the "Alte Residenz," and was erected between the years 1596 and 1619. It has been the central dwelling of Bavarian royalty ever since.

On the third and last day of our stay in Munich we had planned to inspect the Old Palace. At 10 o'clock rain was falling in a fashion to remind us of Kansas at the end of a six months' drought; but we must be at the palace at 11 o'clock if we would see the inside of it. We were fortunate in getting a carriage to take our whole party to the outer entrance to the palacesquare from which point we had to pass through three open courts, in a driving rain, to get to the office where our entrance permits could be obtained. We were "dripping wet," but we were made so happy by finding nearly 75 other ladies and gentlemen, equally moist, waiting for the hour to arrive when visitors may be shown through the buildings.

We first entered the "Kapellenhof" and passed through to the "Brunnenhof," from which point we ascended to the "Hercules Saloon," where all visitors who wish to see the sights must be assembled at 11 o'clock on show days. Guides were furnished, who led us to the ball and concert rooms, which are pretty nice, but can not equal those in the Copenhagen or Berlin palaces. The only decorations are bust portraits of many "beauties" who used to please the Ludwigs I and II, and for that reason the rooms are called "Beauty's Gallery." The pictures are indeed beautiful, and no two ladies had the same "coiffure," which fact detained our party a long time to give the women folks a chance to see the various styles of hair dressing.

Beyond the concert rooms are several large halls used for supper rooms, when entertainments are given in the old palace. The only decorations are beautiful and immense gobelins, covering the entire walls, mostly representing battle scenes. One room is devoted to scenes in the life of Charlemagne.

Beyond these we enter the throne room, which, like that in the palace at Berlin, is quite simple in its furnishings, scarcely so richly decorated as the one in Rosenborg palace in Denmark. The throne is a red velvet affair and is slightly elevated and consists of a very ordinary appearing red velvet covered dais upon which is a red velvet chair, and above all a heavy red velvet canopy. I was unable to get a chance to sit in it, I am sorry to say, so I didn't think it much of a throne anyway.

On either side of the throne and parallel with the length of the room, are two rows of statues, twelve in all, representing, mostly, the ancestors of the present King—the royal ones of the house of Wittlesbach. The families of Wittlesbach and Habsburg have occupied the thrones of Austria and Bavaria for centuries, and by intermarriages they always have been closely related. The statues were cast from captured cannon of defeated Turks, and have been heavily gilded, so that they look like Astorbills covered with gold.

In one room, we were told, Napoleon Bonaparte had sojourned a few days during the first decade of the present century. It seems queer to me that the Germans dislike the French so beautifully, and hate the name of Napoleon.

Yet they carefully preserve the relics left by the great general, and pride themselves in the rooms of theirs which he may have occupied for a short time.

The next room is named the "Pope's Room," because Pope Pious VI. occupied it in 1782. We were next shown through rooms of the present Prince Regent's sister. I was surprised that these three rooms were opened to visitors, as I had never seen any one allowed to enter a room in a palace which was in use by a present member of a royal family. These rooms were quite elegant in their appointments, but not nearly so grand as a suit shown us beyond them. These latter rooms have not been occupied for a hundred years; only use they have been put to is for show purposes. One sleeping room had the bed cover and hangings in solid gold embroidery. It required 40 women 10 years working every day, to finish it, and the cost was \$800,000, possibly a few cents one way or the other.

Next and last of the furnished apartments, we were shown five which contain the magnificent Nibelungen frescoes. These are the only attractions, but in themselves they are an interesting display. They illustrate the famous "Nibelungenleid" which has been called the German Iliad. The representations take Siegfried and Brunhilde through their various trials, troubles and tribulations. In the first of the rooms called "Entrance Hall," are pictured the principal personages immortalized by the poem, Siegfried, Kreimheld, Gunther, Brunhilde and others; the next room is the "Marriage Hall," then the "Hall of Treachery" and "Hall of Revenge," each room devoted to one portion or epoch of the poem. This work has been most beautifully done, and was completed at the command of the artistic Ludwig I.

It is strange what an artistic vein has run through the house of Wittlesbach, though accompanied by the mental weakness which now shows a King in a padded palace room, playing with sticks and shavings, when not raving with uncontrollable mania.

But the Bavarians are very respectful and greatly honor their King. I asked several where the King was, to see what the answer would be, and each time I received the information that he was "ill at one of his castles near Salzburg."

### THE TREASURY ROOM.

I must own I like to look upon baubles and sparkling diamonds. I had seen the wonderful display of such articles in the treasury at Dresden, and also an equally wonderful assortment at Vienna, so I did not want to miss a sight of those shown (for a consideration) in Munich. In the treasury at the old palace are exhibited various old crowns, which though valuable, in their intrinsic worth, are priceless on account of the historical associations connected with them.

There is the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate, who went to Prague and lost his crown at White Hill. It had been made for him, and in after years it was taken back to the Palatinate, and from thence to Munich, as the Bavarian Kings are the successors of the Palatine Electors. There is also shown the crown of the Roman-German Emperor Henry II, (the saint). There were many diamonds and such things, among them a handsome one called "the Pearl of the Palatinate," which especially attracted my eye. I must not try to enumerate the many dazzling beauties, which are only used for show purposes in the artistic city of Munich.

I have never been very fond of horses and carriages, but I have availed myself of the opportunities, several times presented, to see the stock used by the various Kings of my acquaintance. King Christian of Denmark showed me a very fine stable and wagonhouse, while Franz Josef of Austria did his best for my entertainment, in that line, in Vienna. I concluded I would like to see what Bavarian royalty had to exhibit—to "trot out," as one might say.

First, our whole party visited the coach house where we were shown the coaches of the three last centuries used by Mr. and Mrs. Wittlesbach. There was the coach of Maximilian Emanuel Wittlesbach of 1670, in which that gentleman rode when going to his coronation. It is the handsomest affair of the kind I ever saw; it surpasses in grandeur anything I saw in Copenhagen or Vienna. It appears as though made of solid gold. It is lined with satin, and the trimmings are the richest imaginable.

There were the equipages for summer and winter, used by Ludwig I,

Maximilian II. his son, and Ludwig II. his grand son, the three last Kings who preceded the present crazy King Otto, all worthy of description. There were only 150 horses in the stables, so I presume the most of the stock is at the other horse palaces. The guide said all the riding horses and the best "coachers" were near Salzburg, where the Prince-Regent Luitpold was spending the summer.

The rest of the day we devoted to collecting souvenirs of the Bavarian capital, and then again turn our faces southward.

### THE TYROL.

Leaving Munich in the early morning of August 11, we had one last glance at the magnificent "Ruhmshalle" and "the Bavaria," but the smoke from the various manufactories, and the mist which had settled down upon the city, hid from us the general view we desired. We were eager to see the Alps; and "beyond the Alps lies Italy," so we had heard the school-boy "speak," on sundry occasions, and now we were started on the journey to "cross the Alps" and learn if Italy indeed were there.

After an hour of uninteresting travel, the mists cleared away, and we seemed to be under the very shadow of lofty mountains—the Alps we had longed to see. We had traveled southeast from Munich an hour and a half, when we reached the valley of the Inn River, and following along its left bank we passed between Alpine cliffs to Kufstein, the boundary point between Bavaria and the Tyrol, which also marks the line between the German and Austrian empires. Here we were interviewed by the Custom House officials who were in search of tobacco, cigars, whiskeys and other such necessities of life, but we had none for them to confiscate.

The course of the railway was now southwest, with towering Alps on either side, and beautiful scenery as can be found anywhere in the Rocky mountain region of America. The beautiful slopes of the lower mountains were covered with forests of beech, pine and other evergreen trees.

Ancient castles, some in ruins, could be seen at frequent intervals, which show the fact that this pass has been occupied for dwellings of mighty ones for many centuries. Some handsome modern mansions, surrounded by lovely groves of beautiful shade trees tell the fact that those charming slopes are appreciated by city people for summer residences.

The Inn River is a fine, large stream, but when we first saw it, the rains had discolored its waters by washing from the mountains enough good soil to give it a very unhandsome appearance, in fact it appeared like the Kaw River during a freshet.

Little villages dot the margins of the river at short intervals, but they all appear to be formed of toy houses. This appearance of littleness is given by the immense background of mountain rocks. The mountains are covered with trees about four-fifths of the way to the top, and their bald heads could be seen in many directions like in the front row of a theatre during a season of comic opera. We noticed four peaks which were snow-capped.

At the various stations where our

train stopped we had good opportunity to study the Tyrolean natives who are just as curious "to see a train come in" as the most fashionable folks of western Nebraska. The men had short, black trousers reaching to about three inches above the knee cap, their green hose beginning at the top of the calf and ending at the ankle. Their shoes are the heaviest possible, and armed with big nails driven into sole and heel to protect the feet from the hard, stony paths in mountain-climbing. They wore various-colored shirts and grayish-green coats, trimmed at the neck and hands with brilliant green cloth, and they have a peculiar belt, with the Tyrolean greeting, "Gruss Gott," worked in gold colors. This is their Sunday rig, I think. The Tyrolean hat completes the whole; it is black or green affair, its rim curved a trifle over the face, with a slanting crown. The crown has a gold or green band around the top.

The women wore black bodices with different colored gumpes, or beautiful Tyrolean mufflers folded neatly around the neck, ending in the bodice. Their sleeves are short, as a rule, and their straw hats resemble much those worn by the men.

At nearly every station we also saw many travelers of various nations, and an instant view of each would give a fair idea of the country represented. These invariably were armed with large canes (Alpenstock) and their appearance indicated that they had been rambling over the mountains, and they had come to see the train arrive. There were old, gray-headed couples, and laughing children, with a fair sprinkling of young folks, and in every hand seemed to be a bunch of edelweiss, which the tourists had gathered, to show that they had climbed above timber-line; but I suspicion that the greater number had simply bought their supply, being too lazy to climb so high.

But here we are at Innsbruck, our next stopping place, which must give us a resting spell and a chance to "write up" the town.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
[Seal.]  
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# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday by the  
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E. B. Cowgill, Pres. J. B. McAfee, Vice Pres.  
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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

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The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Olathe, December 12, 13, and 14, 1899.

Wall street sends out a warning that gold imports are unlikely this fall and that events may happen to force gold exports.

Spain has raised the import duty on wheat to 14s. 6d. per quarter. This equals 44 cents per bushel. Spanish wheat-growers ought to do well but bread will be high for those who have to buy it.

It is claimed by a Chicago chemist that he has discovered a process through which, using a microscope supplemented by chemical treatment, he can discover one-tenth of 1 per cent of corn flour when used as a mixture of wheat flour.

The gold production of the South African mines during the past ten years was as follows:

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1890.....  | \$ 9,887,000 |
| 1891.....  | 14,199,600   |
| 1892.....  | 24,232,000   |
| 1893.....  | 28,943,500   |
| 1894.....  | 40,271,000   |
| 1895.....  | 44,728,400   |
| 1896.....  | 44,581,100   |
| 1897.....  | 58,306,600   |
| 1898.....  | 65,000,000   |
| 1899*..... | 75,000,000   |

\*Estimated.

The KANSAS FARMER has inquiries as to where soy-beans can be obtained for planting. Those having any of the less common products for sale should so announce in the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Many exchanges among farmers can be made through notices inserted in the special want column.

In some parts of Delaware it is said that the farmers have agreed not to hire any laborers unless the latter owns bicycles. This is directly opposite to the views of farmers in other parts of the country, who claim that a bicycle sometimes keeps a hired man so much on the go at night that he is not worth much in the daytime.

Exports of agricultural implements from the United States during the eight months ending August 31 of this year, greatly exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year. There was a good increase in the shipments to Great Britain, France, Germany, and, in fact to Europe generally. Argentina, however, broke all records, having taken more than three times as much in value as she did last year in the same time; Mexico took twice as much, and good gains were made in the trade with British North America, Australasia, and South Africa.

The London Statist sums up the effect of the South African war on the price of wheat as follows: "The mere idea of war, wherever it may be, being proverbially sufficient to cause the British farmer to hold his wheat, it is not surprising that affairs in the Transvaal should have caused the market to improve. Values, indeed, are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher than the level of a fortnight ago for foreign wheat, whilst English wheat is 3s. to 4s. dearer, and farmers are talking freely of another 5s. advance, the present price of 30s.

and under being still very moderate. The effect of war between England and the Transvaal Republic upon wheat supplies would, of course, be practically nil; but there has been another sharp advance in freight rates as a direct result of the charterings for conveyance of troops, etc. Sentimentally, however, war has always a strong effect upon the wheat trade, especially when England is engaged therein. Thus it is that we find a more general desire to hold wheat, or to invest therein."

## NOT CHANGED.

By a funny mistake, make by a reporter for the Topeka Capital, that paper was made to contain several errors in its issue of November 7. The incident related was the return of a Topeka young man, Mr. Geo. B. Harrison, to the Republican party. Mr. Harrison was quoted by the Capital as saying:

"I have been a Populist, and a good, hot one, but I have not been affiliated with the deceased since December of last year. Since leaving the deathbed I have wandered among 'reform' parties, even classifying myself as a Democrat for a while."

In commenting the Capital reporter says:

"For a time Mr. Harrison edited a small Populist newspaper in Topeka, and then bought the KANSAS FARMER, Senator Peffer's paper. At that time the FARMER was conducted as a Populist paper. The name of the publication was changed by Mr. Harrison to 'The Farmers Advocate.'"

This last quotation is all correct except (1) Mr. Harrison never bought the KANSAS FARMER nor a dollar's interest in it. (2) Senator Peffer never owned the KANSAS FARMER nor a dollar's interest in it. Senator Peffer was at one time a hired member of the editorial staff but has had no connection with the KANSAS FARMER since his election to the Senate. (3) The name of the KANSAS FARMER has not been changed. Its ownership and editorial management have not been changed in many years. It is not a political paper in any sense. It does not now and will not in the future champion the cause of any political party.

The paper which Mr. Harrison bought from Senator Peffer was the Advocate, which at that time and until the close of the administration of Gov. Leedy was the official State paper. The name of the Advocate has recently been changed to the Farmers Advocate. The only relations which ever existed between the KANSAS FARMER and the Advocate is that from the day of its publication in Topeka the KANSAS FARMER presses have printed the Advocate and the Farmers Advocate as they have printed some twenty other papers.

Readers of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER need have no apprehension of change of name or that it will be devoted to any purpose save the promotion of the interests of the practical farmer and stock-raiser. Its editors and publishers are not politicians nor do they allow politics of any kind in its columns. The only change that will be made in the KANSAS FARMER will be an increase in its helpfulness to the farmer who farms.

## THE STAR SHOWER.

Astronomers are expecting a notable "shower" of shooting stars next week. The precise date is too uncertain to be fixed exactly, but expectation hovers around the last half of the night of November 14-15. A writer in the Scientific American advises that, to avoid the possibility of missing the grand display of celestial fireworks, watch be kept every night from November 13 to November 17.

This is a phenomenon which recurs at periods of thirty-three years. The most brilliant shower of which there are records extant was that of 1833. Persons now living who witnessed the 1833 display describe it as awe-inspiring and grand. The meteors seemed to "boil forth from a point in the eastern heavens in the constellation of the Lion. Many persons thought the end of the world had come. Some were so terrified that they committed suicide. A story is told of an Irishman who was awakened and told by a companion that the day of judgment had come. Pat turned over with the remark: 'Yees nadn't be tellin' me that the day of judgment is ather coming in the night.'"

The writer hereof witnessed the star shower of 1866, which was repeated in 1867. These displays, though grand, were less imposing than that of 1833. But it is well worth while for anyone to lose a few hours' sleep in order to see what will probably happen next Tues-

day night commencing about 10 or 11 o'clock and lasting until daylight. To see the many-colored meteors flash forth, some to disappear in one instant, others to dart far across the sky, some to be mere sparks, others to leave long fiery trains; to see thousands of these in succession too rapid to be counted should be good pay for a little watching.

The astronomers and other scientists will make careful observations and records for future study. The more casual observer may contribute to the knowledge of the subject by noting especially the brilliant meteors. To do this have your watch carefully regulated and keeping railroad time. Have at hand paper and pencil. Write down the time when a brilliant visitor appeared, your best estimate of the number of seconds it was visible, the place where it started, the course it took and where it disappeared. State its color and the color of its train, if it had one, and how long the train remained. If able to name the fixed stars near which the meteor passed describe its path by naming the stars passed in succession. Another help which unscientific observers can render will be to count the meteors for each hour. They may become too numerous to be counted but count as long as you can.

None of these meteors have ever, so far as known, come to the ground. They are believed to be particles of matter revolving around the sun in a long orbit like those of some of the comets. The earth crosses their path at the point reached by this meteoric cloud once in thirty-three years.

The display will this year be somewhat dimmed by the nearly full moon. Should the night be very cloudy the meteors will not be seen. But watchers may comfort themselves by remembering that scientists all over the world will be observing the same point in the eastern heavens.

## THE QUESTION OF FERTILITY.

A question of vital importance to every farmer's prosperity, is how maintain the fertility of the soil. The commercial fertilizer man is willing to have it understood that his particular merchandise will quickly restore impoverished land to a profit-yielding condition. So prevalent is this view in many of the older States, and so great is the demand for assurance of the value of fertilizers offered for sale, that one of the principal functions of the agricultural experiment stations in those States has long been to determine the value of the fertilizing elements in such goods as were on the market.

Commercial fertilizers have made but little progress in Kansas, and it is to be hoped that the farmers of this State will not soon have occasion to devote any considerable part of their earnings to their purchase.

The elements in which Kansas soils show their first deficiency are not on the market, and they are too bulky and heavy to bear transportation. These are the elements of decaying vegetable matter.

In most newly settled portions of the grain belt of the United States the pressing needs of the farmer have been met from wheat and corn crops, which yielded much needed ready money at the grain dealer's. Where wheat has been succeeded by wheat the deterioration of the soil has been most rapid. Wheat roots grow to considerable length, but their volume is not great, and their decay in the soil has by no means replaced the humus decomposed and dissipated during the year. If the stubble has not been burned before plowing, in the late summer or early fall, it has at best furnished but a partial return for the fertility carried away by the scorching sun and drying winds which have beaten upon the unprotected soil. The corn crop furnishes a larger volume of roots, but corn continuously, finally reduces the soil to such condition that drought robs it rapidly of moisture and while a good crop may still be had in a favorable season the farmer feels more uneasiness at earing time than he felt when his land was new.

Chemical analysis of the soil on which those crops have been grown in Kansas will generally disclose sufficient available mineral fertility for many additional bumper crops. But the farmer knows that the next ten crops of corn or wheat, if produced in succession, will not average as large as the first ten crops produced. He knows, too, when he thinks on the subject, that the lack of decaying vegetation in his soil easily accounts for the difference.

The practical question is as to the best method of stopping the depletion

of fertility and of restoring that which has been lost. In some of the most progressive of the older food-producing States this is accomplished by judicious rotation and combining stock-raising with grain-farming. The stock business requires much grass land for meadow and pasture, and it leaves on the farm a lot of decaying organic matter. To save this is a part of the farmer's care, and to judiciously apply it a part of his regular work. In England the straw of the wheat crop is reckoned a valuable acquisition, because, used as bedding, it adds to the comfort of the animals and, as an absorbent, it retains in good form valuable fertilizing materials which are easily wasted.

Manufacturers of commercial fertilizers give careful directions for their use. It has been said by farmers who have studied these directions that if farming were conformed to the directions with the omission of the fertilizers very nearly as great improvement in crops would result as can be realized with the use of the costly commercial article. Very properly these directions prescribe that some cover crop shall protect the soil from the sun and wind during such parts of the warm season as would find the soil bare of the regular crop. When this cover crop is composed of some plant that can be grazed off, a good profit usually results from the succulence supplied to the animals during a time of usual scarcity; the soil is protected from destructive waste by sun and wind, and the fertilizing elements that made the corn crop are nearly all left on the land in condition to be beneficial.

The details of methods by which manurial elements are put into the soil must be worked out by every farmer on his own farm. Experience has shown that profitable methods may be employed by which, instead of declining in fertility, the farm may become continually more productive without the addition of a dollar's worth of fertilizer other than that produced on the farm.

## DANGER OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES.

The Scientific American concludes a very able article upon the danger attending so-called food preservatives, with the following paragraph: "Most unfortunate of all is the tendency on the part of borax and boracic acid to develop and foster kidney disease, or, when such is already existent in simple and acute form, to transform it into one of chronic, malignant, and fatal character. A case is quoted—one of several which, it is remarked, have been chronicled in the medical press—in which five members of a family of seven were seized with excruciating colic, accompanied by vomiting, which caused prostration for three or four days. The cause was brought home to the milk consumed, which had been fortified by preservative powder, almost wholly composed of pure boracic acid. The two members of the family who escaped simply consumed what milk they required in their tea. Some of the same milk was, we are told, given to half a dozen fowls, five of which were killed, while the sixth, after suffering, was dispatched."

## Companion Stories for 1900.

The stories published in The Youth's Companion portray the manly and womanly virtues with no sacrifice of interest or vitality, and they appeal to the sympathies of old and young alike. During 1900 The Companion will offer special series of stories—among them being stories of former political campaigns and adventures of linemen.

Besides these there will be a score of stories for girls by such writers as Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, Margaret Deland, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edith Wharton, Kate Chopin, and Margaret Sangster. There will be four serial stories—"A Prairie Infanta," by Eva Wilder Brodhead; "Running a Merry-Go-Round," by Charles Adams; "The Schoolhouse Farthest West," by C. A. Stephens; and "Cushing Brothers," by Ray Stannard Baker. In addition there will be two hundred other short stories by the most gifted of American writers of fiction.

All new subscribers will receive The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1899 free from the time of subscription, and then for a full year, fifty-two weeks, to January 1, 1901; also the Companion's new calendar for 1900, suitable as an ornament for the prettiest room in the house.

Illustrated Announcement Number containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900 will be sent free to any address. The Youth's Companion, 203 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.



## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

### The Sixth International Congress of Agriculture.

The organizing committee of the sixth International Congress of Agriculture has completed the list of questions which are to be presented for discussion in the various sections. The questions are of importance in themselves, and eminent specialists have been appointed to prepare the preliminary reports for the opening of the congress. The committee appeals to the science and experience of agriculturists of every country. All papers and communications concerning the questions to be discussed should be sent in to the committee before the first of March, 1900. Reports and communications will be discussed in the section meetings before being proposed to the general sessions for final resolutions and publication in the volume of proceedings.

The congress, which is to be held under the patronage of the French Government in the series of official congresses of the exposition, is the sixth in order since the formation of the International Commission of Agriculture in 1889. The American members of the commission are: President J. H. Smart, Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and Dr. Salmon, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The commission is charged with the organizing of periodical international congresses. Since the first, at the Paris Exposition of 1889, congresses have been held at The Hague, in 1891; at Brussels, in 1895; at Budapest (under special direction of the Hungarian Government), in 1896; and at Lausanne, in 1898. M. Meline, former prime minister and minister of agriculture in France, and the president of the congresses of 1889, 1891, and 1893, is president of the organizing committee of the coming congress.

Agricultural societies of every kind may send delegates to the congress; the subscription fee is 20 francs for each member, giving a right to the publications of the congress and to the visits and excursions.

First Section.—Rural Economy (Agricultural Credit Banks and Associations, Survey Registers, Agrarian Questions, etc.).

1. Fiscal burdens of whatever kind supported by agriculture in each country; study of methods by which such burdens may be valued; comparative study of results.

2. Mutual credit banks for farmers; development and results.

3. Practical means of preventing and repressing vagrancy and mendicancy in country districts. Comparative study of legislation and public or private organization, and of results in each country.

4. Legislation and regulation of trade in agricultural products and of sales on time. Organization and working of merchants' exchanges in what concerns agriculture. Abuses in speculation; means of prevention and repression.

5. Differences between the selling price of the farmer and the purchasing price of the consumer. Variations and causes of such differences; means to be employed for diminishing them.

6. Mutual insurance and with fixed premium against hail, mortality of cattle. Insurance against labor accidents.

7. Coöperative unions and associations. Aid and provident institutions. Friendly societies (mutualite).

8. Register of survey of lands in each country: present state, partial or total renewal, preservation.

9. Surplus value to be granted to departing tenant at end of lease.

10. Agrarian questions.

11. Means for facilitating small property-holdings in country districts.

Second Section.—Teaching of Agriculture (Agronomic and Experiment Stations, etc.).

First Subsection.—Agricultural Teaching, Properly so Called.

1. General teaching (higher agricultural schools and colleges, practical schools, farm-schools).

2. Training schools and special establishments of professional instruction (veterinary and forestry schools, stud farms, various agricultural industries, horticulture, viticulture, cultivation in colonies).

3. Teaching in university establishments (universities, colleges, normal and primary schools).

4. Lectures and extension teaching.

5. Special instruction of women (dairying and housekeeping schools).

Second Subsection.—Establishments for Agronomic Investigation.

1. Agronomic stations.

2. Laboratories for agricultural analysis and research (chemistry physiol-

ogy, pathology, bacteriology, zootechny, wines, testing of seeds and machines).

3. Supervision of fertilizers and other products which interest agriculture; repression of fraud.

Third Subsection.—Experiment Fields and Practical Demonstrations.

1. Object and organization (method of cultivation, use of fertilizers, choice of varieties, instruments of cultivation).

2. Agricultural object-teaching at the primary school.

Fourth Subsection.—Spread of Agricultural Improvement.

1. Agricultural competitions and exhibitions, meetings of societies, unions, Prizes for cultivation. Special congresses.

2. Agricultural libraries and publications.

Third Section.—Agronomy (Application of Sciences to Agriculture. Improvements in Farming and Pasturage).

First Subsection.—Application of Sciences to Agriculture.

1. Relations of geological constitution and qualities of soil; agronomic maps.

2. How far can the fertility of soil be gathered from physical and chemical analyses?

3. The work of the soil.

4. Cultivation of beets for fodder.

5. Cultivation of potatoes.

6. Injury to growing cereals from wind and rain.

7. Influence of choice of seed, and of mode of seeding.

8. Influence of distribution of fertilizers.

9. Natural meadows; choice of species of plants.

10. Use of "nitrogine" in the cultivation of leguminous plants.

11. Side cultivation.

12. Relations of meteorological circumstances with the yield of crops.

Second Subsection.—Improvements in Farming and Pasturage.

I. Association in agriculture; ways and means; legislation.

II. Technical applications.

1. Reunion and parcelling.

2. Utilizing of water from agricultural point of view.

3. Sanitation and drainage.

4. Improvement of sea-lands, salt soils, and other derelict land.

5. Pasture cultivation and industries. Communal pasturage and regulation. System of mountain lands.

Fourth Section.—Cattle Economy and Horse Production.

First Subsection.—Cattle.

1. Development of breeding union and breeders' markets.

2. Spreading of improved races.

3. Application of mensurations to the appreciation of breeders.

4. Dairy industry. Association in dairying; its progress and results; distribution of products among coöperators according to quantities of cream and fatty matter furnished. Utilizing of dairy residues; dangers to health of animals, means of avoiding them.

5. Progress of bovine tuberculosis from the point of view of cattle production, and means of checking its progress.

6. Simultaneous production of wool and meat.

7. Alimentation; practical value of nutritive ratio.

Second Subsection.—Horses.

1. Influence on horse production of part taken by State, of private enterprise, and of special societies.

2. Influence of mechanical means of locomotion. Economical results. What breeding must become.

3. Study of encouragements for the horse industry: gallop and trotting horses, competition prizes, championships, etc.

Fifth Section.—Rural Engineering, Industrial Growths, and Farm Industries.

1. Production of beet seeds.

2. Different methods of sowing beets.

3. Mechanical pulling of beets.

4. Influence of beet culture on production of wheat.

5. Different methods of extracting juice in distillery—maceration and diffusion.

6. Use of mixed alcohol (denature).

7. Residue waters from agricultural industries.

8. Amount of gluten in various heavy-yield wheats. Influence of fertilizers, mode of cultivation, and system of grinding on yield in gluten of flours extracted in equal ratio.

9. Utilizing of molasses and other residues of sugar-making in the alimentation of cattle.

10. Value of malt and feculant matters from starch factories.

11. Utilizing of electricity in agricultural work.

12. Mechanical binding of straw and pressing of bales.

13. Apparatus for preserving labor-

ers from accidents caused by agricultural machines.

14. Agricultural utilizing of water from sewers.

Sixth Section.—Kinds of Cultivation Peculiar to the South (Silkworm, Early Season Fruits and Vegetables, Plants for Perfumers, etc.).

First Subsection.—Cultivation Peculiar to South.

1. Progress to be realized in tree cultivation (olive, mulberry, cork oak, various trees, etc.).

2. Development of cultivation of early season fruits and vegetables; consequences for agricultural wealth. Like study of ornamental plants.

3. Perfumery and essence plants (cultivation, use, etc.).

4. Progress made in the methods of raising silkworms.

Second Subsection.—Colonial Cultivation.

1. Present situation and recent progress of agriculture in European colonies and in tropical countries in general.

2. Comparative statistics of agricultural production in the colonies different countries. Causes of difference.

3. Agricultural hand-labor in colonies.

4. Agricultural credit banks; influence on the development of agriculture.

5. Breeding in colonies; local difficulties to be met; advantages; results of undertakings.

6. Various cultures (coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, ground nuts, India rubber, etc.) to spread in tropical and inter-tropical countries.

7. Colonial gardens; their influence on the agricultural development of a colony.

8. Economical regime of colonies.

Seventh Section.—Struggle Against Parasites, Protection of Useful Animals (International Measures).

1. International understanding to prevent the introduction and dissemination of parasites, as soon as their presence is signalled.

2. Cryptogams and insects which attack the coffee plant.

3. Cryptogams and insects infesting sugar cane.

4. Cryptogams and insects infesting fruit trees of large cultivation (apple, plum, olive, chestnut, etc.).

5. Parasitic nematoda of cultivated plants.

Practical and scientific agriculturists of every country are invited to communicate to the organizing committee the results of their studies and observations concerning the questions of the program. Correspondence should be addressed to the secretary-general of the congress, M. Henry Sagnier, 106 rue de Rennes, Paris.

## PAINT TALKS, XXII.

### The Real Paint Argument.

In some recent paint advertisements doubtless many readers have run across the argument that since sand does not improve sugar, zinc, barytes, etc., can not serve any good purpose in paint. The argument is ingenious, but entirely misleading, since the first proposition has no possible relation to the statement deducted from it. Quite as reasonably might one assert that sand has no place in sugar, nails are useless in wood, lime in mortar, juice in oranges, or fillings in teeth; whereas the fact is that while sugar it not improved but ruined by the addition of sand, nails are useful when wood is to be joined to wood, oranges would be very poor fruit without juice, mortar would not hold without lime and decayed teeth are saved by filling.

But all such arguments proves nothing as regards paint. The only sure test of the value of any paint, or any component of paint, is the test of service. Now the test of service—the experience of centuries—has shown that pure white lead makes a very poor and very expensive paint, in that it perishes very rapidly, requiring constant renewal, that it becomes porous and absorbent of moisture even before it really begins to powder off, and that it is very subject to attack by atmosphere and other influences.

On the other hand experience shows that zinc white and the so-called, inert pigments (barytes, gypsum, etc.) are not subject to deterioration.

Of the pigments just mentioned, zinc white is the only one which is, properly speaking, a paint pigment—the others serve merely to dilute the lead and thus retard its deterioration. Zinc white, however, not only dilutes but protects the lead, and it is a fact universally recognized among paint manufacturers that no durable white or light tint can be made without zinc white.

Every village in the land possesses practical illustrations of this truism; on the one hand, houses painted with

## Money for Retired Ministers

School teachers, or others seeking outdoor work. We offer good pay to the best agents, those of experience, and who can be relied upon for faithful work. We want good people, those with tact and energy, good address. A large commission for every subscriber—new or old—you get for

The Ladies' Home Journal

AND  
The Saturday Evening Post

—and \$18,000, to be distributed among best 764 agents at the end of the season.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

pure lead, lustreless, discolored and in a short time, paintless; on the other hand, houses painted with good combination based on zinc white, on which lustre, color and material are good long after lead and the poorer ready mixed emulsion paints have outlived both beauty and usefulness.

The paint user, after all, is the one most interested in good paint. It will be money in his pocket to remember that pure oil and zinc white are its essentials. One beautiful durable job of painting is worth, as an argument, a thousand "sand and sugar" perversions. STANTON DUDLEY.

## Farmers' Institutes.

Representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College will attend farmers' institutes as follows:

November 9, St. John; Lockwood and Dickens.

November 9 and 10, Burlingame; Lockwood and Dickens.

November 10, Gage, Pretty Prairie; Cottrell and Haney.

November 11, Alma; Lockwood and Dickens.

November 11, Kingman; Cottrell and Haney.

November 13, Andale; Cottrell and Conover.

November 14, Inman, Arlington; Cottrell and Conover.

November 15, Hutchinson; Cottrell and Conover.

November 16 and 17, Washington; Hitchcock and Willard.

December 2, Bridgeport; Haney and Westgate.

December 4, Carleton; Haney and Westgate.

December 5, Kipp; Haney and Westgate.

December 6, Cottonwood Falls; Haney and Westgate.

December 7 and 8, Newton; Haney and Westgate.

December 9, Bodarc; Haney and Westgate.

December 11, Wichita; Haney and Westgate.

December 12, Cunningham; Haney and Westgate.

December 13, Perry; Popenoe and Willard.

December 14 and 15, Indian Creek School House; Cottrell and Clothier.

December 14, Dighton; Fischer and Boyd.

December 14 and 15, Wellsville; Howell, Popenoe, Willard.

December 16, McCracken; Fischer and Boyd.

December 16, Kincaid; Popenoe and Willard.

December 18, Hackney; Fischer and Boyd.

December 19, Arkansas City; Fischer and Boyd.

December 19 and 20, Oak Grange; Stoner and Otis.

December 20, South Haven; Fischer and Boyd.

December 22, Medicine Lodge; Fischer and Boyd.

A bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters in the house and used occasionally, means good health to the whole household.

"Dr. Dibbs can tell by the way a man walks that he has indigestion."

"Well, I can tell by the way a man walks when he wants something to eat."

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

THE ROCK ISLAND Playing Cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. A money order or draft for 50 cents or same in stamps will secure 4 packs, and they will be sent by express, charges prepaid.

Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C. R. I. & P., Chicago.



## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S  
Caustic  
Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

## Horticulture.

## HOW CANADIAN GROWERS PREPARE THEIR APPLES FOR EXPORT.

AN ONTARIO FRUIT-GROWER, IN NOR-WEST FARMER.

Of all the fruits that we can bring to perfect maturity in this country the apple is the most in demand in England, and the one the Englishman covets most and, although the returns of shipments to the Old Country in the past have sometimes been far from satisfactory, we believe that the prime causes that lead to the dissatisfaction can be, and we trust will be, speedily done away with. It is a well-known fact that one of the main causes of disappointment is the extremely careless manner in which much of the fruit is put up for export, and until the growers of this country make up their minds to exercise more judgment and care in packing, we can not expect to receive remunerative returns for our products. The subject of "packing" is a broad one, and one about which, if it were thoroughly handled, a great amount could be written, but in this brief article only a few points can be discussed.

In the first place, we must be careful what

## VARIETIES OF APPLES

we select for export. One thing is quite evident and that is that some varieties will not carry well, and consequently no attempt should be made to send them. All varieties that are soft or given to spot must be left at home, and such varieties as Calverts, Autumn Pippins, Rambos, etc. The solid varieties, such as Spy, King, Ontario, Cranberry Pippin, Ben Davis, Twenty Ounce, Blenheim Pippin, Fameuse (snow) are varieties that stand the long journey. Some shipments of Duchess, Gravenstein, and Alexander have also brought some excellent returns. If the best of the good varieties are so put on the English market as to demand sale, there is no doubt that the softer varieties and small grades of good keepers will find ready sale on American markets.

The next important step in helping to develop the great fruit industry is the

## PROPER GRADING

while packing. Much of the disappointment in the past has been caused by the extremely careless grading. The findings in connection with the salvage cargo of the ill-fated steamer "Castilian" give sufficient evidence that such is a fact, and show how unscrupulous some Canadian shippers have been. Is there any wonder that there have at times been unsatisfactory returns? In the past the word "Canadian" stamped upon many of our products sent to Europe was an important aid in the sale of the same, but no longer is it of much use on fruit packages, as such deception has of late been practised. It is astonishing the mixtures that have been sent forward as first-class "No. 1, XXX" apples—all kinds, wormy, scabby, knotty, large and small, and sometimes two or three different varieties in the same barrel or case, and in many instances the cases have been faced up with apples of the very largest size and the remainder has been made up of the above-mentioned conglomeration. Such a procedure is only

## DAMAGING OUR TRADE,

and those following it should be punished. The smallest specimens, no matter how clean, should be kept at home, and in the largest specimens there

should be two or three different grades, and the strictest honesty exercised.

What kind of package shall be used? For family trade, that is those apples of the largest size which will be bought by the most wealthy only, it has been ascertained that it is most profitable to export them in boxes, either wrapped separately in paper or else in boxes containing separate compartments just as eggs are generally shipped. Of course these boxes could be made any suitable, handy size, and having different sized compartments to agree with the different grades. In such trade, special arrangements could be made with dealers to handle this high-grade stock at a certain price per package. In shipping to the general commission trade it has been found that

## THE REGULATION BARREL

brings the best returns if honestly and carefully packed. It has always been found that first-class fruit put up in a first-class manner will bring ready and profitable sale.

The packages themselves, of whatever style or shape, must be carefully considered. In the first place, they must be strong—very strong. It has been said that there is no other place where there is as much thieving done as there is at the docks at London. The packages should not present the least appearance of weakness at any point, or they will be in danger of being broken open and having part or all the contents pilfered. If boxes are used, the ends should be bound with wire or iron strips, and if barrels are sent, they should be extra strong. In many instances the general apple barrel has been found too weak. Head and staves are too thin, and hoops are too few. There should be four middle hoops, instead of two. The packages should be

CLEAN AND NEATLY CONSTRUCTED, especially so in the high-grade trade. It should also be remembered that in England apples are bought by weight, and that there is nothing gained by using the undersized barrel turned out by some Canadian factories. A barrel of apples is supposed to weigh 165 pounds in England.

Thousands of farmers in the Dominion have heavy losses annually, brought about by the careless manner in which apples are cared for, from the time they are picked until they are packed. They heap them up in great piles in the orchards, and there leave them for weeks exposed to sun by day, and frosts by night, and open to all kinds of storms and weather. This is very hard on

## THE KEEPING QUALITY

of any apple. Many let the fruit get too ripe before harvesting it, and as a result a great deal of it drops off and is bruised and ruined.

There is no doubt that there is an unlimited market in Europe for Canadian apples if the trade is carried on honestly.

## Apple Storage.

PRESS BULLETIN, VERMONT EXPERIMENT STATION.

Proper storage for fruit is an important adjunct of the apple-growing business. In certain circumstances it is indispensable.

For this reason apple-growers have given considerable attention to the construction of storage houses and to learning the best methods of keeping the fruit. From information collected and sent out by the horticulturist of the Vermont Experiment Station it seems that apple storage houses are becoming rather common in the principal apple-growing sections of Vermont, particularly in Grand Isle County.

These houses are built without means of artificial refrigeration. They can be kept cool enough from the outside atmosphere; and can usually be kept warm enough if the walls are carefully built. A small stove is usually kept in the storage house and is called into use on specially cold nights.

Old barns or granaries are sometimes converted into apple storage rooms. A good cellar is occasionally used to advantage. Adequate protection from cold weather and suitable ventilation are the principal requisites.

The most important condition in storing apples is the temperature. The storage room should be kept very near the freezing point, ranging preferably from 33° to 35° F. Even a degree or two below freezing will ordinarily do no damage. Temperatures which will ruin potatoes and other vegetables are entirely favorable to apples; and, conversely, temperatures which are suitable to potatoes are too high for apples.

This last consideration explains why

a great many folks have difficulty in keeping apples in their cellars. The same cellar which keeps vegetables perfectly will not give best results with apples.

This is something to which every farmer especially ought to give attention, for every farm certainly ought to raise apples enough for the family. Even if there is no fruit to sell, there ought to be enough to furnish a full supply throughout the winter.

## Grafts from Bearing Trees.

On September 7 the Kansas Farmer contained the following inquiry and answer:

"Editor Kansas Farmer:—If a nurseryman grafts peach and apple from the last year's growth and from non-bearing trees, are they as sure to bear as from bearing trees? Please give me the facts. Isn't grafting from bearing trees a catch, the same as the whole root graft?"

H. M. OCHILTREE.

Haddam, Kans.

"It was formerly thought important to graft from bearing trees. The inconvenience of this plan led to the gradual and, finally, almost universal adoption of grafting from the nursery. The latter plan has proved satisfactory. Orchardists of large experience do not usually raise the question whether trees they are buying are grafted from the orchard or from the nursery. Many even hold that trees grafted from the nursery are more vigorous than those grafted from the orchard, especially if the orchard be old."

On October 5 the following was contributed to the subject in the Kansas Farmer:

"Early in September Dr. H. M. Ochiltree, of Haddam, Kans., addressed an inquiry to this office as to the comparative merits of fruit trees grafted from the nursery and from bearing trees. This was answered by the editor in the Kansas Farmer of September 14. Dr. Ochiltree is anxious to have the question fully discussed and sends the following reply to his inquiry from Secretary Barnes, of the State Horticultural Society:

"Topeka, Kans., Sept. 28, 1899. Dr. H. M. Ochiltree, Haddam, Kans.:

"Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th lies before me and noted. First I would say that I have just returned from attending a meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia; therefore could not make reply sooner. Experience both as a success and a failure have plainly demonstrated that it is at least less risky; and a greater possibility of success may be attained in budding or grafting from trees that are not only in bearing but that are found to bear well and the quality of whose fruit is fully up to the standard of the variety. We believe it would be found safest at all times to take buds and grafts from trees that are as near our ideal as possible, and many examples might be cited to prove this theory. With kind regards, I am, Yours very respectfully, WILLIAM H. BARNES, "Secretary."

In the October number of the Fruit Grower Major Frank Holsinger, treasurer of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, quotes from the Kansas Farmer of October 5, and comments as follows:

"To Secretary Barnes's reply I would respectfully dissent. Everything is favorable to scions from young trees. That a tree of any variety could change either the quality, color, or size of fruit I can not understand.

As to early bearing I have had Missouri Pippin to bear the second year in nursery, scions taken from nursery grown trees. A Ben Davis will be a Ben Davis, under whatever circumstances and wherever grown. The variation in flavor met with in this fruit is in its time of ripening. Varieties ripen unevenly owing to their manner of keeping.

A tree in bearing often fails to make a growth sufficient to make scions long enough for a single graft, while nursery trees grow to a sufficient length to make half a dozen or more.

When writing any of our advertisers, please state that you saw their "ad." in Kansas Farmer.

**MICA AXLE GREASE** lightens the load—shortens the road.  
helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.  
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**STANDARD OIL CO.**

## STEVENS RIFLES

Encourage boys to an active, rollicking, out-of-door life in field and forest, conducive to health and affording a practical acquaintance with Nature without which no boy's education is complete. Besides the practice of shooting induces steadiness, deliberation, accuracy; valuable qualities in any business of life.

No. 17, Open Sight, \$6.00  
No. 18, Target Sight, \$8.50  
No. 25, .25, .32 Caliber rim-fire.

Get a STEVENS and hang away.  
If your dealer don't keep

Stevens Rifles don't accept some other gun of questionable accuracy. We'll sell you direct; cash with order.

Send stamp for 84-page catalogue.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Box 1508  
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

**ICE CUTTING** Made in three sizes.  
made easy with our Double Row Steel Ice Plow. Cuts faster, easier and with less labor than any other. Cuts any size and depth. Plow for itself in less than 2 days. Marks and cuts the field at the same time. Send for catalogue and prices.  
JOHN DORSCH & SONS, 228 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Power for the FARM** Must be first class if it is to operate Feed Cutters, Grinding Mills, Wood Saws, or pump water successfully. Engines—2, 4 & 8 horse power. Tread Powers for 1, 2 or 3 horses. Sweep or Lever Powers for 1 to 8 horses. Every machine fully warranted to generate maximum power at minimum of force exerted. Catalogue showing Smalley Line complete mailed free if you name this paper.  
SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Makers, Manitowoc, Wis.

**LUMBER** at ONE-HALF PRICE WE BOUGHT  
**The Omaha Exposition** and have 12,000,000 feet for sale.  
—Send us your bill for our estimate—  
Write for free illustrated Catalogue No. 61 on general merchandise from Sherrill and Leckers Sales. Address Chicago House Wrecking Co., CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHICAGO NEWS

**SEEDS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.** Seeds, bulbs and poultry supplies, T. Lee Adams, 419 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

**SMITH'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS** 60 VARIETIES.  
Old and new. Sample—Excelsior, Lady Thompson, Bisel, Splendid, etc. Price list free. One copy of "Strawberry Manual" sent for 10 cents. Address, B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.

**PROTECT** YOUR TREES from Rabbits, Mice, Borers, etc. with our Improved Tree Protector. Less than a cent a tree. Send for our price list, circulars and testimonials. We also grow choice nursery stock at low prices.

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** Fort Scott, Kans.

**STARK TREES** best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—Not high price. FINEST sorts. We buy 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 5 million—1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., proportion. 1400 acres Nursery 43,000 acres Orchards. Fruit Book free. box and pack free, ask no money till SAFE arrival—guarantee SATISFACTORY. We PAY CASH each WEEK and want more HOME and traveling salesmen. Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Delicious, Stark Louisiana, N. Y. Senator, Stayman Winesap; Gold plum; Kieffer; Elberta—Visitus Stark, Mo., etc.

CANDY CATHARTIC  
**Cascarets**  
REGULATE THE LIVER



# In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant in Dairying, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

## COMPARISON OF RATIONS.

(Continued from last week.)

BULLETIN 81, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Many dairymen have corn fodder. Let us add ten pounds of this to the last ration.

|                                | Protein, lbs. | Carbohydrates, lbs. | Fat, lbs. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Twenty pounds prairie hay..... | .70           | 8.36                | .28       |
| Ten pounds corn fodder.....    | .20           | 3.32                | .06       |
| Ten pounds bran.....           | 1.23          | 3.71                | .28       |
| Total.....                     | 2.13          | 15.39               | .60       |
| Needed.....                    | 2.50          | 12.50               | .40       |

With the corn fodder added, there is nearly enough protein to produce a fair milk yield, but 23 per cent too much carbohydrates. On such a ration a cow gives a good yield of milk for a short time and then increases rapidly in flesh and dries up. If either the hay, fodder, or bran in this ration is increased sufficiently to give the required amount of protein, the carbohydrates and fat are also increased even more rapidly, and the more these are increased the quicker the cow will fatten and dry up. In going to farmers' institutes last winter we found such methods of feeding common. Two instances will be sufficient to show this. At an institute in the eastern part of the State, a dairyman asked for help in making a ration that would secure better returns from his cow. The previous year his cow had given, when fresh, 10 to 12 pounds of butter per week while on pasture. This year she had calved in the winter, and with good shelter, care, and the best feed he could give her, she was producing only 5 pounds of butter a week and was slowly drying up. His cow was a feeder and had all the good prairie hay, corn fodder, and corn she would eat, and the owner said that the more she ate, the faster she seemed to dry up. A cow with a good appetite would probably eat 15 pounds prairie hay, 10 pounds corn fodder, and 15 pounds corn. If this is what the cow ate, she had

|                                 | Protein, lbs. | Carbohydrates, lbs. | Fat, lbs. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Fifteen pounds prairie hay..... | .53           | 6.27                | .21       |
| Ten pounds corn fodder.....     | .20           | 3.32                | .06       |
| Fifteen pounds corn.....        | 1.17          | 10.00               | .65       |
| Total.....                      | 1.90          | 19.59               | .92       |
| Needed.....                     | 2.50          | 12.50               | .40       |

Is it any wonder that her milk yield was low and that she was drying up and fattening? In the western part of the State, at a farmers' institute, a leading dairyman stated that his cows were drying up faster than they should, and, as he was feeding sorghum hay, he thought that might be the cause, and asked if sorghum hay had this tendency. We told him that depended on what he fed with it, and explained the needs of the cow in regard to protein, carbohydrates, and fat, and asked what he was feeding. He replied that his cows were having all the sorghum hay, corn fodder, and prairie hay that they would eat and some corn. A study of the table of feeds will show that for dairy purposes every feed stuff he was giving has an excess of carbohydrates and fat and a great deficiency in protein—the essential milk-producing element, and that whenever this dairyman increased the feed more than was necessary to maintain the cow's body, the feed tended to fatten the cow and stop her milk flow.

Protein is essential to the production of milk and blood and of all other substances in the body containing nitrogen, and no other material can take its place

or be changed into it. On the other hand, if protein is in excess in the feed, it can be used by the animal for supplying heat and energy, and may become a source of fat, taking the place of the carbohydrates and fat. For this reason, the amount of protein in the ration may be increased above the amount, 2.5 pounds, called for by the standard ration, and the amount of carbohydrates and fat correspondingly decreased, as the protein will take their place. Carbohydrates and fat can not take the place of protein, and no matter in how large quantities they may be fed, if the protein is deficient the milk yield will be cut down. Take the instance given of the cow that gave 10 to 12 pounds of butter a week on grass alone, but failed on heavy feeding of rations poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates and fat. The grass eaten furnished nutriment in the following proportions: Protein 2.90 pounds, carbohydrates 11.33 pounds, fat 0.58 pound, and this is a good proportion to take as a standard, provided feeds are at hand that, when combined, will furnish such a proportion at an economical cost. A cow can have too much protein, and a few dairymen in this State are feeding too much. The mistake is usually made by farmers who have fed timothy or prairie hays or corn fodder and have found that with these feeds they have had to use bran and linseed or cottonseed-meal to get a satisfactory milk yield. Many such farmers, when feeding alfalfa hay, continue to use the same grain rations as before. This gives an over-feed of protein, injures the cow, and is a waste of feed. Alfalfa, properly cured, has too great a proportion of protein to carbohydrates, and should be given with grain feeds rich in carbohydrates, such as corn, Kaffir-corn or corn and cob meal. It should not be fed with grain feeds rich in protein, such as linseed, cottonseed, gluten or soy-bean meals or bran, unless roughness rich in carbohydrates is also fed. Two rations will show this:

|  | Protein, lbs. | Carbohydrates, lbs. | Fat, lbs. |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Alfalfa hay, nineteen lbs.....             | 2.01          | 7.09                | .27       |
| Corn, seven and one-half lbs.....          | .59           | 5.00                | .32       |
| Total.....                                 | 2.60          | 12.09               | .59       |
| Needed.....                                | 2.50          | 12.50               | .40       |
| Alfalfa hay, nineteen lbs.....             | 2.01          | 7.09                | .27       |
| Bran, five pounds.....                     | .62           | 1.87                | .13       |
| Linseed-meal, two and one-half pounds..... | .72           | .82                 | .18       |
| Total.....                                 | 3.35          | 9.78                | .58       |
| Needed.....                                | 2.50          | 12.50               | .40       |

In the first ration, the slight excess of fat makes up for the deficiency in carbohydrates, and the ration is a good one, except for variety. With the last ration, there would be a tendency to stimulate the milk glands, with a likelihood of poor health and garget, and the cows would become thin. A ration rich in protein maintains a high yield of milk for a much longer period than one poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates.

## State Dairy Association—Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held at the college, November 22, 23, and 24. The program will be a farmer's program and the most successful dairymen of the State will present their methods. Many prominent men, including Governor Stanley, are expected to be present and speak. The 500 creameries, skimming-stations, and cheese factories of the State are actively pushing the matter, one creamery man having already arranged to bring 100 of his patrons another 50 patrons, and so on.

The program offered by the association will be the most attractive one to the farmers of the State that has ever been presented. Besides the association program, the college will exert every effort to entertain our visitors. The music department of the college will furnish music at every session, music being furnished by the college band, the cadet band, the college orchestra, the Wagner symphony club, the mandolin and guitar club, the glee clubs, and by other members of the department. The military department will have daily drills by four companies of infantry, a company of artillery, a signal corps, and the bugle corps.

Most of the departments will make special efforts to entertain and interest our visitors.

The association is offering more and larger premiums for exhibits of butter and cheese than ever before, and these exhibits will probably be unusually numerous and of high quality.

The college has offered to furnish power free of charge to exhibitors of dairy machinery, and many applications are coming. This exhibit will probably

be the largest of the kind held in the State. Some of the exhibitors are writing in regard to arranging for fine electrical displays in connection with their dairy apparatus.

This will give graduates, old students, young people who are thinking of becoming students, and the parents of all these various classes and all other friends of the college a good opportunity to see the college. Come.—H. M. Cottrell, in the Industrialist.

The following are the officers of the Kansas State Dairy Association:  
F. S. Hurd, President, Meriden, Kans.  
W. F. Jensen, Beloit, Kans., Secretary-Treasurer.

E. H. Forney, Abilene, Kans., Ass't Sec'y-Treas.

Vice-presidents: H. V. Leuven, Effingham, First District; C. H. Barnes, Paola, Second District; B. F. Linale, Neodesha, Third District; F. T. Stewart, Overbrook, Fourth District; T. A. Borman, Navarre, Fifth District; Hon Anson Cooke, Sunflower, Sixth District; W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Seventh District.

## Rations Which Contain Millet as Their Chief Roughness.

BULLETIN 81, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

1. Millet hay 20, bran 4, cottonseed-meal 3.
2. Millet 20, bran 1, linseed-meal (o. p.) 2, cottonseed-meal 3.
3. Millet 20, mangels 10, soy-bean meal 1, bran 1, cottonseed-meal 3.
4. Millet hay 15, corn ensilage 15, bran 1½, Chicago gluten-meal 2, cottonseed-meal 2½.
5. Millet hay 15, corn fodder 8, bran 1, linseed-meal (o. p.) 3, cottonseed-meal 2.
6. Millet 15, mangels 10, Kaffir-corn 2½, bran 4, cottonseed-meal 3.
7. Millet hay 10, corn fodder 10, soy-bean meal 2, bran 5, cottonseed-meal 2.
8. Millet 10, corn fodder 10, oats 3, bran 4, cottonseed-meal 3.
9. Millet 10, prairie hay 10, mangels 10, bran 4, cottonseed-meal 3.
10. Millet 10, oat straw 10, bran 6½, cottonseed-meal 3.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—President Boardman informs me that he has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the executive committee of the National Creamery Butter-makers' Association for this year: Geo. E. Haskell, of Nebraska, H. M. Brandt, of Kansas, and F. B. Fulmer, of Wisconsin.

President Boardman took into consideration the fact that last year Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota were represented on this committee and as South Dakota has the vice-president, thought best to appoint members from those States not represented last year.

The new members of the committee

# NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS



Sept. 1st marked the introduction of the Improved 20th Century "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes of De Laval Cream Separators and these newest "Alpha" disc machines are simply unapproachable by anything else in the shape of a cream separator. Overwhelming as has been the conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore their standard is now raised still higher and they are more than ever placed in a class by themselves as regards all possible competition. Send for new catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. | 4 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

are well known and popular among the butter-makers. Mr. Haskell is president of the Beatrice Creamery Company and is always working to advance the interests of the creamery trade. Mr. Brandt learned his trade in a Lancaster County, Pa., creamery and came from there to Kansas some ten years ago, where, by his ability and industry, he has built up one of the most successful creameries in that State. Mr. Fulmer, who is a butter-maker and manager of the Ettrick Wisconsin Farmers' Creamery, is well-known throughout the West as the former instructor of creamery butter-making at the Madison, Wis., Dairy School.

The committee will meet at an early date to decide on the next meeting place, which beyond a doubt will be Lincoln, Neb., that place having received the popular endorsement at the Sioux Falls Convention, besides having made the most liberal offer received from any city for the holding of the next National Convention.

E. SUDENDORF, Secretary.

## Dilution Separators.

Bulletin 171 of Cornell University, published in July last, gives some very interesting facts about dilution separators. A variety of "tin cans" are shown with a few remarks about each one. This bulletin is free upon request and no one need be in the dark as to these so-called separators. That they are no better than the Cooley can, was clearly shown in the article, "Dilution Alias Delusion Separators," published in last week's issue of the Farmer.

J. A. CONOVER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

# "Always in the Lead and Now Better Than Ever." THE UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS.

THE Improved United States Cream Separators have been proven by tests repeated from year to year, at all Agricultural Experiment Stations in the last four or five years, to be superior to all other Cream Separators, many tests of the skim milk showing only .01 or .02, and are now still further improved and greatly increased in capacity for

## 1900 OR THE NEW CENTURY.

All experienced Cream Separator operators concede that the United States is unapproached in thoroughness of separation and perfection of manufacture. All gears are enclosed; Bowl Spindle covered with brass shield; have ball bearings. The most cost is put into their manufacture, and they are therefore better and will wear longer, yet are sold for less than others considering capacity and close skimming—are therefore the cheapest, because the best.

## Examine "New Century" Prices and Capacities.

| No.     | Low Frame. | Capacity | 150 to 175 lbs., | \$50.00  |
|---------|------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| No. 8.  | "          | "        | 225 to 250 "     | \$65.00  |
| No. 7.  | High       | "        | 275 to 300 "     | \$85.00  |
| No. 6.  | "          | "        | 350 to 400 "     | \$100.00 |
| No. 5.  | "          | "        | 450 to 500 "     | \$125.00 |
| No. 3½. | "          | "        | 650 to 700 "     | \$165.00 |

Don't be inveigled into purchasing a Cream Separator until you have first sent for the "New Century" Catalogue of the United States, which will be mailed you free.

Agents wanted in all towns not at present canvassed  
**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.

AGENTS WANTED. All Inquiries Answered.

**\$65**

**THE BEST FOR THE DAIRY,**  
be it large or small, is the celebrated

**Kneeland Omega Separator**

Least in cost, greatest in economy, simplicity, durability; slow speed, so little power required, and easy to operate. Only two parts to clean, which can be done in 3 minutes. No possible clogging in the bowl. An all around machine of highest quality. Guaranteed to satisfy, or your money back.

"Good Butter and How to Make It" is our free book, of value to everyone. Send for it.

**THE KNEELAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY CO.,**  
48 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.



## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

## CATTLE.

## H. M. Satzler,

Burlingame, Kansas,

...BREEDER OF...

HEREFORD CATTLE,  
BERKSHIRE SWINE,  
COTSWOLD SHEEP.

STOCK FOR SALE.



## GALLOWAYS

Are the original

## POLLED BEEF BREED

For full particulars write to FRANK B. HEARNE, Secretary American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo. If you want to buy a Galloway he can give you the address of breeders.



## CEDAR HILL FARM.

Golden Knight 108086 by Craven Knight, out of ton's Gold Drop, and Baron Ury 2d by Godoy, out of Myrie 50th, head the herd, which is composed of the leading families. Young bulls of fine quality for sale.

C. W. TAYLOR, PEARL, DICKINSON CO., KANS.



## HERD BULLS FOR SALE

KANSAS LAD 134085, eighteen months old, sired by Duke of Kansas 123126, and tracing to Imp Orlando and Imp Golden Galaxy. Also CONSTANCE DUKE 134083, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hilldale by 60th Duke of Oxford 55734. These two grand bulls should be herd-headers. Come and see them or address

B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kansas.

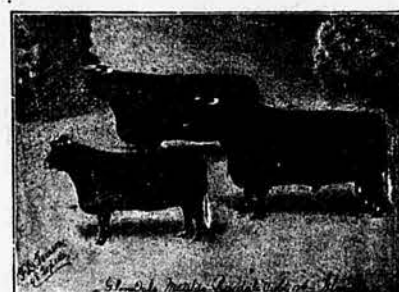
## ELDER LAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



Herd headed by GALLANT KNIGHT 12466. The herd females are Scotch, Scotch-topped, Bates and American families.

For ready sale, a few choice serviceable bulls, and bred cows and heifers. Address

T. K. TOMSON &amp; SON, Dover, Kans.



## GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans.

Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruikshank bull, Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruikshank. Twenty bulls for sale.

C. F. WOLF &amp; SON, Proprietors.

## 450 High Class Shropshires 450

200 registered rams, 150 registered ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Sheep are true type, and square built beauties. Prices reasonable.

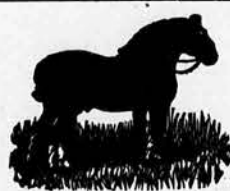
Foundation flocks a specialty. Come or write. Address

W. J. BOYNTON, Breeder and Importer,  
Rochester, Minn.

## HORSES.

## PROSPECT FARM

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas.



Breeder of

PURE-BRED

Clydesdale Horses  
and Scotch  
Shorthorn Cattle.

FOR SALE: Registered stallions and mares. Also the straight-bred Cruikshank herd bull, MY LORD 116563. VISITORS WELCOME.

## POULTRY.

## CHOICE BREEDING COCKS AND COCKERELS.

Fifteen White P. Rocks, 15 Silver Wyandottes, 20 Brown Leghorns, 10 Light Brahmas, 10 S. S. Hamburgs, 10 Black Langshans, 5 Black Javas, 12 Pekin drakes. All strictly first-class. Some are scored by Hewes and others.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

## Barred and White Rock COCKERELS.

Ringlet and Empire Strains

Now is the time to buy, as I can sell you fine early hatched birds at \$1 each, which will, later on, command from \$3 to \$5 each. Finest lot of youngsters I ever had. Pullet, 75 cents. Order quick and get the best.

T. E. LEFTWICH, Larned, Kans.

## 200 BREEDERS—Also SPRING CHICKS.

Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Javas, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pearl Guineas, and Pekin ducks. All our fine breeders of this season, and our earliest spring chicks will go at half price during summer. Write me your wants. Circular free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

R. E. EDMONSON, (late of Lexington, Kentucky R. and Tattersalls of Chicago, limited.) now located at 208 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the herd and stud books. Wire before fixing dates.

## J. N. HARNBERGER,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAN. Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF, Topeka, Kansas, A. OTTONEER of Improved Stock, will make a specialty of making public sales of pure-bred stock, compiling catalogues, and otherwise promote the interests of breeders. Reasonable prices and first-class service guaranteed. Any breeder expecting to make a public sale will find it to his advantage to correspond with me.

## W. Q. HYATT,

## The Old Reliable Live Stock Salesman

Sales made anywhere. Terms, \$10 for sales under \$1,000, over that amount 1 per cent and expenses. References, the best farmers and stock-raisers of the West for whom I have made sales. Write before claiming date.

Also, breeder of Poland-China hogs. Young stock for sale. Carbondale, Kans.

## RAMS FOR SALE.

500 from the Champion Merino flock of the West. American, Delaine, and Rambouillet. Also forty Shropshire bucks. Address

E. D. KING,  
BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

## PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP

At Allerton, Vermillion County, Ill.,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

225 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE,

Consisting of 175 ewes, 25 ewe lambs, 25 ram lambs. Ewes sold in pens of 3; rams singly. Write for Catalogue. Col. L. D. PERRY, Columbus, O., Auctioneer. All bids sent to auctioneer will be treated fairly.

Address. GEO. ALLEN, Allerton, Ill.

## Public Sale of Shorthorns

Of Scotch and Bates Breeding.

On Saturday, promptly at 1.30 p. m., November 18th,

at the stables of M. R. Diver, corner of Douglas Avenue and Waco Streets, in Wichita, Kans., I will sell to the highest bidder, registered Shorthorns as follows:

Eleven bull calves, from 5 to 11 months old; one oull, yearling past, and my herd bull, Iowa Lord, 2 years old last March. Also, 12 head of cows and heifers. TERMS:—Six months at 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash.

Wm. H. RANSON,  
Evergreen Ridge Stock Farm, North Wichita, Kansas.

## CATTLE FOR SALE.

340 Cows, Heifers and Steers  
in lots to suit the purchasers.

40 head of 2-year-old native steers at \$39.50.

The Arizona and Colorado are well-bred cattle, of good colors, which we offer as follows:

Yearling steers at..... \$25 00  
2-year-old steers at..... 30 00  
3-year-old steers at..... 35 00  
Yearling heifers at..... 22 00  
2-year-old heifers at..... 23 00  
3-year-old heifers at..... 23 00

These cattle are on good pasture for the season, and will be sold on easy terms to responsible buyers. Address,

J. W. HIGGINS, Jr., Hope, Kas.

## For Sale: Two registered Guernsey

bull calves from high test

stock.

Address for particulars,

J. W. PERKINS,

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## DAVE RISK, Weston, Mo.,

## LIVE STOCK ARTIST

Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

300

Shropshire  
Rams

From choicest flocks of Canada and Michigan. Can sell you one crated or double-deck car-load. Also a few choice Hampshire and Cotswold, and 30 good Rambouillets.

PLATT BROS., 1613-15 Genesee St., (Near Stock Yards),  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

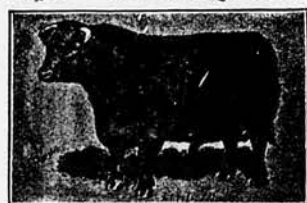
## VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor 112727 and

Laird of Linwood 127149

HEAD OF THE HERD.



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

Address T. P. BABST, PROP., DOVER, SHAWNEE CO., KAS.

YOU are requested to attend the SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE OF Pure-Bred Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs, Horses and Milch Cows, and Calves at RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, (two miles west of North Topeka, on the lower Silver Lake road), on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1899, commencing promptly at 12 m. Dutch lunch served at 11 o'clock. O. P. UPDEGRAFF, Proprietor.

## FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

FROM THE IDLEWILD HERD.

## 50--Registered Shorthorn Cattle--50

To Be Held on the Farm, Adjoining Vermont, Cooper County, Mo., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

Consisting of 20 Serviceable Bulls, and 30 Females, mostly yearlings. Special attention is called to the breeding and quality of the bull offering, and useful character of the females. A good portion of the offering is by the two very successful sires, Banker 110861, that won 11 consecutive first prizes, including first, at the Ohio and Indiana State fairs, and by the noted Godoy, 115675. Eight of the bulls are out of pure Cruikshank cows. The show calf, Orange Duke 3d, is included in the bull offering. Catalogues now ready. Write for one. Vermont is on Missouri Pacific Railway, easy of access. Two trains each way daily. Address

Cols. Edmonson, Sparks and Harriman, Auctioneers.

W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Mo.



MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts since 4,451; calves, 602; shipped Saturday, 3,814 cattle; 402 calves. The market ruled strong to 100 higher on fat grades and slow and weak on stockers. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

| No.     | Ave. Price.  | No.     | Ave. Price.  |
|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 10..... | 1,404 \$5.90 | 40..... | 1,410 \$5.70 |
| 12..... | 1,279 5.40   | 60..... | 1,187 5.35   |
| 21..... | 1,247 5.25   | 21..... | 1,199 5.20   |
| 2.....  | 1,155 4.75   | 7.....  | 1,165 4.25   |

WESTERN STEERS.

|            |            |             |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 83.....    | 1,142 5.40 | 32.....     | 1,248 5.00 |
| 80.....    | 1,262 4.95 | 30.....     | 1,237 4.75 |
| 40.....    | 1,192 4.60 | 36 Tex..... | 1,073 4.30 |
| 21.....    | 1,145 4.10 | 98.....     | 910 4.05   |
| 52.....    | 975 3.90   | 49.....     | 987 3.90   |
| 84stk..... | 574 3.80   | 50.....     | 801 3.20   |

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

|             |            |         |          |
|-------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 555.....    | 1,025 3.80 | 58..... | 826 3.75 |
| 32 yer..... | 877 3.65   | 17..... | 965 3.45 |

OKLAHOMA STEERS.

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 14..... | 805 3.10 | 12..... | 793 3.10 |
| 14..... | 758 3.10 |         |          |

WESTERN COWS.

|         |            |         |            |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 18..... | 877 3.10   | 2.....  | 640 2.90   |
| 6.....  | 1,061 2.85 | 86..... | 786 2.85   |
| 3.....  | 1,026 2.85 | 2.....  | 1,045 2.85 |
| 1.....  | 840 2.85   | 28..... | 820 2.75   |
| 11..... | 787 2.75   | 76..... | 742 2.55   |
| 81..... | 690 2.45   | 14..... | 993 2.40   |

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

|        |          |             |          |
|--------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 3..... | 930 3.25 | 30 win..... | 654 2.35 |
| 3..... | 850 2.75 |             |          |

OKLAHOMA COWS.

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 17..... | 790 2.85 | 27..... | 698 2.70 |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|

PANHANDLE COWS.

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 41..... | 887 2.90 | 41..... | 813 2.90 |
| 36..... | 781 2.75 | 66..... | 731 2.55 |

NATIVE HEIFERS.

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 5.....  | 880 4.40 | 18..... | 704 4.00 |
| 10..... | 671 3.90 | 2.....  | 990 3.75 |
| 2.....  | 645 3.50 | 3.....  | 690 3.50 |

NATIVE FEEDERS.

|        |            |        |          |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|
| 1..... | 1,112 4.25 | 2..... | 980 3.75 |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|

NATIVE COWS.

|        |            |               |            |
|--------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 5..... | 1,020 3.50 | 16 c & h..... | 839 3.25   |
| 2..... | 1,295 3.25 | 4.....        | 1,125 3.00 |
| 2..... | 1,205 3.00 | 3.....        | 820 2.85   |
| 2..... | 805 2.25   | 2.....        | 815 2.55   |
| 8..... | 840 2.25   | 2.....        | 975 2.00   |

NATIVE STOCKERS.

|        |          |          |          |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1..... | 780 4.25 | 1 J..... | 750 3.25 |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

|        |          |        |          |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 2..... | 540 3.85 | 1..... | 420 3.75 |
| 1..... | 550 3.80 | 1..... | 960 3.57 |
| 1..... | 835 3.70 | 1..... | 570 3.00 |
| 1..... | 750 3.00 | 1..... | 950 3.00 |
| 4..... | 530 2.75 | 5..... | 946 2.65 |

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,538; shipped Saturday, 136. The market was steady to 2½c lower. The following are representative sales:

|          |            |         |            |         |            |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1.....   | 270 \$4.10 | 67..... | 257 \$4.05 | 59..... | 289 \$4.05 |
| 87.....  | 223 4.05   | 69..... | 274 4.05   | 74..... | 253 4.05   |
| 5.....   | 224 4.05   | 85..... | 171 4.05   | 84..... | 257 4.05   |
| 71.....  | 268 4.05   | 78..... | 261 4.05   | 74..... | 248 4.05   |
| 81.....  | 248 4.02½  | 88..... | 207 4.02½  | 72..... | 232 4.02½  |
| 65.....  | 261 4.02½  | 57..... | 284 4.02½  | 88..... | 229 4.02½  |
| 85.....  | 214 4.02½  | 75..... | 241 4.02½  | 81..... | 279 4.02½  |
| 87.....  | 247 4.02½  | 88..... | 212 4.02½  | 65..... | 271 4.02½  |
| 77.....  | 252 4.02½  | 77..... | 247 4.02½  | 80..... | 238 4.02½  |
| 77.....  | 233 4.02½  | 79..... | 193 4.02½  | 76..... | 253 4.02½  |
| 77.....  | 268 4.02½  | 86..... | 213 4.02½  | 55..... | 218 4.02½  |
| 141..... | 224 4.00   | 73..... | 206 4.00   | 6.....  | 258 4.00   |
| 1.....   | 270 4.00   | 69..... | 280 4.00   | 85..... | 194 4.00   |
| 77.....  | 270 4.01   | 76..... | 220 4.00   | 88..... | 200 4.00   |
| 30.....  | 279 3.97½  | 7.....  | 128 3.95   | 84..... | 183 3.92½  |
| 117..... | 79 3.90    | 52..... | 147 3.90   | 83..... | 189 3.90   |
| 304..... | 146 3.87½  | 42..... | 144 3.75   | 2.....  | 330 3.60   |
| 7.....   | 128 3.50   | 1.....  | 230 3.25   | 3.....  | 186 3.00   |

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,368; shipped Saturday, 2,532. The market was active and strong. The following are representative sales:

|                     |           |                         |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 28 lambs.....       | 61 \$5.00 | 258 gs. W. L.....       | 59 \$4.75 |
| 170 W. gs. & y..... | 85 4.25   | 87 cl. W. L.....        | 52 4.15   |
| 249 W. sh.....      | 88 4.10   | 85 gs. e. & w. 104..... | 4.03      |
| 205 West.....       | 99 3.80   | 87 W. ewes.....         | 86 2.60   |

**Chicago Live Stock.**  
Chicago, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,500; market strong; beefs, \$4.50@4.60; cows and heifers, \$1.75@5.10; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$3.95@4.25; good heavy, \$4.00@4.27½; rough heavy, \$3.75@3.95; light, \$3.90@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market lower; sheep, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, \$4.00@5.35.

**St. Louis Live Stock.**  
St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market strong; native shipping and beef steers, \$3.35@6.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.70; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.35@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; pigs and lights, \$3.95@4.05; packers, \$3.90@4.10; butchers, \$4.05@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; market strong; native muttons, \$4.00@4.35; lambs, \$5.00@5.65.

**Chicago Grain and Provisions.**

| Nov. 6.       | Opened | High'st | Lowest | Closing |
|---------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Wh't-Dec..... | 68½    | 69      | 68½    | 69      |
| May.....      | 72½    | 73      | 72½    | 73      |
| Corn-Nov..... | 30½    | 31¼     | 30½    | 31¼     |
| Dec.....      | 32½    | 32¾     | 32½    | 32¾     |
| Oats-Nov..... | 22½    | 22¾     | 22½    | 22¾     |
| Dec.....      | 23½    | 24½     | 23½    | 24½     |
| Pork-Nov..... | 8 20   | 8 23½   | 8 20   | 8 20    |
| Dec.....      | 9 7½   | 9 80    | 9 7½   | 9 77½   |
| Lard-Nov..... | 5 07½  | 5 10    | 5 07½  | 5 10    |
| Dec.....      | 5 27½  | 5 27½   | 5 25   | 5 27½   |
| Ribs-Nov..... | 4 85   | 4 90    | 4 85   | 4 90    |
| Dec.....      | 4 95   | 4 97½   | 4 95   | 4 97½   |

**St. Louis Cash Grain.**  
St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 69c; track, 70¼@71c; No. 2 hard, 67@68c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31¼c; track, 32¼c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 23¼c; track, 24@24¼c; No. 2 white, 23¼c.

**Chicago Cash Grain.**  
Chicago, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 69@70¼c; No. 3 red, 68@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 65@66c; No. 3 hard winter, 61@65c; No. 1 northern spring, 69@71c; No. 2 northern spring, 68@71c; No. 3 northern spring, 63@71c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31¼@32c; No. 3, 30¼@31¼c.

**Kansas City Grain.**  
Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 112 cars; a week ago, 78 cars; a year ago, 450 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, nominally 63@63½c; No. 3 hard, 61@61½c; No. 4 hard, 56@57¼c; rejected hard, 53@55c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 62@70c; No. 3 red, 62@67c; No. 4 red, 60c. Spring, No. 3, 57¼c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 129 cars; a week ago, 60 cars; a year ago, 53 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 28¼@28½c; No. 3 mixed, 28¼c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 27¼c; no grade, nominally 27c. White, No. 2, 29@29¼c; No. 3 white, nominally 28¼@28½c; No. 4 white, nominally 28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 9 cars; a week ago, 5 cars; a year ago, 20 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 23¼@23½c; No. 3 mixed, 23¼c; No. 4 mixed, 23c. White, No. 2, nominally 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 24@24¼c; No. 4 white, nominally 23¼c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 51c; No. 3, nominally 50c; No. 4, nominally 49c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 76 cars; a week ago, 26 cars; a year ago, 45 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.50@8.00; No. 1, \$7.25@7.75. Timothy, choice, \$3.50. Clover, pure, \$6.50@7.25. Alfalfa, \$7.00@8.00.

**Kansas City Produce.**  
Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 22c; firsts, 20c; dairy fancy, 18c; store packed, 15c; country roll, 15@16c; packing stock, 13c.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; broilers, 8c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 6c; geese, 5c; turkeys, hens, 7c; toms, 6c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

Vegetables—Beans, \$1.25@2.00 per bu. Hubbard squash, 60@75c per doz. Pumpkins, 35@50c per doz. Turnips, 35@40c per bu. Onions, 55@65c per bu. Peppers, 40@50c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 50@55c per doz.

Potatoes—Home grown, 20@30c per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 20@25c per bu. Sweet, 40@60c per bu.

Apples—Choice to fancy, \$3.00@4.00 per bbl.; fair to choice, \$2.00@3.00 per bbl, 65c@1.00 per bu.; culls and wind falls, 25@40c per bu.

Game—Ducks, canvas back, \$4.00 per doz.; mallard, fat \$4.00, common, \$3.00@3.50 per doz.; teal, fat \$2.25, thin \$1.50@2.00, mixed \$1.25@1.50; red heads, \$2.50; plover, \$1.00; frogs, 35c@2.00.

Rabbits, jack \$1.20, cottontails \$1.00. Squirrels, 75c.

Miscellaneous—Popcorn, 75c per bu. Hickory nuts, 50c per bu.; shell barks, 75c per bu.

**McINTOSH & PETERS COMMISSION CO.,**  
**Live Stock Commission Merchants.**  
Rooms 252-3-4 Exchange Building.  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. Market reports furnished to FEEDERS and SHIPPERS.

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Positively & Permanently CURED

No cutting, no pain, and no detention from business. You pay no money until cured. Consultation and examination FREE.

Dr. ERNEST HENDERSON, 103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**If You Are Going**  
—TO—  
**St. Paul, Minneapolis,**  
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OR TO POINTS ON THE  
**NORTHERN PACIFIC OR...**  
**GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS..**

TAKE THE  
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DIRECT CONNECTION IS  
MADE WITH THE  
**CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNE-**  
**APOLIS & OMAHA RY.**

**NOTE NEW SCHEDULE:**

Lv. Kansas City.....9:15 p. m. via Mo. Pac. Ry.  
" Leavenworth.....10:17 p. m.  
" St. Joseph.....8:05 p. m.  
" Atchison.....11:10 p. m.  
Ar. Omaha.....5:50 a. m.  
Lv. Omaha.....6:10 a. m. via C., St. P., M. & O.  
Ar. St. Paul.....8:50 p. m.

**ELEGANT EQUIPMENT**  
**AND QUICK TIME...**

**Try the New Fast Line.**

**SEE** NEAREST MISSOURI PACIFIC AGENT  
FOR TICKETS, SLEEPING CAR  
ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC. . . .

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**ST. LOUIS.**

**CANNON'S KILLS CANOLINE HEALS**  
Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Lice, Ticks. Non-Poisonous.  
**Antiseptic Disinfectant and Germicide.**  
**PREVENTS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**  
25 and 50 Cent Bottles or in Gallon Lots by All Dealers.

**"PASTEUR"**  
**BLACK LEG VACCINE.**  
The original, genuine, and successful preventive vaccine remedy for Blackleg. In powder form: "Single" application, \$1.50 per packet, (10 to 12 head); "Double" application, \$2.00 per double packet, (10 to 20 head). Also "BLACKLEGINE," Single application vaccine READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE: Ten head, \$1.50; twenty head, \$2.50; fifty head, \$4. Beware of substitutes for, or imitations of our well-known "Pasteur" Vaccines. Write for particulars and proofs of success during four years.

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,**  
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**The Kansas City Stock Yards.**  
FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other.

Twenty-Two Railroads Center at these Yards.  
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Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in Constant Attendance.

|                                  | Cattle and Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Official Receipts for 1898 ..... | 1,846,233          | 3,672,909 | 980,303 |
| gold in Kansas City 1898 .....   | 1,757,163          | 3,596,828 | 815,580 |

**C. F. MORSE,** **E. E. RICHARDSON,** **H. P. CHILD,** **EUGENE RUST,**  
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Manager.

**Sunny Slope Herefords.**

100 HEAD FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of 32 BULLS, from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 13th 42897, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald V 64433, Imported Keep On 76015 and Sentinel 76063, Java 64045.

40 1-year-old HEIFERS and 7 COWS.

These cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country.

Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase of my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to sell the above-mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices an object to prospective buyers.

Address **C. A. STANNARD,** Emporia, Kans.

1839. THE "CORRECTORS" ARE HERE. 1899. THE "IMPROVERS" ARE COMING.

**WEAVERGRACE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.**

The Weavergrace Past is Sealed With the Approval Of America's Stockmen.

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The Weavergrace present will bear the closest investigation and comparison. No Hereford is too good for Weavergrace. Neither time, labor, money nor any other factor within our reach will be spared in an open, honest, energetic effort to make the **WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS** the best herd of beef cattle in the world. Nothing from the herd offered privately. All reserved for annual spring auction. Three hundred and sixty-four days of the year devoted to the general Hereford interests, one day to the sale of the Weavergrace Herefords.

I have an Unrivalled List of registered Herefords (both sexes) and of grade Hereford steers and fem ales on file for sale throughout the country, in my office, New York Building, Chillicothe. There are several great bargains. All are invited to inspect this list, and spend a day at Weavergrace.

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Hereford literature on application; also a colorotype reproduction (16x22) of an oil painting of Corrector, free to all who will frame it.



## The Poultry Yard

### Coming Poultry Shows.

Secretaries of poultry associations are invited to send announcements of coming poultry events for publication in this column.

Harvey County Poultry Association—R. R. Hobbie, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge, Newton, Kans., December 4-9, 1899.

Southern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association—Sealy L. Brown, secretary; L. P. Harris, judge, Coffeyville, December 11-14.

Associated Fanciers of the Arkansas Valley—Mrs. H. P. Swedfeger, secretary; W. S. Russel, of Iowa, judge, Wichita, January 1-6, 1900.

Kay County Poultry Association—Geo. M. Carson, secretary; H. B. Savage, judge, Blackwell, Okla., January 17-20, 1900.

Butler County Poultry and Pet Stock Association—John C. Hoyt, secretary; J. C. Snyder, judge, Eldorado, Kans., December 26-30, 1899.

### THE POULTRY CROP.

The Sprague Commission Company, of Chicago, issues the following report, based on 10,000 inquiries:

"The principal features touched upon by our correspondents in giving their report of the poultry crop were the cold and wet spring and the lateness of the season. The unfavorable spring, which was from three to four weeks late, killed off a good deal of stock. Cholera also affected some of the young stock, as did also in some sections rats and wild animals. Every indication at the opening of the season pointed to an unusually large crop, but taking the crop all in all it will not be much if any larger than last year. Turkeys likely will be more plentiful, chickens an average crop, ducks less, and geese also less than last year.

#### TURKEYS.

"The many reports received would indicate a larger crop of turkeys than last year—possibly 15 to 25 per cent on the whole. The increase in the crop was due to the high prices which ruled last year, in consequence of the previous short crops. Farmers have made extra exertions for the past two years to increase their crop of turkeys, and have found it a little uphill work in doing so on account of the wet seasons for two years. The high prices, too, was an incentive for farmers to sell out closely, and not until the last year did they carry much stock over with which to build up a new crop very fast. The last year, however, more turkeys were carried over, and a good start made for a larger supply. As the advices in nearly all instances from points tributary to the Chicago market reported the crop three or four weeks late, it may be possible that the supply of really fine, desirable turkeys for the Thanksgiving Day trade may be light.

#### CHICKENS.

"From the numerous reports received we believe that the crop of chickens will be smaller than last year, certainly not any larger; possibly about 10 per cent less than last year. Some of the reports indicate material increases, say from 10 to 25 per cent more than last year, and some of the returns report a shrinkage of from 25 to 50 per cent, which in some instances seem to be a little sensational, but may, nevertheless, be true. After a careful study of the reports, however, it is fair to presume that the crop will be slightly short of an average one. Had not the very cold and late spring been unfavorable for the hatching of the eggs and killed off so many chickens, the crop would have been a large one. The high prices ruling the past spring for eggs kept farmers from holding as many eggs for hatching purposes, and they marketed stock closer than they would have done had prices been low. Then, too, the price of chickens has averaged higher than in former years, and this has induced freer selling and closer marketing of stock than if chickens had been cheap.

#### DUCKS.

"Last year had a bumper crop. For two years ducks have been plentiful and prices low. This has discouraged the raising of ducks and the crop will be much short of last year—reports indicate 10 to 20 per cent less than last year—but this would not by any means signify that the supply will be short. Some of our correspondents stated that they have given up duck-raising for market for a while, but the supply has been so heavy for the past two years that a shrinkage of 10 to 20 per cent may be scarcely noticed, although prices so far this season have been erratic and subject to quick changes, with tendency rather to better average than last year.

#### GEESSE.

"The crop of geese will be somewhat short of last year, but not much; possibly 10 per cent less. Many of the

## A Michigan Miracle

Speech Restored after Nearly 13 Years.

The Ypsilanti Commercial, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Many things appear miraculous that are really the result of natural laws, the workings of which can be accurately predicted. A striking example of this occurred in a prominent Michigan family recently, and there can be no question as to the truthfulness of the narrative since it is attested by Mrs. Harriet Begole, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a sister-in-law of Mr. Joshua Begole, who was Governor of Michigan in 1883-4. Mrs. Begole said:

"In 1886 I suffered from a severe illness, during which my voice left me and I did not speak above a whisper for nearly 13 years.

"I was treated by five local physicians and afterward consulted leading specialists of New York. They diagnosed my case as partial paralysis, stating that the left side of my throat was entirely paralyzed, the right side partially so. For nearly eight years I have suffered from a severe stomach disorder and about a year ago I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My stomach trouble was relieved, my general health became greatly improved and to my surprise I regained control of my vocal organs. I have used five boxes of the pills and last November I spoke aloud for the first time in almost 13 years. I am now 71 years of age and have full control of my voice.

(Signed) Mrs. Harriet A. Begole.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May, 1899, at Ypsilanti, Michigan.  
JOHN P. KIRK, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Look for this trade mark on every package.

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PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE  
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Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.



Mrs. Harriet Begole.

reports indicate a falling off in the number of geese raised, and scarcely any reported an increase over last year. Some reported about same quantity as last year. About 90 per cent crop would be a fair deduction. Prospects are that the quality will be good, although the early marketed stock has been rather ordinary so far."

### Scoring Laying Hens.

S. H. M'CURDY, COLORADO.

I have noticed the great increase in the number of poultrymen who attend poultry shows as compared with those of a few years ago. These breeders show their increased interest by having their birds scored and giving the scores in their advertisements, all of which is right. But do the poultry judges go far enough? When A states that he received first on Barred Plymouth Rock hen, would it not be more satisfactory to the public to go further and say that he received first on his Barred Rock hen on account of its laying 200 eggs during the year, this being the largest number of eggs laid by any hen in her class; also that she received special for belonging to the largest laying strain in her class, as her dam, grandam and great grandam laid 181, 180, and 170 eggs respectively?

B in his advertisement tells the public that he received first on his Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel. Would it not be much more satisfactory to the public if he were given special for having a cockerel from the most prolific strain of layers in the Barred Rock class, his dam and grandam having laid 200 and 180 eggs each during the year? If you or I were looking for stock, there is no doubt we would patronize the men who had improved the laying qualities of their birds, other qualities being all right.

Some may say that the poultrymen would lie about the number of eggs laid, but I think not. In these days of patent nests, it would be very little trouble to keep track of the eggs. We have just as much right to expect a poultryman to increase the egg yield of his flock, as to expect a breeder of horses, when he improves the shape and style to also increase their speed and staying qualities, and the poultryman should let the public know about the increase in eggs, as well as improvement in shape and color. This would be a great help to those looking for new stock, and the man or woman who breeds along this line will be able to get his or her own prices for fowls.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

**THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator**  
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE.  
GEO. ETEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

**THE SURE HATCH INCUBATOR** has late patented improvements that make them leaders. We make but one grade "the best." We have but one price "the lowest." We pay the freight. . . . New Catalogue just out. It is chock full of practical information on the poultry question; tells how to raise broilers, or how to get eggs when eggs are high, etc. The book is finely illustrated. Until January 1, we mail the catalogue free to any address.  
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Nebr.

**95% HATCHES**  
are often reported by those who use a  
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One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber. Correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. Will hatch every egg that can be hatched. Send for new 148-page catalogue. Filled with hen information and plans of poultry houses.

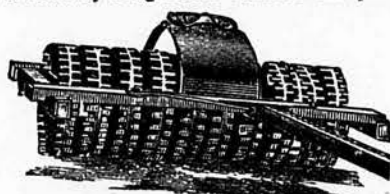
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1. The "Home" place, containing about 161-1/3 acres with good house and barn and other improvements too numerous to mention. A first-class farm. Price, \$6,700.00.
2. Eighty acres first-class land; about one-half plow land and balance good prairie-hay land. Price, \$3,000.00.
3. About 101 acres pasture land, well fenced and watered. Price, \$18.00 per acre.
4. About 101 acres first-class prairie-hay land. Not for sale until tract No. 1 is sold. For sale with No. 1, at \$25.00 per acre. For sale separately after sale of No. 1 at \$25.00 per acre, or with tract No. 3 at \$21.00 per acre for both.
5. All of the above land, amounting to about 443 acres and lying contiguous and constituting a large, complete and well improved crop, fruit and stock farm, situated about seven miles southwest of Topeka near the Burlingame road, for \$13,800.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in two years and balance on long time. Interest on deferred payments at 6 per cent per annum, secured by mortgage. Possession given March 1, 1900, if sold before January 1, 1900.

COMMISSION ON SALES—To any one making a sale I will pay a commission of 5 per cent on any amount not exceeding \$3,000.00, and 3 per cent on any amount in excess of \$3,000.00 derived from any sale. Sales must, however, be made and reported by December 30, 1899.

CHAS. F. SPENCER, Administrator, with will annexed, Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.



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Duplex means that it has a double set of grinding plates or burrs. That means that it is the fastest grinder made, doing double the work of any mill of similar size. Requires only light power.  
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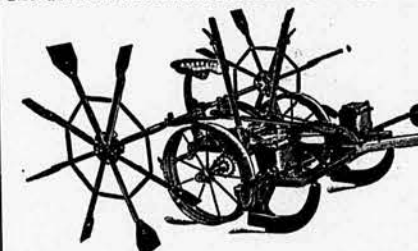
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Will actually grind 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Has four burrs, nearly three feet in diameter, grinding at once. Grinds four times as fast as other mills. Has no friction. All the pressure is on the grain. No gearing; no oil needed, and the lightest drafts known. The burrs are all independent and easily replaced. This mill is especially adapted to grinding ear corn, and is just what all large feeders are looking for. We make two sizes of this mill, for two and four horses. We manufacture the largest and best line of Feed Mills sold, including the famous Iowa Mill No. 2 for \$13. Agents wanted. **Iowa Grinder & Steamer Works,** 921 Commercial St., Waterloo, Iowa.

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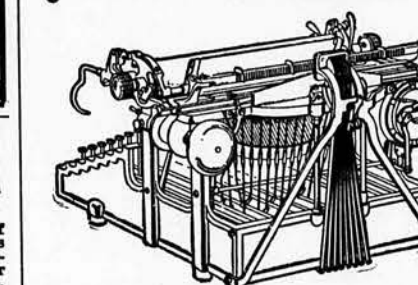


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The Attention of Farmers as well as Large and Small Breeders  
Is especially called to this offering of growthy, plain-fed, young breeding animals, including 40 boars, 6 to 15 months; 25 gilts and 20 sows bred to Black Queens Chief, (weight, 900 pounds), Hadley I Know, and Tecumseh I Know. Write at once for Catalogue to  
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Sixty as good hogs as I ever offered the public go in this sale. 30 boars and 30 sows and gilts. There will be 5 boars out of the world's champion brood sow, Anderson's Model, in this sale. Four of the boars are sired by the great prize boar, Perfect I Know, and one yearling boar by the noted Chief Perfection 2d.  
Come, rain or shine. Sale under tent. Free dinner. Sale begins at One O'clock P. M.  
Col. J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer. GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo.

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At the Farm of Peter Sim, near Wakarusa, Shawnee County, Kansas,  
Thursday, November 16, 1899

The entire herd is to be sold at auction, consisting of the noted show and herd bull, Royal Bates 123675, and 6 young bulls, and 23 cows and heifers of the very best Bates and Scotch-topped Bates families. This sale will be the breeders' opportunity of the year. Catalogues on application. Address

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Mrs. PETER SIM, Administratrix,  
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Kansas City, November 29, 1899.

30 Bulls. 30 Heifers.

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100 Representative Hereford Cattle.  
Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, and Thursday, Dec. 7, 1899.

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It heals and strengthens the kidneys, stimulates the liver, cleanses the bowels, promotes health and regularity throughout the body.

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**Special Note.** Prickly Ash Bitters is not a Medicated Liquor, hence it cannot be used as a drink, it is strictly a medicine, pleasant tasting and effective, and is easily borne on the most delicate stomach.

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