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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President  
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

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H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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Farmers of Kansas are reported to have exercised considerable shrewdness in marketing cattle while they commanded good prices during the latter part of summer and early fall and replacing them now at greatly reduced figures.

The Kansas State Exposition Company has named the week of September 7-12, as the date for the next State fair, provided, of course, that these dates follow the Nebraska State Fair with the Missouri and Iowa State Fairs preceding. This will make an ideal circuit for the Western State Fair circuit for 1903.

The editor met a farmer on the street last week who had just sold a load of nice hand-picked winter apples at 30 cents a bushel. On going home to dinner the editor inquired how much the grocer had charged for apples of the same variety and grade. "Thirty cents a peck" was the reply. The price by the bushel was the same. There ought to be a way of bringing producers and consumers a little closer together than these figures show.

By proclamation of the President of the United States and of the governor of Kansas, it is in order to give thanks for the blessings of the year on Thursday, November 27. This may very properly be done by the use of a turkey and with the assistance of friends. Report has it that there will not be enough turkeys to go around. In this case it will be proper to substitute goose, duck, or chicken. Pig, lamb, veal, or beef will be found to be sufficiently conducive to

thankfulness for all practical purposes and will be largely used. The fact that nature has yielded generously to the labors of the husbandman, that we are at peace with mankind, and that our gradually advancing civilization is becoming more practically Christian in its everyday life should produce a feeling of thankfulness even in the face of the disappointments and sorrows which occasionally fall to the lot of even the most favored peoples.

State Auditor Geo. E. Cole is credited with some interesting statements in regard to the property owned by the State of Kansas, including the value of the endowment belonging to the several educational institutions and the valuation of the State Capitol grounds and building. The total property owned by the State foots up \$11,168,303. Included in this estimate is the Fort Hays Experiment Station, which belongs in part to the State Normal School. The KANSAS FARMER would like to see all of the State institutions properly cared for, and suggests that it would be to the mutual advantage of the State Normal School and the State Agricultural College, if that portion of the Fort Hays reservation which now belongs to the State Normal School were bought by the State and turned over to the experiment station. The State Normal School can not use this land for cultivation. It must either lease it or sell it in order to get the much-needed funds for its proper growth. No educational institution can grow without ample means. When any such institution ceases to grow it immediately begins to die. The handling of this land in the interest of the State Normal School will involve unusual and unnecessary expense to that institution. We therefore feel that it would be the part of wisdom as well as good business policy for the next legislature to purchase this land from the State Normal School and give it to the experiment station branch of the State Agricultural College.

### WILL CONGRESS "MAKE GOOD?"

The Congress of the United States will convene on Monday, December 1. The Republicans have working majorities in both houses. The President is also a Republican, so that the responsibility and the credit for whatever legislation shall be enacted will rest with that party. The attitude of the President, more than any other factor, has made the regulation of the trusts first, and reciprocity in trade relations second in importance among the matters to claim the attention of Congress.

While the trust issue is placed first it must be confessed that public sentiment is far less clearly defined on the course to be taken in the regulation of the giant corporations than on the matters of reciprocity. None need be surprised, therefore, if the earnest presentation of the trust question by the President shall be followed by a discussion in Congress covering a wide range and resulting in no definite action during the coming term.

On reciprocity, especially reciprocity with Cuba, the people are, doubtless, by a large majority, with the President in favor of speedy action. The West, as dwellers along the Atlantic coast prefer to call the great central agricultural portion of the country, is financially interested in reciprocity along the lines advocated by President Roosevelt. The pressure of this interest was felt by

Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, to the extent that, after having received the nomination of his party for reelection, he withdrew from the race notwithstanding the certainty that he would have received a handsome majority. Henderson realized that his convictions on reciprocity and kindred subjects were not those of the people who were asking him to represent them, and, like the honest man that he is, he declined to be placed in an embarrassing position.

The people of the great farming regions will watch with interest the efforts of Congress to "make good," as President Roosevelt expresses it.

### EGGS TWO CENTS APIECE.

This is the price in Topeka, and supplies are hard to get. Now for any one who understands how to keep biddy healthy and happy and in the humor of laying at the season of high prices, the figures show attractive profits in the poultry business.

We read of poultry farms in the East on which many hundreds are kept at a good round profit. We read of poultry communities in California in which the one industry is the production of broilers and eggs. The accounts say that this industry is found very remunerative.

In all such enterprises, two things are necessary on the part of the interested party. 1. He or she must understand poultry culture. 2. He or she must attend to poultry culture. A few hens and a rooster may be allowed to shift for themselves with the exception of a little attention at sitting and hatching time and while the chicks are small. In general such management, with variations and extensions, will furnish eggs and fowls for the farmer's table a part of the time, and a superfluity of eggs during that portion of the season when they bring low prices. This kind of poultry business costs but little, and if cholera or other malady kills off the flock there is not much loss, and thirteen eggs and a sitting hen can be obtained from a neighbor for a new start.

But populations of the cities are increasing rapidly. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate change from the disposition of persons of the less provident sort to flock into the towns and cities. These people must be fed. They will eat eggs and chickens whenever they can get the money to pay for them. Will it not pay somebody to give attention to the production of these on an extensive scale in the vicinity of cities of the Middle West as well as in the East and on the Pacific coast?

### MISSOURI DAIRYMEN'S MEETING.

The Missouri State Dairymen's association closed its thirteenth annual meeting at Columbia, Mo., on November 15. Prof. G. L. McKay, of the Iowa agricultural college, scored the butter and cheese, and upon the score the premiums were awarded as follows:

Butter—First premium, Carrollton creamery company, score 95; second premium, Concordia creamery company, score 94½; third premium, W. Burns, Concordia, Mo., score 94½; fourth premium, A. M. Larson, Kansas City, score 94.

Cheese—First and second premiums, Appleton City cheese company.

The meeting was held in the dairy building on the agricultural farm, which has just been completed at a cost of

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\$40,000. This is said to be the finest equipped college dairy building in the United States.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Marple, St. Joseph; vice-president, H. C. Goodrich, Calhoun; secretary, C. H. Eckles, Columbia; treasurer, B. C. Settle, Palmyra.

### SUGGESTIONS FROM BREEDERS.

The secret of the success of the splendid programs at the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association is due to the fact that the membership all over the State take such personal interest in the matter and suggest to the program committee matters which should have consideration. The Secretary has received a number of practical and pertinent suggestions for the next program, and any member of the association who has anything to suggest about the annual meeting in January should write at once to the Secretary, H. A. Heath, Topeka, as the program will be issued early in December.

### Farmers' and Breeders' Week at Topeka.

The Western Passenger Association has notified Secretary Coburn that a round-trip rate of a fare and a third, open to everybody, has been granted on all Kansas railroads, also from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for the thirty-second annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which will be held in Topeka, January 14, 15, and 16. The annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka during the first three days of the same week. Tickets will be on sale January 10 to 17 inclusive, and be good for return passage until and including Monday, January 19. This is the week in which the new State administration will be inaugurated and the new legislature convenes.







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Write for  
Catalogue of  
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15

## Agricultural Matters.

### Brick Tracks for Country Roads.

Poor roads in the United States are costing the people annually the enormous sum of \$650,000,000, which is a tax of more than \$7 a year for every man, woman, and child. This amazing fact is pointed out by Martin Dodge, director of the bureau of public road inquiries, of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington. He advocates the construction of brick track roads with convict labor.

As a result of the good road movement, which has been largely stimulated by the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, the road question is at present receiving a remarkable degree of active interest, as indicated, for instance, by a movement in the State of New York for bonding this State for \$80,000,000 to build country roads. This is wholly in line with a bill before the last national Congress by Mr. Otey of Virginia, for \$100,000,000 for the same purpose.

Mr. Otey declares: "In view of our willingly having spent \$400,000,000 on the Philippines, it is time to do something tangible for our own people."

"This is especially true," comments Mr. Dodge, "in view of the fact that we are continually paying an avoidable mud tax of more than \$650,000,000 each year, for the privilege of driving over our dusty and muddy roads. This enormous expense is better comprehended by saying it equals a tax of more than \$7 each year for every man, woman and child in this country."

A careful study of the road problem in detail, reveals some important and significant features. While good road stone is found in a very few places in this country, good clays are found in nearly every locality.

"If these abundant clays," Mr. Dodge argues, "can be used economically to build good roads, they will greatly assist in meeting the important problem of how to construct our country roads."

"Again, as all loads are hauled over very narrow portions of roads through wheel contact, railroad cars for example, it follows that if such narrow parts of our roads are cheaply constructed to properly resist the weight and grind of the wagon wheels, new and important results will be attained."

#### EXPERIMENTS SUCCESSFUL.

"Close study of these conditions resulted in the construction of a section of brick wheel track-road in the Department of Agriculture grounds, in the early part of 1900, followed by the introduction of this system in various places, for the improvement of country roads and city streets, also with most encouraging results."

"The important features of brick track-roads are that they can be built for a fraction of the cost of a stone road or street, while four to five times the load can be hauled on them, with the same team force, and they can probably be maintained for one-tenth of the repair expense. At the same time they obviate the formation of the ruts, dust, and mud due to the grinding of the wagon wheels on stone streets, and the mud holes and dust of our earth roads."

"The brick track-road system not

only seems adapted to fully meet the needs of the Western and Southern States where no good road stone is found, but from present indications it will likely supplant the building of stone roads, even where good stone is abundant.

"If convict labor is properly employed, we can probably build these ideal roads throughout the whole country in a few years of time, for the present needless expense we are now bearing on account of our deplorable country roads."

"An ideal road is the stone wheel track between Albany and Schenectady, N. Y. In constant use for nearly sixty years, with very little or no expense for repairs, it so far shows very little wear."

"It is probably the oldest and most successful road in this country, and now looks as if it might last another century or two without material repair expense."

"Near the city of Buffalo, on upward of a mile of brick track-road, constructed adjacent to stone roads built by the State, nearly four times the load can be hauled with the same team force and with comparatively little damage to the contents of the loads, which are largely composed of market produce and fruit."

#### MODIFICATION OF TRAMWAY.

"The brick wheel-track is a modification of the old stone tramway roads, which, according to Byrne, were first employed by the Egyptians for moving great weights."

"Stone trackways have been expensive to construct in this country, costing about \$14,000 per mile in the neighborhood of New York City, but cost little for repairs and maintenance, while the friction is extremely low, being only about one-one hundred and thirtieth of the weight of the load and less than one-half that of the best block pavement. It is declared that on such trackways in London, a horse weighing about seven hundred pounds could draw on a level fifteen tons, and a horse weighing about sixteen hundred pounds could draw thirty and a half tons."

"While the very low tractive force required of the stone track-road, combined with the low maintenance cost, makes this the most desirable of roads in some sections, the high cost of construction has prevented its general adoption, even in the favored localities where suitable stone is found."

"In the brick track-road is found a means for obtaining all of the advantages of the old stone track-road, at an extremely low cost. This advantage is made possible for nearly every part of this country, on account of our abundant clays, which are found of suitable quality in nearly every section."

"Suitable clays are particularly abundant in the Mississippi Valley and the prairie States, and also in some portions of the South where no good road stone at all is to be found."

#### WORK FOR CONVICTS AND VAGRANTS.

"A strong feature in favor of the brick track-roads, is the plan of using our convicts and vagrants in making the brick and other material, and also in constructing the roads, by which means this country could in a few years' time have the finest roads in the world, at less cost than the burden and disad-

vantages which we are now enduring because of our present lack of good roads."

"The present vicious and expensive methods in our most populous States, of supporting the criminal classes in idleness, would also be obviated, to the moral and physical betterment of the criminals themselves, and probably with a marked reduction of criminality which is now so alarmingly on the increase."

"While the ideal conditions for road construction are very simple, they have heretofore seemed impossible to fully combine in any one system of road or street work. However, it is gratifying to note that all of the important features seem to have been met in the brick wheel track-road."

"A special feature of this road is that the bricks which form these tracks are so placed as to bring the upper edge of each brick into contact with a straight edge resting upon its neighbors. On these tracks nearly as great a load can be hauled as on a steel rail—in fact, it presents nearly every advantage of the steel rail, without its liability to rust from moisture or warp from heat."

#### HORSES BETWEEN TRACKS.

"While the wheel tracks themselves are somewhat slippery in icy weather, as is the case with brick-paved and asphalted streets, the tracks are so narrow that the horses will usually walk between them, where good footing may be found. In this respect a most excellent combination for city streets is secured by placing these tracks in old cobble stone and macadam streets, making in many respects an ideal and almost noiseless street at trifling cost, and doing away with the extremely cruel condition of our slippery brick and asphalt streets in icy weather for the helpless horses."

"If long-term convicts are employed to make brick and other road materials, and short-term convicts are employed to make the roads, as is recommended by the United States Office of Public Road Inquiries, the cost of constructing brick track ways for our country roads should not exceed \$800 or \$1,000 a mile, and in many cases could be made to average less than \$600 a mile, exclusive of any necessary grading and hauling of material. Furthermore, if well made, they should last for many years."

"In a recent article in the Review of Reviews the length of the highways of the United States, outside of incorporated cities and villages, is estimated at three million miles."

"At a cost of construction of say \$800 a mile, brick track-roads for the entire country would cost less than four times the \$650,000 loss which it is estimated we are now sustaining each year on account of our bad roads."

"In other words, we are now paying for the pleasure of using our present deplorable roads an annual mud tax which in less than four years would build the finest and best roads in the world throughout the entire country, and which would effect a saving thereafter over our present conditions of nearly \$7 each year for every man, woman and child in this country, to say nothing of the pleasure, the satisfaction and the moral benefits of driving over good hard roads every day of the year, instead of

through a series of mud holes or a cloud of dust."

#### LOSS IN THIS STATE.

"Of the \$1,600,000 spent this year in the State of New York, mostly in making stone roads at a cost of about \$9,000 a mile, probably \$1,000,000 could have been saved outright by the use of the brick-track road. The length of the roads built could have been greatly increased for the money spent, and probably four times the load could be hauled with the same power and with much less wear on the wagons and much less damage to their contents. Besides, these brick-track roads would require much less expense for repairs."

"The proper manner of constructing the brick track-road will vary somewhat in different localities, according to the soil and climatic conditions. Where the subsoil is naturally drained and frost does not usually penetrate deeply, a base of two or three inches of concrete under the brick appears to be sufficient for ordinary roads. The bricks are set on this concrete base."

"In localities where the soil is wet or of a clayey nature, drain tiles should be placed lengthwise under each wheel track, with suitable outlets, and where the subsoil is very wet and the frost penetrates deeply, stone or other ballast should be placed below the bricks, with the drain tile beneath the stone ballast."

"As nearly every form of road is seriously damaged by the grinding action of the wagon wheels, it is at first difficult to realize that this will not be the case with the brick track-road, but when we remember that the surface of the brick track is nearly as even and uniform as the top of a steel rail, and as it effectually obviates the washing of hillside roads, it is difficult to conceive how any appreciable wear can possibly take place even in years of ordinary use, if properly constructed."

#### GOOD BICYCLE AND FOOTPATHS.

"It is obvious that by overcoming the wear and grind of the vehicle wheels, the dust and mud question is largely obviated, while at the same time satisfactory bicycle and footpaths are provided."

"While for country roads noise is not particularly objectionable, for city street work it would largely do away with the noise and din of our rough streets and prove a great boon, especially when the early sleep and rest is habitually broken up by the noisy milk wagon passing over the stony streets."

"Our smaller towns and cities have many macadam streets that are gradually being replaced with brick or asphalt pavements. By placing a brick track in these macadam streets superior advantages are secured at a small part of the cost of new brick or asphalt pavements. The wagon wheels, being mostly carried by the brick tracks, will do but little grinding and forming of dust and mud, and the rain ordinarily will keep the rest of the streets washed clean, thus effectually doing away with the mud and much of the dust."

"In residence streets a heavy sod cap also grow directly up to the wheel tracks, thus making the finest street possible for residence purposes."

"The continued advance in the area reached by the benefits of rural free mail delivery under aid from the nation-



al treasury indicates its deserved popularity in the rural sections. A steady increase seems probable in the area thus benefited until all of the more densely populated parts of this country are covered.

#### BAD ROADS AN OBSTACLE.

"To the rapid and economical extension of rural mail delivery, only one obstacle worthy of consideration presents itself, but that obstacle is of such a nature as to greatly affect its practicability and economy. This is the present condition of our country roads.

"Without question one of the first great movements toward the economical free rural delivery of the mails should be the construction of passable roads. This is already evident from the fact that some of the mail delivery routes have had to be abandoned on account of bad roads.

"The circumstance that over six million dollars was appropriated by our last Congress largely to be buried in our muddy roads in the delivery of our rural mails, while only the small sum of \$20,000 was last year devoted to meeting the road problem, indicates the great need of education regarding the present necessity and demand for vigorous and intelligent road work."—New York Herald.

#### The Appeal to Hercules.

E. A. POPEHOE, IN THE INDUSTRIALIST.

In the contention with insect pests, there is often too much of the spirit of the carter's appeal to Hercules, as narrated by Aesop. Methods that have the stamp of startling novelty, or promise much through the use of an untried principle, are likely to find favor where those of greater familiarity or simplicity beg without success for notice. When beset at last with insect plagues like those of Egypt, there is indeed much excuse for the attempt to bring extraordinary influences to bear. So many times, however, are our own careless practices responsible for the plague that the appeal to Hercules deserves to be met here, as it was in the fable, by the suggestion that we whip up the horses and put our own shoulders to the wheel.

Like other members of the great life family, insects are continually struggling for place. They meet foes of their own class. One must give way. They have also to contend with unfavorable conditions, and must maintain the thread of life for the continuation of the species often through most disastrous circumstances. To offset this, they are at other times placed under the best of conditions for rapid increase. Their foes are reduced, food is plenty, and man, because his immediate profit is not endangered, is careless of their presence. Now the pest makes up the loss of place through previous untoward conditions, and like weeds when cultivation is abandoned, soon has the field.

Thus do most insects have their periods of relative scarcity and abundance. The reasons for their occasional suppression are not always easily discovered, and when known are not necessarily matters under our control. They may be those of the season, unfavorable conditions of moisture or heat or drought or cold, at critical times in the insect's development. They may result from conditions favoring the growth and abundant multiplication of the animal or vegetable parasites of the pest, as in the fungous diseases of the chinch-bug.

These alternations of abundance and scarcity of the insect foe follow, like wave and trough, and we are too likely to wait till the crest of the wave appears before we attempt to guard against its destructive force, where measures precautionary or preventive might have broken the wave long before it reached its height, or stopped it at its origin.

In times of the relative scarcity of the insect, then, we must still bear in mind the necessity of preventing its undue increase, if in the long run we would come out winners. Measures of such purport, in the warfare against insects, are practically all of similar nature to those of established value in other phases of good farming. The best farm practice, made to include the continual oversight of insects possibly troublesome, will go much farther in their control than will the occasional raid upon them when they have become thoroughly established.

The comparatively recent methods of the wholesale destruction of insects by the scientific use of the spraying engine, for example, have met with very gratifying acceptance, especially at the hands of the gardener and fruit grower; and while the great value of such means, under intelligent application, is no longer a matter of debate, it should

be understood that their use can not in all cases make up for a failure to apply, earlier, certain simple and fundamental measures in the fight upon the tiny foe. Such methods, for want of a better name, we may group under the term cultural methods against insects. Most of these do not call for the use of special apparatus, and demand only incidentally the use of insecticides, yet such use is none the less to be sought whenever profitable. Especially do these methods call for foresight, for early application of preventive measures, directed always by a positive knowledge of the important phases of the life history of the pest under treatment.

The character and extent of the crops render necessary upon the farm an almost entire dependence upon such methods. Here the specific attack possible in garden or orchard is generally impracticable and our success will depend upon some broader application consistent with the more extensive cultural operations of the farmer. But with this necessary variation to suit the style of culture, the mode of utilizing these methods is largely the same, whether in the garden or orchard, or on the farm. The illustrations given in the following paragraphs are selected with the intent to show the frequent advantage of preventive practice over that which is remedial only, in some cases of difficult treatment.

#### IN THE GARDEN.

The cabbage aphid or plant-louse is an example of an insect to whose multiplication mistaken practice largely contributes. It is a well-known pest, and annually attracts much attention by its abundance and persistence. It commonly does not bring itself into notice until we are forced to attend to it by its rapid work in destroying the vegetable which forms its chief food. Then to destroy it is a task requiring an expenditure of time and labor, to an extent hardly warranted by the value of the crop. Now the life history of the pest furnishes us the cue to its treatment. Feeding not only on the cabbage, this species is carried along upon some other plants of the same family. The mustard, the shepherd's purse and other cresses will keep it, in good numbers, ready to shift to the cabbage when this crop is ready for it. It also thrives on the worthless heads and stumps left in the cabbage field after the profitable crop has been removed. Taken into the pit with the stock to be carried over winter, it comes out in spring in added numbers. It also winters in the egg state on the stumps, and may be found on the winter plants of the annual cresses already mentioned.

What, then, are the suggestions? First: Clean culture, preventing the growth of wild cresses of all sorts, as weeds in or near the garden, and thus limiting the growth of its food plants to those cultivated in the garden. Second: The immediate destruction by feeding, or otherwise, of the cabbage leaves and stumps left in the garden at the removal of the crop. Third: The disinfection of the heads in storage by the use of some insecticide, as carbon bisulphide.

Similar is the case of the native grasshoppers which annually, in some part of the State, prove destructive to growing crops. These insects will always show to the observing farmer a method or time of attack that will be far more successful than those usually chosen, when they are in the height of their abundance and destructive power.

Notice should be taken of the advantage given by certain farm practices to the increase of the insects, and these practices should be changed. The opportunity offered by the habit of the insects of laying their eggs in great numbers together, in favored places, should be seized as affording the readiest method of preventing the destructive abundance in the crops the next season. If in wheat or alfalfa, it will be better to sacrifice a small area by disking in winter the egg-infested places than to allow the hoppers undisturbed possession to menace the whole field next season. The common practice is to omit all preventive measures, and next year to appeal to Hercules, invoking the aid of a germ disease or similar means of destroying the hosts in the height of their power. And the appeal is usually unsuccessful.

The Hessian fly is another insect that furnishes another illustration of my theme. The oft-repeated advice, based upon the preventive practice of successful wheat growers, to defer wheat seeding as late as possible to prevent egg deposit, is by many still overlooked, or perhaps is not considered practical. Hence the annually recurring appeal to the entomologist for a means of destroying the insect when it is too late. I

can furnish no more pertinent illustration of the ease of practical prevention than that which may be drawn from the statement of a wheat grower, just received:

"I send you sample of wheat [badly infested] taken from my field, sown September 19, about nine acres, all as badly infested as the sample. A rain on the night of the day named delayed further sowing until October 1, when ten acres more was sown. Further rain delayed completion till October 8, when the remainder of the field, fifty acres more, was seeded. I can find no fly or see any trace of infested plants in any part of the field except in the nine acres first sown. All volunteer wheat is badly infested."

It should not require many such examples as the above to determine a preventive practice in the case of the Hessian fly, and correspondence with wheat growers in Kansas confirms my belief that such practice is in most cases completely successful.

But the above illustrations should suffice to show that if we are to succeed in the warfare against insect pests, we must not wait till they are doing their worst and then depend on extraordinary measures. Knowledge and foresight are the requirements for success in this work.

#### English Bluegrass—An Inquiry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the KANSAS FARMER readers answer the following questions, about English bluegrass, through the KANSAS FARMER? What kind of soil is needed to grow it? Would it and alfalfa mixed, be good pasture for cattle? How many pounds of seed is needed per acre? Does it stand drought? H. M. H. Clearwater, Sedgwick County.

#### Figures in Ginseng Culture.

I was very much interested in your report of the discussion by the Minnesota Horticultural Society of "Ginseng as a garden product." I recently received some very alluring circulars, promising a yield of \$50,000 to the acre. This led me to look into the matter with the idea of engaging in ginseng culture. Mr. Empenger is justified in saying "there certainly is money in selling the seed and there ought to be money in it when you can sell both the roots and the seed," if he had only added "at the price asked of those who wish to engage in the culture."

The result of my investigations may be of interest to others. It is not essential to my purpose to say anything about how the plants and seeds are to be handled, such as preparation of the ground, shading, and the like. Ginseng is a slow-growing weed, but will be ready for marketing about as soon after planting as an average orchard will come into full bearing. It requires eighteen months for the seed to

"sprout;" that is, seed gathered and planted in the fall of 1902 will germinate in the spring of 1904. About five years thereafter—that is, the fall of 1910—you can commence to market your ginseng. This long wait for results is a deterrent that will keep many from engaging in the culture who otherwise might do so. I find that the seeds can be had at 1½ cents apiece, \$7.50 for an ounce. Roots can be procured at the following prices: Yearlings, 10 cents each; 2 years old, 15 cents each; 3 years old, 25 cents. The outlay for the seeds or plants to cultivate one acre of ginseng is as follows:

1. Seeds—609 ounces (of 500 seeds each), at \$7.50.....	\$4,567.50
2. Yearling plants—304,640 at 10c each.....	30,464.00
3. Two-year-old plants—304,640 at 15c each.....	45,696.00
4. Three-year-old plants—304,640 at 25c each.....	76,160.00

If you are careful and have good luck with your plants—don't lose any and they all thrive well—when they are 5 years old and ready to dig to prepare for market, they will probably average 2 ounces each, which will give a yield of 609,280 ounces, or 37,455 pounds. But in drying preparatory to marketing, the roots lose two-thirds of their weight, so that the net product of this yield would be 12,485 pounds, which would return you, at \$5.50 per pound, \$68,667.50 per acre. If you plant 3-year-old stock your deficit will be only \$7,494.50; if you plant 2-year-old stock your profit will be \$22,971.50; if you plant yearlings your profit will be \$38,303.50; if you plant seeds, your profit will be \$64,100 at the end of seven or eight years wait and toil.

This is on the theory that the produce of the acre is marketed for commercial purposes. If the "ginseng craze" should become general and keep up for five years, or until your "stock" is ready for sale, you might be able to realize more quickly by dividing your acre into three parts and disposing of it as follows:

One-year-old plants—101,546 at 10c each.....	\$10,154.60
Two-year-old plants—101,547 at 15c each.....	15,232.05
Three-year-old plants—101,547 at 25c each.....	25,386.75
Total.....	\$50,773.40


The 2-year-old plants might bear seeds and average one to the plant; this would give you 203,094, which would yield, at present prices of 1½c each..... 3,046.41

If the remaining stock yields on an average of two seeds each you would have a like amount of seed the third year worth..... 3,046.41

Grand totals for roots and seeds.....\$56,866.22

Total.....\$50,773.40

This looks well on paper, the arithmetic is faultless, but as a friend of mine engaged in examining enterprises for bonding purposes says: "Figures won't lie; but, my; how lies can figure!"—Marie E. E. Kerr, Avicew Villa, Council Bluffs, Iowa, in American Gardening.



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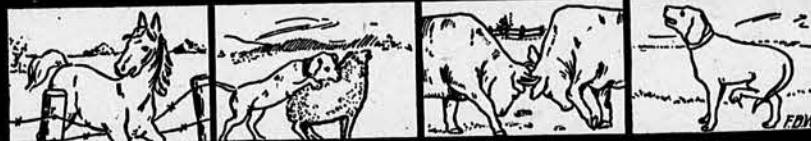
Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment is sold by our traveling salesmen through the country. If our agent has not called on you, send us your name and address at once, and we will see that you are promptly supplied. Price \$1.00 and your money back if it isn't the best liniment you ever used.

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# The Stock Interest.

## THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 20 and 21, 1902—The North Missouri Combination Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, Secretary, Trenton, Mo., Shorthorns and Herefords.  
November 22, 1902—Col. J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.  
November 28, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China hogs.

November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.  
December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)

December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.  
December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.  
January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.

January 22 and 23, 1903—Combination sale pure bred Hereford cattle at South Omaha. W. M. Rogers, McCook, Neb.  
January 28-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.

February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Snyder Bros., and others.

February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stouder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.  
February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns Kansas City, Mo.

March 3, 1903—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., Jacks, Jennets, saddle horses and Poland-China swine.  
March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

## Fattening Steers Without Hogs to Follow.

BULLETIN NO. 112—JUNE, 1902. FARM DEPARTMENT KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

H. M. Cottrell, M. S., Agriculturist.  
J. G. Haney, B. S., Assistant in Field and Feeding Departments.

With the old methods of feeding, the steer was fed half a bushel of corn daily and a limited amount of whatever roughness was convenient, the chief and often the only profit in fattening steers came from the gain made by the hogs that picked up the droppings. In many places in the West hogs can not be kept with fattening steers on account of losses from hog-cholera. Where these conditions prevail, it is necessary to adopt some method of feeding by which the steers will digest a greater proportion of the grain eaten than they did when fed the old way. This experiment was undertaken to test the value for this purpose of grinding feed and cutting hay and feeding roughage and grain together in fattening steers.

Eighty head of steers were used in this experiment. They were purchased for the college in the Kansas City stock yards by the Trower Bros. Commission Company, and were part natives and part branded Southwestern cattle of fair quality.

The steers were divided into four lots of twenty head each. One lot was fed shelled corn and whole alfalfa hay, one lot shelled corn and alfalfa hay cut in one-inch lengths, one lot corn-meal and whole alfalfa hay, and one lot corn-meal and alfalfa hay cut in inch lengths. With all lots the hay was thrown in the bottom of the grain boxes, the grain placed on the hay, and the two carefully mixed. Salt and water were kept before the steers all the time.

The experiment began February 13, 1900, when the average weight of the eighty head was 1,036 pounds per steer. The steers were fed 116 days, and were then ready for market, averaging 1,307 pounds each, an average gain of 271 pounds each, or an average daily gain of 2.34 pounds per steer.

The gains for the different lots were as follows:

Feed.	Gain per steer, lbs.	Daily gain per steer, lbs.
Shelled corn, whole hay..	262	2.26
Shelled corn, cut hay.....	257	2.21
Corn-meal, whole hay.....	273	2.35
Corn-meal, cut hay.....	293	2.52
Average.....	271	2.34

The feed required for 100 pounds of gain was as follows:

Feed.	Grain, lbs.	Hay, lbs.
Shelled corn, whole hay...	789	409
Shelled corn, cut hay.....	771	387
Corn-meal, whole hay.....	756	401
Corn-meal, cut hay.....	690	345
Average.....	747	385

The pounds of gain from each bushel (fifty-six pounds) of grain eaten and the amount of hay consumed with each bushel of grain are as follows:

Feed.	Gain per bus. (56 lbs.) of grain eaten, lbs.	Hay consumed with each bus. of grain, lbs.
Shelled corn, whole hay...	7.1	29.0
Shelled corn, cut hay.....	7.3	28.0
Corn-meal, whole hay.....	7.4	29.7
Corn-meal, cut hay.....	8.2	28.4
Average.....	7.5	28.3

The steers were sent to the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, for slaughter test, and their report is as follows: "The steers cost us \$5.15 per hundred alive, weighed an average of 1,302 pounds each when bought, and dressed out an average of 764 pounds, or 59.3 per cent. The yield of fat was 6.7 per cent. The beef cut bright, and was of a good color on the outside. The cattle seemed to have been fed hardly long enough, but made good, clean, bright-looking, well-covered beef. Our buyers consider than ground corn and alfalfa is the best feed for cattle."

## THE SOY-BEAN EPISODE.

For eleven weeks the steers ate well and gained well. At the end of that time they were getting in good flesh, and not a single steer was off feed or scouring. The feed eaten and the gains made for these eleven weeks are as follows:

Feed.	Gain per steer, lbs.	Grain eaten, lbs.
Shelled corn, whole alfalfa.....	210	8.5
Shelled corn, cut alfalfa.....	199	8.6
Corn-meal, whole alfalfa.....	199	8.3
Corn-meal, cut alfalfa.....	219	9.4
Average.....	207	8.7

Beginning with the twelfth week, we began feeding soy-bean-meal with the other grain, to put on a fine finish. The soy-bean is a richer feed than oil-meal, has about the same characteristics as a feed, gives an animal the same glossy coat as linseed-meal, and can be raised on a Kansas farm at a cost of \$13 to \$18 per ton. It is one of our best drouth-resisters, and is not touched by the chinch-bug.

The soy-bean-meal was scattered over the other grain in the boxes, and the steers were given one-half pounds per head the first day. This was slowly increased, until at the end of ten days the steers were getting four pounds per head daily, with a slight reduction in the amount of corn fed. The steers began to show excessive looseness, and the amount of soy-bean-meal was dropped to one pound per head per day. As soon as the steers again got in proper condition the amount of soy-bean-meal fed was slowly increased, but after any considerable increase the steers would begin to scour badly again, and again the amount of soy-bean-meal fed would be dropped.

The attempt to feed soy-bean-meal was continued for twenty-six days, when it was dropped entirely. The reason the attempt was continued for so long was because, in every other trial with hogs, dairy cows, and other cattle, soy-beans had been found especially valuable.

During the time that the soy-bean-meal was fed the weather was quite variable, and storms seemed to increase the laxativeness of the steers. We also fed fourth cutting of alfalfa, while previously we had been feeding earlier cuttings, which are less laxative. We do not know, therefore, to what extent the soy-beans were responsible for the steers' scouring; but we do know that a combination of soy-bean-meal, fourth-cutting alfalfa hay, and spring rains will not secure good gains with fattening steers.

The test of soy-beans was an expensive one, as the following table shows:

Average daily gain per steer.....	1.16 lbs.
Average grain per 100 lbs. gain.....	3,079 lbs.
Average hay for 100 lbs. gain.....	787 lbs.

After the soy-bean-meal was dropped the weather also became better and the steers made good gains and improved rapidly in appearance. While the soy-bean-meal was exceedingly detrimental to gains, it was beneficial in other direction. It induced the steers to shed early and seemed to give them new vigor, especially with the poorer animals, so that they ate better and exhibited more life after the soy-bean-meal had been dropped than they did before it was fed.

## MIXING GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE TOGETHER.

The first thing that a practical feeder notices when he goes into a feed-lot where steers are fed grain and roughage mixed is the absence of scouring. One of the writers of this bulletin has just inspected 270 head of year-old calves that were being forced for baby beef. These calves were eating three pounds of cottonseed-meal each per day, in addition to a heavy ration of corn-meal. The grain was thoroughly mixed with cut alfalfa hay when put in the feed-boxes. Not a single calf was found that showed any signs of looseness, and the droppings were of the most desirable character. An inspection of 1,800 head of fattening steers that were being rapidly forced for 100 days' feeding showed the same condition of bowels—no scouring, and normal condition of the droppings.

The stockman who is feeding his fattening steers grain and roughage thoroughly mixed finds that, with ordinary care in feeding, his steers not only do not have the scours, but that an animal is seldom off feed. Why?

Average corn contains 72 per cent of starch. Starch in feed is not absorbed into the system and used in building up the body and sustaining life until it is changed to sugar. When changed to sugar it is readily absorbed and used in the body. The saliva of the mouth has the power to make this change while the juices of the stomach do not. It follows, then, that the method of preparing the feed that will induce the steer to chew it the most thoroughly and for the longest time will secure the greatest amount of saliva mixed with the feed and the greatest amount of starch changed to a form that will build up the steer's body.

## When grain and roughage are mixed

Gain per steer, lbs.	Grain per bu. (56 lbs.) grain eaten, lbs.	Grain per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.	Hay per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
210	8.5	657	426
199	8.6	653	411
199	8.3	678	453
219	9.4	597	381
207	8.7	646	418

together the steer eats slowly, giving much time for the food to become saturated with the saliva and for the saliva to act on the starch. When the food is swallowed it goes from the mouth to the paunch. When the food reaches the paunch the finer portions, such as grain fed alone, are forced directly into the third stomach and onward. The coarse food and the grain mixed with it, when the grain is thoroughly mixed with the roughage, is held for quite a while in the paunch, where the saliva and the water which the steer drinks makes it very soft and moist and the saliva continues to change the starch to sugar. After the coarse feed has remained in the paunch until it is thoroughly softened it is brought back to the mouth and rechewed as the cud; this allows more saliva to be mixed with it, which in turn changes more starch into sugar, and the rechewing reduces the food to a greater fineness. The second time the food is swallowed it passes to the paunch and the fine particles go to the third and fourth stomachs, where the action of the saliva ceases.

When the grain is fed separately from the roughage, the animal chews it but little, swallows it quickly, it stays but a short time in the paunch, and but a small portion or none is brought up with the cud and remasticated. This allows for slight action only of the saliva. The starch, which forms 72 per cent of corn, is not acted on by the gastric juice of the stomach, and the large proportion, which has not been changed by the saliva, passes to the intestines undigested. Some of the juices of the intestines change the starch to sugar, but what remains unchanged irritates the intestines, producing looseness and scouring.

Mixing the grain with the roughage compels the steer to spend more time in chewing his ration than when the grain is fed alone. The mixed grain and roughage is held in the paunch, where most of the water drunk by the steer is stored, and the water thoroughly softens the mixed feed. The lengthening of the time needed to chew the feed and

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the holding in the stomach gives the saliva a longer time in which to change starch to sugar. After the mixed feed has become soft it is returned to the mouth as the cud, and the chewing of the cud grinds the grain to greater fineness, putting it in such shape that the digestive juices of the stomach and intestines can better act on it. The result is that a larger portion of the grain is made of use in building up the body of the steer; a less portion of the grain is undigested. The steer gains more for each bushel of grain eaten, better digestion keeps his body in better health, and scouring is avoided. The result is shown in this experiment, where, with the most thorough method of mixing grain and roughage tried, 100 pounds of gain were made with 680 pounds of grain, as against 1,245 pounds of grain required for 100 pounds of gain at this station when ear corn was fed separately from the roughage.

It is obvious that the best results

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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—I am a teamster employed by the government. I have six mules and six horses under my care, and will say that I keep Kendall's Spavin Cure at hand and have used it with good results, especially on Collar Sores, Sprained Joints and Kicks, as it is next to impossible to keep mules in close quarters without some of them getting kicked. Yours truly, JAMES H. HENDERSON.

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will be obtained where the feed is so well mixed that every mouthful which the steer takes is part grain and part roughage.

#### DID GRINDING PAY?

The records made by the four lots were as follows:

	Grain for 100 lbs. steer, lbs.	Hay for 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
Shelled corn, whole hay....	262	789
Shelled corn, cut hay.....	257	771
Average.....	260	780
Corn-meal, whole hay.....	273	756
Corn-meal, cut hay.....	283	680
Average.....	283	718

This shows that the steers having ground corn gained an average of 23 pounds per head more than those fed whole corn, and required 62 pounds less grain and 25 pounds less hay for each 100 pounds gain. Stated in another way, the steers having corn-meal made 8.8 per cent more gains and ate 7.95 per cent less grain and 6.28 per cent less hay than those fed whole corn. The saving made by grinding in this experiment was as follows:

Cost of corn per bushel.	Saved in grain by grinding.
20 cents.....	1.59 cents.
25 cents.....	1.99 cents.
30 cents.....	2.39 cents.
35 cents.....	2.78 cents.
40 cents.....	3.18 cents.
45 cents.....	3.57 cents.
50 cents.....	3.98 cents.
55 cents.....	4.37 cents.
60 cents.....	4.77 cents.

The feeder can determine from the cost of his corn and the cost of grinding whether it will pay him to grind or not. Besides the saving in grain made by grinding there was a slight saving in hay, but at ordinary prices this saving would not be sufficient to consider.

#### WHOLE HAY OR CUT HAY.

The alfalfa for the lots fed cut alfalfa in this experiment was run through a power Tornado ensilage cutter set to cut one inch. The hay was dry and brittle and broke rather than cut, but was in good shape for feeding. It cost 30 cents per ton for the labor of cutting and handling, besides the use of power and machinery:

The records made by the four lots were as follows:

	Grain for 100 lbs. steer, lbs.	Hay for 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
Whole hay, shelled corn..	262	789
Whole hay, corn-meal.....	273	756
Average..	268	773
Cut hay, shelled corn.....	257	771
Cut hay, corn-meal.....	293	680
Average.....	275	726

This shows that the steers fed cut hay gained on an average 7 pounds per head more than those fed whole hay, and ate 47 pounds less grain and 39 pounds less hay for each 100 pounds of gain.

The steers fed cut hay made 2.6 per cent more gains and ate 6.08 per cent less grain and 9.63 per cent less hay for each 100 pounds of gain than those fed whole hay. This indicates that if the feeder has the machinery it will pay to cut the hay, but for a small lot of steers it will not pay to buy cutting machinery to be used only for cutting hay for the steers.

#### SAVING BY IMPROVED METHODS.

The poorest combination of feeds used in this trial was better than that used by the average feeder, and better than the average returns were secured. It is greatly to be regretted that conditions were such that we could not have fed at least one lot of steers in the ordinary way, to compare with the methods of feeding used in this trial.

Prof. W. A. Henry, in his book, "Feeds and Feeding," (a book that should be in the hands of every Kansas farmer,) says that in general it may be stated that about 1,000 pounds of grain will be required for 100 pounds of gain with well-fattened steers, on the average, besides 500 pounds of coarse feed in the shape of hay, stover, etc.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, at this station, made feeding tests in fattening steers, using ordinary methods, the roughage in each case being fed whole, and fed separately from the grain. He obtained the following results:

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If you will mention the name of this paper, cut this notice out and mail to us, no matter where you live, what State, city, town, or country, we will immediately write you, giving you the names of a number of people in your neighborhood who are using our machines, so you can see and examine them and convince yourself there are no better machines made at any price. We will also mail you, free, our new special sewing machine catalogue, showing handsome illustrations, descriptions and prices of an immense line of machines at \$5 to \$12.85, special three months' free trial offer and most liberal sewing machine proposition ever heard of.

A sewing machine trust is said to be forming for the purpose of cutting off our supply and if accomplished you will no doubt be compelled to pay \$25 to \$40 for machines we can now furnish you at \$8.95 to \$15.20. Our stock is now complete and for catalogue, all offers and particulars you should cut this notice out and mail to us to-day. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

	Grain for 100 lbs. gain, lbs.	Cattle fed, days.
*Ear corn (Bulletin 34).....	1,245	140
*Ear corn (Bulletin 39).....	917	129
*Ear corn (Bulletin 60).....	1,242	147
Shelled corn (Bulletin 47)....	1,106	150
Corn-meal (Bulletin 34).....	1,334	140
Corn-meal (Bulletin 39).....	911	147
Corn-meal (Bulletin 67).....	997	175

Averages.	Grain for 100 lbs. gain.
*Ear corn.....	1,135 lbs.
Shelled corn.....	1,106 lbs.
Corn-meal.....	1,081 lbs.

The records given by Professor Henry and Professor Georgeson were made with the ordinary methods used in giving feed to fattening steers, roughage fed whole and separately from the grain. Compare these with results obtained in the feeding trial detailed in this bulletin. With the corn ground and the hay cut, and both mixed so that every mouthful eaten by the steers was part grain and part hay, it required only 680 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds of gain. This low record includes the loss from feeding soy-bean-meal. The best method of feeding used in this experiment required from 25 to 40 per cent less grain to make 100 pounds of gain than was required in careful experiments made with ordinary methods of feeding. Does not this indicate that by careful study the average feeder can make a large saving by improving his methods of feeding?

(To be continued.)

#### Farm Fed Cattle.

H. STEWART, IN PRACTICAL FARMER.

As might have been expected by those observant persons who have watched the various changes through which our agriculture has passed, from its birth up to the present, the ranging of cattle in the great Western plains must of necessity have been only an incident of the industry. In fact, the whole history of our agriculture has been made up of temporary expedients. From that early period, when the first immigrants followed the plan of the aborigines who dropped their seed corn in little hollows made by the hoe, and half filled with a fish—the menhaden, which is still so abundant that the fish oil factories of the Atlantic coasts have never yet been able to make any visible impression on the vast shoals which swarm along our coasts—until the present, our agriculture has been a succession of changes. Every change has been brought about by some new condition which has happened through the gradual filling up of the vast region which has now been occupied—if not yet filled—by the more than eighty millions of inhabitants, all of a race, the most strenuous and enterprising ever known in history. It is our present purpose to consider in this connection the changes which have occurred in the live stock industry—cattle especially. We need not do more than call attention in a few lines to these changes which have resulted in the present condition. This is the wholly unexpected scarcity of cattle and the consequent very large increase in value of them due to the scarcity. Indeed, while our population has been increasing during the past decade by about twenty million souls, the product of beef cattle has increased in a considerably smaller ratio; and at the same time, we have opened up a foreign trade in meats which has seriously trench upon our product, and we are all at once confronted by a scarcity of cattle which has staggered the provision trade. We must not be misled by the thought that this condition is the result

\*Weight of grain where ear corn was used is calculated as the weight of the actual grain, the estimated weight of cob, fourteen pounds per bushel, being deducted.

of a combination among the cattlemen and the great meat-producers. A close acquaintance and familiarity with the conditions prevailing in the West in this respect for years past, but more particularly during two years back as well, has foreshadowed the present state of the live-stock interests, and has formulated in my mind the conviction that the time has come when our special conditions must be met by the resumption of cattle rearing and feeding on farms for local demands, as it existed, not so many years past but it is still fresh in the mind; and which has been the rule in all European countries where cattle ranging on vast free pastures has never been in practice. We may be sure of this; and of this as well, that no combination of slaughterers will be able to control this vastly extensive farm industry; nor prevent the establishment of local markets to supply local demands; nor to control the business of breeding and rearing cattle for these markets. And the advantage of this new condition is so vastly opportune for the present consideration of all concerned, that every farmer whose attention is not confined to special products, but is necessarily turned to what we may call mixed farming, must, in very self defense, and for very business enterprise, prepare to meet the necessity and as soon as may be arrange his methods to suit the emergency.

Fortunately this is in every way to his advantage. "The feeding of cattle is the most important part of agriculture." Why is it so? For this very obvious reason. That the food grown on a farm to feed and mature cattle for sale, is only in part consumed, and a large portion of it is left behind in the manure, and this residue is considerably more valuable, as plant food, than that which has been removed from the soil in the growth of the crops fed. This is a very remarkable fact! The result of it is, that a farmer may grow grass, roots, green forage crops, and grain, and keep the land strenuously occupied in this way year after year, feeding the produce to cattle, saving the manure and spreading it on the fields, so returning to the land in this way such a contribution of plant food as will, along with that drawn from the soil in the form of so-made soluble fertility by good culture, really keep the land in a condition of constantly increasing fertility, and thus gradually but constantly add to the products until the present yields of the soil are doubled or more in quantity. Why not? When some of the now almost barren fields were first cleared and cultivated they produced two to four times as much as they do now. One can not keep on carrying away and preserve the stock or store of wealth. And for years the soil has been giving up its long-accumulated fertility which has gone—as the wind—never to be gathered up again or returned. Now fortune, in its revolving turns, has brought back to us an opportunity of retrieving all these losses, and by—what has always been the sole source of fertility to the land—feeding cattle, with the sure and certain profit so made in this way, bring back the soil to its original productiveness.

The foregoing article is contained in an Eastern agricultural paper of November 15. The writer does not seem to have been aware of the recent slump in the prices of all cattle. This slump, which has resulted from the necessity of marketing from the ranches the holdovers which would have been bought and fed by farmers last year had there been corn to feed them, is probably a temporary matter, so that in general the reasoning of the contributor to the Eastern paper is correct. Not unlikely the present is an opportune time for entering upon the cattle business. In any case it will not be well to deplete the herds of breeding and young cattle at prices prevailing this fall and likely to continue well into the winter.

#### Thin Sale Stock.

The writer has attended a good many sales of live stock in different sections within the last few weeks and finds that prices are running low and the demand seems locally deficient at some of them. The facts in the case are that there is a good demand for breeding stock of all kinds but especially of swine, and that in any sale ring when a well-fitted animal is brought out he always commands a good price. The conviction is forced home to any observer that with the present scarcity of breeding hogs, the high price in city of market hogs, and the great abundance of feed, the only reason that can be assigned for the low prices realized at sales is the thin condition of the animals. Breeders who thoroughly understand pedigrees as well as individual capacity and merit, will sometimes pay a reasonable price for a well-bred hog in thin flesh. The average man who attends a sale for the purpose of buying a breeding animal, judges the animal's capacity by his appearance and no animal that is not properly fitted can be expected to bring such prices as he would do had proper attention been given him prior to the sale. We notice that one of

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our contemporaries has commented upon this same subject, and we wish the whole agricultural press might take it up, to the end that breeders who make sales will be forced to properly fit their animals or else meet the discouraging results that will surely be in store for them. The writer has in mind at this time a sale of purebred cattle which is announced to take place in the near future and which is almost sure to fall in proper recognition at the buyers' hands because of lack of proper fitting. After an inspection of very many herds, both of cattle and swine, the conclusion is forced upon one that many breeders who have good representative blood lines, who thoroughly understand pedigrees and are well up in the art of breeding, fail of securing the highest results because they do not know how to feed. It is a curious fact in human nature that breeders will announce that they want nothing but animals in good breeding condition, yet when an animal which is not fat is led into the ring there is no activity in the bidding.

One of the lessons which the breeder must learn when he holds a public sale is that buyers will pay for fat on the animals and that they will pay a higher price for it than will the packing houses. Perhaps this is not as it should be, but it is a statement of fact as we see it. Its significance lies in the fact that a beef or pork producing animal shows what he is capable of only when in the best condition and that seeing is believing with most buyers. They have to be shown.

#### Next Hereford Sale at Kansas City.

A sale of ninety head of registered Herefords is announced for Kansas City on Monday and Tuesday, December 8 and 9—the week following the International Live Stock Exposition. Two well-known breeders with herds of size and quality are making a joint offering of the best they have. Jas. E. Logan, of Kansas City, is contributing forty-eight head of Sunset Herefords, and Benton Gabbert & Son, of Dearborn, Mo., are selling forty-two head of Columbus Herefords. Sales of Herefords, in which but two breeders are contributing have been scarce of late, and the two grand breeding establishments interested in this each feels the necessity of making this offering one of strictly high merit. That they have done so, an inspection of their consignments will prove conclusively. This is by no means the first opportunity the public has had to judge of the merits of the Sunset Herefords. Heretofore Dr. Logan has sold a choice consignment each year in the annual Armour-Funkhouser sale, and they always commanded the respect of the best judges of cattle. The Sunset herd has been bred along broad lines. No money has been spared in building up this herd and it has been used with the intelligence that has won for its proprietor abundant success in other lines. Favored by the counsel of his friend, the late K. B. Armour, Dr. Logan's herd was founded upon the best obtainable stock. Choice drafts from the Armour herd, added to by wise selections from the public offerings of other of the leading breeders, forms the foundation for the Sunset Herefords. Last spring the high class Tamblin herd was purchased. This latter herd was made up largely of the best things sold in recent years by all the great breeders and included the grand breeding bull Quarter-master, a son of Hesiod 28th. In the sale now announced Dr. Logan is determined that his first large offering shall be one to which he can point with pride. There is a grand quartette of imported cows, that represent the best breeding and individuality obtainable on the other side. Another lot of five uniformly good heifers by imported Soudan may be considered to fairly represent the high class of this offering. Much of the quality of the Sunset Herefords is due to the bull Saint Grove, by St. Louis—and the best son of that great sire—and out of a Grove 3d cow. His sons and daughters in this sale mark him as a sire worthy of a high place in Hereford animals. One of his three sons included in this sale, the Earl of Sunset Farm, may be expected to top Dr. Logan's bull offering. This grand young bull is 2 years old and will make any breeder a herd bull that will meet any competition. Rich in the blood of the Grove 3d, Lord Wilton, and Cherry Boy, he has the breeding as well as the individuality. He is as good as they make them, and some one should get the Earl of Sunset Farm who recognizes a good bull and will appreciate his good qualities. The offering of Columbus Herefords by Benton Gabbert & Son, is what might be expected from the invariably good representatives they have always had in the As-



sociation and other combination sales. Twenty-five head of their offering are heifers and seventeen are bulls. The Columbus Herefords owe much of their popularity as well as their name to that grand old breeding bull Columbus 51875, the sire of two of the highest-priced Herefords bulls that ever passed through the auction ring: Dale and Columbus 17th. But all the credit can not be given this one bull. The females of this herd are of the right kind. Then there is Hesiod 17th, a show bull, on whose daughters old Columbus has been used to such good advantage. In this sale are ten daughters of old Columbus, one of them a full sister to the \$5,050 Columbus 17th. Six bulls by old Columbus are also included. No visitor to the American Royal has failed to note the thick-fleshed, curly-coated Columbus heifers and bulls that have always been features of the sale ring. Columbus bull topped the sale there in fall. This Columbus blood is a wonderful thing. Its good qualities breed on and on. The old bull's son Dale, and grandson, Perfection, were undisputed champions of the breed. A great grandson won first in a large class at the recent American Royal. But there are other good ones in the Gabberts' consignment. There are a few bulls by the prize-winning son of Imported Weston Stamp, Weston Stamp 15th, and this dash of English blood on Columbus heifers has proven a great cross. Anyone wanting an out-cross in the shape of a grand bull will find it in Lord Southington, by Imported Southington, who topped the Association sale in Kansas City last fall, and out of Imported Nada, and himself a prize winner at last year's American Royal. Another bull included is Hesiod's Best, by Hesiod 17th and out of a Columbus cow—a bull that is as good as his breeding would indicate. Mr. Gabbert confidently expects that he will make a herd bull that will reflect much credit upon the herd from which he came. It should not take much to convince people that this sale is out of the ordinary—that it is full of the very best kind of cattle. The breeders have quality in their herds and they have it for sale. The sixty females offer a great opportunity for the purchase of foundation stock of the kind that is a necessity if a herd of uniform good quality is to be maintained. The thirty bulls are herd bulls—bulls that can be used to advantage in any pure-bred herd. The entire offering is strong in the most desirable blood of the breed. Lay your plans to attend the sale. It will take place at Kansas City, December 8 and 9. Write C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Chicago, or Jas. E. Logan, 1208 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., for a catalogue.

#### Joe Young's Sale of Poland-Chinas.

At Richards, Vernon County, Mo., Friday, November 28, Joseph R. Young will hold his regular annual sale of Poland-China hogs. That Joe Young has long been recognized as a leader among breeders is well known. As a competent judge, and handler and fitter, he has no superior and few equals. Whenever Joe says an animal, or an entire sale offering, is the best he ever offered, depend upon it, it is just that way. Joe says that this offering is the best he has ever made, and it is the testimony of those who have seen the stock that the statement is in no wise overdrawn.

The consignment numbers sixty head of uniformly high quality throughout, consisting of matured sows, bred and unbred, some spring gilts and spring boars, and the sweepstakes yearling boar, Predominator. This boar won first in class and sweepstakes at Missouri State Fair this year. In conformation, style, and general make up, this boar closely approaches the model porcine form. His head and ears, feet and legs, ham, back, loin, spring of rib, arch and general contour all score high. His breeding is as good as the best, being sired by Missouri's Black Perfection, out of Ideal Perfection 2d, she by Chief Perfection 2d, dam Ideal Business and Ideal Sunshine, he by Ideal Black U. S. Missouri's Black Perfection, himself a State fair winner, was sired by Missouri's Black Chief, another State fair winner. Predominator comes by his prize-winning form by inheritance. He has already been tested as a sire with very satisfactory results, and but for the fact that Mr. Young owns his sire he would not be for sale. Listed in the sale there are about thirty fine sons and daughters of Missouri's Black Perfection and Predominator, fifteen head by Chief Perfection 2d, and fifteen others by such boars as U. S. Chief, Climax Chief, Kemp's Perfection, Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Nemo L's Dude. Among some of the females that will probably be unusually attractive, may be mentioned Perfect Lady 4th by Kemp's Perfection. She will be sold safe in pig to Missouri's Black Perfection. Another good sow also bred to this boar is Chief's Perfection by Missouri's Black Chief. Another sow of outstanding merit is Wilson's Style by Stylish U. S. Chief. Wilson's Style will have six spring pigs in sale by Chief Perfection 2d, two boars and four sows. This is a splendid litter of pigs, one of the boars especially being good enough to go to head some good herd. The sows are also very choice. Fanny U. S., a good daughter of U. S. Chief, out of Fanny I Know by Chief I Know, will be sold safe in pig to Predominator. A litter of seven, three boars and four sows, by Missouri's Black Perfection out of Chief's Rose by Chief I Am, are worthy of close attention, in that four of them constituting a young herd won first at Missouri State Fair, and first as litter some place. They all go in the sale, and a gilt-edged lot they are. Three fall yearlings, and five spring gilts, that are all good, are daughters of Missouri's Black Perfection out of Miss Chief U. S., she by Chief I Am. To the buyer wanting herd boars, or sows that will add lustre to the best of herds, this sale will be the opportunity to get supplied. Those who have not yet received the catalogue should lose no time in writing for it. It will be mailed to all applicants.

#### Allendale Aberdeen-Angus Herd.

Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, Iola, Kans., write: The past season was a favorable one with us in Kansas, both for pasture and crops. Our herd comes to winter quarters in very fine condition. The calf crop has been very good, amounting to about 100 head. Our imported bulls Pacific, Conqueror of Aberlour, and Elberfeld are proving themselves excellent sires. The Queen's bull Elburg, which we repurchased from Mr. McHenry, has gotten some good calves and is proving a very desirable sire. The

following sales not previously reported have been made from our herd:

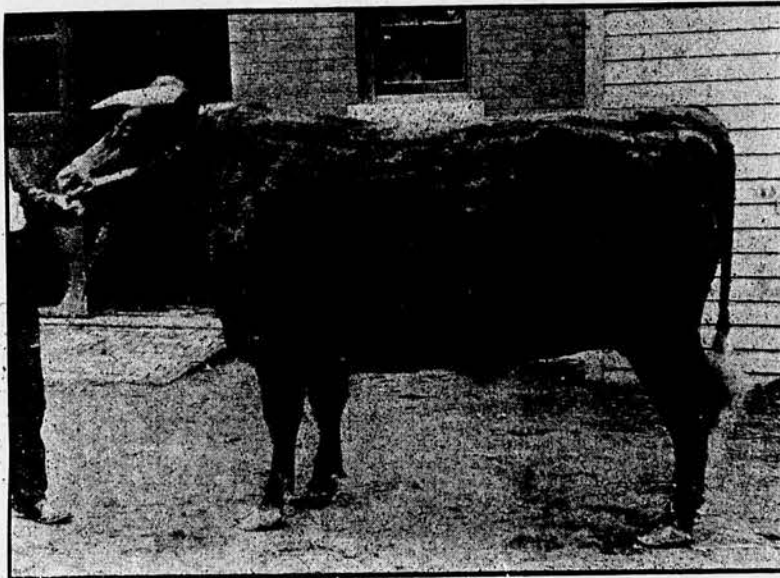
To W. S. Duncan, Clinton, Mo., the cows Lillian 4th, Iola 13th, and Beatrice 9th of A., all good ones.  
To J. W. Gist, Lyon Co., Kans., the bull Mail.  
To W. W. McKinnis, Bronson, Kans., the bull Emerald Marcus.  
To Howard Norman, Kansas, the bulls Bender, Stillieric and Hatmonitor.  
To Rice Bros., Kansas, the bulls Irenburg and Primonitor.  
To Jacob Mattes, Iowa, the fine well-bred bull Coquette.  
To Lewis Reep, the fine Erica topped Coquette bull Coberfeld.  
To T. W. Whiting, Kansas, the bull Magendie.  
To J. A. Shireman, Kansas, the cows Milkmaid 3d and Jaquenetia 14th and the bull Donario.  
To R. N. Gilmore, Kansas, the fine Erica bull Euhemeris.  
To John M. Brown, Kansas, the bull Silvanus.  
To Robert Lilburn, Wisconsin, the choice Pride topped Lady Ida bull Idealific.  
To L. T. F. Talbot, Kansas, the bull Furor.  
To Geo. C. Dalgarno, Kansas, the bull Antiquary F.; and to the X. T. T. Ranch, Texas, 60 head of yearling and 2-year-old bulls comprising representatives of the following families: Violet of Brucehill, Lazy Beauty of Garline, Walnut, Rosaline, Fyvie Flower, Coquette, Hawthorne, Duchess of Clova, Jaquenetia, Queen Mary, Old Rose of Advice, Bloomer of Cardenston, Lady Ida, Erica, Primrose of Craskins, Victoria of Glenbarry, Rose of Westertown, etc., making as fine a lot of young bulls as ever went into Texas, and they should accomplish much in hastening the time when the Panhandle will lead all other range sections in the superior quality of its cattle, as it is destined to do very soon, if it does not already do so.

We expect to offer at the Chicago Fat Stock Show combination sale a few very good things, among them are the fine 6-year-old Coquette 15th of L. F., about due at that time to drop a calf to the imported

of show yard quality. W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, sells the show and breeding bull Royal Laddie, the sire of the sensational Bobbie Dobbs. He is a full brother in blood to the lamented champion Rosegay, and has never been defeated in his class, except by Rosegay. He headed the champion herd over all breeds at the Iowa State Fair in 1901 and the first-prize herd throughout the entire fair circuit the same year. Roy Hagler, Hagler, Ohio, sells Spottswood Lady, the winning 2-year-old at the Ohio State Fair this year and other choice animals closely related to her. H. C. Allen & Son, Georgetown, Ky., sells three of their prize winners and their other entry to the sale is the great Queen Mother cow, Queen 2d of Lakeside, the dam of the Bradfute show and stock bull, Vallant Knight 2d that has twice won first prize at the International Exposition. D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, contribute animals that have been winners the past season. B. R. Pierce and Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., each consign four head, that are fully up to the high standard of the Woodlawn cattle, seen in the great shows and sales of this country. The sale certainly promises to be one of the most attractive ever held. There are many high-class cattle included. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Manager, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

#### The Harry E. Lunt Poland-China Sale.

In spite of a tremendous downpour of rain, and of the fact that Shady Lane farm is located away from the main lines of railroads, and all would-be buyers had to drive ten miles through the mud and rain to reach the sale, and in spite of the further fact that the trains were uniformly late so that the sale could not begin until about three o'clock in the afternoon, the third annual sale of Poland-China swine at Shady Lane stock farm, Burden, Kans., was a very successful one. Col. L. F. Burger conducted the sale under all these discouraging circumstances without any assistance whatever from expert help. Some of the stuff sold was quite young, but its quality kept the price up in good shape.



TONY BROWN.

The 2-year-old grade Shorthorn steer, raised and fed by Chas. H. Samson, of the Topeka Paper Company, Topeka, Kans., was sold on the streets of Topeka November 15, for \$405 to Wm. Green & Sons, provision and grocery merchants, Topeka. Tony Brown was the heaviest steer of any age or breed at the American Royal Show at Kansas City last month. He was a prize-winner at the American Royal Show and at the Kansas State Exposition this year. He was sired by the pure-bred bull, Thistletop, owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; his dam was a grade cow. Weight when sold 1,943 pounds. One hundred pounds of steak have already been contracted for at \$1 per pound, and 200 pounds of roast at 60 cents per pound. Tony Brown will furnish prize Christmas beef for Topeka epicures.

Ballindalloch Erica bull Elberfeld, the Erica heifer Enough 4th also in calf to Elberfeld and the fine Pride bull Mabmonitor out of our imported Mabel 4th of K. 34854 and by the imported Blackbird bull Monitor of Glamis 34816, and we would advise those wishing something good and choicely bred too to look after these.

#### The International Angus Sale.

There has never been an Angus sale held under the auspices of the association, that contained so many high-class cattle, as the one to be held at Chicago, December 2 and 3, during the International Live Stock Exposition, and it is probable that so many show cattle were never before included in an Angus auction in America. E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., sell all of the older members of their show herd, including the bull, Ida's Eclipse; the cows, May Escher 2d and Zara Palmer; and the 2-year-old heifer, Ida Blackbird 2d, that defeated the famous Blackcap Judy at the Missouri State Fair. M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., contributes a heifer that has defeated all others in the 2-year-old class this year, Imp. Queen Mother 7th of Drumfurgue. She is one of the widest, thickest, smoothest animals that any breed has produced. She is one of the Queen Mother family and an imported heifer with such breeding, individuality and reputation should never lack for bidders. Mr. Judy also sells Imp. Brianthus of Careston, a yearling heifer of the renowned Erica family, sired by the celebrated champion Diaz. In Imp. Pride of Elchies 4th, Mr. Judy presents one of the best bred Prides, that has been auctioned in this country. Her sire, Aleck of Aberlour, is a Highland Society champion and sire of prize-winners and her dam was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant and sired by the Jilt bull, Jolly Fellow of Ballindalloch; her second dam was by Vesuvius, a Lady Ida son of the great Erica bull Esquire; her third dam was by the renowned Justice, and her fourth dam by "the undefeated" Young Viscount. Pride of Elchies 4th is not quite 2 years old and her individuality is in keeping with her pedigree. John S. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill., Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Iowa, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, and Chas. Escher, Jr., Irwin, Iowa, each contribute imported cattle to the sale and also include home-bred cattle

7. A. Bills.....	40.00
8. Chas. Shafer.....	48.00
11. R. U. McMath.....	25.00
14. A. Bills.....	40.00
15. G. W. Dawson, Cambridge.....	30.00
16. E. A. Baum.....	25.00
18. W. O. Wiltberger.....	40.00
19. E. J. Anderson, New Salem.....	25.00
20. Geo. Wingert, Atlanta.....	30.00
21. Chas. Shafer.....	14.00
22. Fred C. DeMott.....	35.00
23. W. O. Wiltberger.....	33.00
24. J. D. Spangler.....	18.00
24. A. O. Anderson, Burden.....	20.00
30. E. A. Baum.....	20.00
40. E. A. Baum.....	17.00
41. E. A. Baum.....	19.00
46. J. S. Thomas, Maple City.....	20.00
50. Snyder Bros., Winfield.....	25.00

#### The Klondike Poland-China Sale.

At the recent public sale of Poland-Chinas by J. W. Myers, proprietor of the Klondike herd at Galva, McPherson County, the offering was composed mainly of young pigs. The top price was for a Correy boar pig, sold for \$52.00 to M. T. Fletcher, McPherson. The top price for females was \$37.00 for a sow, No. 1 in catalogue, which went to C. H. Way, of Canton, Kans. Thirty-two boar pigs averaged \$14.36 and sixty-one sows and gilts averaged \$18.10, making a general average of about \$17.00 for nineteen pigs. The purchasers of boar pigs were: J. A. Shultz, Canton; W. L. Robinson, Galva; A. Landes, Canton; T. J. Dixon, McPherson; Jas. Stevens, Canton; P. O. Caldwell, Mound Ridge; S. Knudson and J. K. Wilson, Galva; D. Kegye, Canton; A. H. Hoyer and P. A. Carlson, McPherson; R. Williams and P. C. Weddell, Galva; M. T. Fletcher and D. F. Dean, McPherson; M. E. Simpson, Spring Valley; L. T. Lurby, Roxberg; B. Nelson, Galva; Chas. Lundquist, Fremont; M. O. Kilmer, McPherson; Carlson Bros., Axel Clark, and J. Christholm, Mound Ridge; W. G. Griffith, Canton; J. B. Holmes and F. D. Holmes, Galva. The buyers of sows and gilts were: M. O. Kilmer, McPherson; Frank Shultz, Canton; H. Cornwall, Fremont; E. L. Jones and L. B. Tunnell, McPherson; J. Q. Moor, Moon's Ranch; B. F. Reeder and J. B. Myers, Canton; M. T. Fletcher and W. O. Mathews, McPherson; P. M. Grattan, J. D. Holmes, Galva; L. T. Curley, Roxberg; C. H. Way, Canton; T. J. Dixon, McPherson; W. H. Cottingham, Carlson Bros., McPherson; Wm. Doile, Canton; E. Wallene, Galva.

#### Last Week's Shorthorn Sales.

On November 12, J. W. Smith & Son, Allerton, Iowa, sold 57 head for \$28,730, a general average of \$504.08. Four bulls averaged \$375, and 53 females averaged \$573.77. The top price was \$2,000, paid for Missile May 2d, to Brown, Randolph & Igo, Indianola, Iowa.

C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., made his third annual sale of Shorthorns at South Omaha, on November 14, and sold fifty-seven head for \$12,125, at an average of \$212.72. Seventeen bulls averaged \$220, and forty cows and heifers averaged \$202.12. T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., topped the sale at \$500 for Queen of Beauty 15th.

E. H. Hurt, secretary of the Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association writes that the combination sale held at Moberly on October 30, was a good one, considering the short time for preparation, and says that their association is in the business to stay and that the public can look for some good offerings at future sales. A total of forty-five head were sold at an average of \$91.

On November 14, at Fort Worth, Texas, at the breeders' combination sale, sixty-three Shorthorns were sold at an average of \$167.50. The total sales amounted to \$10,550.50. Royal Cup, bull, which took the championship in Texas five times, owned by J. F. Hovencamp, of Fort Worth, was sold to L. B. Brown, of Smithfield, Texas, for \$1,000. A 13-months-old calf by Royal Cup brought \$700, and two heifers from the same bull sold for \$670.

At Chicago, November 10, the combination offering of Shorthorn cattle by C. E. Blodgett, of Marshall, Wis., and E. K. Thomas, of North Middletown, Ky., resulted in the disposal of fifty animals for \$15,400, an average of \$308. Mr. Blodgett's twenty females averaged \$372.25, and the thirty head consigned by Mr. Thomas \$265.17. The top of the sale was \$1,105, at which price Thomas Tormey, of Pennimore, Wis., purchased the imported cow, Golden Rose, calved May 28, 1898, with a fine bull calf at foot, consigned to the sale by Mr. Blodgett. A. B. Carter, of West Bend, Iowa, secured the imported cow, Dalmeny Princess, calved December 18, 1898, with a heifer calf at foot, consigned by Mr. Blodgett, for \$885, and Imp. Lady Miranda, also of Mr. Blodgett's lot, went to S. E. Prather, of Springfield, Ill., for \$790. Colonel Carey M. Jones, the well-known auctioneer, purchased several females to form the nucleus of a herd which he proposes to establish on an Iowa farm of which he has recently become the possessor. The cattle were brought forward in excellent condition.

The combination sale of Shorthorns at Dexter Park Pavilion, Chicago, on November 11, was a very successful one. The cattle were nearly all in good sale condition, and the average was a very satisfactory one. The consignors were S. E. (Continued on page 1142.)

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### The Short Grass Country all Right.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few words from the "short grass" country of western Kansas may not be uninteresting to the many readers of your valuable paper. Many otherwise well-informed people have an erroneous idea of this "short grass" country. Because, without irrigation, it does not every year successfully produce all the various cereals of the rain belt, they are led to believe the region is a barren waste, little better than the Sahara Desert.

But in this view they are greatly mistaken, for, while on the high land Indian corn, oats, and wheat are not always a success, sorghum, broom- and Kafir-corn are all indigenous to the region, and are grown with great profit, very little labor being required to produce a crop, and such a thing as a failure being of rare occurrence. In fact, these are almost sure winners. The writer knows of a number of men, who, less than a decade ago, began with no capital, other than a "plug team," a homestead claim or "short grass" land, and a pair of willing hands; and who, through the cultivation of broom-corn, have acquired a nice competency. And we do not know of an instance that can be termed a failure, where the growing of this cereal has been diligently followed for a term of years. The soil is very fertile, and with proper care for the conservation of such moisture as does come, and the planting of such grain as is adapted to the locality, the "short grass" land rancher, is reasonably sure of a profitable return for his labor. In truth, his losses are less than those of his neighbor in the rain belt, and his capital invested in land is almost nothing. Horses are a great production of the prairies. It costs next to nothing to grow them. They will thrive all the year on the "short grass," and most any time one can see a fine grade of these noble animals grazing on the plains. Then, too, cattle (and everybody in this semi-arid region has cattle), are a source of wealth with little labor or expense, for cattle seem to be a spontaneous production of the plains of western Kansas. As one ranchman expressed it, "My calves are like Topsy, 'they just grow'd.'" Sheep husbandry is another income-producer. The profit is even greater than on cattle, and the sheep-owner of but a few years, counts his wealth by the many thousands of dollars. The Arkansas Valley is so well known, little need be said in regard to same. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, annually producing vast amounts of wild hay. Alfalfa, that king of all grasses, thrives there luxuriantly without irrigation, giving a net return in a single year, from hay and seed, of \$50 per acre, and this on large tracts. We ask, who can equal this on your high-priced and most favored lands of the East? This same land, under a thorough system of irrigation, which can be had with a moderate investment of capital, can be made a veritable fruit and vegetable garden, and land that is now on the market at \$10 per acre, will be in demand at \$100. Sugar beets can be grown with as great profit as at any point where they have been cultivated. Peaches, apricots, plums, and all the fruits known in the far-famed regions of Colorado, of which its many fertile valleys so loudly boast, and where land is in demand at \$200 an acre, can be equally as well grown right here in the Arkansas Valley in Hamilton County. This valley is full of wealth. If properly handled it is equal to a gold mine, with this advantage, you are sure of a rich return for the labor expended. In corroboration of this statement, one need only investigate the orchards, and gardens, and other productions, where there has been a judicious use of water, to be fully satisfied of the capability of the soil, and the success of such products as are adapted to the same.

The writer has seen not a little of our country from east to west, and north to south, and in all our perambulations, we do not now remember of a more profitable place for investment of capital than in Hamilton County, Kansas. Dollars invested now, will bring a tenfold return in the near future. Syracuse, the county seat, located on the main line of the Santa Fe, fifty miles to the east or west from any place of importance, enjoys an enviable position, controlling as she does, the trade over a great extent of country, her citizens growing rich without a struggle, making money so easily that they have become quite indifferent in the matter of business. They do not have to work for trade. They get it anyway. It comes to them, is virtually forced on them, and all they have to do is to pocket their profits. But there is a change coming, and this little city, which has been, as it were, in

a comatose condition for a dozen or more years, is just now awaking to the grand possibilities within her reach. As a trade center, she offers great inducements for men with push and business enterprise, backed by a little capital. This hitherto quiet old town in the garden of the Arkansas Valley, now possesses an extensive and lucrative trade, reaching beyond the southern line of the State and far into Colorado. But she needs more industries, more men with business energy and money, and she offers splendid attractions for the same. Syracuse needs more hotels; a first-class, open-all-night restaurant is in demand, also more houses of merchandise. There is ample room for another bank, and good, medium-sized dwellings are in demand. She should have a first-class butter and cheese factory, a broom manufactory, a fruit cannery, a poultry and egg house, an ice plant and cold storage house. And we believe in the very near future a beet sugar manufactory can be successfully operated from the nearby product of the valley. Also many industries not named in this article will return a fine profit on the investment. Syracuse has an enviable reputation for health, disease of any kind being little known, and the one lone physician is about the only person who is not fast growing rich. The Santa Fe system will soon have its division terminal at this point. All trains will stop here, making it easy of access, and from here will be shipped the hundreds of tons of wool, broom-corn, etc., which annually come in from the far Southwest, much of it more than an hundred miles. And at this point will be yarded, fed, and loaded the countless thousands of cattle which roam at will over the vast prairies, fattening on the nutritious grasses without cost to the owner, and are yearly bringing to the ranchman such wealth as will make the so-called prosperous farmer in the East turn green with envy. For it is in this "short grass" country that you find true prosperity; no mortgaged farms, and no paupers, and very many of these modest ranchmen, who little more than half a

## MISERY IN CLOTHES

### THE EXPERIENCE OF A DRUGGIST IN SAMS VALLEY.

He Tells a Reporter the Simple Way in Which He Overcame the Difficulty.

"I have had a great many experiences," said Mr. Albert L. Gall, a druggist of Sams Valley, Ore., "but the recollection of one of them outshines them all."

"What was that?" ventured a reporter.

"Well, when I was a little fellow, about 12 or 13 years old, I began to be afflicted with an eruption of the skin, something like diminutive boils. I think the cause was an hereditary impurity of the blood. I was treated by several of the best physicians but they did not help me any. I kept growing worse and the eruptions became so numerous that it was a misery to wear clothes. After a while my kidneys became affected."

"Your skin looks clear now," said the reporter.

"Yes, the trouble was all cured years ago. How? By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard of what these pills had accomplished in diseases of the blood and decided to try them. Relief came as soon as could be expected and I continued taking them until all traces of the disease had vanished. That was seven years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mr. Gall's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which human-kind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, 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 are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



## The Farmers' Wife

is just as eager for each week's issue as her husband. Two full pages of

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

are given over to the things which interest the farmer's wife. Besides this, she has her share in the stories, Frank Carpenter's letters of travel, the poultry and other departments. With a Young Folks Page as well, it is a farm journal which belongs to the whole family. 24 to 48 pages weekly. \$1.00 per year.

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score years now ago, began as it were in poverty, now being the honest possessors of property valued at more than than half hundred thousand dollars, and all this from the products of this "short grass" country. Here at Syracuse, is where the vast supplies for all that great Southwest territory contiguous to this point, must be handled. Distributing houses for the big wholesale concerns in Kansas City must be located here. Great and small dealers will be vying, one with the other, for the immense trade which centers here, and not long hence this sleepy old hamlet will have come to realize the demands made on her. New buildings will be erected, and the sound of the saw and hammer, and the ring of the trowel will be heard on every hand, and where all has been quiet, will be a rushing business mart, the great emporium for all this southwest Kansas, and the country adjacent thereto. People are coming in every day by rail and wagon, and prices of real estate are rapidly advancing, and the time is close at hand, when the bottom prices for city and country, which have so long prevailed, will be a thing of the past. Choice business and residence locations can still be obtained at reasonable figures, but these conditions will not long continue, and they, who will become the owners of cheap homes, where fortunes are assured, and the conditions of life are easy, must not long delay.

But from some timid down-Easter, who has never ventured beyond the confines of his native town, we hear this query, How about society? Are the inhabitants of your "short grass" country fully civilized? And while such questions may seem incredible, yet the writer has heard them. In a Massachusetts city, not many years back, where the writer called at the home of a prominent family, in the course of conversation, the hostess stated that she regarded the people west of the Mississippi River, as little better than savages, and there are not a few of the same belief. But bless your dear ignorance, my Eastern friend, you should remember, the residents of this Western country of whom you speak with so much sarcasm, are the better class from your own and adjoining States. True, many of them had been unfortunate, and they came to the "short grass" country empty handed. They had no money, nothing but their energy and their integrity, on which to rely, and during the years while they so persistently battled with adversity, these words, "never surrender," were always inscribed on their banner, and now that they have attained a position of comparative opulence, they can, with becoming pride, truthfully assert, "We have never sacrificed our dignity, or our integrity." Kansas is noted for its good schools, and they extend to its Western limit.

The young men and women of this country are not ninnies. They have the blood of their ancestors, and possess a degree of cultivation far in advance of many we find in the aristocratic circles of the would-be autocratic East, and from the view of the writer, the heir-ess of the East, had far better come to this Western land, and, joining heart and hand with one of God's true noblemen, the broad-shouldered product of this "short grass" fresh-air country, and with her wealth aid in its prosperity and advancement, being what the Creator intended for her sex, a true wife and a true mother, "ruling the world through a man," than fritter away her time on Belview Avenue and then tie herself to the remnant of some "played out" foreign aristocrat, whose only claim to respectability consists in a dukedom, long since obsolete, and stock in trade is a debt for which he covets her millions to liquidate. And to the ambitious young man, who has a name and fortune to carve out, we say come West. This country has its full quota of fair

and gifted maidens, fresh as the blooming rose in June, whose accomplishments extend from her ability to rope a steer on the plains, prepare a dinner which will draw encomiums from the most cynical and fastidious epicure, to presiding at the salons of a Croesus, with all the dignity and queenly grace of an Ustane, an Ayesha—and all these business and social attractions to be found in a country far better than that for which so many have struggled for for homes in the past year. Good government claims can still be taken under the homestead law. Cheap lands can be bought in large and small tracts, and with the unsurpassed advantages for gaining a home and being independent citizens, and in the not distant future, possessing that affluence and comfort which we all so much desire, it seems the height of folly to waste time on rented land in the East, or slave away one's life in the city, accumulating nothing.

To the merchant and the mechanic, the live stock grower, you who love agriculture or horticulture, the man of means or you of small capital, the young, full of vigor, or you of middle age who may have been unfortunate, there is room and opportunity for each and all, and again we say, come where homes are free, where land is cheap, where profits are large and losses few, where you are no man's slave and where a life of independence and equality with your neighbor awaits you.

RAMBLER.

Syracuse, Hamilton County.

### Oil Cure for Cancer.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report that the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted.

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Contains three tin-lined Flour Chests; Kneading Board; Bread and Meat Cutting Boards; fine tin Spice Boxes; six Small Drawers; two Large Drawers; one Cupboard and seven shelves; 3 feet 2 inches wide, 25 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches high, a little less floor space than a kitchen table. Ask your Furniture Dealer for a descriptive circular or write for one to the

MINNEAPOLIS FURNITURE CO., 905 Fifth Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn

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### Improved Star Cooler Separator.

Only perfect Cream Separator made. Requires no water mixed with the milk. Easily cleaned and operated. Best Sizes No. 1, 1 to 4 cows \$5.50 del'd. No. 2, 1 to 6 cows \$6.50 del'd. Only best material used. Inside can be made of xxx Tin; outside made of Galvanized Iron. Sweet milk can be drawn at any time without disturbing cream. Liberal discounts made to good agents. Manufactured by Lawrence-Bostwick Mfg. Co., Phelps, N. Y.



## The Home Circle.

### MY UNINVITED GUEST.

One day there entered at my chamber door A presence whose light footfall on the floor No token gave; and, ere I could withstand, Within her clasp she drew my trembling hand.

"Intrusive guest," I cried, "my palm I lend But to the gracious pressure of a friend! Why comest thou, unbidden and in gloom, Trailing thy cold, gray garments in my room?"

"I know thee, Pain! Thou art the sullen foe Of every sweet enjoyment here below; Thou art the comrade and ally of Death, And timid mortals shrink from thy cold breath."

"No fragrant balms grow in thy garden beds, Nor slumbrous poppies droop their crimson heads; And well I know thou comest to me now To bind thy burning chains upon my brow!" And though my puny will stood straightly up, From that day forth I drank her pungent cup, And ate her bitter bread—with leaves of rue, Which in her sunless gardens rankly grew.

And now, so long it is, I scarce can tell When Pain within my chamber came to dwell; And though she is not fair of mien or face, She hath attracted to my humble place

A company most gracious and refined, Whose touches are like balm, whose voices kind; Sweet Sympathy, with box of ointment rare; Courage, who sings while she sits weaving there;

Brave Patience, whom my heart esteemeth much, And who hath wondrous virtue in her touch. Such is the chaste and sweet society Which Pain, my faithful foe, hath brought to me.

And now upon my threshold there she stands, Reaching to me her rough, yet kindly hands In silent truce. Thus for a time we part, And a great gladness overflows my heart;

For she is so ungentle in her way That no host welcomes her or bids her stay; Yet, though men bolt and bar their house from thee, To every door, O Pain, thou hast a key! —May Riley Smith, in N. Y. Weekly.

### Finding of the White Lama.

A STORY OF INDIA, BY LIEUT.-COL. A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, IN THE BALTI-MORE SUN.

It is many years now since the newspapers contained the following announcement: "On the Twenty-first of August, drowned in the Upper Indus river, while on a shooting expedition in Ladak, Harold Raymond Breakspear, captain Bengal Lancers, only son of the late Maj.-Gen. H. A. R. Breakspear, H. E. I. C. Forces, aged 30."

The circumstances connected with Captain Breakspear's death were made known to his relatives by the Indian Office (where full reports had been received from the officials in India) and may be described in a few words: The gallant Lancer had obtained six months' leave for the purpose of shooting in the outer Himalayas, and his brother officers had received from time to time letters from him containing details of the excellent sport he was enjoying among the wild yak and Ovis ammon. Toward the close of his leave a letter arrived announcing that he was marching toward Leh and expected to be back with his regiment within a month. His leave, however, expired, and, as he had not returned, a special report was made of his absence. Then came a dispatch from the British Resident at Srinugger, forwarding another from the authorities at Leh, in which Captain Breakspear was reported as having been drowned in a tributary of the Indus, near the village of Basgo. A court of inquiry had been held, and from the evidence elicited it appeared that on arriving at Basgo, on the way from Leh to Srinugger, a Bhoti shikari had come to the camp and told the Englishman that by making a slight detour from the main route on the following day he could obtain some excellent sport with two or three large herds of ibex. Accordingly, next morning Breakspear gave orders for his men to proceed to the forward camp, while he, going round with the Bhoti shikari to the ibex ground, would join them in the evening. This he failed to do, but late at night a lama from the Basgo monastery came into the camp with the news that, from the upper story of the monastery, he had witnessed the accident which had happened to the Englishman and his shikari. They were crossing the jhula, or swinging bridge, which spans the gorge below the monastery, the shikari leading, and when about the center the Englishman suddenly slipped, his whole weight being

which snapped beneath the unwonted strain, thus hurling the unfortunate man into the seething whirlpool below. Almost the same instant the shikari met a similar fate, being jerked off his feet by the violent motion given to the bridge by the accident that had occurred behind him.

### DEATH PROVED IN COURT.


This evidence the lama repeated before the court at Leh, and a second lama corroborated the statement, affirming that he also had been a witness of the accident and had himself mended the broken rope on the following morning. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the bodies were never recovered, as the immense volume of water flowing under the bridge and the numerous rocks in the torrent made it more than probable that the two unfortunate victims were speedily dashed to atoms. The court, having fully considered the evidence, came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for imagining foul play, though suspicions were aroused when it was known that, two days before the accident a leather-covered kilt containing the Englishman's personal belongings had been stolen from his tent while he was out shooting. Every attempt was made to discover the thief, and the empty kilt was eventually found lying in a rocky ravine; but its contents were never traced, neither was it known for certain what it contained. The world accepted the account of Captain Breakspear's unfortunate end. His brother officers mourned the loss of one who had been a thorough sportsman and a brave soldier, and two or three officers, following in his footsteps, visited the scene of the accident. But in a few years the whole affair had passed into the region of tradition.

### THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Himis Lamasery is well known nowadays to Englishmen visiting Ladak for its annual festival, at which usually two or three are present; and they are always accorded a hearty welcome by the priests, who seem to be much gratified at what they represent as an honor. The summer of 189— was no exception to the rule, two young Indian civilians having accepted the invitation of the Wuzir of Ladak to accompany him to the festival. These were Keane and Gillmore, both of the Bengal Civil Service, and they were quartered in one of the lofty towers of the gompa set apart for guests. They had already been shown the wonders of the interesting monastery and had just returned to their chamber, on this their first night, from witnessing a grand parade of masked lamas, when Keane's Indian servant entered with the announcement that someone wished to speak to them. The stranger was immediately admitted, and proved to be a tall, thin priest, clothed in the red toga-like garment of the Dukpas. Advancing toward the Englishmen, his expressionless face telling them nothing, he silently knelt down and bowed his head to the ground at their feet; then assuming a sitting position, he produced from under his clothing a small bundle wrapped up in the same materials. From the innermost folds he brought forth a letter, which he handed to Keane, muttering at the same time a few incoherent words. The letter was written on rough brown bark-paper in a curious un-English-looking hand, but apparently by an Englishman. It was addressed, "To any Englishman at the Himis Festival," and its contents were mysterious to a degree. Keane read it aloud to his companion:

AN ENGLISHMAN'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMAN.

"I am sending this by a faithful friend. If it should reach the hand



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# DIETZ SEARCH LIGHT

made in two sizes. Placed at one end of a feed alley they will give a good and sufficient light for the entire length. They are ideal for dairy barns, for feeding, milking, etc. Indeed, they are a superior light for any use. Like all "Dietz" Lamps, they are perfectly safe. Ask your dealer. He has them or can get them. Send us direct for free illustrated catalogue.

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*Established 1840.*



of an Englishman, I beg that he will grant my request, great though I know it to be. I am lying, at the point of death, several days' journey from Himis, and my dying wish is to grasp the hand of a fellow-countryman once more. There is absolutely no danger in coming to me, and the bearer will be responsible for the safety of anyone who shall be charitable enough to cheer my last hours. It is, however, necessary, for reasons which I will explain afterward, that only one person shall accompany my messenger, and he must place himself fearlessly and entirely in the hands of his guide. He shall return safely to Himis within a week at most."

The two men looked at each other in silence; the lama was staring blankly first at one man's face and then at the other's.

"Is that all?" asked Gillmore.

"Yes," replied Keane. "What do you make of it?"

"Absolutely nothing. Let us go and consult the Wuzir."

Then motioned to the lama to remain where he was, and, taking the letter with them, they proceeded to knock up the Wuzir, who had already gone to bed in the next room. The Wuzir listened intently to the whole story, then gravely shook his head. "It is extraordinary," he said. "I suppose it is a sahib shooting in one of the valleys; he has probably met with an accident. I will go and interview the messenger."

Ten minutes later he returned, saying that he had failed to extract much information from the lama, who referred him to the abbot of the gompa. Late as it was, the Englishmen persuaded the Wuzir to seek an audience of the abbot and endeavor to solve the mystery. The lama accompanied him, and after an absence of upward of an hour their footsteps were heard ascending the long rock-cut stair-case. The Wuzir's face wore a troubled expression, and to the eager inquiries he vouchsafed the reply, "The mystery remains as great as ever. I was forced to take an oath not to reveal all the abbot told me; but I am at liberty to say that the reliability of the lama who brought the letter is unimpeachable; that an Englishman is dying in a distant lamasery; that he is not a sportsman on a summer visit, but has been in the country for upward of 40 years. Of course you can, if you choose, send back a message by the lama, or if either of you will undertake the journey, I myself, knowing what I know, will vouch for your safety."

### READY FOR THE JOURNEY.

Keane and Gillmore sprang to their feet simultaneously, each asserting his readiness to accompany the lama; but as only one could go they tossed up, the choice falling to Gillmore. The result was communicated to the lama, whose parchment-like face still showed no sign either of approval or the reverse. He, however, turned to the Wuzir and addressed him in the Bhoti language, which the Wuzir interpreted briefly: "He wants to know if you can be ready in half an hour, as he says it is important that you should make a start before daybreak. He has three ponies waiting outside the walls of the gompa, two for riding and the other for such light baggage as you want to take; and you had better provide yourself with eatables for a few days, unless you are prepared to live on the food of the country."

Gillmore agreed to be ready within the time, and he and Keane at once busied themselves with the preparations, packing everything into two light bags. At 4 a. m. the little party was standing outside the walls, watching the lama, by the dim light of an oil lamp, placing the baggage on the pack pony; five minutes later Gillmore had shaken hands with Keane and the Wuzir and was riding along close behind his guide, wondering what was the meaning of it all. Never in his life had he experienced such a long and dark hour as the one before dawn on this morning. The track along which his guide was con-

ducting him was strewn with large and loose stones, over which the ponies constantly tumbled; the morning was cold, and Gillmore was so sleepy that it was with the greatest difficulty he was able to sit in the saddle. At length a glimmer of light commenced to appear in the heavens; then the country around gradually became visible. The lama was jogging along, with his left hand on the reins and his right assiduously twirling a prayer-wheel, an operation which he alternated with head-telling during the greater part of the journey. The monastery was no longer in sight, since they had crossed over into a valley to the southward, up which they had ridden for two weary hours.

### IN THE DREARY HIMALAYAS.

The scenery of this part of the Himalayas is dreary and monotonous in the extreme; in all directions stretch long ranges of brown, rock-strewn mountains, capped with eternal snow, and intersected by deep valleys, whose steep sides, in places almost perpendicular, descend to the torrent of snow-water which rushes between the mighty boulders lying in the bottom. It is all one vast interminable wilderness, uninhabited save by the small colonies of lamas who have for countless ages established themselves in their almost inaccessible monasteries, often several days' journey apart.

For five continuous hours the three ponies picked their way over the rough path; then a halt was made for breakfast, while the sturdy little beasts were allowed to graze on what scant herbage cropped up between the rocks. The lama was not an interesting companion, and Gillmore was denied even the relief of conversation, the Bhoti knowing no language but his own, which, of course, was unintelligible to the Englishman.

### ANOTHER NOTE.

How many days this was to continue he could not conjecture; but, as if reading his thoughts, the lama solemnly opened a bundle and handed him a letter similar in appearance to the first one. Its contents were brief: "This will be given to you by your guide when he considers that he has brought you to a spot from which it will be impossible to find your way back. I thank you most sincerely for undertaking the journey into the great unknown. Your first guide will leave you at the end of the first day's march; the second guide at the end of the second day; the third guide will bring you to me on the third day. Do not be afraid of anything they may order you to do. It will be all necessary. The last two guides will understand Hindustani. I trust I may be alive when you arrive."

(To be continued.)

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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

There is a vast difference between what you have to spend and what you have to spend. You have to spend only a little to get the KANSAS FARMER and then you will have more to spend.

### FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

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

# Free Holiday



# Games

In each pound package of

# Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

**Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.**



## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### HOMESICK.

(Written for the Kansas Farmer.)  
When we get sick among strangers, the hardest thing to bear is the way that we get homesick. No friendly one comes near. Seldom a word of sympathy from distant ones we love. All seem to have forgotten us—except the One above.

I can not tell of all my woe—my pen now sadly halts  
For fear the nurse in her kindness will fix me up some "salts";  
'Tis the only cure for heartache thought well of by a nurse—  
If it don't soothe your feelings, she'll try castor oil—(ugh) that's worse.  
—Chas. T. Foran.

Composed at Wichita Hospital, May, 1902.

### Stocky.

Charlie was sitting on the high seat of the spring wagon, in front of a grocery store, when he first saw Stocky. He had always wished that he might some day, on his trips to the city, see a poor little boy, whom he intended to adopt. He loved to imagine himself taking the poor little ragamuffin into the stores and fitting him out with an elegant suit trimmed in gold buttons, and a cap with a bill to it. So, when he drove up and saw Stocky standing on the curbing, with big rents in his trousers, where the cold wind blew the snow against his bare leg, and the toes sticking coldly out of the big ragged shoes, he felt glad and decided to adopt him, despite the fact that he had not counted on his being black.

"Hey boy!" he called sharply, in a voice imitative of a haughty gentleman at the hotel opposite, whose pompous manner of ordering the attendants about, he had just been observing with great admiration.

The boy thus summoned, merely looked at Charlie, scowling. This was not in the least the way Charlie had expected his first venture to be received, but he was not daunted.

"Say, kid, want some new shoes?" he said, yelling against the wind and snow. "Got any old ones you don't want?" asked the kid, showing some interest and coming nearer.

Again Charlie was somewhat taken aback. He had not thought, somehow, of where he should obtain the fine clothes for his protegee. Just then his father came out. "Cold, my boy?" he queried, as he began tucking the laprobe around carefully. "I thought I should be gone by a second."

"Say, father," said Charlie gravely, ignoring his father's remarks. "Don't you think we ought to get this boy some shoes?"

The boy stood staring, forgetting to shiver, as he mechanically held out his bunch of papers and said "Evening Times, sir, all about the St. Louis cyclone." There was something hauntingly pathetic about the little black figure so thinly protected from the weather.

"Here, boy, go and get you something to eat," said the man, tossing him a quarter as he drove off.

Charlie was grievously disappointed at this summary way of dealing out charity, but he said nothing of it, nor did he mention his plan of adopting the waif, long experience during the ten years of his life having taught him to expect nothing but ridicule from his most earnest hopes and ambitions.

It was long—as much as two months—ere he saw Stocky again. His mother considered the weather too severe for the long ride to town, and when it moderated, and he did go, he saw nothing of Stocky. He had almost given up hope of adopting him, when he met him in a wholly unlooked-for way. It happened thus. As his father and he were driving down a side-street, he with his eyes wide-open, as usual, he saw Stocky unning swiftly from an alley with something under his arm, a larger boy in hot pursuit.

"I'm going to get out here," said Charlie to his father, suiting the action to the word. "I'll come on down and find you presently," and dashed off after the fleeing Stocky. The next thing he saw he package under Stocky's arm turned out to be a small dog, which limped hurriedly away, and Stocky and his pursuer were rolling over and over each other, each getting in a blow at the other as often as opportunity offered.

"Hi, yi, fight!" yelled two or three boys who seemed to spring from nowhere, and soon there was a crowd. A big policeman broke through the crowd and picked up each small, wriggling black boy by the collar or the remnant of a shirt which was where the collar ought to have been.

"What's the row?" queried the policeman.

"He stole my dog."

"He was whippin' that little pup clean to death!" were the explanations on both sides.

The policeman, who seemed to be a reasonably well-disposed person, set the boys free, first admonishing them to keep from fighting, or they would "have to go to the station." Meanwhile the dog had disappeared from view.

"Hi, there's the guy as was goin' to git me some new shoes!" yelled Stocky, with a roar of laughter, doubtless wishing to change the subject of conversation, as the other boy, who was somewhat larger than himself, seemed to be willing to resume the conflict.

"Never done it though, did he?" quoth another boy, jeeringly.

"Laud, no!" said Stocky. "His dad give me a nick, and tole me to buy some clothes!"

"No, he didn't," asserted Charlie, amazed at such lying ingratitude. "He gave you a quarter and—" But he was unable to go on for the hooting and yelling that arose. So he skillfully changed the subject by producing an apple from his pocket, and intimating at the top of his voice that he knew where there were others, led the way up town, and treated the crowd to the delicious Jonathans which were reposing in his father's wagon.

When Charlie's father came out, all the boys had disappeared but Stocky, who sat on the curbing munching his fifth apple and telling Charlie the details of the dog story and the fight, which Charlie seemed to find very interesting. But he said nothing more about buying Stocky new shoes, nor did he ever discuss the advisability of adopting him. His enthusiasm seemed to have received its death-blow in the discovery of Stocky's ingratitude.

### A Birthday Celebration.

S. G. BINGHAM.

"Oh, dear, thirty years old to-day! How shall I celebrate?" Miss Caldwell threw up the curtains and looked out upon the glorious summer morning. Whether it was the green of the trees, or the glint of the lake in the sunshine, or the gentle rocking of the little water-witch on the waves, or all together, none can say, but soon after breakfast she floated down the stream to return no more till supper time.

"Oh, goody!" shouted Mary, quite forgetful of the newly acquired dignity of her sixteenth year. "She doesn't suspect a single thing. Won't it just be dandy? Bess, come here and wipe these dishes so I can help mama with the cake. Then you can dust the parlor and then we'll go down to the lake after water-lilies. Did you know Mrs. Bowen was going to give her a doll, mama?"

"Mrs. Bowen is a very belligerent woman," said Bess, reluctantly putting down her cherished doll and tossing back her long yellow curls as she seized a dish-towel. "She gave Ruth a beautiful doll the other day."

"Oh, mama, isn't she too funny? She means benignant!"

"Mary, please resist," announced Bess loftily, thereby bring down another peal of laughter upon her devoted head, after which she resigned herself to silence and dishes—the bug-bear of her 11-year-old existence.

There were all done by the time Miss Caldwell came home, though, and the little cottage shown from garret to cellar with cleanliness, and was gay with water-lilies and ferns.

"Oh, it has been the most beautiful birthday," said Miss Caldwell, as she settled herself for a lazy evening with a book. "The lake and trees and sky were never so lovely, and the sunset was glorious! What have you folkses been doing?"

"Now, sister, don't be too courteous" (curious) said Bess. "There's the door-bell. Mary you go."

The door flew open and there entered the seven respectable and eminent families who composed the summer community of Greenwood.

Judge Peabody was elaborately clad in knickerbockers and a white sash, and a big red necktie tied bow-fashion under his chin. In his hand he held a tiny doll-piano, which he presented to Miss Caldwell with the announcement that "he and Annie (indicating his dignified and gray-haired spouse, at present attired in a big gingham apron, her white hair braided down her back, and tied with a pink ribbon) has come to Miss Caldwell's birthday party and they wished her many happy returns of the day."

After them came young men and old men, women, and maids, all clad in 10-year-old costumes, all laughing and jesting, and all bent on having the very

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best time in the world. They had it, too, for the surest way to have a good time is to start in with the determination of getting it. Nothing succeeds in the world like success.

They played "Pussy wants a corner," and "London bridge," "forfeits," and "Grandmammy tipsy toe," "Grandmama sent me to you," and "stage-coach," and the Judge made the finest stage-coach driver in the world.

Then Miss Caldwell cut the cake with the candles on it, and they ate it with ice-cream and lemonade.

Sitting around in a circle, after supper, they told stories and sang songs for an hour or more, and then "the party went out," and the family retired, Miss Caldwell assuring Bess that it was the very nicest birthday anybody ever had, and that she would like to have one just like it every year.

### A Silence in the Woods.

One of our young people has sent us the following prose poem. We are always glad to receive contributions, especially when they are so beautifully done as this:

The woods that day were remarkable. There was a dead calm which nothing seemed to break. The sun, which usually smiled benignly on the creation beneath it, was now covered by a mass of dull gray clouds, whose ragged edges were turning to firmer roundings. Not a creature stirred. The chirp of the crickets was hushed, and the song of the birds seemed lulled to slumber. The wind, in accord with the rest of the world, ceased its whisperings among the leaves and was swallowed up in the awful stillness. All nature was subdued and quieted by the intensity of the silence, but as though crouching motionless for a spring. The calmness and the stillness which pervaded everything, was like unto a quiet sea, calm now but its depth showing what may come.

### A Good Offer to Young People.

There is no more interesting study than that to be found in the manners and habits of the lower animals. It sometimes almost seems that to call them the lower animals is a misnomer, so great is the intelligence, fidelity, and courage they display.

We think that true accounts of the display of these higher qualities would be both interesting and profitable to the KANSAS FARMER young people, and we want the young people to be the writers of these accounts. To this end we make this offer: To every young person who sends us a well-written article of about 100 to 200 words, on this subject, "The Most Wonderful Instance of Animal Intelligence I Have Ever Seen," we will send the KANSAS FARMER for one year; or, if you prefer we will send it to any other address you may give us. If you happen to have good kodak pictures of the subject, your story will be valuable. To the one sending the best article, we will send in addition, a prize of \$1.

### QUESTION BOX.

EDITOR QUESTION BOX:—Is there a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, or any other point on the St. Lawrence River, by which a vessel can pass from Quebec to Duluth, Minn., or Chicago, Ill.? If so, where does it commence and where stop?

At the Union Depot at St. Louis, in what direction from the Terminal Building are the railroad tracks located? We differ on the subject here. Some

say they are to the south of the Terminal Building, and some say to the east.

I. A. LINDHOLM.

Cheney, Sedgwick County.

Answers—1. There is no canal around Niagara, but one at some distance west of the falls, connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. It is called Welland Canal. It is twenty-eight miles long and its termination upon the southern side is Port Colbourne, and upon the northern, Port Dalhousie.

2. The tracks are south of the Terminal Building.

## FOR THE LITTLE ONES

### THE DREAM OF THE TOY.

The Sandman lost a dream one night—  
A dream meant for a boy;  
It floated round a while, and then  
It settled on a Toy.

The Toy dreamed that it stood in class  
With quite a row of boys;  
The teacher rapped upon his desk  
And cried, "Less noise! less noise!"

Then, looking at the Toy, he scowled  
And said—"Next boy—foretell."  
"O, please sir," cried the little Toy,  
"I don't know how to spell."

"Indeed, I don't know how it is,  
I'm sure I am a Toy,  
Although I seem to be in a class,  
And dressed up like a boy."

"What's that? What's that?" the teacher cries—  
In awful tones he spoke;  
He came with strides across the floor,  
And then the Toy awoke.

There lay the nursery very still,  
The shelf above its head;  
The fire burned dimly on the hearth,  
The children were in bed.

There lay the dolls and Noah's ark,  
"O, dear me," said the Toy,  
"I just had such a dreadful dream!  
I dreamed I was a boy."  
—Katharine Pyle, in St. Nicholas.

### The Fairies' Trolley Cars.

MARY M. CURRIER.

It had been raining a long time, and Gladys was tired of playing indoors. She pressed her little face close to the window and looked longingly out. The little circlets in the miniature pond in front of the house were dancing about merrily, and they were apparently having the jolliest time in the world. But this did not add anything to the child's joy.

Great silver drops were clinging to the branches of the rosebush in the yard, but Gladys did not see any beauty in them; they had been there a long time, and she had seen them a great many times before. She turned away from the window at last with a long-drawn sigh.

"I guess you didn't see the fairies' trolley cars, did you?" asked Auntie Meg, who had taken note of the sigh and the discouraged little countenance.

"No, Auntie; where are they?" and she turned to the window again.

"Just see if you can find them," said Aunt Meg.

Up and down she looked. The grass, the trees, every visible part of Mr. Morton's house across the way, and of Mr. Little's, which stood next to it, the muddy streets, and even the dull gray clouds in the sky, were gazed upon long and intently. At last she gave it up.

"I've looked just everywhere, and I can't find them. Are there really and truly fairies' trolley cars out there?"

"They look as if they might be," said Aunt Meg, "but I'm not sure that there are fairies inside. I can only see the outside of the cars, you know."

"Are they going, or is it only a make-believe?"

"They are going," said Aunt Meg.



Once more Gladys searched for them, but with no better success than before. "It's not every little girl that can see the fairies' trolley cars," said Aunt Meg, "for before the cars can run, you know, there must be a track. There happens to be a track going past this house."

"O, I see," cried Gladys. "It's the telephone wire! And I can see the little drops of water sliding along down the hill on the wire."

Auntie Meg smiled.

"They do look like cars, only they're all going one way. It's a good thing that the fairies, like other people, can have trolley cars on rainy days. They don't need them on sunny days, do they?"

"No," said Aunt Meg.—In Young Crusader.

## Horticulture.

### The Destruction of Fruit by Birds in Sedgwick County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Sixteen years ago, Mr. John T. Tucker began to plant orchards, berry patches and vineyards on his farm four miles east of Wichita, Kans. In a few years the transition from the original bare prairie presented a wonderful change of scene as the young trees, bushes and vines grew into prominence. Where at first scarcely a sprig stood above the ground, except hedge, on which a bird could perch, it was noticed with pleasure, on each recurring year, as the trees and shrubbery advanced in growth, that many arboreal birds paused in their spring flights northward, instead of passing on over the country to reach timber farther away, and readily built nests in the new wooded tracts, there rearing their young and thus increasing their numbers in a neighborhood where they had been but little known before.

Throughout the country around, the yearly increase in the aggregate number of trees and bushes extended the inducement for the birds to pass the seasons, and their songs broke the silence of the fields and prairies adjacent to the orchards, cheering the farmer at his work while he looked forward to the bearing of the fruit which he hoped to enjoy as had been his privilege in Ohio, his native State.

Only at the time when the fruit came into bearing did the grower realize a new danger, apart from climatic trials, which threatened to rob him of the reward of his patient labor, for all of the feathered host suddenly displayed a ravenous preference for the ripe fruit instead of their ordinary diet of insects. How to save the fruit after it was grown became a serious problem. To shoot the poor creatures seemed a pity, as they can not understand the harm they commit. Naturally, a bird helps itself to the food it likes, taking its choice of what it finds as if nature had provided everything freely. But the grower, who labors for years to bring his land into production can not afford to allow the birds to rob him before his eyes.

First cherries, then berries, and lastly the grapes were stripped from the trees, bushes, and vines nearly as fast as the fruit ripened, and so completely that scarcely a taste was left for the grower. After this experience, the grower concluded that he would be obliged to pick the fruit under-ripe, or else stand guard with a gun and shoot the offenders, in order to save any share of the yield. His sentiment in favoring the birds as friends and benefactors in suppressing injurious insects changed to a spirit of extermination if fruit growing was to be made a success. He concluded to take the risk with insects rather than allow the destructive birds on his farm. The ground birds and some other kinds which do not molest fruit are sufficient. Of those which do injury, the nests and young were afterwards destroyed to prevent their breeding, and the old ones slaughtered when necessary.

The greatest extent of their depredations is developed during the grape harvest, evidently because of the juicy nature of the fruit and the large area covered by the vineyard, at present spreading over 25 acres. Here the tempting fruit lured the birds in greatest numbers, and amid the rank foliage, almost concealed from view, a bird would seek the very choicest clusters and riddle bunch after bunch in wantonness, merely pecking at every berry within reach. If scared from one place, it usually alighted at another spot some distance away and continued its ravages, or if frightened entirely away from the vineyard, it likely returned as soon as it desired a second meal, should it not be on the same day, then on the following. Judging from the fact

that two, three or more birds of one kind, even 25 to 30 in a bunch, often enter the vineyard together, the grower was lead to believe that the leader in these instances had been a previous visitor and had now returned with a mate or other companions. This observation raises the question whether one bird can convey an intelligence to others of its kind, if not to different species, for a particular purpose and thus enable it to draw in companions from the country for miles around to feed on the fruit. Is it not more than instinct which accounts for the congregating of birds, without speaking of other animals, where a favorite food becomes plentiful? They must come from great distances as their numbers never fall in spite of wholesale slaughter.

After once obtaining a taste of ripe fruit, a bird persists after more with increasing boldness. So rapid are its movements in feeding that severe damage is done in a remarkably short time. Not satisfied with feeding on one grape, or on two or three which should cram the capacity of a small bird, it takes a peck at all within reach and then changes its position for more. The pulp of the grape is seldom eaten, and the brown thrush is probably the only bird which attempts to eat an entire grape- berry, or has even been seen trying to carry one off in its bill. All of the attacking birds uniformly puncture the grape skin with their sharp needle-pointed bills, gather one sup of the juice as in drinking water, and in the next instant, attack a fresh grape. In this way, one bird can ruin several bunches. It can not be for any lack of water that birds attack the grapes or other fruit just for the juice—although they appeared in greatest numbers on dry seasons—for a pond of water has been almost regularly filled for years, while at the other side of the farm several draws emptied into a creek which always contained some water, at least in pools not more than a mile away.

The split grape-berries left from the birds' attacks draw bees, wasps and flies. An observer at Iola, Kans., presents the theory that in his locality the bees and wasps puncture the grapes before the birds eat them. However, the loss is never noticeable there, besides it is believed that the birds eat only the injured grapes for which the real blame is due to the insects. He also supposes that much of the damage to sweet fruits, especially pear, is done by the bees and wasps.

On the Tucker farm, the pickers are required to detach the split grapes from the bunches to prevent smearing the perfect ones in packing. If a bunch then happens to be reduced too much for choice market quality, as is frequently the case after this operation, it is thrown among the culls by the packers, and in this class, the fruit may be marketed for jelly making in bulk lots at a reduced price per pound.

It is estimated that the loss caused by birds, if allowed to go unchecked, would entail fully one-third of the grape crop. Therefore the grower is justified in protecting himself, even should he resort to shooting the pests. Watchmen, provided with shot-guns and ammunition, are employed on duty from the time the grapes begin to color and ripen to the end of picking, or usually for three weeks. Each gunner is assigned an equal section of the vineyard to patrol, and pursues a course from one end to another along the different arbors, being constantly on watch from sunrise to sunset, every day including Sundays. During one or two seasons, either a mule or a donkey, the latter drawing a cart, was furnished to the gunners could ride between the rows and be elevated into wider range of view than on foot. Two gunners were required in this large vineyard and their slaughter was fearful to contemplate. Yet, they could not prevent considerable loss of the fruit. The birds acted cautiously, although boldly, when the gunners were in sight; they entered the vineyard by flying low to the ground between the rows of vines where a gunner could not see them, and often alighted within two of three rows by the watchman's side. Their motion in feeding commonly betrayed their presence, and a shot would claim a victim; on report of the firing, many other birds would be startled into flight from hidden places and alight farther away where the gunner would seek them and pick off more victims.

Not less than 50 to 100 birds were killed every day by each of the gunners. Figure this up for three weeks time and the total estimate would run into the thousands. Perhaps the best estimate is obtained from a record of the number of shells fired: in 1896, 1900 shells were fired, consuming 100 pounds of bird shot and 15 pounds of powder; in 1897, and again in 1900. In 1901 the birds appeared in greatest numbers, and about

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to see it, while it may be chirping all the time. So provoking is it in falling to detect them that the hunter finally throws a clod into the spot to arouse the bird.

Robins, cat-birds, rain-crows or cuckoos, bull-heads, otherwise known as the white-rumped shrike, yellow-hammers, also known as the yellow-shafted flicker, and mocking birds complete the list in the order given respecting their numbers and consequent extent of damage, the latter being less common than the preceding. The last two species do not remain longer in the vines than to feed, while the other kinds prefer to rest after gorging themselves, probably being disinclined to take flight in a glutted condition.

The fruit growers regret very much this enormous destruction of the feathered songsters, but can suggest no practical remedy for it. Whether the trouble is entirely local is not known, for in the eastern part of Kansas, about Lawrence, the fruit growers make no complaint. Correspondence is desired from growers throughout the State in regard to any experience that may give further information to the writer.

**E. S. TUCKER,**  
University of Kansas, Lawrence.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Springfield, Mo., December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, at Drury College Chapel. One hundred and fifty dollars will be given in premiums. D. A. Robnett, president; L. A. Goodman, secretary.

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## Last Week's Shorthorn Sales.

(Continued from page 1137.)

Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; C. C. Norton, Corning, Iowa, and J. Frank Prather, Williamsburg, Ill. Colonels F. M. Woods, R. W. Barclay, W. F. Merriam, and Carey M. Jones conducted the sale, and the average speaks well for their work, as well as for the merit of the cattle. The top of the sale was the roan cow, Imp. Butterfly 49th and heifer calf, for which N. A. Lind, of Rolfe, Iowa, paid \$815. The next highest priced animal in the sale was Imp. Village Maid 30th and bull calf, for which E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, paid \$800. The highest priced bull of the sale was the Lovat Champion calf, Revelry, for which J. N. Phillips, Emmetsburg, Iowa, paid \$480. Thirty-two females brought \$12,825, an average of \$400.78, and eight bulls brought \$2,135, an average of \$266.87. The entire forty head brought \$14,960, an average of \$374.

## O. B. and Geo. E. Smith's Sale.

On Tuesday, November 11, O. B. and Geo. E. Smith, of Cuba, Kans., sold sixty-three Poland-Chinas, mostly spring pigs, for \$370, an average of \$5.85. There were fourteen boars sold in this offering which averaged \$17.00. The average for Geo. E. Smith for thirty-two head was \$14.50.

One of the bargains of the sale was the herd boar, King Hadley U. S. 25738 which went to R. Hansen, Belleville, for the small sum of \$22.00. The heaviest buyers were the breeders in that part of the State, J. M. Baker, Narka; Ryba Bros., Cuba; Geo. Harris, Cuba; and T. J. Charles, of Republic.

The purchasers of boars at this sale were: R. Hansen, Belleville; F. J. Charles, Republic; Mrs. H. T. Pickle, Cuba; Geo. Harris, Cuba; Geo. Maps, Hawthorn; Jno. Johnson, Bradford; W. I. Madden, Agenda; J. M. Baker, Narka; F. W. Mayell, Republic; W. Cox, Agenda; Jno. Beard, Cuba; J. M. Kennison, Cuba.

The purchasers of sows and gilts were: Ryba Bros., Cuba; E. Ramey, Cuba; J. M. Baker, Narka; C. L. Boyce, Belleville; R. Hansen, Belleville; Wm. Gibbs, Cuba; T. J. Charles, Republic; Henry Bartle, Narka; Col. J. E. Dean, Cuba; Robt. Fleming, Cuba; Jno. Ramsey, Cuba; H. Baecht, Agenda; Wm. Boyle, Haddam; Geo. Harris, Cuba; W. J. Bile, Haddam.

## D. A. Cramer's Sale.

On Thursday, November 13, D. A. Cramer, of Washington, held his fifth annual sale of Poland-Chinas, at his farm northwest of Washington. The offering was an ideal one, and had the sale been properly advertised the average would have been from \$5 to \$10 higher, as a good portion of the offering would have been suitable for breeders. However, the general average of \$19.50 was satisfactory to Mr. Cramer. Boars averaged \$21.08, and the gilts \$18.60. The pigs in this offering were by that splendid McWilkes, Little Mac 14992 and Kansas Black Chief 27456. The top price for boars and gilts was \$33.00. The gilt which was by Kansas Black Chief went to J. H. Bradshaw, Washington, the boar by the same sire went to Dave DeLore, Oketa, Kans.

The purchasers of boars were: J. R. Swifel, Steele City, Neb.; Jas. Kennedy, Washington, Kans.; Dave DeLore, Oketa; A. H. Stout, Haddam; Ira Henry, Emmonds; J. A. Munroe, Fairbury, Neb.; Chas. Kozel, Morrowville; Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville; J. W. McCall, Washington; J. M. Townsend, Hollenberg; H. L. Elwood, Greeleaf; J. W. VanKirk, Washington; Jno. Beggs, Washington.

The purchasers of sows were: J. H. Bradshaw, Washington; Geo. Fuller, Morrowville; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; P. Bryan, Haddam; L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Neb.; W. A. Nye, Morrowville; Jno. Beggs, Washington; P. P. Keesecker, Washington; A. E. Driskell, Troop.

## Next Shorthorn Sale at Kansas City.

On Friday and Saturday, November 28 and 29, 1902, there will occur a very important sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City Mo., consisting of very select consignments from the well-known herds of F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo.; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; and S. W. Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo. The catalogue of 100 animals will certainly be of great value to buyers of useful and desirable Shorthorn cattle.

This offering will show the best blood known to the breed, including pure Scotch and quite a number of the purest Bates; also breeding with Scotch tops and Bates tops. Special attention is called to the herd bulls in the three herds. Harned's Old Godoy 115675 is the strongest concentration of Champion of England and Roan Gauntlet blood. Produce of the old bull is catalogued and cows in calf to him; Marshall's Orange Hero 152689 is one of the largest, smoothest bulls, on the shortest of legs. It is a matter of history how his produce sold in the Bigler sale last June. He is by Godoy out of Red Orange of Chick-shank's famous Orange Blossom tribe; and Robert's 75th Duke of Airdrie 135712, of the world-famed Bates Duchess family, is believed to be one of the best "Duke" bulls living.

## Washington and Republic County Sales.

Last week there occurred three auction sales of Poland-China swine in the counties above named. The offerings were representative in character and should have realized higher prices for the owners. But owing to the fact that they were simply advertised locally, but few breeders were present, and such secured some choice bargains for the price they had to pay. It is gratifying however to note that the general farmers who made purchases, were willing to pay fair prices which were quite satisfactory to the owners. It is significant to notice in connection with these sales that the males averaged higher than the females. All of which indicates that the farmers in these counties appreciate the importance of using pure-bred males in their herds.

## Manhattan Poultry Show.

On December 1 to 5, there will be held a Kansas State Poultry Show, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. The State Poultry Show at Topeka has been declared off, and this show is intended to take its place. Prof. D. H. Otis writes us that the sum of \$600 in cash has been subscribed and still further premiums

and inducements will be offered, particulars of which will be given later. Everybody interested in a good poultry show should write Prof. D. H. Otis, Manhattan, Kans.

## David Cook's Sale.

On Wednesday, November 12, at his farm four miles southeast of Washington, Kans., David Cook held his third annual sale of some sixty-three head, mostly quite late spring pigs, which made an average of only about \$10.00. The day was quite stormy and the writer failed to receive the promised list of names, so can not give the list of buyers. The top price was about \$20.00 and the buyers were confined mainly to the farmers of Washington County.

## The Nickel Plate Road

will afford its patrons an opportunity to take advantage of low rates for Christmas and New Year holidays, by selling tickets at a fare and a third for the round trip to all points on their line, December 24, 25, 31, 1902, and January 1, 1903. Return limit including January 2, 1903. Through service to New York City, Boston, and other Eastern points. Chicago passenger station, Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue. For further information address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago. (65)

## Gossip About Stock.

Nov. 22, Shorthorn cattle, Col. J. F. True & Son, and Preston Wyckoff, at Wellington, Kans.

Nov. 25, Registered Tamworth swine, by C. W. Freelove, at Clyde, Kans.

Nov. 28 and 29, Shorthorn cattle by Messrs. Marshall, Harned & Roberts, at Kansas City.

Nov. 28, Predominator sale of Poland-Chinas by J. R. Young, at Richards, Mo.

Do not forget the big sale of seventy-five registered Shorthorns, to be held at Wellington, Kans., this week, Saturday, November 22, by J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Corbin, Kans. Visitors to this sale should buy tickets and take receipt from the ticket agent at the same time.

On November 25 and 26, C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, Kans.; Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; and Gudgeil & Simpson, Independence, Mo., will unite in a combination offering of Hereford cattle at Fort Worth, Texas. Send to Gudgeil & Simpson, Independence, Mo., for a copy of the catalogue.

Mr. C. H. Samson's big steer, Tony, which was shown at the American Royal as well as the Kansas State Fair, where he proved to be one of the largest steers on exhibition, has been sold for Christmas beef. He is a 2-year-old Shorthorn, and is credited with being the heaviest steer of any age or breed shown at the American Royal this year.

Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Kans., reports the sale of Beryton Duke 2d to Adam Bros., Netawaka, Kans. This boar was out of Duchess 21st, a full sister to the sow sold by N. H. Gentry in the Kansas City sale, during the American Royal Show, for \$180. Mr. Berry has a few choice Berkshire boars suitable for herd-headers, some of which had they been at the Kansas City show would have won high honors.

Many of our readers will be interested in the dispersion sale of registered Percheron horses and high-class jacks, from the Palo Duro Stock Farm of Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., to be held at Kansas City, December 19, 1902. The announcement appears in Hanna & Co.'s regular space on page 1153 this week. The entire herd will be sold without reserve at this sale, and will consist of 8 stallions and 24 mares and 5 extra good jacks.

L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Mo., proprietor of the Star Tecumseh Herd of Poland-Chinas, and also breeder of those celebrated sires, Happy Medium, Geo. Wilkes, and Chief Perfection, has what he believes to be the best herd-header in the West. The yearling boar, Grand Chief, sired by Grand Chief 2d 55525, which he is advertising in our "Special Want Column," being akin to his herd he desires to sell him to some first-class breeder who wants a show animal and a herd-header.

W. P. Harned, proprietor of the Idlewild Herd of Shorthorn cattle, Vermont, Mo., recently delivered six lectures on Live Stock Improvement in Missouri. This he did by invitation and under the auspices of the State board of agriculture, says the Bunceton Eagle. Mr. Harned, like his father before him, has done a great deal toward improving live stock in the State. He speaks as one having authority, and is always heard with interest. Mr. Harned is one of the contributors at the breeders' combination Shorthorn sale, to be held at Kansas City on November 28 and 29, 1902.

J. R. Killough & Sons, breeders of Poland-Chinas, Ottawa, Kans., are making a special offering of males sired by Corrected 27156. These males are extra good, in fact suitable to head good herds. They are of the same breeding that Mr. Killough bought at the American Royal Swine Show at Kansas City, named American Royal. He was a winner at the show, beating everything but Winn & Mastin's herd boars. He was considered one of the best animals in the Kansas City sale, and cost Mr. Killough \$205. Buyers will find some outstanding winners in the stuff now offered by Killough & Son.

The sale of Hereford cattle, at Sioux City, closed on November 10, with a very satisfactory average. Ninety-seven head of cattle were sold in two days. The top price was brought by the Lamplighter cow, Vignette 10th, who went to the Stanton Breeding Farm at Madison, Neb., for \$600. Summary for the entire sale was as follows:

Seventy-one cows sold brought.....	\$13,160.00
Average per head.....	185.35
Twenty-six bulls sold brought.....	3,405.00
Average per head.....	130.95
Ninety-seven head sold brought.....	16,565.00
Average per head.....	170.77

We call attention to a change in the advertisement of J. W. & J. C. Robison, the great Percheron horse breeders and importers, of Eldorado and Towanda, Kans. They are fitting a grand lot of

mares for this sale, several of which will weigh over the ton mark. They will offer in this sale the grand brood mare, Bijou 18372, who was first prize winner at Missouri and Kansas State fairs, and also at Wichita and Eldorado fairs. In addition to these mares will be included most of their great show herd for 1902, which is headed by Casino (45462) 27830, who won first in class and sweepstakes wherever shown this year. This herd was shown at only four fairs but won sixty-six ribbons. Write to J. C. Robison, Towanda, for particulars.

Next month, at Kansas City, a number of important Hereford sales are advertised to be held at the fine stock pavilion at the stock yards. Dr. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Son will sell Herefords on December 8, 9, and 10. T. H. Pugh, of Carthage, Mo., will make a dispersion sale of Maple Glen Herefords, consisting of thirteen good bulls, six imported, including a half brother to Unionist, winner of first prize of Hereford and Eversham shows in England, and a half-brother to Bruce, bull sold to O. Harris for \$1,300. The bulk of the dispersion offering is composed of cows that are the dams of the greatest prize-winners on either side of the Atlantic. The young stock was sired by Lucifer 106930, that stood at the head of the first prize calf herd at the National Show at Hamline. For catalogue and further information address T. H. Pugh, Carthage, Mo.

A recent trip through the counties of Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick, and Sumner, reveals the fact that the early-sown wheat has suffered quite seriously from the depredation of the Hessian fly. It is stated by good authorities that all the wheat sown prior to September 25, will probably be pastured this fall and winter, and turned under for corn. While this is regarded by the wheat man as a considerable misfortune, it results in a benefit to those who are keeping milch cows and furnishing milk to the creameries. The late wheat, sown after September 25, is as fine in prospect as could be desired, for we do not remember to have seen a better prospect any season than that shown by the large acreage of this later-sown wheat. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that, owing to the wet weather which delayed work, a large acreage of wheat was sown after the date named than before it.

The most unique swine sale to be held in the West this season will be the public sale of sixty-five head of registered Tamworth hogs, to be held in Clyde, Kans., on Tuesday, November 25, by C. W. Freelove. This is the first public sale of this breed ever held west of the Mississippi, known to the writer. The herd is one of the very best in the United States. The foundation stock was selected by C. F. Armstrong, of Clyde, the only breeder that ever advertised Tamworths in the Kansas Farmer. The pigs offered in this sale are the get of a fine male selected from the Iowa Agricultural College. This is the celebrated English bacon-hog, a very prolific class of swine. Mr. Freelove tells of three sows in his herd that farrowed 103 pigs in thirteen months. For further particulars address, C. W. Freelove, Clyde, Kans.

Peter Blocher, of Richland, Kans., who made such a phenomenal sale of Duroc-Jersey swine at his farm recently, has now added to his stock of breeding animals a nice bunch of Red Polled cattle and Angora goats. It is understood that he will retain his herd boars, Big Joe and Ohio Chief, in his swine herd because of their being so prolific. This is a strong point in the Standard herd. He has one sow that brought him seventy pigs in five litters and he never retains any that bring less than eight at a litter. The Red Polled cattle are headed by Kansas 8308, by Corporal 6095, and out of Lovely 1561. Corporal is by Iowa Boy 6320 and Lovely is by Cherry Boy 3033, he by Peter Piper, so it will be seen that he has started right in breeding. He has Angora goats both registered and grade. Notice the change in his ad on page 1150.

Smith Bros., of Bayard, Iowa, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, have located at Emporia, Kans., but not having a suitable place to winter their entire herd they advertise a closing-out sale, to be held at Bayard, Iowa, on November 25, of thirty-two head of recorded cows, heifers and young bulls, which they think will meet with favor from breeders generally. Some of them are of the character and individual quality that will add attractiveness to any herd. The herd bull, Treasure 142840, is rich in the blood of the Ianthe family and is of the size, color and general form that pleases. In the 100 head not eligible to record is to be found a lot of large, broad-backed, thick-meated, young cows and heifers, that have been carefully bred from good stock for fifteen years. The man who wants good stock for beef and milk, without caring to bother with pedigrees, should not fail to attend this sale. Time will be given on bankable notes at 6 per cent interest, or 4 per cent discount for cash.

It may be well to remind our Hereford breeding patrons that the premier Hereford sale of the year is to be held at Chicago during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition—Thursday and Friday afternoons, December 4 and 5. When the Hereford Association sets about to make a high-class offering, and secures the cooperation of almost forty of their leading breeders who have listed the very best their herds afford, it may be considered as a settled fact that an extraordinarily good lot of cattle will be sold. In the sale referred to there are cattle to meet all requirements. The party wanting a herd bull will have about thirty of the best representatives of America's best Hereford herds to select from. If a few females are desired the seventy listed will be sure to contain the exact combination of blood lines and individual quality that the purchaser is looking for. There are more entries in the Hereford classes for the International than any other breed of live stock, and the management is certain that the display in the sale ring will be as creditable as that in the show ring. The buyer runs absolutely no risk in buying cattle at these association sales. Every contributor guarantees the breeding qualities of every animal in his consignment. A competent inspection committee will be on hand to prevent any inferior or undesirable animal from being offered. While a few of the show animals may sell at high prices the great majority of the offering will undoubtedly go for what may

be considered moderate prices. The cream of the American breeders' herds is to be sold, and if that is the kind of cattle you want—and there is no question but what that is the kind of cattle you should buy—here is the place to get them. Write C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Stock Yards, Chicago, for a catalogue.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Farm and ranch property is in excellent demand and the values in central Kansas are exceedingly low at the present time. On page 1149 will be found the advertisement of E. C. Preble Loan Company, of Cuba, Kans. They have a very excellent list of farm and ranch property for sale, at prices it seems must double in value within a very short time. Parties interested should write them for particulars.

Of the many broadcast seed sowers which have come to our notice during the last few years, there are none having so many points of excellence as the "Smith Seeder," advertised elsewhere in this paper. It is a strong and compact machine, light in weight and very convenient to carry. The quantity of seed to be sown is under perfect control of the operator and the construction of the machine is such as to insure an even distribution at all times. The manufacturers report a heavy demand for the goods and orders should therefore be placed with them at once.

It is a clear case of merit that has caused the wonderful growth in the sales of "Ball-Band" wool boots, arctics, rubber boots, etc., manufactured by the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Co., of Mishawaka, Ind. From a concern occupying a building little larger than a barn, ten years ago, this company now employs more help than any other similar institution in the world, which turns out an average of 13,000 pairs of wool and rubber boots and shoes every working day in the year. More than 1,400 people are employed every day and the buildings required to accommodate this great organization cover many acres of ground. This is a natural effect of a cause which is known to wearers of "Ball-Band" goods the world over—their reliability. The trust has out and slashed prices in its effort to break the strength of the Mishawaka Company, but the latter concern has been busy the past few years in increasing the capacity of its great factory.

## Light on Lanterns.

Down in New York there is a firm who have been making lanterns for sixty years. They make good lanterns and only good lanterns, the ambition of the office and the factory, from the president down to the new boy just learning the trade, being to allow nothing to leave the factory that is not the very best that superior manufacturing facilities, skilled labor, and carefully selected material can produce. Sixty years of that kind of work, backed by that kind of a policy, has resulted in making the name of Dietz known all over the world, wherever lanterns and lamps are used and the name stands for all that is good in lanterns. The enormous Dietz factory at Greenwich and Laight streets, in New York City, occupying nine stories and basement, the largest manufactory of the kind in the world, is a monument to honesty and fair dealing. The company has recently issued a little book giving a view of their factory and showing the leading styles of lanterns they make, and also quoting special prices for introduction. We know our readers will find this book well worth sending for. Get it. Address, R. E. Dietz Company, New York, N. Y.

## Reduced Rates for Christmas and New Year Holidays.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets December 24, 25, and 31, 1902, and January 1, 1903, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip, to any point located in Central Passenger Association territory, good returning to and including January 2, 1903. Pullman service on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1 served in dining-cars. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. Chicago city ticket office, 111 Adams St.; Depot, Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue. (65)

Statistics show that one person in every four has a weak heart, and that weak hearts are as common as weak stomach, lungs, kidneys, etc.

While a person might have heart disease for twenty years and not know it the symptoms are plain if understood. Since the heart circulates the blood and distributes nourishment to every organ, it is not strange that the symptoms frequently seem to indicate the weakness of some organ other than the heart.

A weak heart never cures itself. It grows constantly worse. A slight extra strain upon the heart will cause it to flutter and palpitate. Soon there will be pain and tenderness in the left side and in the region of the heart; there will be shortness of breath after slight exertion, such as climbing the stairs, walking, running, sweeping, singing, talking, etc. From this condition it is but a step to smothering spells at night, the blood becomes thin, the circulation poor, the extremities become cold and often become swollen during the day time.

Neglected a weak heart soon becomes a diseased heart. A diseased heart means fatty degeneration, dilatation or enlargement of the heart. It means a chronic weakness about which hovers the awful shadow of sudden death.

If you have any of the symptoms noted above you should give Dr. Miles' Heart Cure a trial. A weak heart can not be rested, it can only be helped by outside aid, such as Dr. Miles' Heart Cure alone can give. It strengthens the nerves which control the heart's action, changing the irregular pulse to the steady beat of a healthy heart; it enriches the blood and drives out the impurities and by creating a new and sufficient supply of rich, red blood for the nourishment of the entire body and its various organs, speedily replaces the disagreeable symptoms of a weak heart with restful sleep, good appetite and digestion; the springy step, the clear brain and the tireless muscles of vigorous health. All druggists sell and guarantee it to benefit or money refunded. Send for free Book on Diseases of the Heart and Nerves.

Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



## Grange Department.

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

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

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

### The Importance of a Grange.

MISS ALICE BUCKMAN, OF OAK GRANGE, BEFORE THE INDIAN CREEK FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

I speak mostly from the experience and influence of our home grange, organized on November 11, 1873, with twenty charter members (and I may say that only two of them are still members—my parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Buckman), at what is now known as the Wanamaker school house in Mission Township. A few years later, they moved to our school house, and in time to a home of their own. Our hall was built in the autumn of 1884. We believe in protecting our friends, the horses, and so have built a good comfortable shed for them.

One of the first things I want to suggest is, do not let partisan politics enter the outside gate, for it rules or ruins, usually ruins, and if it should rule, we do not want to be ruled that way. I have seldom visited the granges, but am sure their influences are all for the best. I know of nothing that will more surely promote the peace and prosperity of a neighborhood, than a good working grange.

The granges are always the cream of the community in which they live. This may sound like a bold assertion, but it is nevertheless true. Where there is a live, active grange, see how much more prosperous the community looks. The farms are better cared for, the people are more alive, up-to-date, and know what is going on abroad as well as at home.

One of the great advantages is—and we sisters should always have a good word for the order—that the Grange was the first organization to recognize the rights of women, and to give them equal privileges with the men. I hope the time is not far distant when every farmer's wife and daughter may fully realize the blessings which it has brought to so many sisters. We all know the father and brother enjoy the meeting more if the wife and sister are present.

The Grange is what we make it; that may be everything or nothing. Its possibilities are great as time itself. To either the noted or progressive farmer the Grange has become a necessity in an educational and social way, and the young as well as the old share the benefits.

The cooperative success it has proven in many places, commends it to every thinking man and woman. The advantages to the whole family in attending the meetings are great. I have heard professors from our agricultural college say, "Why you seem as one large family here," and it is true. We grow dearer and nearer to one another.

We have at each meeting, what is known as the "lecturer's hour," and the meeting is, for the time, turned over to the sister who has charge of the program. At the preceding meeting we are told what is expected of us. First, we must each have a quotation from some author, or a news item of interest, then the rest of the program follows, which is varied by music, readings, reading of papers, debates, recitations, etc. Nor is the lecturer often disappointed, for this is good for us all. The timid soon learn self-confidence, and the stage-fright feeling is gone.

One other little thing we do. Each year when there is a National or State election, the sisters serve dinner and supper, charge a small sum, and make a few dollars without much work, and have a good social time doing so.

Why are our farmers' institutes the outcome of the Grange? Who did much toward establishing free rural delivery? The Grange. Who is working on rural telephone systems? The Grange. Also, who is talking electric railway in rural districts? The Grange. And I might keep on indefinitely telling what it is doing. Our farmers may and are becoming a power in our National Congress and the State legislature, and if they will only combine and work together it will be but a short time until any reasonable demand made by them will be granted. A great many more

things have already been granted through the Grange's influence than most people imagine.

The order is surely, slowly growing. In the past year 256 new granges have been organized and 86 reorganized in the same time. Michigan has made the best showing with 90 new granges. Kansas has 4 new granges and 4 reorganized. The national secretary, John Trimble, says the above is a proud record for the members of the order to contemplate, and yet it does not give the whole story. The membership of the order has very largely increased. During the Grange year, ending September 30, 1902, there was not reported even one grange as dead or dormant, while 86 have been organized.

The fire-insurance alone is well worth all it costs a man to belong, for a farmer can insure his property for a reasonable sum and go to bed feeling that he will not wake on the morning after his policy has all been paid, to find that the company has failed, and he is out of pocket a snug sum, or to be burned out and fail to receive his insurance.

We have a library of between 200 and 300 volumes, on all subjects, and it is generally read, especially in the long winter evenings. We also have had a traveling library from time to time. One can be secured for \$2, kept six months, and you have the choice of fifty books, all put up in a neat little case. So if we want to reach the top round of the ladder, each and every one must put the best foot forward and climb, and remember that a few can not do all this but that each must put his shoulder to the wheel and push. Everything requires self-sacrifice, to be sure. In our homes we learn this from the patient parents who raised us.

Many a tired sister or brother have found rest for the tired mind as well as the weary body in going to meeting when they least feel like it. But I am sure they feel repaid for going by seeing their brothers and sisters, each with a smiling face and kindly greeting, and will be glad they went.

We all know our education is not finished when we leave the school room with our books and start in the world for ourselves. We will learn more by travel and by attending the farmers' institutes and the many State associations, which it is our privilege to attend. I am sure many of us attended the World's Fair in 1893, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, or the Buffalo Fair last year, and if not all could go, I think it is the duty of the man favored, to write a paper and read it or some way give to the grangers that stayed at home the benefits he got from going. And I would say to all who can, attend the St. Louis Exposition and be sure and visit the Government Building.

Another thing is very beneficial. We all have our relief committee whose duty it is to visit the sick. I can tell of a brother who just this summer has been in the hospital a long time. His brother grangers cut and harvested his hay, and I am sure it took a load of care from his shoulders as well as those of his wife.

I would recommend that each grange get a home of its own as soon as it can. It will require work and self-sacrifice on the part of all, not a few members, but with a fair membership, it is bound to come. A home for the Grange, how proud we are of these homes, and they are bound to come.

### ANNUAL MEETINGS OF NATIONAL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

During the week of the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, December 1-6, 1902, the following national breeders' associations will hold their annual meetings:

Dec. 1, 8 p. m.—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Live-Stock Record Building.

Dec. 2, 2 p. m.—Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Sherman House.

Dec. 2, 8 p. m.—National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock, Live-Stock Record Building.

Dec. 2, 7 p. m.—American Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Saratoga Hotel.

Dec. 2, 10:30 a. m.—American Shropshire Registry Association, Live-Stock Record Building.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—Intercollegiate Live Stock Association.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Palmer House.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Windsor-Clifton Hotel.

Dec. 3, 7 p. m.—Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, Balcony Club Room, Palmer House.

Dec. 3, 7:15 p. m.—American Associa-

## Creamery Butter 27 Cents!

This is the New York top quotation for creamery butter and is the highest November quotation on that market for ten years. The market will continue high through the season and now is the time to get a winter's good profit from the Dairy.

## Our Price 24 1-2 Cents!

Every pound of butter-fat we buy is paid for on a basis of 2 1-2 cents below New York's highest quotation for creamery butter. This basis takes the setting of the price entirely out of our hands and quotes the price in advance of the delivery of the product. Compare our price for butter-fat with the prices your merchants are paying for country butter.

## Our Price the Highest.

No other purchasers of butter-fat have equalled our prices under the above basis which went into effect January, 1902. Our net price to the farmer at his shipping point is 2 1-2 cents below New York. We furnish everything and pay the cost of transportation. For butter-fat in milk we pay on the same basis, less the cost of separating and handling the milk at the station, which varies from one to three and a half cents per pound fat. Our skimming station prices are as high as any of our competitors and our direct shipper's price is higher than paid by any other creamery.

## This is Important.

We are the first to buy butter-fat on this basis, and the system has many imitators. We always lead; others attempt to follow.

## If You Want a Hand Separator

Don't experiment with inferior machines. We sell the De Laval on monthly payments. It is the most durable separator on the market. Our guarantee is behind it.

These facts coming from the Old Reliable are worthy of your careful consideration.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

tion of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Sherman House.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Palmer House.

Dec. 3, 10 a. m.—National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, Live-Stock Record Building.

Dec. 4, 5 p. m.—American Leicester Breeders' Association, Transit House.

### Cooperators Will Meet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There will be a meeting at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kans., at 2 o'clock p. m., December 3, 1902, in the interest of and for the purpose of advancing The Farmers Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, with a view of increasing its usefulness and extending the work of organizing cooperative shipping associations at various points in the above territory.

All persons interested in the success of The Farmers Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Association with headquarters at Topeka, Kans., and those desiring information regarding the same with a view of assisting in pushing forward said association, are invited to attend or send representatives to this meeting. The railroads of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska have granted a rate of one and one-third fare for this meeting on the certificate plan, tickets on sale from December 1 to 3, good for return until December 6, 1902.

A large attendance is expected from eastern and central Kansas by those interested in securing the best possible price for this year's corn crop. When you purchase your tickets be sure to get receipt for your money which will entitle you to reduced rates on return trip. This rate is good only from points where the fare is 50 cents or more. I will be pleased to hear from those expecting to attend this meeting.

JAMES BUTLER, Secretary.

Topeka, Kans.

Trying to farm without a good farm paper is like trying to sharpen a lead pencil with a pair of scissors. Take the KANSAS FARMER.

Some men are so contrary they have to starve to get fat. Don't get in this class. Subscribe right now.

## PILES

Fistula, Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free. Mr. M. McCoy, Gogans, Kans., Captain Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctored for piles since the Civil War—thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully, "M. MCCOY."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatments, and different methods of operation without relief. Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 738, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

## TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Box 137, Buffalo, N. Y. and he will send you postpaid his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.



\$4 DAY to man with rig to represent us in the country. Steady job. No experience necessary. Send stamp for particulars. FREE! E. KRAUSER & BRO., Kansas City, Mo.

The Topeka Business College  
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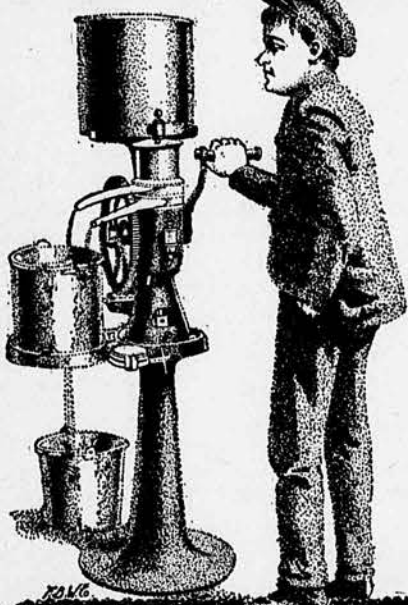
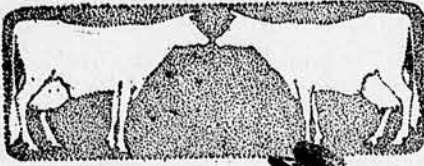
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Is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6 per cent greater profit on his investment than any other cream separator. Our book No. 166 explains why.

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## Empire Cream Separator

(The Easy Running Kind.)

I'm the latest member of the famous Empire family. I have an actual capacity of 680 to 700 pounds per hour and I turn more easily than any other separator in the world of the same capacity. If you want to run me by belt power or by steam turbine, just say so, and I'll come prepared. I don't like to brag about myself, but everybody who sees me says I'm all right—simple in construction, easy turning, a close skimmer and easy to keep clean. And best of all, I have no delicate mechanism about me to get out of fix. I'm built to last, and you don't have to call in a doctor to tinker with me every now and then. I cost only \$125, and I'll save you that much money in a little while. I'm Empire No. 4.

### Let's Get Acquainted.

My people have a good book about me and my brothers and sisters that's full of dairy common sense.

May we send you one?

**Empire Cream Separator Company,**

(Formerly U. S. Butter Extractor Co.)

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.



**BUTTER MAKERS**  
make better butter and more butter by using the

**KNEELAND OMEGA CREAM SEPARATOR**

simple, cheap, efficient. Easily cleaned. Free from repairs. Guaranteed to suit or money back. Send for Free book, "Good Butter and How to Make It." The Kneeland Omega Creamery Co., 28 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

## FARMERS

who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free of charge by

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**Mr. H. Badenhop, Secretary,**  
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When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

## In the Dairy.

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

### The Milking Machine.

There is not much doubt but that the next evolution, or revolution, in the dairy business, will be the advent of successful milking machines.

A report that originates from the Hawksbury Agricultural College of New South Wales, and is published in a recent number of the Hoard's Dairyman, speaks of the Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine as follows:

"1. There is no loss of butter-fat. On the contrary a slight increase in the test has been registered. The volume of milk was not diminished.

"2. A series of bacteriological examinations conclusively demonstrated that machine-milk is more pure than that taken from the cows by hand. Where special precautions were adopted, the milk was almost sterile, i. e., free from germs. Hence machine-milk will keep longer, is purer, and will make a better quality butter and cheese. Moreover, the milk thus freed from hostile organisms is more suitable as food for infantile life.

"3. The cost of maintenance is slight, and the saving of labor very great. Two machines will milk twenty cows in one hour, and one man can attend to three machines.

"4. The milk flow is simply regulated, and maintained much more evenly and with greater preciseness with the machine, than by hand. The irritating and jerky motions, adopted by some milkers with hard, horny dirty hands, are thus avoided.

"5. The machine is of simple design, the manipulation is quickly mastered, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping it clean and in free working order. The Tea-cups and Indian-rubber connections are easily kept clean, by washing first with clean, cold water, then steamed, and subsequently soaked in lime-water.

"6. There is no objectionable effect yet noted on any cow. Heifers are easily broken, milked, and stripped right out. Aged cows are not so tractable. At first they require to be hand stripped, but after continued use, they also strip right out with the machine. No sore teats or other source of irritation has been detected.

"7. Small teated cows are milked much better and more easily, by machines than by hand.

"8. With heifers the machine strips thoroughly.

"In my opinion the machines are simple, reliable, durable, and practically successful."

We have just received a circular advertising a cow-milker, made in Iowa, which has the semblance of being a good machine. We would suggest that farmers receiving circulars of any of these machines, would ask the makers to place a machine at the disposal of some experiment station, and have their merits tested for a sufficient length of time to determine their exact usefulness.

We will not attempt to predict, but will suggest that with a successful milking-machine, a dairy separator, and a practical knowledge of making butter, something will be doing in the way of private butter making that has not hitherto been possible.

E. H. W.

### Large Creameries a Benefit.

A writer in a current number of the Hoard's Dairyman, who signs himself from Hackney, Kans., seems to have great concern about the disappearance of the cooperative creameries of Kansas. The writer has evidently not been in very close observance of progress of dairying in this State.

Generally speaking, there has never been a successful cooperative creamery operated in Kansas. Here and there may be an occasional example of a concern which has struggled along, and has somehow kept its doors open. There may be many reasons for this failure of cooperative dairying, but the greatest factor of all is this: The average Kansas farmer will not cooperate. He is big enough to run his own affairs and asks aid from nobody. Nearly every cooperative creamery in the State was started, on the other hand, by a gang of promoters who were after fleece, and got it. This same farmer, who was perfectly independent in most of his operations, was not in it with the smooth promoter. Most of us have our weak points right here. If the right man

touches us we respond often to our after sorrow.

About the only successful creameries that were established in this way, were only successful because some man or company of men took hold of the matter and bought up the outside stock and ran the creamery as a private concern.

Many of these creameries were built when there was not enough milk to support them. The outgrowth of all this was our central churning plant and skimming station system. Even this system was not a complete success, for stations were built in many places where they would not or could not pay, because of the lack of milk. Now comes the hand separator, which the correspondent pleases to term an inferior machine at an exorbitant price. There have been very few inferior machines sold in Kansas, and the prices are not high when we consider that in many instances the hauling saved will alone pay for the machine in a year. A hundred per cent of the investment is not a bad proposition in one year, and the machine good for five or ten more depending on the care it has at the hands of the owner.

The perfection of the hand separator has practically placed the creamery at the door of every farmer of Kansas, where as by the good old cooperative creameries, not one-tenth of the farmers could have been reached.

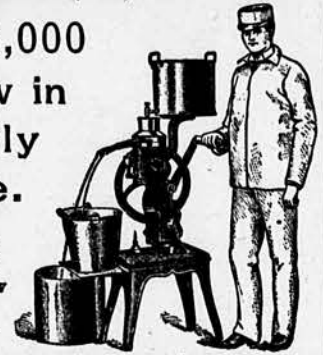
Rather than working a hardship to the farmer, the centralization of the creamery interests and the introduction of the hand separator will prove a boon to every man milking cows. The large creameries may in time—and may the time soon come—be able to compel the farmer to deliver a first-class cream for

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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Now in  
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\$10.-  
per Cow  
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RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

a first-class price, and pay for inferior cream accordingly, but they will never be in position to squeeze down the prices, as the correspondent so evidently fears. The farmer is in too independent a position for that. He can stop selling milk and raise calves, pigs, and chickens, and live well until the demand for his milk has again forced prices upward. Better that the Kansas farmer turn his attention to improving his herds and making most of his advantageous position, than to be casting about for some goblin to get him if he don't watch out.

E. H. W.



## Davis Cream Separator Co.

**BEST IN THE WORLD  
EASIEST CLEANED  
MOST DURABLE  
CLOSEST SKIMMER**

CATALOGUES

Davis Cream Separator Co.,  
54 TO 64 N. CLINTON ST., - CHICAGO, ILL.

Save time and freight by ordering from

**PIONEER IMPLEMENT CO.,**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

## We Got 24 Cents for Butter-fat in October

WHAT DID YOU GET?

We Sold to the

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.**

St. Joseph, Mo.

Write for Particulars, How They Do It.

## The J. P. Baden Produce Co.

Winfield, Kansas.

We will bind ourselves to buy your Cream from any Centrifugal Separator on present basis for five years.

### How Does This Proposition Impress You?

We will bind ourselves to buy your cream for five years on our present offer and give you the privilege of stopping at any time you desire. We will pay for Butter-fat in cream as shown by the Babcock test, on basis of quotation of Extra Separator Creamery Butter in New York, as follows:

New York Quotations Generally One Cent Higher than Elgin.  
Within 150 miles of Winfield... 2 3/4c less | From 200 to 250 miles... 3 3/4c less  
From 150 to 200 miles... 3c less | From 250 to 300 miles... 4c less

Mark your cans, deliver to your express agent, we do the rest. We will pay all express charges and return cans free of charge.

We want your Cream; but you can stop shipping at any time it suits your interest, or convenience. If you send us only one can a month, we will thank you and use you right.

When you commence doing business with us once you will have no reason to quit. Our manner of doing business, and our attractive inducements are bound to please. The enormous business which we have established, and which is increasing every day in the face of strong competition, is evidence that we have the very best outlet and procure the highest market values for our finished products. This of course enables us to pay you more money for your cream and produce than others. Write us or call on us for further information.

**THE J. P. BADEN PRODUCE CO., Winfield, Kans.**



**Paying Rent in Butter-fat.**

An example of land-rents, of an unusual character, may be instanced by the advertisement of a land company in California, which proposes to lease irrigated alfalfa lands to dairy tenants for one-third of the butter-fat produced from cows running on such lands. The tenant has for his share two-thirds of all the butter-fat produced, as well as all the calves and pigs that may be raised on the ranch. This is without doubt a good proposition for both parties in interest. The landlord will probably have an income equal to a reasonable interest on an investment of \$100 per acre for his land, and the thrifty tenant who must furnish the cows, should be able to support his family from them alone, with the return from the calves and pigs as net profits.

In the earlier days in California, dairy farmers took out leases under the following conditions: The owner furnished the cows and the land sufficient to graze them throughout the year. All the lands were grazing lands, and what grew on them the natural produce. The tenant farmer was to keep a herd of cows up to the original number. For example, with a tract of 2,500 acres the land owner would place 100 cows and suitable buildings. All were turned over to the tenant farmer for a series of years, with cash price of \$25 to \$30 to the owner for each cow passing to the tenant under the lease. This custom still prevails, to a large extent, along the coast regions, especially north of San Francisco. The price paid per cow, however, has fallen, until it now runs from \$17.50 to \$20 instead of the higher figures quoted. The objection to this system is that the tenant has but little real interest in keeping up the herd to a high standard, or in preserving the natural pasture so as to yield its best returns. Often there is a serious deterioration of the herds, through the use of scrub bulls and general carelessness of the tenant. The system first noted is in the irrigated alfalfa region, and as the owner supplies his own cattle, there will probably be a much higher standard of excellence maintained in the herd than prevails under the other system of tenancy followed in the coast country.—Breeder's Gazette.

**Apple Pomace a Good Feed for Cows.**

The above is the title of a bulletin just published by the Vermont Experiment Station. The following is taken from the summary:

The experience of four years with apple pomace silage at this station, using over twenty cows, is a unit in affirming the nearly equivalent, if not, indeed, quite equivalent feed-value of apple pomace and corn silage. No undesirable results whatsoever have followed its use. Cows continuously and heartily fed, have not shrunk, but on the contrary have held up their milk flow remarkably well. Neither does the milk nor the butter seem injured in any respect. Inasmuch, however, as reports of severe shrinkage, accruing coincident with the use of apple pomace are current, care is advised in feeding it at the outset.

Apple pomace needs no care in ensiling. If leveled from time to time as put into the silo and left to itself uncovered and unweighted, it does well. Fifteen pounds a day, per cow, has been fed at this station with entire satisfaction.

**Brief History of the Kansas State Agricultural College.**

E. B. NICHOLS, IN THE INDUSTRIALIST.

The bill endowing the agricultural colleges was signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862, and was entitled: "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Section 1 apportions to each State and Territory 30,000 acres of public land for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Section 4 reads as follows: "And be it further enacted, that all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land scrip hereinbefore provided, shall be invested in the stocks of the United States or of the State, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section 6 of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support, and

maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

The joint resolution of the legislature accepting the grant was approved by Governor Carney, February 3, 1863. The grant gave Kansas 90,000 acres, but as a portion of the selected tracts supposed to be within railroad limits counted double, the college received but 82,313.52 acres. This land has all been sold and results in a permanent endowment of about \$500,000.

In March, 1887, Congress passed the following bill: "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto." This donation was at once accepted by joint resolution of the legislature. This gave to each State and Territory \$15,000 annually for the purposes as set forth in section 2 of the act: "That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical compositions of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches and experiments bearing directly upon the agricultural interests of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories."

A further bill was approved by President Harrison, August 30, 1890, the purposes of which are set forth in the title of the bill: "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862." Section 1 reads in part as follows:

"There shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated \* \* \* the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be \$25,000, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic sciences, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

Early in 1867 an association was formed to build a college in or near Manhattan, to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas, and to be called "Blumont Central College." The charter was approved February 9, 1858. It provided for the establishment of a classical college, and also contained the following provision: "The said association shall have power and authority to establish, in addition to the literary department of arts and sciences, an agricultural department, with separate professors, to test soils, experiment in the raising of crops, the cultivation of trees, etc., upon a farm set apart for the purpose, so as to bring out to the utmost practical results the agricultural advantages of Kansas especially the capabilities of the high prairie lands."

The leading members of the association were: Rev. Joseph Denison, D. D., afterwards president of the college; Isaac T. Goodnow, State superintendent of public instruction 1862-'66; S. C. Pomeroy, afterwards United States senator. A site of one hundred acres two miles northwest of the town was selected and the title secured by special act of Congress introduced by Senator Pomeroy. The corner-stone was laid May 10, 1859. The college had had a hard struggle and when the act of July 2, 1862, was passed, and accepted by the legislature, the trustees offered it at once to the State. The offer consisting of one hundred acres of land, a plain three-story stone building, forty-four by sixty feet, several hundred volumes, and some illustrative apparatus valued at about \$25,000, was accepted.

Mr. Denison was president of the college till 1873. At the end of his term there was a preparatory course of two years and four four-year courses—agriculture, mechanic arts, military science, and literary. The institution grew but slowly. The newness of the State, the Civil War, the Western location of Manhattan, the inadequacy of means, the little understanding of industrial education, all conspired to this end. Up to 1873 only fifteen students had graduated. The last catalogue issued by President Denison lists two hundred

two students and gives a faculty of eight professors and four assistants.

To Rev. John A. Anderson, president from 1873-'79, belongs the credit of making the college agricultural and industrial in its tendencies. In September, 1873, the board of regents adopted the following resolution for the purpose of defining their policy and as a guide to the faculty in preparing a new curriculum:

"Resolved, That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given agriculture and these arts in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation."

Three six-year courses of study were adopted—farmer's, mechanic's, and woman's. In 1877 the farmer's and mechanic's courses were united, and that with the woman's course reduced to four years. The number of graduates during President Anderson's term was thirty-four and the enrollment at the close of his term was two hundred seven.

Dr. Geo. T. Fairchild was president from 1879-1897. The farmer's and woman's courses were merged into one course differing in a few studies and in the industrial work as sex required. In the winter term of the second year young men had agriculture and young women household economy, and in the fall term of the fourth year young men had agriculture and young women had special hygiene. As under President Anderson, each student was required to take an industrial one hour each day or its equivalent. This course continued for eighteen years with but few changes and those changes in the entrance requirements mainly. During President Fairchild's term there were five hundred twenty-nine graduates and the enrollment the last year was seven hundred thirty-four.

During President Thomas E. Will's administration (1897-'99), four courses of study were offered—agriculture, mechanical engineering, general science, and domestic science. A twelve weeks' course in dairying was established and an apprentice course of forty weeks in the shops and printing-office. The number of graduates during the two years was one hundred twenty-three and the number of students the last year eight hundred seventy.

At the beginning of the present administration (1899), the four long courses of study were thoroughly revised and a course in electrical engi-



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Minneapolis, Minnesota      Chicago, Illinois

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Agriculturist will usually result in our receiving the subscription. We want you first to read The Northwestern Agriculturist and be able sincerely to sign that recommendation. We shall authorize you to tell your friends that if they will enclose your postal card with their subscription before January 31, 1903, we will accept 50 cents silver and the postal card as full pay (regular price 50 cents) for the year's subscription, or we will accept 50 cents and one postal card as full pay (regular price \$1.00) for two years' subscription. Your postal card, therefore, will be worth to your friends either 20 cents or 50 cents, according to their choice. Only one such card, however, will be accepted from any one subscriber, and only when accompanied with the cash. We simply want you to aid us with your friendly influence to introduce the paper to your friends. If then they do not see fit to subscribe we will thank you just the same, and by doing us this favor you will get your own subscription for 1903 for fifteen (15) cents instead of fifty (50) cents, the regular price.

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**5000 MEN AND WOMEN ARE WANTED** to represent The Northwestern Agriculturist in the Central States. We start you in business, pay liberally for work, protect your territory. Pleasing, dignified and agreeable employment. Write us for particulars.

**OUR EDITORIAL STAFF** is made up of practical experienced Specialists in each department, who have actually demonstrated their knowledge and fitness for the position by having made a success in that line of work on their own farms. We employ no mere theorists, but only men and women of recognized ability.

**WE GUARANTEE** the integrity and honesty of all advertisements admitted to our columns. This means that if ever a subscriber is cheated by one of our advertisers we will pay the loss and then prosecute the advertiser. This paper is a vigorous defender of subscribers' interests. We have no mercy on Fakes or Frauds.

**Northwestern Agriculturist, Box K34, Minneapolis, Minnesota**



earing added. These courses were all made alike the first year, except such differences as sex requires.

A term in agriculture was put in the first year, so that each young man might have one term of scientific agriculture before making a selection of a course. The increase in the number of young men taking the agricultural course fully confirms the wisdom of this arrangement. A short course in domestic science and a short course in agriculture were introduced. The length of each of these is two terms of twelve weeks, the domestic science being given in the fall term and the agriculture in the winter. The apprentice courses were increased to eighty weeks each and an apprentice course in dairying was added.

## The Poultry Yard.

### The Proper Age of Laying.

A. V. MEERSCH, FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., IN POULTRY TOPICS.

There are few more fruitful causes of unsuccessful poultry keeping, than allowing the stock to remain unweeded year after year. On many farms, where a good number of fowls are kept, it is the exception to have any systematic removal of old birds. The result is that the young birds are killed for the table as soon as they are large enough, whilst the old ones remain, almost useless so far as profit is concerned, taking up space and eating food that might be allotted with advantage to young fowls. For producing large, fine chickens or exhibition stock, the parent birds ought undoubtedly to be well matured, one or both being 2 years old. Indeed, in breeding some fancy poultry, such as Malays and Games, cocks and hens over 3 years old are generally used; but where the profit is to be derived mainly from the sale of eggs, a different principle has to be adopted.

It is unfortunate that statistics are not more generally kept by those who have fowls, as to the number of eggs laid, the age of the birds, the breed, and the system of feeding. The competition organized by the Utility Poultry Club, does not extend over a sufficient length of time to be of any real value. In those instances in which notes are made as to these details, it is found that the period in the hen's life at which she returns the best profit, presuming she is kept laying, is in her first season. Some interesting experiments bearing upon this point were carried out by the technical instruction committee. Six Leghorn hens that had laid one season, and six Leghorn pullets hatched in April, were placed in separate grass runs in October. By Christmas the six hens had laid 34 eggs, and the pullets 123; during January and February the hens laid 60 eggs, the pullets during these months laying 143; and up to July the results were: hens 474 eggs, pullets 793. The pullets thus showed a large excess over the hens. On one farm in the South, which the writer visited, where there are 150 fowls, an account is kept of the number of eggs laid. The birds are chiefly Minorcas and Leghorns. As eggs and not table chickens are depended on for the profit, no chickens are reared. For the first year, when the fowls are all pullets, 17,642 eggs were booked, or an average of about 117 eggs per head. The same fowls were retained for another year, when the number of eggs fell to 13,320, or a fraction over 88 eggs for each hen. This is a considerable decrease, even if a few deaths are allowed for. The birds were fed in the same manner each year, and the weather was much the same. Eggs were fairly plentiful from the pullets in the winter, especially from the Leghorns. From instances such as these, it would appear that for laying only, a hen is most profitable during her first season—that is, until she is about 18 months old.

Pullets' eggs are at first smaller than those of older hens; this, however, is only when they commence to lay, and is scarcely noticeable as the spring advances. Statements are sometimes made that certain hens have laid at 3 or 4 years of age, a wonderful number of eggs; but these cases are exceptional and can not be taken as usual. The red-cap fowl is an exception to most breeds, and as a rule lays better in its second season than in its first. To obtain the best egg average there is little doubt that at least two thirds of the stock should consist of pullets, hatched in March or April.

As to the winter egg-production, the scarcity of new-laid eggs which prevails after September, is as pronounced as usual every year. In the country, as well as in towns, it is a rare thing to find any one whose fowls are laying in winter. The prices at which fresh eggs

are offered at many stores in many parts of the States are dear, and these eggs are most limited in number. The profit to be derived from selling eggs at that figure is considerable, and makes poultry keeping very lucrative. But farmers and others who have special facilities for keeping fowls, make little attempt to meet the requirements of the market at this time. Most of the amateurs, also, who have only a small number of birds in a limited space, are obtaining no eggs.

An inspection of the stock of poultry generally discloses the fact that it is composed either of old hens or a mixture of old hens and young immature pullets. Old hens can not be depended upon for eggs until after Christmas. They cease laying and go into moult, probably about August, and it is many weeks before they get over the effect of the loss of condition brought about by the changing their feathers, and before they commence to lay again. With regard to the pullets, it is not of much use to hatch chickens in May, June, or later, so far as winter eggs are concerned. These, however, are the months in which the greater number of young birds are brought out, although they are seldom forward enough to lay, by the time the long and cold nights arrive.

There is a common expression, that unless the chicks are hatched when the spring is well advanced, they are difficult to rear, but provided that stock birds are strong and healthy, there is little more trouble in bringing up chicks in the winter than in summer. With early hatched chicks, there is, in fact, the advantage that they are not so liable to be troubled with insect vermin as during the warm days; neither is that tiresome malady "gapes," which destroys so many chickens after the season, often known to break out in the early part of the year. To procure eggs in the winter the fowls that are to be looked to are well grown March or April pullets, which would be sufficiently matured to lay by the end of October, and to continue throughout the winter. Most breeds of fowls can be induced to lay in the winter, though the best reputation in this respect pertains to the heavy breeds, such as Langshans, Brahmas and Orpingtons. But many other varieties are excellent winter layers, notably Wyandottes, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. The Black Minorcas, too, in sheltered situations, will produce a lot of eggs in the winter.

A warm feed, early in the morning is indispensable; this should be of meal, and on very cold days some poultry spice will help to stimulate the birds. Broken up fresh bones, and meat also induce laying. With a good feed of grain at roosting time, a supply of fresh water, and green food, and shelter for the birds from wind and rain, it will be odd if eggs in the winter can not be obtained. It must be remembered, however, that old hens are of little use for the purpose, March pullets being the likeliest birds.

### Driving a Hen.

KATE THORN, IN NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Did you ever undertake to drive a hen anywhere? If not, then never say "where there's a will there's a way," or "all things are possible to him who perseveres," because you don't know anything about it.

Driving a hen properly, and decorously, and successfully, requires more skill than capturing a herd of buffalo.

The hen you want to drive is always a strong-minded hen. If she had been a woman should would have wanted the ballot long ago, and her husband would have had to keep quiet when she "got set" on anything. But being only a hen, all she can do is to cackle, and be contrary, and thwart you at every turn.

If you want her to go in somewhere she'll be sure to want to go out, and vice versa. You want to drive her most when she gets out of the coop, and gets into your garden, to the total destruction of your pet bulbs, and roots, and seeds and everything else. One smart, active hen will do more harm in a garden in one hour than a cow would do in half a day.

A hen is born with the instinct to get at the root of the matter and she follows out her nature.

When your hen gets out of confinement she makes straight for your choicest flower-bed, and she stays there for an hour before you discover her. By that time she has dug out everything that you cared anything about, and has buried herself up all but her head, and then she lies in the sun, with happiness and triumph in her speaking countenance.

How mad you are! You feel as if you could sever her joints and make her into a potpie with a will—no matter if she is one of a trio that cost ten dollars.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE—Silver Spangled Hamburgs, R. C. and S. C. B. Leghorns \$1.50 each, Black Minorcas \$1.50 each, Mammouth Bronze turkey toms (spring hatch) \$3. Send your order early and get the best. Vira Bally, Kinsley, Kans.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Fine cockerels for sale. Emboden geese for sale—\$5 per trio. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

I HAVE some very fine pedigree Scotch Collie pups for immediate shipment. I also have some extra fine B. P. Rock hens and young cockerels will sell at a bargain if taken soon, as I need the room. Can furnish pairs, trios or pens headed by a male no kin to hens or pullets.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.



**VICTOR INCUBATORS**  
Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively as represented. *Wagon freight, Circular free; catalogue 5c.*  
Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



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Made for folks who succeed. Perfect regulation, perfect hatches. Don't experiment, get a machine that you can know about. Send for our large incubator book, 150 pages. Books in five languages. Write for the one you want.  
Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 88, Des Moines, Iowa, or Dept. 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.  
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Game, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares, First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

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

You go for her with energy, and scream out "shoo!" to her, and flourish your apron and make wild gestures in her direction, and call your husband, and the children, and the hired girl, to help drive her into her quarters.

Now, it is never any use to call a man to help drive a hen. We are willing to admit that the lords of creation can do lots of things that the weaker sex can not, but there is one thing a man can never do—and that is to drive a hen.

He'll break the rake-handle, and get hung in the clothes-line, and lose his hat, and fall down over the croquet wickets, and burst off two or three of his suspender buttons, and the hen will fly up on top of the barn, or take refuge in the tallest tree on the premises, and there she will stay and laugh at him till she is ready to come down. And all the men in creation can not drive her down, for she knows that she has things her own way.

Your hen that you are going to drive generally cackles all the time you are trying to drive her. It gives her courage, perhaps, to defy you. It is like the music of a martial band when the troops are marching into battle. It is as inspiring as the strains of "Yankee Doodle" to the hen's ear. You try gentleness first.

"Shoo, biddy! shoo, biddy! shoo, there!" and she plunges off in the direction contrary to the one you wish her to go in; and then you draw off your forces and execute a flank movement, and "pen" her up, but, presto! just as you think you have got her, she squats and gives a scot right out under your skirts, and away she goes, free as air. Then you get some corn and try to bribe her. Oh, no, she doesn't want any corn, thank you. She is above bribery. She doesn't take any stock in your "chicky! chicky! chicky!" delivered in your most cajoling of voices. Still she cackles. All the roosters cackle, too, evidently tickled with her spunk. A few hens who are not curious, join in. All the neighbors will be looking out to see "what on earth you are making them hens screech so for."

Your husband gets a pole, and makes a dive for that hen. He'll fix her cackle for her! he says; she'll go into the henhouse, or he'll know the reason!

And by the time he has chased her all over the premises, and torn his pants, and knocked a piece of skin off his hand, and run over little Charley, he does find out the reason. It is be-

No. 15 Only \$6.70



**\$4.60 Guaranteed Oak, No. 11**

for coal, wood and lignite, larger sized Oaks and Ranges, Cooks and Heaters in all styles at factory prices, save you nearly one half, stoves shipped subject to examination at your depot on receipt of \$1. if not exactly as represented and satisfactory your money refunded.

**CATALOGUE FREE.**

**\$4.60 Empire Stove Manufacturing Co.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., and Box 752, Kansas City, Mo.

**ON CREDIT.**



**Century Steel Range, No. 80-A-18**  
Has six 8-inch lids, oven 17x21x12, splendid reservoir and warming closet, lined throughout with asbestos, burns anything, best bakers and roasters on Earth. Guaranteed 10 years. Weight 475 lbs. Only \$22.90. Terms \$8.00 cash, balance payable \$3.00 a month, no interest. Shipped immediately on receipt of \$8.00 cash payment. We trust honest people located in all parts of the World. Cash discount \$1.50 on Range. Freight averages \$1.25 for each 600 miles. Send for free catalogue, but this is the greatest bargain ever offered. We refer to Southern Illinois National Bank.

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**SKUNK MINK FOX WOLF**  
and all other Raw Furs; also Cattle and Horse Hides shipped to us will bring the Farmer and Trapper 10 to 40% more than if sold at home. We want every Farmer, Trader, Trapper and Buyer in the U. S. and Canada to ship his Raw Furs and Hides to us. Highest market prices and prompt cash returns guaranteed. Write for our price list, shipping tags, Game Laws, etc.  
DEPT. 11 ANDERSON BROS., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Skunk! SHIP THEIR SKINS AND OTHER FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.**  
To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
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**WANTED 2 MILLION OPOSSUM SKINS** and other raw furs for export. Will pay extremely high prices. Address, A. E. BURKHARDT, Main & 2nd, Cincinnati, O.

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

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

cause she is not of a mind to go into that henhouse.

And he says that hens are a nuisance, and that he'll kill the whole of 'em, and he wishes there had never been one invented.

By this time you are tired of his help, and you request him to go away and you'll drive that hen in.

Then you begin. The hen begins, too. She flies over the fence, and up on a neighbor's woodshed, and down into somebody's pigpen, and the pig takes after her with vim, and she flies out with a screech, and runs under the barn, and there she stays till night, and then if you will leave open your henhouse door she will find her way thither, as meek and innocent-looking as you please—for "chickens and curses come home to roost."



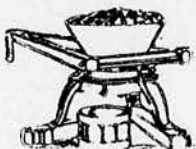
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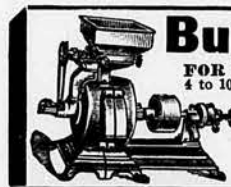
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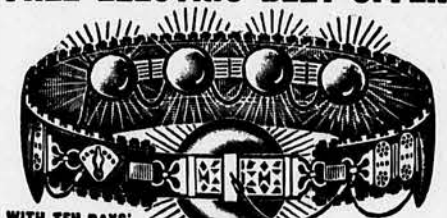
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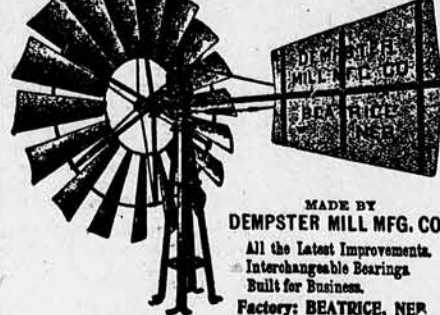
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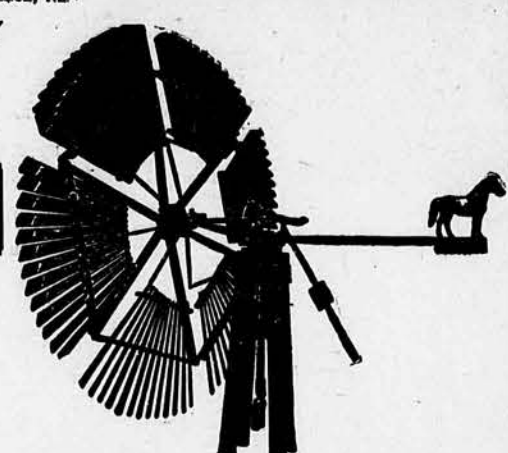
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## OFFICIAL LIST OF EXHIBITORS.

The following comprise the complete official list of exhibitors at the International Live Stock Exposition for 1902, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 29 to December 6:

## CATTLE.

## HEREFORD.

Breeding Division.—Geo. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans.; J. A. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; C. E. Amsden & Son, Shelbyville, Ind.; S. W. Anderson, Blakers Mills, W. Va.; A. Avery & Hines, Alto Pass, Ill.; C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo.; G. B. Conolly, Marshall, Mich.; Grant Fitch, Hazel Dell, Ill.; J. H. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; Albert A. Fuller, North Lake, Wis.; B. & W. George, Aurora, Ill.; C. Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Hammond Bros., Savannah, Ill.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; G. W. Harness, Jr., Galveston, Ind.; Frank Harness, Galveston, Ind.; A. R. Haven, Greenfield, Ill.; B. A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ill.; G. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.; G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.; C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill.; J. J. Kay, Marshall, Neb.; Geo. Leigh, Aurora, Ill.; Wm. Kerby, Kokomo, Ind.; G. A. Milliken, Youngstown, Ohio; F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.; S. J. Peabody, Columbia City, Ind.; W. S. Powell, Moline, Kans.; G. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Iowa; F. Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans.; H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; Tom Smith, Crete, Ill.; Smith & McElowney, Crete, Ill.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; Stanton Breeding Farm, Madison, Neb.; G. E. Steele, Hanover, Ill.; Stewart & Hutcheon, Greenwood, Mo.; F. L. Studebaker, Warren, Ind.; H. W. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.; H. E. Watson, Edinburg, Ind.; C. A. Watson, Apple River, Ill.; Thos. Tang, Beecher, Ill.; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind.; E. W. Zander, Beecher, Ill.

Fat Division.—G. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans.; J. H. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; Albert A. Fuller, North Lake, Wis.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; G. W. Harness, Jr., Galveston, Ind.; Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.; G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.; S. J. Peabody, Columbia City, Ind.; J. J. Kay, Marshall, Neb.; Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

## SHORTHORNS.

Breeding Division.—A. Alexander, Morning Sun, Iowa; E. A. Alban & Son, Vendocia, Ohio; T. R. Bagby, Bowling Green, Ky.; E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind.; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.; C. S. Barclay, West Liberty, Iowa; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; W. F. Christian, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; F. W. Cotton, Manilla, Ind.; D. Creswell, Braymer, Mo.; James Cud-dy, Manhattan, Ill.; J. D. Douglas & Son, Hope, Ind.; F. A. Edwards & Son, Henry, Ind.; F. M. Forbes & Son, Miles, Iowa; H. P. Fry, Bettsville, Ohio; J. E. Francis & Son, New Lenox, Ill.; J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio; C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborne, Ohio; J. Jos. F. Green, Gregory, Tex.; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio; C. H. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ohio; F. S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind.; Iowa Ag. College, Ames, Iowa; I. N. Johnson, Elbridge, Tenn.; W. F. Kerlin, Rockfield, Ind.; E. H. Krouskop, Richland Center, Wis.; W. O. Minor, Heppner, Ore.; Mt. Valley Farm, Heppner, Ore.; Moorman & Miller, Winchester, Ind.; James Murphy, Oxford, Ind.; H. I. Parsons, Newton, Iowa; Pohlman Bros., Elwood, Ill.; J. F. & J. W. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; C. F. Rice, Indianola, Ill.; J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.; T. C. Robinson, Winchester, Ky.; F. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa; Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa; J. G. Withers, Milford, Ill.; T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.; J. S. Wright, Tod's Point, Ill.

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## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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Brantford, Ont.; Shaw & Marston, Brantford, Ont.; O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; J. B. & J. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; E. H. White, Estherville, Iowa, 12.

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## DEVON.

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Fat Division.—John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.

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F. E. R. Albright, Rossville, Ill.; H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo.; T. A. Arthur, Cedarville, O.; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia.; W. S. Campbell, Bates City, Mo.; Geo. B. Conley, Marshall, Mich.; G. Fitch, Hazel Dell, Ill.; C. F. Fleming, Dakota, Ia.; J. H. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; J. & D. Funk, McLean, Ill.; C. Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ind.; A. K. Haven, Greenfield, Ill.; Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.; C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo.; G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; C. C. Judy, Talulla, Ill.; M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind.; C. Krambeck, Marne, Ia.; W. J. Miller, Metz, Ia.; Minier Bros., Craig, Neb.; Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.; Nebraska Agricultural College, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Oakes, Wadsworth, Ind.; S. J. Peabody, Columbia City, Ind.; J. S. Peabody, Garden Prairie, Ill.; Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont.; Reynolds & Son, Prophets-town, Ill.; Geo. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Ia.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; J. No. Shepherd, Danville, Ill.; Silas Igo, Palmyra, Ia.; H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.; O. T. Woolford, Xenia, O.; G. H. Yeoman, Avon, Ill.; Abe Renick, Sycamore, Ky.; H. J. Sconce, Sidel, Ill.; I. N. Johnson, Elbridge, Tenn.; Roberts & George, Aurora, Ill.; Robt. Hawkeye, Belvidere, Ill.; C. C. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia.; F. W. Cotton, Manilla, Ind.; G. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; C. H. Samson, Topeka, Kans.; J. R. Peak & Sons, Winchester, Ill.; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; Wm. Smiley, Malcom, Ia.; H. A. Canney, Osceola, Ia.

## DRESSED CARCASSES.

Jno. F. Stover, Crawfordville, Ind.; 2; Minnesota Agricultural College, 2; T. A. Arthur, Cedarville, O.; F. E. Albright, Rossville, Ill.; Andrew Bros., Cedarville, O.; D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, O.; C. F. Fleming, Dakota, Ia.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill.; G. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; Nebraska Agricultural College, 2; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Otis Woolford, Xenia, O.; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 1; Geo. P. Yeoman, Avon, Ill., 1.

## SHEEP.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Breeding Division.—Chas. H. Hutchison, White Pigeon, Mich.; 20; Folly Farm, Arlington, Pa.; 8; G. Howard, Davidson, Milbrook, N. Y.; 13; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; J. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon, Ont.; Wm. Furry & Sons, Woodfield, Ind.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; J. F. Elliott, Vincennes, Ind.

Fat Division.—Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; J. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon, Ont.; Weaver Bros., Sussex, Wis.; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Folly Farm, Arlington, Pa., 9.

## OXFORDS.

Breeding Division.—John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; 2; John Andregg & Son, Basil, Ohio; 8; Ward A. Moulton, Cicero, N. Y.; 4; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; 8; Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., 13.

Fat Division.—Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis.; 12; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., 16.

## SOUTHDOWNS.

Breeding Division.—F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N. B.; 9; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; 8; Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis.; 12; Geo. A. Drummond, Pt. Claire, Que.; 9; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.; 3; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 6.

Fat Division.—F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N. B.; 1; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill.; 2; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.; 1; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 1; Geo. A. Drummond, Pt. Claire, Que.; 11; Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., 23.

## HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Breeding Division.—J. E. McKeehan, Big Mound, Ia.; 1; Ward C. Moulton, Cicero, N. Y.; 1; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 11; John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; 12; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; M. H. Coch-rane, Hillhurst, Que.; 8; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; 1; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 2.

Fat Division.—Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 7; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 10; John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; 21; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; 1; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., 1.

## DORSET.

Breeding Division.—J. E. Wing & Co., Mechanicsburg, O.; 6; H. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 8; Paden & Perkins, Kas-beer, Ill.; 8; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1.

Fat Division.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 7; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1.

## COTSWOLDS.

Breeding Division.—Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; 14; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., 8.

Fat Division.—G. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.; 3; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., 21; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 6.



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Fat Division.—Gardner & Collins, Roachdale, Ind., 9.

## LINCOLN.

Breeding Division.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., 20.

Fat Division.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; 17; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., 16.

## LEICESTERS.

Breeding Division.—A. W. Smith, Lucan, Ont.; 2; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 2; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; 9; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 7; Orr & Lillico, Galt, Ont.; 10; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., 1.

Fat Division.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; 13; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; 10; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 7; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; 9; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 3; Orr & Lillico, Galt, Ont., 1.

## RAMBOUILLET.

Breeding Division.—Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; 17; Lincoln Bros., Milford Center, O.; 5; Geo. Truesdale, Deer Park, Md.; 5; Cole Bros., Clinton, Mo., 7.

Fat Division.—E. G. Pugh, Waukesha, Wis.; 4; Cole Bros., Clinton, Mo.; 7; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 9; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1.

## GRADES AND CROSSES.

Medium Wool.—Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; 14; D. Broadwood, Abbott, Mo.; 7; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; 12; Geo. B. Conley, Marshall, Mich.; 14; Noah Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; 5; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill.; 4; F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N. B.; 4; H. N. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; 2; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; 2; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 1; J. & G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon, Ont.; 2; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; 1; Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; 19; McKerrrow & Son, Sussex, Wis.; 19; John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; 12; Minnesota Agricultural College, 23; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 12; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont.; 1; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; 8; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 7; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 20; Weaver Bros., Sussex, Wis.; 18; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., 1.

Long Wools.—Geo. B. Conley, Marshall, Mich.; 8; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill.; 1; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; 25; John Kelley Shakespeare, Ont.; 1; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 12; Orr & Lillico, Galt, Ont.; 16; E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont.; 12; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont.; 26; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 13; A. W. Smith, Maple Grove, Ont., 1.

## DRESSED CARCASSES.

D. Broadwood, Abbott, Mo.; 2; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; 2; M. H. Coch-rane, Hillhurst, Ont.; 2; Folly Farm, Arlington, Pa.; 2; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 2; Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; 2; Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis.; 2; Minnesota Agricultural College, 9; John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; 2; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 2; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; 4; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; 5; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 12; Weaver Bros., Sussex, Wis., 1.

## BREEDING SWINE.

## BERKSHIRE.

Etzler & Moses, Convo, O.; 12; J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb.; 5; J. J. Krass, Fremont, O.; 4; Jas. Riley & Son, Thornton, Ind.; 8; S. M. Burns, Chalmers, Ind.; 1; Karl B. Clough, N. Amherst, O.; 10; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.; 23; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; 1; J. F. Elliott, Vincennes, Ind.; 3; H. C. Davidson, Elbridge, Tenn.; 2; I. N. Johnson, Elbridge, Tenn.; 2; F. W. Upton, Ovid, Mich.; 4; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; 2; E. L. Jamison, Oneida, Ill., 5.

## POLAND-CHINA.

S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, O.; 12; J. H. Lahm, Somerville, O.; 7; J. E. McKeehan, Big Mound, Iowa; 7; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; 11; E. Alphonso, Sigourney, Ia.; 6; T. N. Langon, Clifton, Ill.; 3; F. N. Wagner, Mansfield, O.; 5; J. W. Funk, Heyworth, Ill.; 10; Ira & S. L. Bryan, Ohio, Ill.; 5; W. J. McKibbin, Garden Prairie, Ill.; 5; H. Schmetzman, Freeport, Ill.; 1; B. F. Smith, Remington, Ind.; 1; E. H. Ware, Galesburg, Ill.; 1; Geo. B. Conley, Marshall, Mich.; 4; Lock & Wellington, Remington, Ind.; 7; R. Miller, Champaign, Ill.; 3; Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.; 2; M. J. Boylan, Manhattan, Ill.; 5; H. E. Hays, Knoxville, Ill.; 6; John F. Cutler, Marley, Ill.; 2; H. H. Shuster, Remington, Ind.; 1; Pohlman Bros., Elwood, Ind.; 1; Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill.; 5; J. J. Snyder & Son, Paris, O., 7.

## CHESTER WHITE.

Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; 12; C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, O.; 14; G. W. Sackman, Mirabile, Mo.; 1; J. A. Loughridge, Delta, Ia.; 3; H. A. Cook, New Ross, Ind.; 11; A. M. Foster, Rushville, Ill.; 5; H. P. Wood & Bro., Franklin, Ind.; 9; J. M. Doty & Son, Charleston, Ill.; 4; L. L. Frost, Mirabile, Mo.; 5; G. G. Koenig, Le Mars, Ia.; 6; W. W. Milner & Son, Thornton, Ind., 4.

## DUROC-JERSEY.

C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; 7; G. W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill.; 12; J. D. Nidlinger, Decatur, Ind.; 11; T. W. Stoner & Son, Henry, Ill.; 3; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; 7; C. P. Van Duen, Loami, Ill., 3.

## TAMWORTH.

R. S. Hartley, Dugall, Pa.; 7; N. M. Blain, St. George, Ont.; 9; Minnesota Agricultural College, 8.

## LARGE YORKSHIRE.

Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.; 15; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 4.

## FAT SWINE.

## PENS.

B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; 15; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 10; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; 10; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; 15; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.,

10; Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.; 5; Minnesota Agricultural College, 25; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 5.

## DRESSED CARCASSES.

B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill.; 2; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; 2; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 9; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; 2; Minnesota Agricultural College, 10; Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.; 1; N. M. Blain, St. George, Ont., 2.

## DRAFT HORSES.

## PERCHERON.

John C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill.; 1; H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.; 13; Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; 62; F. T. & M. E. Fowler, Lake Villa, Ill.; 1; Wm. Channings, Forrest, Ill.; 3; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Ia.; 2; L. W. Cochran, Crawfordville, Ind.; 12; Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, O.; 20; McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O.; 21; A. P. Nave, Attica, Ind.; 12; Pritchard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill.; 4; L. E. Reuse, Clifton, Ill.; 2; E. O. Sheldon, Clifton, Ill.; 3; Taylor & Jones, Williams-ville, Ill.; 7; H. N. Olmstead, Genoa, Ill.; 1; S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.; 3; J. Crouch & Sons, La Fayette, Ind.; 16; A. B. Putterbaugh, Milledgeville, Ill., 5.

## CLYDESDALE.

Brookside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; 11; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; 19; Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis.; 16; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; 7; Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Manitoba; 1; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.; 18; Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; 11; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ia.; 1; A. B. McLaren, Chicago, 1; Geo. Nightingale, Seymour, Ill.; 1; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; 1; E. M. Pickard, Summitville, Ind.; 5; David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 2.

## SHIRES.

Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.; 8; Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.; 8; Wm. Channings, Forrest, Ill.; 1; L. W. Cochran, Crawfordville, Ind.; 3; Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.; 28; Ed. Hobson, Clifton, Ill.; 1; Oakland Shire Horse Co., Rushville, Ill.; 1; Pritchard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill.; 2; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.; 5; Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; 25; A. Zwicker & Son, Pre-Empton, Ill., 6.

## BELGIANS.

Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.; 4; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Ia.; 3; H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Ia.; 12; C. A. L. Loomis, Chester, Ia.; 3; Taylor & Jones, Williams-ville, Ill.; 2; J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind., 6.

## SUFFOLK.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis.; 3; Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., 3.

## DRAFT HORSES IN HARNESS.

Geo. Allen, Jr., Lake Forrest, Ill.; 13; Armour & Co., Chicago; 8; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; 1; Boston Store, Chicago, 1; Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis.; 3; Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; 4; Dr. A. L. Lewine, Pittsburg, Pa.; 3; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; 8; A. G. Leonard, Chicago, 5; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, 7; C. A. Loomis, Chester, Ia.; 1; McKay Bros., Janesville, Wis.; 1; A. P. Nave, Attica, Ind.; 2; Nelson Morris, Chicago, 16; E. M. Pickard, Summitville, Ind.; 1; A. E. Putterbaugh, Milledgeville, Ill.; 6; Swift & Co., Chicago, 7; Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; 5; Weaver Coal Co., Chicago, 11.



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In stock, fruit, and grain farms I have the best bargains in the world—Western Michigan—Famous fruit belt, peaches, plums, pears, apples, cherries. Excellent corn land. Clover and grass. Water the best. Better climate than in Kansas; government reports prove it. Unimproved, \$10 to \$12 an acre. Fully improved, \$25 to \$45. First-class markets, schools, churches, railroads, and towns abundant. Every up-to-date advantage. Write for list and book that tells all about it. Easy terms. S. V. R. HAYES

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A. B. DILLE & SON, Edgerton, Kans.

HAVE A FINE LOT OF YOUNG

Poland-Chinas

of the best blood, both sows and boars, at reasonable prices. Sows bred if desired.

300 FERRETS FOR SALE. Farnsworth Bros., Elk Falls, Kansas



THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., November 17, 1902. Another bad break in prices and continued liberal supplies were the chief features of the cattle trade here last week. Kansas City receipts were in excess of 60,000 head, which was fully 15,000 more than the trade had expected. All the big markets showed increased receipts and sellers could do nothing but acquiesce in the buyers' demands to slash prices. Top beef steers of the week sold for \$2.25. The next highest price for the seven-day period was \$2.15. Plenty of medium natives sold from \$1.75 to \$1.85. The decline in fat cattle prices for the past three weeks is now in the neighborhood of \$1.25 to \$1.50. This has been largely on best steers. Cheaper Westerns that have been selling relatively low show much smaller declines. The trade in native cows was a disappointment, values falling off 25¢ to 50¢. Range cows declined no more than 25¢ to 30¢.

One of the pleasing phases of the market for the week was the steadiness of stock cattle prices in the face of the slump in fat stock. The supply of thin stock was larger than the preceding seven days and traders would not have been surprised to see values fall off. Contrary to expectations, however, the market held up surprisingly well and closed nearly steady. Western feeders can be bought for \$3.40 to \$3.50 but better grades of natives are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Cheap stockers are changing hands at \$2.75 to \$3 and better grades at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

A sensational week was experienced in the hog trade, owing to the phenomenal break in the market and its subsequent reaction. On Monday receipts were liberal around the circuit, and packers bore down on prices to the extent of a 15¢ to 20¢ decline. This startled the sellers but when the same tactics were repeated the next day the situation became serious. By Wednesday tops were selling around \$6.15 and there seemed to be no bottom to the break. A reaction set in, however, at this stage and values were forced up again. The full loss was not regained, however, and the market closed 15¢ lower than in our last report. At the close heavy swine were selling at \$4.25 for tops, and the bulk of sales ranged from \$3.35 to \$4.40. Traders are predicting values to be hammered below the \$4 mark, but think prices will remain stationary then and the long bear crusade will be checked. Receipts of hogs last week at the local market amounted to 60,200 head. Receipts at the five points approximated 337,000 head.

The sheep market held up admirably during the week, in the face of enlarged supplies. Receipts amounted to 40,400 head, an increase of 8,000 from the preceding week and 15,000 from the same time in 1901. The supply of feeding lambs and half-fat stock was excessive and prices declined 10¢ to 15¢. Choice lambs held about steady and sheep closed strong. It is claimed that two weeks more will see the end of the Utah movement and then the market will be in better shape to take care of the Kansas and Missouri stock. Killers seem to want well-rattled yearlings more than any other class of sheep and are giving \$3.85 to \$4.10 for the better grades. Best lambs are commanding \$4.55 to \$5.15 and native ewes \$3.25 to \$3.50. Country buyers can now secure feeding lambs for \$3.15 to \$3.50 that a week ago sold at \$3.35 to \$3.65. Extra good weight thin stock will command \$3.65 as yet, however.

Horses sold about the meaneast of the season last week. Trade opened dull and was not redeemed by a stronger close as was the case during the preceding week. A values fell off \$5 to \$7.50 on some grades. A weak Eastern competition was the direct cause for the dullness. Mules followed in the wake of horses in the way of recording a slow trade. Values held about steady, however. Little pit mules are off \$10 to \$15 from the high point of the season.

There was but little change in either the poultry or egg markets during the past week. Receipts of eggs were lighter and the general supposition is that shippers arriving when they hope to obtain an advance in prices. Dealers do not hold to this opinion, however. Fresh Kansas and Missouri eggs are quoted at 18¢; live hens 8¢; choice broilers 12¢; springs 10¢; roosters 20¢ to 25¢ each; turkey hens, 6 lbs. and upwards, 9¢; gobblers, 9¢; old toms, 8¢; ducks, wild 1.75¢ per dozen. Grain lost a trifle last week, but no decided break was had in the market. Pork also declined in sympathy with the loss in hogs. Cash wheat is quoted at 64¢; corn 42¢; and oats at 29¢.

H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., November 17, 1902. The downward trend of cattle prices was continued last week, the decline amounting to 25¢ to 40¢, with the better class of corn cattle suffering the most. Quarantine steers showed a loss of 25¢ to 55¢. Cows and heifers were in heavy supply, and values went off 25¢ to 50¢, the good class of corn offerings selling to the poorest advantage. Southern offerings declined 15¢ to 20¢ in value. Under heavy receipts and only a fair movement to the country stock cattle prices went 35¢ to 40¢ to the bad on all grades except the best kinds, which lost 10¢ to 15¢. With liberal marketing and a lower provision trade earlier in the week, packers were bearish and insisted on a lower range of prices for hogs, but under lighter receipts towards the close of the week the market braced up and part of the decline was regained. Prices to-day ranged from \$3.35 to \$6.42 to 3, with the bulk selling at \$3.75 to \$6.40.

There was a material increase in supplies of sheep last week, due to more liberal marketing of fed stock and a fair number of range offerings from New Mex-

ico. The demand was good, but prices were lower in sympathy with the continued bad conditions. East, lamb prices showing a break of 15¢ to 25¢ and sheep values going 10¢ to 15¢ to the bad. On Wednesday native lambs sold at \$5.50, against a \$5.40 top on the same day at Chicago.

Lawrence Seed Market.

Lawrence, Kans., November 17, 1902. We give you to-day's buying prices in our market. Outside prices are for best grades:

	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa	\$7.50 to \$8.00
Red clover	8.00 to 8.50
Timothy	2.50 to 3.00
English blue-grass	2.50 to 3.50
Millet	70¢ to 80¢
Cane	50¢ to 70¢
Kafir-corn	50¢ to 60¢

F. Barteldes & Co.

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.

CATTLE.

CATTLE FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorn bulls and registered Shropshire ram lambs. Alex. McCutcheon, Marquette, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For another of the same kind, my 3-year-old Polled Durham bull, General Funston 1109. I would like for every man who reads this that has a full-blooded Polled Durham bull calf to sell, to write to R. T. Van Deventer, Mankato, Kans.

FOR SALE—One solid red, registered Shorthorn bull calf, 8 months old; also a few choice Poland-China pigs, eligible for register. P. H. McKittick, McCracken, Kans.

FOR SALE—Twenty Hereford bulls, 8 to 16 months old, grade 1/2 and better. Seb Wertzberger, Volland, Kans.

CATTLE OR SHEEP RANCH—2,300 acres—100 acres hay land, 200 acres alfalfa land, two miles river front, permanent range, five-room house, stock sheds, good grove. One of the best sheltered ranches in western Kansas. Price \$5,400. Will sell all or part. W. S. Pittman, Pierceville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five registered Shorthorn bulls, 1 to 2 years old, well bred, good individuals, good colors, prices right. Call on or address B. J. Hobbs & Co., Whitehead, Okla.

FOR SALE—A few choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 12122. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two Pedigreed Shorthorn bulls, one year old; well bred. Six miles south of Topeka. Rural route 6. J. C. Hyde.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, dark red, weight 1,650 pounds, \$75. F. P. Evans, Mont Ida, Anderson Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 12446, got by Gallant Knight 12448, four years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red. I also have a few cows and heifers for sale, and a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—320-acre pasture, five miles from Clements, all fenced, fine grass and water. Price only \$9.50 per acre. 160-acre pasture and meadow, all fenced, fine grass and water. \$9 per acre. 160-acre farm—100 acres under plow, some alfalfa, fair house, stable, orchard, corrals, splendid water. A splendid home cheap. Only \$2,300. John G. Howard, sole agent, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—\$1,000 takes my ranch, cattle, horses, wagon, buggy, harness, etc. A snap. Write at once to owner. O. J. Blakesley, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

FOR SALE—A fine ranch of 520 acres, six miles from Cottonwood Falls, 150 acres in cultivation, alfalfa, fine pasture, living spring water, good buildings, orchard, fences. A snap—\$15.50 per acre. John G. Howard, sole agent, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—1,120-acre farm in Douglas County, Missouri, 14 miles south of Willow Springs. It is fenced all around with four galvanized barbed wire fencing. It has a new house, two stories high—with an L for kitchen, it has also a new barn, 24 by 40 feet, and it is especially suitable for a sheep or Angus goat ranch. There are seven springs on the place with plenty of water the year round for all stock. The reason for selling is that the owner is too old to attend to the ranch. There are 60 acres cleared, and the balance is in pine and oak timber. Write to James Anderson, Leonardville, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—A modern, 12-room brick residence in Lawrence, Kansas, with six acres of ground, all kinds of fruit, ten minutes' walk from center of town, High School, or State University. Will exchange for good Kansas farm. F. G. Alford, Leonard Ave., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thirty-nine acres Topeka suburban land, good soil, timber, and water, small house, fine surroundings. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

DO YOU WANT well-improved 320 acres, every foot alfalfa land; 125 acres in cultivation, 15 alfalfa, at \$15 per acre. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres, two miles east of postoffice, Salina, Kansas. Best stock and dairy farm, about 50 acres bottom, 12 acres orchard, rest truck patches and pastures; good 11-room house, cow and horse barn, milk house, well, and 2 cisterns. Price \$6,000. Also 160 acres cornering with above, good corn, wheat, or alfalfa land 8-acre peach orchard, 4-room house, barn, 2 wells, all fenced, about half in cultivation, rest in pasture. Will sell to close estate. Price \$5,000. Catherine E. Anderson, Admrx., Drawer N., Zion City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two choice farms of 480 and 357 acres, highly cultivated, choice water, and buildings, fall plowing done. L. Eilers, Letellier, Manitoba.

FOR ALFALFA, wheat, corn, and grass land, improved ranches, and farms, write to M. E. Charvot, Emporia, Kans.

**THE L. A. ALLEN Cattle Commission Co.** L. A. ALLEN, JAMES R. HAWPE, Salesmen.  
**25 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE**  
**SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION**  
 And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders. Market Price Guaranteed.  
**Office, 267-268-269 Second Floor Exchange Bldg. OVER INERSTATE NATIONAL BANK.**  
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**SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS.**  
 The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 130913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families.  
**J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.**

**"FOLLOW THE FLAG."**  
**5 DAILY TRAINS 5**  
**Kansas City**  
**.....to St. Louis**  
**FINEST EQUIPMENT. SMOOTH TRACK. NO DUST.**  
 The Wabash passes through Forest Park, sight of the World's Fair Grounds in full view of all the magnificent buildings now being erected. The only line that does it.  
 Wabash Fast Mail No. 8, leaving Kansas City 6.15 p. m., saves a day's travel to Eastern points.  
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FOR SALE—480 acres of wheat and cattle farm land, 160 acres of it in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa. No buildings. Sure to water. Good neighborhood. Price \$2,400. Write me at Jetmore, Kans., for particulars. A. T. Eakin.

FARMS FOR SALE—Of all sizes, on Snokomo creek, rich bottom and slope, timber and fine grass, reliable creek and springs, good buildings and fruit. Telephone and mail, can't be beat for corn, wheat, and alfalfa. At reasonable prices, easy terms. Also horses wanted to winter immediately. Address W. L. Seeling, Paxico, Wabash Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres fine pasture land in Wabash County, 2 miles from Halifax, good grass and never-failing water. H. R. Rice, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, extra good corn, wheat, and grass land, good improvements. A. E. Cornet, Rural Route 4, Lawrence, Kans.

SWINE.

YEARLING Poland-China herd boar for sale, Grand Chief, by Grand Chief 2d 55525. He will make a remarkable sire for some good breeder. Address L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Neb.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of Duroc-Jersey males, \$10 to \$20 each. Young glits bred, \$15 to \$20. All eligible to record. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

FOR SALE—Berkshire boars, by son of Imported Commander. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of pedigree Duroc-Jersey boars, old enough for service; also my two herd boars, Onward 7249 and Jumbo Breaker 2d 14997. A few extra fine glits. H. A. J. Coppins, Eldorado, Kans.

SWINE—Duroc-Jersey breeding stock, pure-bred and registered, for sale at \$3 to \$20, each, owing to age. Burton & Burton, East Ward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One extra yearling Poland-China boar, registered, prize-winner, 11 spring boars, 8 glits—good ones. Farmers' prices. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

**PUBLIC SALE at Topeka, Dec. 11, 1902.** V. E. Howey of Topeka, will sell 60 head of pure-bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. A number of Jersey cattle and Shire-bred mares and horses.

**A BARGAIN**—Three fall Poland-China boars, 40 spring pigs; popular breeding, extra feet, legs, hams, backs, heads, and ears, slick, straight, black coats. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Thirty head of 2-year-old mules—must all go together. W. V. Jackson, Coldwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two jacks, coming 3 years old, and one jennet with jack colt at her side. This stock is all black. Also one Mammoth jack, 7 years old. For particulars, address F. L. Rice or O. E. Madinger, Wathena, Kans.

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

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FOR SALE CHEAP—Shropshire ram of Kirkpatrick's flock, used two seasons on 20 ewes. A. M. Dull, Washington, Kans.

FOR SALE—Nine (9) choice Shropshire rams, all registered, 6 to 8 months old. Anderson & Findlay, R. R. 2, Iola, Allen Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and young ewes of choice quality and the best of breeding. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

PATENTS.

**J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney,** 415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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TREE PLANTS—Honey and Black locust, \$2.75 per 1,000. Write me for big lot and special prices. J. E. Mellecker, Spearville, Kans.

FOR SALE, ALFALFA SEED—A limited amount of orders filled promptly. Correspondence and orders solicited. O'Laughlin & Weber, Lakin, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES for winter delivery at a liberal discount. Send at once for price list. Topeka Bee Supply House, Topeka, Kans.

AT A BARGAIN—One and one-half horse power gasoline engine, cheapest known power for farm and shop use. Strictly new, never taken out of shipping case. Price and circulars on application. N. O. Waymire, Garfield, Kans.

FARM HELP WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm. No. 1 chance for right parties. References required. Mrs. Sarah F. Harris, three miles west of Leocompton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed Formula for best horse, cattle, sheep, and swine conditioner and health producer and preserver. Money refunded if not satisfied. \$1.00 per copy for individual use. County rights for sale. E. S. Shockey, 274 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard pups and White Holland turkeys, cheap. F. H. Foster, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Pedigreed, and for sale cheap, on immediate orders; also some young Partridge Cocks of choice breeding for sale. O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

WANTED—A few dozen February or March pullets, B. F. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. S. K. Emery, corner Colfax and South 5th streets, Denver, Col.

The Stray List

Week Ending November 13.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by George Thomas, (P. O. Weir City), October 25, 1902, one brown mare, 7 years old, scar on neck; valued at \$20.

Week Ending November 20.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.  
 HOG—Taken up by Melvin Pickens, in Cherokee tp., November 8, 1902, one black male hog, weight 300 or 400 pounds, no ears; valued at \$20.

Cowley County—Geo. W. Sloan, Clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by W. T. Edwards, in Windsor tp., (P. O. Cambridge), one grey mare.

Greenwood County.  
 COLT—Taken up by G. W. Gray, in South Salem tp., one black colt, 3 years old, white speck on forehead.

Elk County—G. J. Sharp, Clerk.  
 STEER—Taken up by T. Chadwick, in Painterhood tp., (P. O. Bushy), October 15, 1902, one red and white spotted yearling steer, crop off right ear; valued at \$18.

Farms and Ranches.

We have in central and western Kansas, all kinds of farm and ranch property, large and small, improved and unimproved, for sale. In many cases we can make a desirable exchange. State what you have for sale or what you wish to buy, and we can accommodate all bargains. All correspondence will receive our prompt attention. Address

**E. C. PREBLE LOAN CO.**  
 CUBA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS.

This machine will sow evenly any seed that is sown broadcast. It is more compact and convenient to operate than any similar machine made. It is strongly built and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. Every Machine Guaranteed. Upon receipt of price \$1.50, we will send this seed sower to your nearest express office and prepay all charges.  
**E. C. SMITH CO., Manufacturers,**  
 115 Dock St., St. Louis, Mo.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Every farmer ordering one of these machines while this offer holds good will be given an opportunity to have the entire cost of his machine refunded in cash.





**Breeders' Directory.****DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.****D. TROTT** ABILENE, KANS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas

Registered Stock, Duroc-Jerseys, contains breeders of the leading strains.

**N. B. SAWYER,** - - Cherryvale, Kansas**M. H. ALBERTY,** - - Cherokee, Kansas**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

100 head for this year's trade; all eligible to record.

**ROCKDALE HERD OF REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey Swine.****J. F. C. ANDLER,** Frankfort, Kansas.**MAPLE AVENUE HERD Duroc-Jerseys** **J. U. HOWE,** Wichita, Kansas. Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Avenue**FAIRVIEW HERD Duroc-Jerseys** Watch for our Brood Sow Sale in February **J. B. DAVIS,** Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.**DUROC-JERSEYS** Duroc-Jerseys for sale—Choice July, Aug., and September pigs for sale, both sexes; also 4 19 1 bred sows. Prices reasonable. **Newton Bros.,** Whiting, Kas.**WALNUT HILL HERD Duroc-Jersey Swine** **H. A. J. COPPINS,** County Clerk, Eldorado, Kans. Stock of both sexes for sale.**Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jerseys, Red Polled Cattle and Angora Gats.**Swine herd headed by **BIG JOE 7883** and **OHIO CHIEF** Cattle headed by **KANSAS 8308** Young stock for sale in season. **PETER BLOCHER** RICHLAND, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.**MAY'S Duroc-Jerseys.** Higgin's Hero 11889 at head of herd. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale. **Wm. A. MAY,** Blue Hill, Nebraska.**ROSE HILL HERD OF Duroc-Jersey Hogs** A choice lot of boars ready for service, and gilts ready to breed. Also August pigs now ready to wean. All from large, prolific old sows. **S. Y. THORNTON,** Blackwater, Missouri.**Golden Rod Herd of Prize-winning Duroc-Jerseys** Van's Perfection 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of '02, at head. Both fall and spring pigs of both sexes and of his get for sale. **GILBERT VAN PATTEN,** Sutton, Neb.**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****V. B. HOWEY,** R. F. D. 5, Topeka, Kas

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

**POLAND-CHINA HOGS, JERSEY CATTLE,****S. L. WYANDOTTE CHICKENS.** Eggs in season**Dietrich & Spaulding,** Richmond, Kans.

FOR SALE: 20 boars ready for service; sows bred or open. 100 spring pigs.

Our **POLAND-CHINAS** are at the Top.**Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas**

Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Sen. I know, he by Perfect I know.

Address—

**F. P. MAGUIRE,** Hutchinson, Kansas.**High-Class Poland-China Hogs****Jno D. Marshall,** Walton, Harvey Co., Kas

Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style.

**VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**

FOR SALE: Six 8 and 10 months old boars, every one a show boar and as good as I ever bought to use in my herd. Also 150 spring pigs that are immense.

**E. E. WAIT,** Altoona, Kans.**SHADY LANE STOOK FARM****HARRY E. LUNT,** Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

A few choicely bred Poland-China Boars for sale, some choice open gilts and bred sows.

**SHADY BROOK STOOK FARM****POLAND-CHINAS**

I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to

**H. W. CHENEY,** NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.**CLOSING OUT**

TWO GREAT HERD BOARS FOR SALE.

One son of Chief Perfection 2d, one son of Perfect Perfection; both good. Will sell cheap to deliver December 1st or after. Have just weaned 5 splendid litters of September pigs, grandly bred and all O. K. Will sell 3 for \$25; not akin if wanted. Ten aged sows all tried and found good enough. Sixteen spring gilts, 4 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, all at bargain prices.

Address **HARRY EVANS,** PLEASANTON, KANS.

Big-boned only.

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****FOR SALE** Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian (either sex). Best strains represented. **H. N. Holderman,** Rural Route 2, Girard, Kans.**THOROUGH BRED****Poland-China Hogs.**Special price for next 20 days on 10 bred gilts, to farrow in April and May; they weigh from 200 to 275 pounds, and most of them are bred to Black Perfection 27132, the best breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs, and 4 boars large enough for service. 100 head in herd. Write for anything you want in Poland-China hogs. **JOHN BOLLIN,** R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans.**PECAN HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**

Having sold our farm here, we will make close prices on our

**Poland-China BOARS AND GILTS**

Have a very fine lot to select from. Sired by Model Tecumseh, J. L. Best, and U. S. Wilkes.

**J. N. WOODS & SONS,** OTTAWA, KAS.**WAMEGO HERD**

—of—

**POLAND-CHINAS**With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual, and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Kansas. Postawatomie County. **C. J. HUGGINS.****KNOLLWOOD FARM HERD****B** LUE BLOODED  
IQ BONED  
ROAD BACKED  
BERKSHIRESA few fancy young boars ready for service. Orders booked for spring pigs. **E. W. Melville,** Eudora, Kansas.**PRAIRIE DALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**

150 choice spring pigs, sired by five first-class boars, for sale; a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d at head of herd. Parties wishing to visit herd will be met at Abilene, if notice be given. Farm 3 1/2 miles northeast of Abilene.

**C. M. GARVER & SON,** R. F. D. No. 1, Abilene, Kansas.**CHOICEST STRAINS**

....OF....

**Poland-China Hogs.**400 head in herd. Fashionably bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Guage Chief 25733, first prize winner International Show 1900, and Simply O. K. 24290, first prize winner Missouri State Fair 1901. 200 winter and spring pigs in special offer. Bargains in Registered Stallions and Mammoth Jacks. Also **SHORTHORN** AND **POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.****SNYDER BROS.,** Winfield, Kas.**POLAND-CHINA PIGS.**

Sired by Black Missouri Chief 25733 [the magnificent son of the \$1,000 Missouri's Black Chief, the sweepstakes State Fair winner in 1899, also brother to the international winner at Chicago in 1901], a boar of enormous size, six feet from ears to root of tail, 700 pounds, in his twenty-five month old breeding form, perfect in proportions, unexcelled show coat and finish, stamping his likeness on all his pigs, and for which I have refused \$500. Pigs \$10 each. Show pigs, \$25 each. All from sows of the very best of breeding, costing large sums of money. His fall gilts, safe in pig to Proud Perfection 2d, the proud and stylish \$500 son of the great sweepstakes winner, \$30 each. The pigs from the mating will have pedigrees as rich as brains and money can get; all the sweepstakes State Fair winning boars from 1892 to 1901 represented. Such a combination of nine of the great sweepstakes boars, selling as high as \$5,100, and eight of the most sensational sows the world has ever seen, selling as high as \$4,000, is no accident, but the result of years of great study and enormous expense. The very acme of fancy breeding, as the analyzed pedigrees will show, Pacific and American Express.

**J. CLARENCE NORTON,** Moran, Allen Co., Kansas**CHESTER WHITE SWINE.****D. L. BUTTON,** North Topeka, Kas  
BREEDER OF  
IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES  
Stock For Sale.  
Farm is two miles northwest of Reform School.**MAPLE CITY BREEDING FARM,** Breeders of Choice Strains of Registered**O. I. C. Swine,** Galloway Cattle.The prize winning boar, Ell 4049, at head of herd. The best in Chester Whites for sale in select young boars and gilts. **J. S. GILKEY,** Maple City, Cowley County, Kansas.**CHESTER WHITE SWINE.****THE CRESCENT HERD**  
**O. I. C. } The World's Best Swine.**

Hero 13588 (11761) at head, assisted by Teddy R. 13463. Choice spring pigs as good as grows, for sale. Only first-class shipped.

**JOHN W. ROAT & CO.,** CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.**CHAMPION HERD OF ..IMPROVED..****Chester White Swine**

Perfection 11705, sweepstakes boar, 1901, and Pan America 11943, first prize, New York State Fair, first, Michigan State Fair, and first in class at Pan-American Exposition, at head of the herd. The champion herd, Nebraska State Fair, 1902. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale.

**BLODGETT BROS.,** BEATRICE, NEB.**BERKSHIRE SWINE.****Large English Berkshires.**

Boars and Gilts for sale at prices to suit. Write quick and get our prices. Also a few good yearling boars.

**Manwaring Bros.,** Lawrence, Kans.**Berkshire Boars.**

Possessing rare quality, substance and finish, of April farrow. Also, October pigs for sale.

**Spring Brook Farm.****G. W. BERRY,** STATION A, TOPEKA, KANS.**HIGH-BRED BERKSHIRES****Of the Leading Families** Herd numbers 150 head. All classes of stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipping station, Polo, on C. M. & St. P. R. R. Write for prices and full particulars. **D. T. MAYES,** Knoxville, Mo.**EAST LYNN HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Herd headed by Premier 4th 55577 assisted by Rutgers Judge 2d 61106.

**ONLY THE BEST.**

Imp. Elma Lady 4th 44688, the highest priced Berkshire ever sold in Kansas City, is in our herd and there are others like her. Inspection invited six days in the week.

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Special Offerings: Young cows and heifers, and few bulls for sale.

**North Elm Creek Herd Pure-bred Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas**Scotch-topped Young Mary females with 9th Knight of Elmwood 161507 at head. Call on, or write, **W. J. Smith,** Oketo, Kas.**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE.

**L. A. MEAD,** Carbondale, Kansas.**SUNFLOWER HERD OF**

Scotch and Scotch-topped

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**and **POLAND-CHINA SWINE**Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address **Andrew Pringle,** County, Kansas**Ekridge,** Wabunsee**CATTLE.****HEREFORDS FOR SALE.**Having sold the most of my herd, I have left for sale 5 fine yearling bulls. Write me for particulars. I will sell them cheap. **E. S. Cowee,** R. R. 2, Burlingame, Kas**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.**MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS**—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.**F. C. KINGSLEY,** Dever, Shawnee County, Kansas.**Aberdeen-Angus. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM.**Have 15 registered bulls—7 to 21 months old, sired by Niel of Lakeside 25545; also registered cows and heifers, highly bred. Will sell in lots to suit. Call or address **Geo. Drummond,** Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas**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—**BLAIR KSHERR BROTHERS,** Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas.**SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE.**Consisting of nine 1 and 2 year old bulls, fifty cows from 2 to 10 years old, and twenty-five calves by the side. The get of Royal Bates 123675. Biggest Shorthorn Bull in Kansas. Cows bred to Captain of Mayflower, Red Rover, or Royal Bates. Everything in good shape. Call or address, **Louis Hothan,** Carbondale, Kans.**WAYSIDE HERD OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS.****"ANXIETY WILTONS."**Printer 6684, a son of Beau Brummel 51817; March On 14th 106676, a son of March On 76035; Good Sign 140387, a son of Printer 6684, are the bulls in service. Some excellent young things—both sexes—for sale. Keep your eye on South Omaha, January 22 and 23. **W. W. GRAY,** Fayette, Mo.**E. H. WHITE,** Estherville, Iowa.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**GALLOWAY CATTLE**

Herd Foundation Stock A Specialty.

A few choice Females and 14 Bulls for sale. Inspection or Correspondence invited.

**...CHOICE... POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE.**

Herd headed by Young Emperor, 690 Polled Durham Herd Book, and 128130 S. H. Herd Book, which I also offer for sale. Also doublestandard young bulls, and good grade cows, bulls and heifers for sale.

Inspection invited. **C. M. ALBRIGHT,** GLOBE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS

Postoffice address, R. F. D. No. 2, Overbrook, Kans.

**GLENWOOD HERDS**

Shorthorns headed by Victor of Wildwood, by Golden Victor, he by Baron Victor. Late herd bull Gloster 187952. Polands headed by Glenwood Chief Again. For sale choice young bulls; also females. Prices right. Choice fall boars and gilts cheap. Visitors invited. Correspondence solicited. Address

**C. S. NEVIUS,** Chiles, Miami Co., Kans.

40 miles south of K. C., on main line of Mo. Pac. R. R.

**JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER PLATTSBURG, MO., BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS**

BULLS IN SERVICE: Healed 2d 40679, March On 6th 94587. Healed 8th 116352, Onward 2d 116399.

**H. R. LITTLE, HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS., Breeds Only the Best, Pure-Bred SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN, 125698, a pure Orulokshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 143002.

FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 13 Bull Calves. Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town.

Can ship on Mo. Pac. R. R. or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.

**The N. MANROSE Shorthorns**

RURAL ROUTE NO. 5, OTTAWA, KANS.

Glitspur's Knight 171591 at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.



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**ABBOTSFORD STOCK FARM OF SHORTHORNS.**  
For sale, after August 15, the herd bull, Imp. Beauty's Heir 145125; also 80 high grade cows and heifers, good milkers. D. Ballantyne & Sons, Herington, Kans.

**MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred**  
**Shorthorn Oattle, and**  
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Farm is 2 miles south  
Rock Island depot.  
JAMES A. WATKINS,  
Whiting, Kans.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
**CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Foster, Butler Co., Kans.**  
FOR SALE—A few calves, also Prize-winning Light Brahma Chickens. Call, write or telephone.

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**  
FOR SALE: Registered and high-grade Shorthorns of Crutckshank breeding. No better bulls anywhere. Bargains for quick buyers. Address  
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**MODEL BLUE GRASS FARM.**  
**HEREFORDS.**  
Stock For Sale.  
**OVERTON HARRIS, Harris, Mo.**

**ESKDALE HERD OF**  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.  
JAMES FRATER, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kas.

**Walnut Valley Stock Farm**  
Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped  
**SHORTHORNS.**  
The prize-winning bull, Scott Junior 124222 at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale  
W. J. Snodgrass, Gordon, Butler Co., Kas

**THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED**  
**Angus Cattle**  
Herd headed by Hale Lad 80645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale. Address  
PARRISH & MILLER  
Hudson, Stafford Co., Kans

**CHAMPION**  
**GALLOWAYS**  
...FOR 1902...  
Up-to-date Galloway Oattle, All Ages, For Sale.  
Personal Inspection or Correspondence solicited by  
C. N. WOODY, Breeder, ATLANTA, MISSOURI.

**HESIOD HEREFORDS.**  
Highest class females with Hesiod 16th 56466, and Copyright 90079 at head of herd.  
**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS**  
Including two show animals for sale.  
WESLEY SLOAN, Wellsville, Kansas.

**ALLEDALE HERD OF**  
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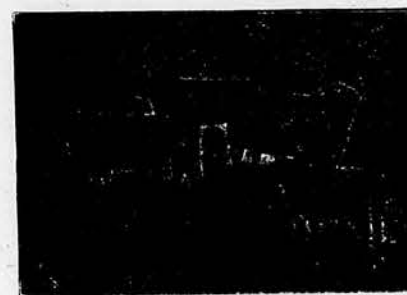
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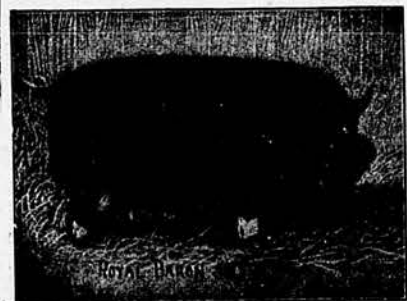
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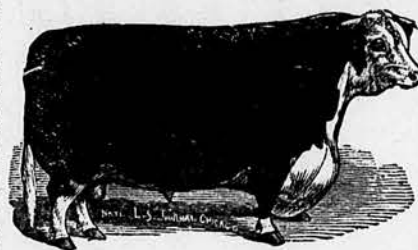
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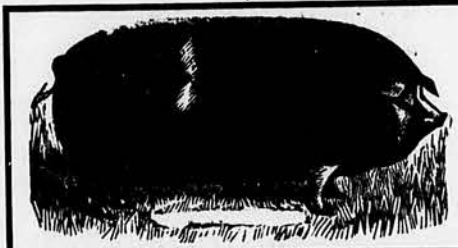
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