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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

A great many letters containing suggestions which may be valuable are consigned to the editor's waste basket because not signed.

Do the thousands of editors who have printed, free of charge, that little communication about "Blue-grass Sugar-cured Ham" realize that they have been buncoed into giving a valuable free write-up that ought to have been paid for at regular rates?

The Secretary of Agriculture is able to report encouraging progress in combatting pear-blight. He states that a large field-demonstration made last year in Texas resulted in saving four to five thousand bushels of fruit in the treated orchard. If blight can be successfully combatted what is to prevent pears from becoming as plentiful as apples?

The Missouri College of Agriculture has introduced an innovation in its farmers' institute work. Through the cooperation of the Missouri Pacific Railway there is taken along with the speaker and exhibition and demonstration car. This enables the speakers from the college to illustrate many points in live stock, in plants and in appliances. Reports of the degree of success attained by this novel method will be awaited with interest.

In a characteristic personal letter to the editor, Hon. Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, says: The editorial in today's KANSAS FARMER under the caption "The Methodizer" contains more

"lift" for farmers than any other editorial in a farm paper that I ever read. The agricultural method-ist is the helper we need; somebody to show us the how to do things; the why will keep."

If friend Taylor will now take his pen in hand and tell us how and how much his bookkeeping has contributed to his own success, he will make a liberal Christmas present to many thousands of farmers in Kansas, for which those who apply the lesson will bless him at the closing of the books for the year as long as they live. Large success without bookkeeping is not the modern experience. The first step towards methodizing is bookkeeping.

A GREAT WEEK AT CHICAGO.

The International Live Stock Exposition, held last week at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was too big a show for any one person to see it all. The visitor who was interested especially in some one breed of cattle, horses, sheep, or swine might by hard work make a fairly thorough investigation of the prominent individuals presented, but no one however accustomed to such shows could in one week take in all of the interesting events relating to even one of the leading breeds. The sale features were alone an education for the breeder and the feeder. The stock-judging contest was an experience never to be forgotten by those who engaged in it.

The fact that such a great show and sale of only one class of agricultural products could be held without the sale of a single concession to immorality, that it has been held year after year, ought to prove to managers of State and county fairs that it is not only unnecessary but financial unwisdom to sell out and try to deliver the conscience of the community under the plea of business necessity. The money to bring together and manage this great show was found. It paid its way directly and indirectly. It doubtless paid better than if choice positions had been leased to purveyors of wickedness. Clean State and county fairs will be better attended and will pay better than corrupt ones.

Condensed statements of the awards made at the International and the proceedings of the several stock associations will be found on page 1208 and subsequent pages.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS.

The point of view from which an object is seen has much to do with the impression one gets of it. Indeed there are many conditions and circumstances which influence our opinions of both objects and events. Europeans had never seen corn until after the discovery of America. If the first man who described corn had seen it only in June, as the plants were growing in the patches tended by the squaws, he might have considered it a coarse grass and have expressed wonder at the care bestowed upon it in comparison with other crops. Had the next man been a botanist and seen it in late July or early August, he might have expatiated upon the double flowering habit of the plant and have pointed to the fact that the more conspicuous flowers appear at the top while the more beautiful, the female flowers, appear at the side sending out long silk-like threads of varying colors. Had the third man seen corn in November or December when the squaws were gathering the golden ears and putting them carefully away for food for the winter; and had this third man partaken of the nutritious grain, he might well have written a rapturous descrip-

tion of a grain of surprising food-value and of good keeping qualities, very productive, etc.

Scarcely less variant are people's views of economic and social questions depending largely upon the varying interests of the persons concerned.

Some three decades ago a serial story was published which had great popularity at the time and has since been republished and has had great influence as a book. The title was "Put Yourself in His Place." This title is the keynote of the story. Perhaps there is no better plan for getting a just estimate of one's opponent's views than that suggested by this title.

In this age of rapid transformations of society the most important position to strive for is to be right, to see matters as they really are rather than as they have been painted either by our selves or by those of opposing views. The worst deceiver is the man who deceives himself. Shakespeare, who knew more than anybody about human nature, put it this way:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

These considerations have been suggested by the diverse views expressed in print on some of the problems of the day—notably the trust problem. Let us try to get an all-sided view of it.

In a discussion of the trusts, there are several parties to be considered. The first of these parties is the trust promoter, who brings together the several components of the trust, inducing them to act in harmony instead of in competition with each other. The promoter shows his clients that the trust will save to them all the expense they have devoted to getting business away from each other, a large part of the expense of superintendence, excessive prices for raw materials on account of competitive buying, and the cuts they have had to make in prices for products on account of competitive selling. It is easy to show that these savings mean a several-fold increase in the profits. From this it is reasoned that a like several-fold increase in the capital stock of the joint concern is permissible, for a stock that earns 4 or 6 per cent dividends is easily worth par. The argument for the increase of stock is reinforced and finally clinched by calling to mind that in case of adverse legislation it is generally possible to have the obnoxious law declared unconstitutional if it can be shown that it would not permit fair returns upon the capital invested. The lawyers are expected to take care of the showing that the amount for which the trust is capitalized is the capital invested. In all this the promoter has been looking at the questions presented from the view point of the man who wants to compute his commission on a very large sum.

The second of these parties is made up of those who are merging their enterprises into the trust. The argument for economies and for watered stock appeal strongly to them, for they want to multiply their profits and they want to avoid legal interference. Besides it is pleasant to write a multiplied figure as representing their individual wealth. Further they intend to sell part or all of their stock in the proposed trust, and it is easier to obtain \$500 for five shares of 5 per cent stock than to obtain \$500 for one share of 25 per cent stock of a new concern.

The third party at interest is the buyer of this stock. He is anxious for a good profit-bearing investment. His wealth may not be large. He may be

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an old man—not unlikely an old woman—possibly a widow—who has a little sum laid by and wants it to earn all it can. The printed matter of the promoter omits to mention none of the great advantages the trust has in its large operations. These all point to the certainty of dividends. The investor hopes for phenomenal profits, similar to those of some of the great trusts like "Standard Oil." He buys shares representing some property and a good deal of water.

The fourth party in interest is that part of the general public who must sell their products to the trust. In some cases these are farmers and stock-raisers. In others they are miners. Generally they are producers. In any case they look with apprehension for the consequences of the elimination of competition among buyers of their products.

The fifth party in interest is the consuming public. When production shall have gone into the hands of a monopoly the consumer fears that he will have no way of affecting prices of the output. Independent concerns will fear to compete. The public, it appears, will be at the mercy of the trust.

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that the first and second parties mentioned are likely to think legislation of any kind opposing or regulating the trusts would be very bad. They are apt to say so to Congress, or, at least, to congressmen. Their influence compared with their numbers will be great.

The interests of the third class, i. e., the investing public, have always received much attention from Congress and from the courts. The most potent argument for the promotion of the "watering of stocks" is that made in behalf of protection of investors. In legislation proposed at the present session of Congress it will probably be found that more anxiety exists for the protection of investors in trust stocks than of those who must sell to or those who must buy from the trusts. Important as is this protection of investors—all-important from their view-point—it is less important in the estimation of Western people generally than is ef-

(Continued on page 1214.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shortorns.
 December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.
 January 13, 1903—L. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., Gallows, 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 23, 1903—Breeders' State Combination Berkshire Sale, Topeka.
 January 25-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shortorns, at Chicago.
 February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shortorns, and Poland-Chinas, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Snyder Bros., and others.
 February 5, 1903—Thompson Bros., sale of Poland-China bred sows and gilts, at Marysville, Kans.
 February 10-11, 1903—G. M. Casey and T. J. Wornall, Shortorns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shortorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
 February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shortorns Kansas City, Mo.
 February 20, 1903—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.
 March 3, 1903—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., licks, Jennets, saddle horses and Poland-China swine.
 March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

Baby Beef.

BULLETIN NO. 113—FARM DEPARTMENT, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

H. M. Cottrell, M. S., Agriculturist; J. G. Haney, B. S., Assistant in Field and Feeding Experiments; O. H. Elling, B. S., Acting Assistant in Field and Feeding Experiments.

In the latter part of October, 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station put into the feed-lots 130 head of calves that had just been weaned. They were divided into lots, to test the value of alfalfa hay, prairie hay, corn, Kafir-corn, and soy-beans in the production of baby beef.

Sixty head of heifers purchased in the Kansas City stock yards, weighed an average of 418 pounds each, cost \$4.25 per hundred weight at the yards and cost an average of \$5.25 per head delivered in the college feed-lots. These were range calves—grade Shortorns, Hereford, and Angus. Fifty head were purchased of farmers near Manhattan and had been kept with their dams through the summer in small pastures. Twenty head were mixed-bred calves that had been purchased around Manhattan when born, and had been raised by the college by hand, ten being raised on creamery skim-milk and ten on whole milk. The calves were vaccinated to prevent blackleg. Without this safeguard we would not have dared to undertake this experiment.

The calves were fed seven months with the following results:

Feed.	Average gain per head, lbs.	Grain per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.	Hay per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
Alfalfa hay and corn.....	407	470	544
Alfalfa hay and Kafir-corn.....	379	524	626
Prairie hay, corn two-thirds, and soy-beans one-third.....	378	520	486
Prairie hay, Kafir-corn two-thirds, and soy-beans one-third.....	342	594	589
Skim-milk calves—alfalfa hay and corn.....	440	439	436
Whole-milk calves—alfalfa hay and corn.....	404	470	420
Average.....	392	503	509

At the close of the experiment, May 27, the entire lot averaged 800 pounds per head in the college feed-lots. The shrinkage in shipping to Kansas City was three per cent. Thirty-two steers averaged 838 pounds and sold at \$5.40 per 100 pounds, seventy-four heifers averaged 758 pounds and sold for \$5.35 and eighteen heifers averaged 741 pounds and sold at \$5.15. Six head of heifers went as springers.

The calves were slaughtered by the Armour Packing Company, who made the following report:

	Live weight, lbs.	Dressed weight, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Dressed weight, per cent.	Tallow, per cent.
32 steer calves.....	838	480	52	57.2	6.1
74 heifer calves.....	758	432	48	57.0	6.3
18 heifer calves.....	741	420	49	56.6	6.6

THE FEEDING.

The calves were fed twice daily, beginning at 7 a. m and at 4:30 p. m. The lots were fed in the same order each time and exactly at the same time each day. The hours of feeding were arranged so that the calves did all the work of eating in daylight. Each lot was given at each feeding all the grain and roughage it would eat up clean within three hours after feeding. In each lot the grain was fed mixed with the roughage and the roughage was fed whole. Fine barrel salt was kept in boxes under the sheds, where the calves had free access at all times. Each lot of calves was sheltered with a common

*Mr. Haney had charge of the feeding in this experiment until March 1, 1901, when he resigned to go to Mexico as agriculturist of the Chihuahua & Pacific Railway. After March 1, Mr. Elling had charge of the feeding.

board shed, closed on the north, open to the south.

WATER.

Water was supplied in tanks regulated by float valves so that the tanks were kept full and the calves could drink at will. From December 2 to April 1 a tank-heater was kept going in each tank and the water was kept at a temperature of about fifty degrees. Five styles of tank heaters were used, with results as follows:

Name.	Coal used, lbs.	coal used daily, lbs.
United States (U. S. Wind Engine & Power Co., Batavia, Ill.).....	1,869	15.7
United States (U. S. Wind Engine & Power Co., Batavia, Ill.).....	1,933	16.2
Butler (Butler Company, Butler, Ind.).....	1,894	15.9
Butler (Butler Company, Butler, Ind.).....	1,538	12.9
Goshen (Kelly Foundry & Machine Co., Goshen, Ind.).....	2,180	18.3

This shows an average consumption of 15.8 pounds of coal daily per tank. With coal at four dollars per ton, this would make the daily cost of warming a tank a small fraction over three cents per day. A heater will warm water for forty head apparently as cheaply as for five or ten head. We found the previous winter that it required no more labor to keep a tank-heater running than it did to keep the ice out of a tank not heated. We would urge every Kansas feeder to use a tank-heater. A successful feeder of long experience recently made the statement that gains in feeding follow very closely the amount of water drunk by the fattening animal; the larger the quantity of water drank the greater the gains, provided there is no unnatural stimulation of drinking. With clean, palatable water, free from ice, kept where the animal can drink at will, the animal drinks often, and each twenty-four hours consumes a large quantity but at no time is the stomach overloaded or unduly chilled. The cost of using a tank-heater is trifling and the returns are good.

SAVING IN FEED.

The remarkable feature of this experiment is the small amount of grain required to make 100 pounds of gain. The skim-milk calves fed alfalfa hay and corn averaged 100 pounds of gain for only 439 pounds of corn, and this in seven months' feeding. The other lots fed alfalfa and corn required 470 pounds of corn for 100 pounds of gain.

Prof. W. A. Henry, our best authority on feeding, in his book on "Feeds and Feeding," states that about 1,000 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of roughage will be required on an average for 100 pounds of gain with well-fattened steers.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in a series of feeding trials with full-grown steers at this station, made the following averages:

	Grain required for 100 lbs. of gain, lbs.	1135	1106	1081
*Ear corn.....	1135			
Shelled corn.....	1106			
Corn-meal.....	1081			

	Average gain per head, lbs.	Grain per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.	Hay per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
Alfalfa hay and corn.....	407	470	544
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Average.....	392	503	509

These trials lasted from 129 to 175 days. One of these trials lasted 140 days, and 1,334 pounds of corn-meal were required for 100 pounds of gain. The least amount used was 911 pounds of corn-meal for 100 pounds of gain.

In a feeding trial made by Cottrell and Haney at this station in 1900, with eighty 1,000-pound steers fed 116 days, 747 pounds of grain on an average were required to make 100 pounds of gain. The grain was fed mixed with alfalfa hay. The best record was made with twenty steers fed corn-meal and cut alfalfa hay mixed, where 680 pounds of grain were required for 100 pounds of gain.

These records show that the skim-milk calves fed alfalfa and corn required less than one-third as much grain to make 100 pounds of gain as was required by one lot of mature steers fed by Professor Georgeson; that the other two lots of calves, fed alfalfa and corn required only forty-seven per cent as much grain as Professor Henry states is the average requirement for full-grown steers, and only seventy per cent as much grain as the best record made by Cottrell and Haney with 1,000-pound steers. In other words, the production of beef with calves up to one year of age requires only from one-third to three-fourths as much grain as is required with full-grown steers.

*Actual grain, weight of cob deducted.

With the constantly increasing price of corn land throughout the corn belt of the United States, the feeder is forced to find some way in which he can produce more pounds of beef from a bushel of corn than he has been producing by the old methods with cheap land and cheap corn. The gains made by the old methods too frequently, under present conditions, result in loss. Does not the feeding of baby beef, as shown by this experiment, show one good solution of the problem?

PRICES FOR BABY BEEF.

At the close of the experiment the calves were shipped to the McIntosh & Peters Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, and were sold May 29 at the following prices: Seventy-four heifers brought \$5.35 per hundred; eighteen heifers, \$5.15; thirty-two steers \$5.40; and six heifers went as springers bringing \$3.60 per hundred. These prices were fully as high as prices paid for fully matured fat steers of equal quality with the calves. For the past three years well-fattened baby beef on foot has sold in Kansas City and Chicago for as high prices per hundred pounds as mature fat steers of the same quality.

HIGH PRICES FOR HEIFERS.

The production of baby beef returns high prices for the heifers. These calves were put in the feed-lots at weaning time, and were probably a little over a year old when sold in Kansas City, May 29. The thirty-two steers sold at \$5.40 and brought an average of \$45.29 each; seventy-four of the best heifers sold at \$5.35 and brought \$40.60 each; and the eighteen poorest heifers sold at \$5.15 and brought \$38.20 each. All the steers were home bred, while sixty of the heifers were range bred.

For equal weight and quality, the packers will pay as much for fat year old heifers as they will for steers at the same age, and this is the only time in the heifer's life when she will bring as much, pound for pound, as a steer.

When the calves were purchased at weaning time, heifer calves were quoted in Kansas City at \$1 per hundred less than steer calves of the same quality. This made a margin of \$4.25 per head in favor of heifer calves to start with. We found, and feeders generally find, that heifer calves fatten more evenly and become better finished than steer calves, where both are pushed for baby beef. The steers make as good gains as the heifers, but have a greater tendency to grow than to fatten, and when forced to heavy gains, the second six months of their lives a considerable per cent of the steer calves have to be sold as stockers rather than baby beef because, while they are sufficiently heavy, they lack finish.

The prices secured for the year-old heifer calves fattened in this experiment, were fully as great as would have been secured if they had been kept under usual conditions and marketed two years later.

QUICK RETURNS—SAVING IN PASTURE.

The production of baby beef gives quick returns on the investment. The farmer who raises and fattens mature steers has to furnish pasture for his cows, the yearlings, the 2-year-olds, and often for the 3-year-old steers. He waits three years from the time the calf is born until he realizes on his investment, and only one-fourth of his herd are cows producing calves. If the farmer will produce baby beef he can fill his pasture to the full limit of cows producing calves, and he will realize on the calves twelve months from date of birth.

DEMAND FOR BABY BEEF.

The packers report that they have never been able to supply the demand for baby beef, and that there is no likelihood of the market ever becoming oversupplied, even though stockmen generally should go to producing it. The best demand and the highest prices are in the months of April, May, and June. During these months butchers want light cuts, and they find less waste in baby beef than in that from larger cattle. After July 1 the price for baby beef has a tendency to become lower as light grass-fed cattle compete. The best prices are obtained for well-fattened calves weighing from 600 to 1,000 pounds. Calves either above or below these weights do not top the market. The age should be from 12 to 14 months.

THE FEED.

Alfalfa hay and corn gave the greatest gains in this experiment, followed

Tell Me Who Needs Help

No Money Is Wanted.

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this? I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. It is successful, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed, the test shall not cost him a penny.

I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way, and 39 out of each 40 get well, and have paid for it.

It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs well.

My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

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

by alfalfa hay and Kafir-corn grain. At all times through the seven months' feeding the calves fed alfalfa hay appeared to be in the best condition and they finished the best. The corn and Kafir-corn were fed whole for the first eighty-three days; after that both were ground. With all lots during the whole time of the experiment the roughage was fed whole and the grain was fed mixed with it.

With the lots fed prairie hay, soy-beans balanced up the ration and helped secure good gains, though not as good as was made by alfalfa hay.

Kafir-corn did not show as good gains as corn, but the calves did well on it, and it will be profitable grain to grow on upland and in dry regions for feeding for baby beef. The farmer who produces baby beef should raise alfalfa and make it the basis for feeding both cow and calf. Cow-peas, soy-beans, field peas and clover hay may be used to give variety, and all these crops increase the fertility of the soil, as well as supply the best feed at lowest cost. Feeding trials not yet complete, made since this test was finished, indicate that a mixture of grains will secure gain for a less weight of grain than corn alone, and that in Kansas it is profitable to feed cottonseed-meal up to three pounds per day per thousand pounds live weight, after the calves reach nine months of age.

BREEDING FOR BABY BEEF.

Calves used in this experiment were "common-bred" ones, and they made good gains and sold for a good price when fattened. The farmer whose business was producing baby beef would use the best type of bull he could secure—short-legged, thick-meated, blocky, and quick-maturing. He would select well-bred cows of strongly pronounced beef type that were good milkers. With good breeding and good feeding, an average weight of 1,000 pounds may be secured at twelve to fourteen months of age.

The tamer calves are when they go in the feed-lots the better the gains and the cheaper every pound of gain is put on. The farmer who raises his own stock and pets them has every advantage in producing beef cheaply over the ranchman, and over the feeder who buys at stock-yards and gets calves that have all the loss and excitement of shipping. In every case home-grown stock made the best gains. In the first four lots there were in each lot fifteen range calves and five calves that had run with their dams in small pastures under ordinary farm conditions. The home-grown calves made an average gain of 399 pounds each, the range calves 369 pounds.

In three lots that were fed alfalfa hay and corn, range calves gained an average

(Continued on page 1207.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
 Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature  on every box, \$4

One Step Nearer Cost

Our New General Catalogue No. 71 brings our 2,000,000 customers nearer than they have ever been before to the actual manufacturing cost of everything they eat, wear or use.

We buy in largest quantities for spot cash, besides having many factories of our own, and sell direct to our customers, saving them the profits of the jobber, wholesaler and retailer—that's the secret.

CHRISTMAS BUYING

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Send for Catalogue TODAY and get ahead of the Christmas rush.
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Agricultural Matters.

Our Agricultural Advance.

Following is a summary of the arguments and general plea of a paper presented at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture at North Adams, December 2, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. Professor Waugh is one of Kansas' contributions to the forces that are moving in the East.

The facts presented in this paper may be classified and summarized as follows:

AREA OF FARMS.—It has been shown that the average area of farms has increased slightly in the United States during the past twenty years, the increase amounting to about 10 per cent. In Massachusetts, however, the average farm area has remained about stationary.

OWNERSHIP OF FARMS.—There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of farms operated by owners in the United States. This decrease though still well marked in Massachusetts, has been considerably less than in the country at large. This change in the proportion of owners operating farms has occurred, apparently, not by former owners losing their farms, but by the purchase of farms as investments by people who can not operate them. This point, however, can not be demonstrated, and should not be insisted on too strongly.

In both these matters, i. e., area of farms and ownership, our American agriculture seems to have been moving toward a more extensive practice. This view, however, is not supported by other data now to be cited.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARM LAND.—The proportion of unimproved land as compared with improved land has been steadily increasing in the United States. In Massachusetts the amount of improved farm land is not only relatively but absolutely less than it was 20 years ago, the amount having fallen in that time from a little over two million acres to a little over one million.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.—In spite of the reduction in the proportion of improved farm lands, agricultural production has enormously increased. During the last decade the value of agricultural products has increased 92 per cent in the United States; and that with an increase of only 15 per cent in the amount of cultivated land. In Massachusetts the increased production has amounted to 51 per cent, with an absolute decrease of 22 per cent in the amount of land under cultivation.

PRODUCTIVENESS.—The efficiency of intensive cultivation may be yet more clearly shown by the comparative productiveness of small farms. Statistics for the United States show that the productivity of farm land is inversely proportional to the size of the farms. This formula may be called the law of productivity.

POPULATION.—The population of the country has increased rapidly during the last twenty years; but this increase has been much more rapid in the cities than in the rural districts. Massachusetts has now 87 per cent of the total population of the State resident in cities, an increase of 21 per cent in twenty years. This means a marked enlargement of the farmer's market. In fact, taking Massachusetts alone, the farmer's mar-

ket in twenty years has been multiplied by three and one-half.

LOCALIZATION.—It is easily shown that our American agriculture exhibits this further mark of progress, that the production of special crops is becoming more and more localized. This is a practical advantage in that it utilizes special soils and exposures for the crops best suited to them; and it is a commercial advantage in that it helps to consolidate the business of handling, transporting and selling the crop.

SPECIALIZATION AND UNEQUAL DEVELOPMENT.—It can be shown that our agricultural industries have been greatly specialized during recent years; and it appears, furthermore, that the various specific branches of agriculture have developed with marked inequality, whether we consider the country as a whole or one State, county, or town at a time. The law which seems to govern this inequality of development is this: The rate of development in the several branches of agriculture is proportional to degree of specialization, refinement, or intensiveness of the practice involved.

The general plea, closing the paper was that the development of our agricultural industries, especially in the Eastern States, is toward intensive rather than extensive farming. The greatest advances are being made by the most intensive specialties. They lead the way. Now the most refined and intensive specialties are those of a horticultural nature—fruit-growing, gardening, glass-house farming, etc. These branches, therefore, deserve to be especially fostered. Their value should not be estimated by the number of dollars invested in them, but by the influence which they have on the general agricultural advance.

Castor-Beans and Cold Lead for Gophers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw Mr. C. H. Clark's inquiry and your reply in regard to moles and the pocket-gopher. Both of these little pests have troubled me very much this summer. The moles have worked in my blue-grass around my house. They work close to the surface and do not do the damage those pesky gophers do, and I do not think they trouble alfalfa. But alfalfa is the garden of Eden to the gopher. A few years ago they worked in my prairie meadow so badly I had to break it up. I took a sharp stick and a pocket full of castor-beans, punched a hole into the run and dropped in a bean, and so on all over the thirty-acre piece, and I had no more trouble for two years. Since then I have tried strychnine and the potato (no good). A trap is very good but too slow. The sure way is to take a gun, load it light, and go to their runs on or before sunrise, or just before sundown, and when Mr. Gopher pokes his head up, give him a charge, and in a few minutes another will come to fill up the hole; and when you see the dirt coming up turn another charge loose on it and you will have another. It's a bright boy's job, is fun for the boy, and is the surest way to destroy them, unless it would be the castor-beans, which I have never tried since, not having the beans. My son killed quite a number with his gun this summer, and if we had had time could have exterminated them; as it is, some are burrowing up for the winter in my alfalfa, so now I

am going to use my gopher trap with the spring and sharp prongs which is sure to get them. They do not come to the surface much after this time of year as they commence to burrow up for winter. I would like to hear from others if they have a better plan.

C. J. HUGGINS.
Wamego, Pottawatomie County.

How Seed Bermuda Grass?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some patron of the FARMER give his experience with Bermuda grass for pasture? Also can a stand of grass be obtained in a grazing field? I have a seven-acre tract plowed last September and in fine shape for spring seeding and do not want to fence it if I can avoid it. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Toronto, Woodson County.

Progress of Agricultural Colleges.

Secretary Wilson's forthcoming report to the President shows that the agricultural colleges have been making commendable progress during the past year. The Secretary says:

A number of the agricultural colleges have made considerable progress during the past year in strengthening and broadening their courses in agriculture. Specialists in agronomy, animal husbandry, soil physics, soil bacteriology, dairying, and other branches of the general subject of agriculture have been added to their faculties. This has made it possible to materially increase the number of different courses in agricultural subjects offered to their students. This is especially true of the short or special courses in agriculture for students who for one reason or another are not able to take the entire course leading to the bachelor's degree.

Statistics of attendance at the land-grant colleges for the year 1901 show that over 42,000 students were enrolled. This was an increase of nearly 7 per cent over the attendance for the previous year. The total attendance upon four-year courses in agriculture (including dairying) increased more than 26 per cent. The number of students in special courses has fallen off relatively, indicating a growing recognition of the greater value of the full collegiate course in agriculture as compared with specialization along narrow lines in undergraduate work.

During the past two years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of buildings erected at these colleges. It is estimated that during this period at least \$2,000,000 have been spent by the State for this purpose. In these buildings there are not only improved facilities for instruction in the sciences related to agriculture, but also more particularly for the teaching of the different branches of the science of agriculture itself. The changes in equipment and in the organization of faculties have put college instruction in agriculture largely on a new basis. Since the new courses deal much more largely directly with agriculture, both as an art and a science, the students are not only well trained in the theory of agriculture, but are brought much more closely into sympathy and actual contact with the practice of the art. Each year the chasm which formerly existed between science and practice is being more strongly bridged. Stronger bonds of sympathy and effort are

uniting scientists and farmers through the medium of the agricultural institutions. The colleges therefore not only occupy a better position in the educational world, but they are also more strongly entrenched in the confidence and support of the great masses of practical men.

Speltz.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give me any information with regard to speltz? Is it a desirable crop to raise? In what respect, if any, is it superior to oats? I think the readers of the KANSAS FARMER would like to know what merit the grain has.

SUBSCRIBER.

Speltz—the dictionaries call it spelt—is defined as a grain intermediate between wheat and barley. Farmers who have used it speak well of it. A South Dakota farmer in giving his experience says:

"I have raised speltz for the past four seasons (more acres every year), and shall continue to do so, as I can get more good feed to the acre, for all kinds of stock, poultry included, than from any other small grain. As to its feeding value, it comes nearer barley than anything else that I know of, but grows taller and has less of the disagreeable beards to contend with. As to feeding to horses, being a stronger grain than oats, four quarts of speltz is fully equal to six quarts of oats, and I believe far more horses have died from not getting enough, than from getting too much. It is very hard when dry, and for that reason should be either ground or soaked before being fed, although it is good feed any way. For hogs, it is especially fine feed for growing pigs or brood sows; either dry, soaked or ground, and hogs can be successfully fattened on it, but will take more time than it would on corn. There is no better feed raised on the farm for poultry than speltz. The last South Dakota legislature fixed the weight of speltz at forty-five pounds to the bushel."

A Minnesota farmer says: "By reading like articles on the experience of others [with speltz] I was induced to try it myself, and was greatly benefited thereby. I think it as good a cereal for farmers as any we have. I raised twenty-one bushels from half an acre last year, and two hundred from four and one-half acres this year. It will stand reasonably rich ground, but not too rich, or it will lodge. In this way it is similar to wheat. But it will not crinkle down when overripe as it has a very stiff and a very smooth straw, and therefore turns water well when in the stock. For some reason, in both cases where I raised it, the ground was left quite free from grass and weeds. It may be due to the amount of foliage on it. I think it might be substituted for most any other grain for feed, especially for horses, and the hogs seem to relish a feed of it now and then in the place of corn. In feeding I grind it with barley or corn and sometimes with oats. I would not advise feeding too much of it by itself, as it seems to be too laxative. But with barley or corn it is excellent."

If Kansas farmers have had experience with this grain we shall be glad to place it before the whole body of our readers.

Horticulture.

The Hardy Catalpa (speciosa) in Commercial Plantations.

Bulletin No. 87, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Wm. L. Hall, Superintendent of Tree-planting, Bureau of Forestry.

(Review by Geo. W. Tincher, Topeka, Kans.)

The above bulletin has been received at this office. The fifty-eight pages of text and thirty illustrations contain an immense amount of information, giving a practical idea of the extent of artificial forestry in this State. Four of the older and larger plantations have been considered to illustrate the habit and growth, together with the value of their products above expense for a given length of time. The Farlington, Hunnewell, Yaggy and Munger forests are the ones selected from which the information in this bulletin was secured.

EARLY TREE-PLANTERS.

The tree-planters during the last twenty years have been guided by ideal, instead of practical instruction. These planters have been the pioneers. Through their wisdom and efforts a practical knowledge has been secured whereby the planter of 1903 may be reasonably certain as to the cost and probable profits on a given number of acres for a series of years. The pioneers of fifty years ago spent their time and strength in cutting down large and valuable forests. Many thoughtful land-owners in the Middle West will, during the next twenty years, reproduce young and vigorous forests to take the place of those destroyed by their elders.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The illustrations in Mr. Hall's bulletin are especially valuable. The frontispiece, giving a view of a twenty-year-old plantation in southern Iowa, is inspiring. It tells its own story. Plate 6 and 29 show the loss from persistent dead limbs. This is an important factor in catalpa culture. Surplus branches should be removed when young as these views clearly show. Plates 1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 15 show ideal timber views in the four plantations under discussion. Plates 2 and 16 give an idea of artificial forests under unfavorable conditions. Plates 24, 26, 28 and 30 used in part 2, "Diseases of the Hardy Catalpa," by Hermann von Schrenk, are especially valuable and instructive to any one interested in forestry. The contents of this bulletin are not all representations of the most favorable portions of the plantations, but all sides and conditions are given. A letter addressed to The Forester, care U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will secure a copy of this book. The information therein contained ought to cause one million hardy catalpa seedlings to be annually planted in Kansas for many years to come. The following quotations from the bulletin will be of service to the Western tree-grower:

FROM THE BULLETIN.

"Of the trees used for commercial planting none have been planted more extensively in the region of southern Iowa and Nebraska and eastern Kansas than the hardy catalpa. In its native habitat along the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers this tree nearly a century ago gained a reputation for rapid growth and durability. A few years' trial on the plains sufficed to prove its good qualities for that region. It was easily propagated, grew rapidly on prairie soil, had good form, was drought-resistant, had few insect or fungous enemies, and above all was a lasting timber, adapted to many uses. Such good qualities soon brought it into general recognition. In the regions named it took the lead as a commercial tree, especially for such purposes as fence-posts, telegraph- and telephone-poles, and railroad ties.

"Its value for most of these purposes has been quite fully demonstrated. As a post-timber it has given excellent satisfaction. It ranks with black locust and Osage orange in durability, while it surpasses them in rate of growth, form, penetrability, and freedom from checking. Altogether, as a post-timber suitable for growing in a large section of the Middle West it has no equal. For telegraph- and telephone-poles its only deficiency seems to be a tendency toward crookedness, but possibly this can be overcome by special treatment. A discussion of the subject is included in this report. As a railroad-tie timber the hardy catalpa has not had sufficient trial to demonstrate what its rank should be. Experiments have left no doubt as to its resistance to decay. The only question lies in its resistance to wear. So far as tried it does not stand

the wear and tear of a railroad-track so well as white oak, especially under heavy traffic. In the Middle West, however, the traffic on many railroads is comparatively light, while the decay of timber is particularly rapid. Under these peculiar conditions catalpa will probably outlast oak as a tie-timber.

"The main commercial plantations of catalpa are in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Kansas especially has a number of large and highly successful plantations. In this report four of the oldest and largest plantations of that State have been selected to illustrate the habit and growth of the hardy catalpa in artificial forest and to show the value of its products over and above expenses for a definite time. Careful observations, valuation surveys, and stem analysis have been made in these plantations and it is believed that nothing has been omitted that would add to the accuracy of the estimates and conclusions here given.

"The study of the Munger plantation was made in full in the summer of 1900 that of the Farlington Forest and Hunnewell plantation partly in 1900, partly in 1901, while that of the Yaggy plantation was made in March, 1902.

COST AND VALUATION AT THE MUNGER PLANTATION.

"The gross value of the timber crop per acre in this plantation is \$252.07.

"In estimating the cost of the plantation, Mr. Munger states: 'Fifty-seven acres were planted in the spring of 1887 the remaining seventy-eight acres in the fall of the same year. The trees for the first fifty-seven acres were bought of Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, Ill., and cost, with freight added, about \$4 per thousand. The trees for the seventy-eight acres were grown by myself on the farm, and the cost I estimate to be not more than 50 cents per thousand. The cost of planting per acre was about \$3. The trees were cultivated all the first season (probably about six times) and to the first of July the second year (probably about three times). The cost of same I estimate to be about \$2.50 per acre.'

"There was no further outlay.

"In making the estimate an annual rental of \$2 per acre is counted, which is rather high for the region. The expense for an average acre is as follows:

Cost of trees.....	\$ 5.48
Cost of planting.....	3.00
Cost of cultivation.....	2.50
Rent of land, thirteen years, at \$2.....	26.00
Cost of marketing (estimated).....	20.00
Total.....	\$56.98

"If the total cost be taken from the gross value a difference of \$195.11 is obtained, which represents the return on the investment. This amounts to a net annual acreage return of \$15.01. Allowing 6 per cent compound interest on the investment there is still a profit per acre of \$167.01.

"PRODUCTS AND VALUE.

"The value of the catalpa in this region depends upon its usefulness for telegraph poles, posts, and fuel. The trees are not yet old enough to turn out telegraph-poles, and consequently must be estimated at their post value. On account of the distance from the natural forest, posts are high in price and very small pieces are acceptable. In selling posts Mr. Munger makes the following grades: 2 to 2 1/2 inches, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. These sell at 5, 7, and 10 cents respectively. In the measurements any straight stick over 3 and under 6 inches at the butt was called a post and valued at 8 cents, and any straight stick between 2 and 3 inches was called a stake and valued at 5 cents. This is rather lower than Mr. Munger's selling rate, but taking the sizes for the different grades into consideration it does not differ from it greatly.

"LOSS DUE TO PERSISTENT BRANCHES.

"The side branches of the catalpa die in dense shade, and do not decay and drop off. Their presence as dead branches facilitates the entrance of the soft rot which consumes the heart of the tree, as described in Part II of this bulletin. The evil consequences of such persistent dead branches are well illustrated in this forest. A count made of the diseased trees on a quarter acre in the best part of the [Honeywell] plantation showed the following results:

Number of living trees.....	301
Sound.....	234
Decayed.....	67
Percentage decayed.....	22

"The examination was made by removing the dead branches from the trees. By splitting the trunks some that are classed as sound would probably have been found decayed.

"It is noticeable that the thrifty trees are most affected. In these the hole



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will sometimes be overgrown, leaving no exterior indication of decay until the tree is broken down by the wind. Many fine trees almost large enough for telegraph-poles are ruined from this cause

"RELATIVE AMOUNT OF HEARTWOOD, SAPWOOD, AND BARK.

"The volume of the sample trees on each block and of the heartwood, sapwood, and bark is shown in the table which follows [table not copied here]. The chief point of interest in the table is in the large proportion of heartwood. The fifty trees analyzed had an average of 73.18 per cent of heartwood, 10.96 per cent of sapwood, and 15.84 per cent of bark which probably represents fairly well the average of hardy catalpa at this age. Heartwood begins to form when the tree is only two or three years old. From this time on only from two to four of the outer annual rings remain as sapwood. The large proportion of heartwood makes the timber more valuable, whether considered for lumber or for use in the ground, than it would otherwise be.

"IMPORTANT CULTURAL POINTS.

"Some very important facts are made clear in the study of these four plantations, and though already mentioned they are brought together here for the sake of giving them special attention.

"1. It is shown in each plantation that the hardy catalpa reaches its best growth only on very rich soil. In the Farlington forest the returns on the best soil are almost five times as great as on the poorest. The Yaggy plantation, which has shown great variation in soil fertility, has given no return on poor sandy soil, while on rich loam it has given a clear annual profit of \$21.55 per acre.

"Depth and porosity are as important as fertility. The trees do not thrive unless their roots penetrate well into the ground. An impervious layer of clay near the surface is prohibitive of successful growth. If the clay is not too dense, however, and occurs beneath several feet of good soil, it is highly beneficial and in that case it forms a foundation for the soil and retains fertility and moisture. Portions of the Yaggy plantation illustrate this point excellently.

"2. Grown in pure stand or mixed with trees, no taller than itself, and especially in plantations on the plains, the catalpa should be protected from prevailing winds by shelter belts of taller trees. The damaging effect of wind is to be seen more plainly in the Munger plantation than in the others described but it is evident in the others and indeed in almost every unprotected plantation in the Middle West. A thin belt of cottonwood on the windward side of a plantation will protect the edge trees and allow them to make much taller and straighter growth. Even an Osage orange hedge, though not growing as tall as the catalpas, will greatly protect them, as the Munger plantation shows.

"10. The best growth of catalpa is not obtained in pure plantations. This statement is contrary to general practice and belief, for almost all catalpa plantations throughout the country are pure planted, and a majority of planters would hesitate to admit that a better method is to be found. This opinion prevails because the tree has so seldom been tried in proper mixtures. Some have never seen it so tried, and therefore doubt its success.

"The peculiar advantage of an associate tree is to supply undergrowth, and its effect would be seen in the following two ways:

"(a) In shading the ground, thereby keeping it cool, retaining moisture, and preventing the entrance of injurious weeds and grasses.

"(b) In growing up immediately un-

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der the crowns of the catalpa, forcing the top upward and killing off the side branches while young, so that a long straight, clean bole may be secured at least to a height of eighteen to twenty feet. With cutting back and the use of the proper associate tree, side branches can practically be dispensed with.

"Not many trees are adapted to this purpose, and when the further requirement is made that they themselves shall have some commercial value, the list becomes very brief. In the Middle West the two trees best suited for the purpose are the Osage orange and Russian mulberry, both of which are adapted to about the same range for planting as the hardy catalpa.

"11. A high percentage of straight, limbless poles can not be secured from the catalpa without the most careful treatment. As has been explained, it has a strong tendency toward crookedness, and its tendency toward branching will always prevent a clean bole unless it is overcome. It therefore requires close attention to be fully successful. It must be cut back when young and then crowded into straight, tall growth by its own dense stand or proper mixtures. Some pruning may still be required, and even then not all the trees will have the form to make telegraph-poles. Yet it pays to give these attentions, for experience shows that the planters who have done so have received relatively more for their labor than those who have allowed the trees to grow in their own way.

"12. The heartwood of the hardy catalpa forms nearly three-fourths of the volume of the entire tree, even at the early age of five to ten years, and is durable in the soil if properly seasoned, regardless of age and rapidity of growth. Growers need not, therefore, hesitate about forcing the growth of their plantations as much as possible, nor does experience give them ground to claim a higher value for their products because they have grown slowly. The rate of growth will make no difference in the sale of the products whether they be posts, poles, or ties. Only shape and size will count. The intelligent grower will look for land and methods which will give the best growth and most perfect form in the least time. Upon these alone will profits depend."

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Baby Beef.

(Continued from page 1204.)
age of 396 pounds each, calves that ran with their dams in small pastures 436 pounds each, and calves raised on skim-milk 440 pounds each.

THE SKIM-MILK CALF FOR BABY BEEF.

Feeders find that the average skim-milk calf does not make profitable gains in the feed-lot and will not buy him. Farmers find that the difference in price between an ordinary skim-milk calf and one that has run with the cow is frequently greater than the profits made from milking and they drop dairy work.

In this experiment one lot of calves had been raised on skim-milk and another lot had run with their dams in small pastures until weaning time. Both lots were put in the fattening yards at weaning time and were fed the seven months on alfalfa hay and corn. The results are as follows:

	Average gain per head, lbs.	Feed for 100 pounds gain	
		Corn, lbs.	Alfalfa, lbs.
Calves raised with dam.....	435	475	472
Smik-milk calves.....	440	439	436

Corn cost 40 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay \$8 a ton, making the cost of each 100 pounds of gain \$5.28 for calves raised with their dams and \$4.88 for skim-milk calves. The calves when fattened were shipped to Kansas City, the steers in each lot bringing \$5.40 per hundred and the heifers \$5.15. The packers paid the same price for the fattened skim-milk calves as they did for the others. In this trial the skim-milk calves made the greater gains, gains at the least cost, and made the most profit.

We attribute the good showing made by the skim-milk calves to the fact that at weaning time they were already on grain feed, they did not worry at the time at the loss of their dams as did the other calves, and they were perfectly tame.

The skim-milk calves were fed until weaning on sterilized skim-milk, with a grain ration composed of equal parts of corn and kafir-corn, with all the alfalfa hay they would eat. They were fed in this way twenty-two weeks and made an average daily gain of one and one-half pounds per calf. The feed to raise those calves to weaning cost \$5.27 per head. As the results show, they were in good condition for feeding when weaned, and the experiment shows strongly the good feeding qualities of the skim-milk calf and the profits that can be made from it, when the calf is properly handled from birth to weaning and then pushed for baby beef.

The college herd of scrub cows, bought without regard for their value for the dairy, produced in a year, at creamery prices, milk worth \$37.75 per cow. The skim-milk calves which were fattened in this experiment were of mixed breeding and were selected without regard to their value for the production of baby beef. They brought an average of \$40 each when marketed, at about a year old. This shows a gross income in a year from a scrub cow and a scrub calf of \$77.75, when both cow and calf are pushed, the cow's milk sold, and the calf raised on skim-milk.

The best cow in the scrub herd produced milk in a year worth, at creamery prices, \$60.88. The best calf in the skim-milk lot brought \$47. This shows

that a good scrub cow with a good calf can be made to bring over \$100 gross income in a year. With large grade Shorthorn or Hereford cows, that were good milkers, crossed with a short-legged, thick-meated, blocky bull, the returns from both cow and calf would undoubtedly be greater, making the combination of dairying and baby beef very profitable. The combination properly made of baby beef with dairying will enable the Kansas dairyman to double his income.

CARE IN FEEDING FOR BABY BEEF.

In forcing calves for baby beef, the feeder must remember that the calves are babies and must be treated as such to secure the greatest gains. The feeder who loves them and pets them and never allows a harsh word to be spoken in the feed-lot will get many more pounds of gain from his feed than will the feeder who simply puts an equal amount of feed in the boxes and kicks a calf when it gets in his way. The striking differences shown in this experiment in the cost of gain from calves that had been petted for six months while on skim-milk, calves that had been raised in small pastures and were ordinarily tame and wild range calves emphasize this.

The feed should be fresh and palatable at every feeding, and the calves should be fed in such a way as to induce them to eat the greatest possible amount and yet come to the feed-boxes hungry at every feeding. The feeding should be done regularly to the minute. Water and salt should be before them all the time, and both should be palatable. We prefer loose salt, and place it in the boxes under the sheds. Fresh salt should be placed in the boxes at least twice each week, and care must be taken to see that the salt does not cake and harden. If it does the calves will not eat enough for best results.

The best results will be obtained by feeding the grain mixed with the roughage, and the mixing is best when done in such a way that each particle of grain is taken into the mouth attached to a piece of roughage. When this is done the calves chew the greater part of the grain over a second time with the cud. Greater gains are made from each hundred pounds of gain, scouring and getting off feed not troublesome.

In stormy weather it will pay the feeder to stay in the feed-lots with the calves all day. In bad weather a calf feels "blue," just as a human being, and often, if left to himself, will not eat. When the calf does not eat he will not gain. At such times, if the feeder who has petted his calves will stay in the feed-lot, stir up the feed in one box, freshen it in another, and offer a handful to the calf that is not eating, the calf will come around his feeder for companionship, and, after he has had a few mouthfuls of feed, will find that he is hungry and will eat a hearty meal. The calf makes a good gain from that day's feed.

Care and kindness does not cost money, but come from the thoughtfulness and love for animals. They pay.

WHAT DOES THE PRODUCTION OF BABY BEEF MEAN?

Nothing to the ranchman who has cheap pastures; a complete change in the methods of crop-production and of feeding to the farmer with high-priced, limited pastures.

The farmer who raises and fattens mature steers has to furnish pasture for his cows, the yearlings, the 2-year-olds and often for the 3-year-old steers. He waits three years from the time the calf is born until he realizes on the investment, and only one-fourth of his herd are cows producing calves. If the farmer will produce baby beef, he can fill his pasture to the full limit with cows producing calves, and he will realize on the calves twelve months from the date of their birth. Capital is turned annually instead of once in every three years. The farmer's grain will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more pounds of baby beef than it will of beef from a mature steer, and for the past three years the baby-beef animal has sold for as high prices per hundred as has the average steer.

In producing baby beef, the farmer can market his heifer calves at the same price as his steers, and will usually get more for the 12-months-old heifer than he would for the same animal if kept until maturity.

Low Sleeping Car Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Chicago Great Western Railway has three tourist Sleeping Cars per week to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Rate for double berth only \$12. For particulars inquire of any Chicago Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when ever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

Fistula.—I have a mare that has had fistula since March. It has healed up all but two small places about the size of a wheat straw, out of which oozes a watery matter; it is swelled some. What must I put on it to heal it?

E. G. WEATHERS.

Answer.—Pass a small catheter (as large as can be found) into the pipes and with a syringe that will fit into the catheter when it is passed to the bottom of the pipe, inject all you can and hold there one minute one ounce of peroxide of hydrogen. Then wash that out with warm water, and inject nitrate of silver one-half ounce in two ounces of water and hold in the same as before. Pull out the catheter and plug up the pipe leaving the medicine in, so the pipe will be full of it to the bottom if possible. Repeat this every three days for three or four applications; afterwards inject a few times, carbolic acid one ounce to thirty of warm water, to heal up.

Curb.—I have a young mare that is curbed. Since using her on a trip of about one hundred miles two weeks ago, she has been quite lame and the curb considerably swollen. I have been applying iodine once a day. Can the curb be cured and the lump removed?

J. O. RODEBICK.

Onaga, Kans.
Answer.—Take benedide of mercury, three drams, powdered Russian cantharides, five drams, hog's lard, one ounce; mix and slip off the hair and apply with the hand. Wash off in thirty-six hours, and grease with glycerine cream and hand-rub well once a day for two weeks, then repeat the blister and treat again the same way. This treatment will in time absorb the thickening and remove it.

Coughing in Pigs.—Can you give me a remedy to stop coughing in pigs? They have had it since three weeks old, and are now about four or five months old, look bad and do not improve. Also can you tell me how to castrate a ruptured pig?

J. V. NAUERTH.

Leonardville, Riley County.
Answer.—Give each one teaspoonful of milk on an empty stomach once a day for a week. Then give sulphate of iron three ounces, hyposulphate of iron three ounces, hyposulphate of soda six ounces mix, give teaspoonful in feed once a day to each.

2d. To castrate a ruptured pig. Have them gamut and tie up by the hind legs, make a good free opening through all the coverings except the last one next to the peritnoeum or strifning, pull the testicle out with this covering on and work back on the cord with the covering on close up to the ring or opening and there wrap a few times tightly the covering and cord with good silk and tie, leaving the ends long enough to reach outside and cut the cord and covering off close up to where the silk is tied.

Injured Mare.—A 3-year-old mare has by some means been injured on the outside of front leg about midway between knee and ankle. The sore was about the size of a quarter of a dollar and three-cornered in shape and more or less matter comes from it. The limb did not swell much but I have been unable to reduce it to proper size. I can not detect any fever or any other trouble. The sore is healing fast—too fast—but I am at a loss to reduce the limb properly. How should it be treated?

Humboldt, Kan.

J. J. WILLIAMSBURG.

Answer.—Take campho-phenique three ounces, olive oil three ounces, and apply once a day. The periostium (the covering of the bone) has been injured and it will take time to reduce the enlargement. Hand-rubbing well for about ten minutes after applying the medicine each day will hasten absorption.

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 V. Cahagan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP

CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice, Ticks and Scrow-Worms; HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Galls and all Sores. GUARANTEED to do the work without injury to eyes or other parts of animal. At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only. Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address MOORE CHEMICAL CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Be Your Own Veterinary.

Nine times out of ten it is the best horse or other animal which falls sick. Half of the time they die before you can secure the services of a Veterinary. Why not be your own Veterinary? We teach Veterinary Medicine and Surgery by mail. Every man who owns animals may become expert in the treatment of all their diseases, surgical operations, administration of medicine, etc., etc. Get ready to take the course of study during the long winter months. Send for prospectus, plans, etc. All information free. Address—Correspondence School of Veterinary Science, Carroll, Iowa.

BALMOLINE The Corn-Husker's Friend

And Nature's Perfect Healing Salve MAN OR BEAST. Druggists or by mail. Trial box, 4c; 2 oz., 25c; 6 oz. 50c. Balmoline Mfg Co. Sta. B, Abilene, Kas.

LUMP JAW.

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO PAIN, NO FEAR. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal. Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

Dehorned Cattle

rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean out, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. M. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

Immune Hogs.

The pigs are born Cholera-proof. Inoculation before birth the most scientific and best ever made in preventing Hog Cholera. Write for free book and agency. ROBERT RIDGWAY, Box 300, AMBOY, INDIANA

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Cured Without the Use of a Knife. ECZEMA, SCROFULA, ASTHMA, and all forms of Skin and Blood Diseases Positively Cured. The experience of one Topeka lady as told by herself. TOPEKA, KANS., NOV. 10, 1902. This is to certify that I had cancer of the nose for three years, and after being given up by all the doctors to die, I was cured by the Home Remedy Co. I can cheerfully recommend the treatment. MRS. NELLIE ALLEN, Between Seventh and Eighth, on Locust Street. For full particulars, testimonials, and advice, enclose a stamp and address HOME REMEDY CO., Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS \$4 to \$7 a day selling Ideal 25c. Inhaler. Cures Catarrh, Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, etc. Sells by letting people try it. Sample 10c. IDEAL SPECIALTY CO., 120 South 14th Street, OMAHA, NEBB.

Talk No. 17.

Another Symptom.

Whenever you see a person place the lamp between his book and his face in order to see well you may know that his glasses do not fit him. This is true without a single exception. If they did he would see better with the lamp behind his shoulder. When they do not fit correctly the eyes are more or less out of focus and the letters more or less blurred. A bright light shining upon the eyes forces the pupils to contract and in that way cuts off some of the diffused rays of light and lessens the blurring. I know of no more harmful makeshift for clear vision. The constant glare is ruinous to the nervous apparatus of the eye and the forced contraction of the pupil will weaken the muscles permanently. It will set up an irritation and disease that will be difficult to overcome. If you find yourself reading or sewing in this way you are taking chances which you can not afford to continue. A pair of glasses well fitted will both rest and preserve your eyes. My Exclusive Attention is Given to Fitting Glasses.

DR. C. BENNETT,
Registered Optician.
730 Kansas Ave. : Established 1879.

THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW.

A Condensed Statement of Exhibitors and Their Winnings.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPIONS.

HEREFORDS—

Grand champion male, Britisher, George Leigh, Aurora, Ill.
Grand champion female, Queeny, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind.

SHORTHORNS—

Grand champion male, Choice Goods, G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.
Grand champion female, Village Belle 2d, D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—

Grand champion, Shamrock, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

FAT CATTLE—

Grand champion of fat cattle, C. Escher, Batna, Iowa.

SPECIALS—

Aurora cup special, Valiant Lad, Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.
Duroc-Jersey cup special, J. D. Nidlinger, Decatur, Ind.

HEREFORD CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion male, Britisher, George Leigh, Aurora, Ill.
Senior champion male, Britisher, George Leigh, Aurora, Ill.
Junior champion male, Good Enough, O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

SHORTHORN CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion male, Choice Goods, G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.
Senior champion male, Choice Goods, G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.
Junior champion male, Ceremonious Archer, Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.

GALLOWAY CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male, Druid of Castlemilk, O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.
Junior champion male, Scottish Standard 1st, Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male, Black Woodlawn, P. J. Donohue, Holbrook, Iowa.
Junior champion male, Lucy's Prince, D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio.

RED POLLED CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male, Falstaff 3d, J. H. Crowder & Son, Bethany, Ill.
Junior champion male, Vernon 2d, Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio.

POLLED DURHAM CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male, Tippecanoe, Fletcher S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind.
Junior champion male, Baron Lancaster, J. H. Milles, Peru, Ind.

DEVON CATTLE.

Senior champion male, Patriarch, Jas. Hilton, New Scotland, N. Y.
Junior champion male, A. S. Worden, Ulysses, Pa.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following is a statement of the number of prizes won by exhibitors:

BREEDING DIVISION.

HEREFORDS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Hereford Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

SHORTHORNS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Shorthorn Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Division (continued). Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Division (continued). Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

GALLOWAYS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Galloway Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

RED POLLED.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Red Polled Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Polled Durham Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

DEVON CATTLE.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Devon Cattle Breeding Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

FAT DIVISION.

HEREFORDS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Hereford Fat Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

SHORTHORNS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Shorthorn Fat Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Table listing exhibitors and their prize counts for Aberdeen-Angus Fat Division. Columns include exhibitor name and prize counts for various classes.

GALLOWAYS.

EXHIBITORS.—Brookside Farm Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 3; O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., 3.

POLLED DURHAMS.

EXHIBITORS.—Wm. Tossey, Marysville, Ohio; Fletcher S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind.; F. F. Fallor, Newton, Iowa; John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.

GRADES AND CROSS-BREDS.

EXHIBITORS.—F. E. R. Allbright, Oakes, Wadsworth, Ill., 1; S. J. Peabody, Columbia City, Ind.; Walt Porter, Garden Prairie, Ill., 1; Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont., 1; Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., 1; Geo. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Ia., 1; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., 4; Geo. Shepherd, Danville, Ill., 1; Silas Igo, Palmyra, Ia., 1; H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill., 1; O. T. Woolford, Xenia, O., 1; G. H. Yeoman, Avon, Ill., 3; Abe Renick, Sycamore, Ky., 4; H. J. Sconce, Sidell, Ill., 1; Lewis Hawkeye, Belvidere, Ill., 1; I. N. Johnson, Elbridge, Tenn., 1; Roberts & George, Aurora, Ill., 1; Robt. Hawkeye, Belvidere, Ill., 1; C. C. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 1; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia., 1; F. W. Cotton, Manilla, Ind., 1; G. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 2; C. H. Samson, Topeka, Kans., 1; J. R. Peak & Sons, Winchester, Ill., 7; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., 2; Wm. Smiley, Malcom, Ia., 3; H. A. Canney, Osceola, Ia., 1.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa..... 2 1 .. 1
Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill..... 2 .. 3 ..
J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Lewis Hawkeye, Belvidere, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Minnesota Exp. Sta., St. Anthony Park..... 1 .. 1 ..
Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind..... 1 .. 1 ..
A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Geo. H. Yeoman, Avon, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa..... 1 .. 1 ..
T. A. Arthurs, Cedarvale, Ohio..... 1 .. 1 ..
F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind..... 1 .. 1 ..
C. C. Judy..... 1 .. 1 ..
G. H. Hoxie..... 1 .. 1 ..
E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
H. J. Fluck..... 1 .. 1 ..
A. H. Haven, Greenfield, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Minier Bros., Craig, Neb..... 1 .. 1 ..

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa..... 4 .. 1
Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind..... 1 .. 1 ..
Geo. E. Williamson, Jackson, Minn..... 1 .. 1 ..
Bradfute & Son, Meadow Brook..... 1 .. 1 ..

HEREFORDS.

Geo. Henry, Goodenow, Ill..... 1 .. 1

CAR LOAD CATTLE.

North Central District—
J. W. Ready, Breesford, S. Dak..... 1 .. 1 ..
B. Nicholson, LeMars, Iowa..... 1 .. 1 ..
South Central District—
H. Scherding, Petersburg, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
F. E. Dury, Orleans, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
F. W. Steener, Plainfield, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
J. W. Hill, Alger, Ohio..... 1 .. 1 ..
Southwest District—
J. F. Kerster, McRay, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Fowler & Fowler, Maple Hill, Kans..... 1 .. 1 ..
J. K. Lear, Ormonde, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
J. C. O'Neill, Arnold, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
T. S. Chapman, Jerseyville, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Southern District—
J. T. Farmer, Ft. Worth, Texas..... 1 .. 1 ..
W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie, Texas..... 1 .. 1 ..
State Agricultural College of Texas..... 1 .. 1 ..
Eastern District—
B. A. Harns, Champaign, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
C. Echer, Batna, Iowa..... 1 .. 1 ..
C. S. Isons, Kingsley, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
G. M. Casey, Quinlan, Mo..... 1 .. 1 ..
L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
W. S. Herrins, New York..... 1 .. 1 ..
Robinson & Br., Augusta, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
S. S. Bacheider, Warrenburg, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..

DRESSED CARCASSES.

Jno. F. Stover, Crawfordsville, Ind., 2; Minnesota Agricultural College, 2; T. A. Arthur, Cedarville, O., 1; F. E. Allbright, Rossville, Ill., 1; Andrew Bros., Cedarville, O., 3; D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, O., 1; C. F. Fleming, Dakotah, Ia., 1; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 1; A. P. Avon, Ill., 1.
Iowa Agricultural College..... 1 .. 1 ..
G. H. Yeoman, Avon, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
University of Wisconsin..... 1 .. 1 ..
Minnesota Experiment Station..... 1 .. 1 ..
Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio..... 1 .. 1 ..
A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Geo. P. Henry..... 1 .. 1 ..
C. F. Fleming..... 1 .. 1 ..

SHROPSHIRE.

Breeding Division.—Chas. H. Hutchison, White Pigeon, Mich., 20; Folly Farm, Arlington, Pa., 8; G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., 13; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 12; J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, Ont., 11; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., 6; Wm. Furry & Sons, Greenfield, Ind., 4; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., 8; Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., 2; J. F. Elliott, Vincennes, Ind., 4.
Exposition awards. Special awards.
Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill..... 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 Ch.
G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y..... 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
John Campbell, Woodville, Ont..... 1 3 3 .. 2 1 1 .. 1 3
J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, Ont..... .. 2 .. 1 1 .. 1 ..
Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont..... 1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
Folly Farm, Abington, Pa..... 1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..

SOUTH DOWNS.

Breeding Division.—F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N. B., 9; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 8; Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., 2; Geo. A. Drummond, Huntleywood, Pt. Clare, Que., 2; McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., 1; F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 2; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 1; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 1; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., 1.
12; Geo. A. Drummond, Pt. Clare, Que., 9; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., 3; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 6.
Geo. A. Drummond, Huntleywood, Pt. Clare, Que..... 2 1 2 .. 1 ..
McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis..... 1 2 2 .. 1 ..
F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, New Brunswick..... 2 3 .. 1 ..
Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill..... 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill..... 1 .. 1 ..
Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont..... 1 .. 1 ..

OXFORDS.

Breeding Division.—John Milton, Marshall, Mich., 2; John Andrew & Son, Basile, Ohio, 8; Ward A. Moulton, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., 2; Geo. McKerrow & Son, Sussex, Wis., 4; John Andrew & Son, Basile, Ohio, 2.
ton, Cicero, N. Y., 4; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., 8; Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., 13.
2 1 2 .. 1 ..
4 5 2 .. 1 ..

HAMPSHIRE.

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 Milton, Marshall, Mich., 6; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1; M. H. Cochran, Hillhurst, Que., 2; John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., 2; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 1.
Kelley Shakespear, Ont., 5; M. H. Cochran, Hillhurst, Que., 8; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 1; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 2.
6 3 1 .. 1 1 .. 2
.. 2 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1
.. 2 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1
.. 2 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1
.. 1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1

The issue of December 10, 1902 of THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER will be a Special International Live Stock Show Number. Col. F. M. Woods, the most noted live-stock auctioneer in the United States and eminent live-stock authority, will contribute the introduction. A complete and systematic report of every feature of the show by a corps of live-stock experts. Handsomely and profusely illustrated from photographs by our staff photographers and artists.

LINCOLNS. Breeding Division.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., 20. J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont..... 5 5 4 .. 1 .. 2
DORSETS. Breeding Division.—J. E. Wing & Co., Mehanicsburg, O., 6; H. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., 8; Paden & Perkins, Kasbeer, Ill., 3; J. E. Wing & Co., Mehanicsburg, Ohio, 2; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., 2.
CHEVIOTS. Breeding Division.—H. C. Davidson, Elbridge, Tenn., 4; Gardner & Collins, Roachdale, Ind., 9; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1; Gardner & Collins, Roachdale, Ind., 3; F. B. Hartman, Fincastle, Ind., 3.
COTSWOLDS. Breeding Division.—Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 14; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., 8.
LEICESTERS. Breeding Division.—A. W. Smith, Lucan, Ont., 2; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 2; John Kelley, Shakespear, Ont., 9; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., 5; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., 2; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1; John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., 4.
RAMBOUILLETS. Breeding Division.—Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 17; Lincoln Bros., Milford, Md., 5; Geo. Truesdale, Almont Spring Farm, Md., 2; Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 2; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 1.
FAT DIVISION. SHROPSHIRE. Fat Division.—Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., 7; J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, Ont., 9; Weaver Bros, Sussex, Wis., 9; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 10; John Campbell, Delaware, Ont., 3; Richard Gibson, Woodville, Ont., 3; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 2.
OXFORDS. Fat Division.—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., 12; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., 16.
SOUTH DOWNS. Fat Division.—F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N. B., 1; Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 2; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., 11; Wm. Newton, Wis., 23.
HAMPSHIRE. Fat Division.—Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 7; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 10; John Milton, Marshall, Mich., 21; John Milton, Marshall, Mich., 2; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 2; John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., 1.
LINCOLNS. Fat Division.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., 17; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., 16.
DORSETS. Fat Division.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., 7; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1.
CHEVIOTS. Fat Division.—Gardner & Collins, Roachdale, Ind., 9.
COTSWOLDS. Fat Division.—G. Walker, Ilderton, Ont., 3; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., 21; Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 6.
LEICESTERS. Fat Division.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., 13; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., 10; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Lillico, Gait, Ont., 1; Orr & Lillico, Gait, Mich., 3; John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., 2; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., 2.

PROMINENT LIVE-STOCK EVENTS AT CHICAGO LAST WEEK.

Red Polled Cattle Club.

The annual meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America was held at the Sherman House club rooms on December 2, with a very large attendance of enthusiastic members.

The first business was the reception of new members, numbering sixty-three, covering the States of Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New York, Indiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Washington, Michigan, Colorado, South Dakota, Tennessee, and British Columbia.

The report of Secretary J. McLain Smith showed the affairs of the club to be in a very prosperous condition, the total cash assets being \$4,653.11 for the year, which, less the annual expenses, left a profit surplus of \$2,411.49, besides having about 250 copies each of the several volumes of record left on hand.

The treasurer's report showed that with the balance on hand from last year in connection with receipts for the year, amounting to \$5,923.84, and his disbursements had been only \$384.40.

The club discussed the matter of better recognition of Red Polleds at the International, and the president was authorized to appoint a special committee to look after the interests of exhibitors of Red Polled cattle; and a motion by Mr. Chambers was unanimously passed instructing the directors to see that the club was properly represented in the new organization of the International Live Stock Exposition.

The matter of using the surplus funds of the club to promote the interest of Red Polled cattle at National and State shows caused a general discussion, with the result that the directors were authorized to expend not more than \$2,000 for this purpose, also to duplicate, in addition, all prizes won by steers or heifers in competition with other breeds.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, the last quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture contained a special report on Polled cattle, which included a comprehensive presentation of the claims, merits, and performance of Red Polled cattle; therefore be it resolved, that the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, in annual session, express its thanks and appreciation of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and its enterprising secretary, the Hon. F. D. Caburn, for this valuable contribution in the interest of our breed of cattle.

The old board of directors and officers were reelected as follows: President, P. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa; vice-president, V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio; secretary, J. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio; treasurer, S. A. Converse, Cresco, Iowa; corresponding secretary, Myron Schenck, Algona, Iowa.

Directors: P. G. Henderson, V. T. Hills, J. W. Martin, R. J. Landin, W. H. Sear, N. Davenport, Iowa; J. H. Jennings, Martindale, Texas; W. M. Dillon, Sterling, Ill.; and S. B. Woods, Charlottesville, Va.

Polled Durham Meeting.

The American Polled Durham Association, which is virtually a reorganization of the old "Polled Durham Association," held its annual meeting at the Saratoga Hotel. About fifty members of the Association and a number of other interested parties were in attendance. An entire new board of directors was elected, as follows: For three years, Dr. W. W. Crane, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and L. G. Shaver, Kalona, Iowa; for two years, Oscar Hadley, Plainfield, Ind., and W. S. Miller, Elmore, Ohio; for one year, J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., F. A. Murray, Mason, Ill., and J. F. Greene, Encinal, Texas. F. S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind., was elected secretary-treasurer.

One hundred and thirty-six new shares of stock at \$25 were voted, making the total capitalization \$8,000. The board of trustees held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the general meeting and elected W. S. Miller president, Dr. W. W. Crane having declined the unanimous reelection tendered him.

Red Polled Breeders' Meeting.

At the Red Polled Cattle-Breeders' meeting held at the Sherman House, there was a good attendance of the members. One of the first matters that came before the attention of the meeting was the election of four new directors, which resulted in the following gentlemen being officially named: E. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa; V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio; H. Seaman, Davenport, Iowa; and J. W. Miller, Richland City, Wis.

The association voted \$2,000 for premiums to be distributed among the various fair associations as extra money to be given on Red Polled cattle. Among other things the association voted their commendation for the International Live-Stock Exposition and expressed themselves in favor of taking out stock in the proposed incorporation of the Live-Stock Exposition. The Red Polled cattle-breeders are in a position to be able to report a very prosperous condition of the affairs of the association.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

Angus men to the number of about 200 gathered at the Palmer House for the annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. President Kerrick, in his annual address, felicitated the members of the association on the recent successes of the breed, and the satisfactory condition of Angus affairs in general. New trustees for the ensuing three years were elected as follows: Hugh W. Elliott, of Missouri; B. W. Baker, of Indiana, and L. McWhorter, of Illinois. Special premiums for 1903 were

voted as follows: Three hundred dollars at each of the following State fairs—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky; \$200 each at the Wisconsin, South Dakota, Colorado, and two Texas fairs. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the association to a permanent organization for the International.

Judges for 1903 were appointed as follows: Pierce, McWhorter, Curtiss, Armstrong, Binnie, Burnett. Fat stock judges for 1903, Leavitt, Curtiss, Faelzer.

Galloway Association Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Galloway Association a considerable amount of routine business was transacted and the following board of directors was elected: For the term of three years Wm. Martin, Manitoba; A. M. Thompson, Missouri; E. H. White, Iowa. For the term of two years: N. P. Clarke, Minnesota; P. H. Pruet, Texas; W. F. Reed, Kansas. For the one-year term: C. B. Rowland, Iowa; C. N. Moody, Missouri; D. W. Brown, Michigan.

The question of removing the record office of the association to Chicago is now in the hands of the board of directors, and their action on this matter will be announced later.

Hereford Breeders.

Governor John Sparks, of the State of Nevada, was elected president of the American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association at the annual meeting. The association, as a result of the gathering, will, for the year 1903, be managed by this force: President, John Sparks of Nevada; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Logan, of Kansas City. Directors, C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; C. N. Comstock, Albany, Mo.; Thomas Mortimer, Madison, Neb.; E. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carrying out the progressive policy already adopted, the meeting authorized the expenditure of \$18,000 during the coming year on shows.

Secretary Thomas's report showed an income during the past fiscal year of \$30,932.68, with expenditures of \$31,907.99. The balance sheet shows assets of \$58,571.63 and liabilities of \$8,456.01, the surplus being \$50,115.62. The cash balance in the hands of the treasurer, William George, is \$12,147.80.

The report of the directors detailed the work of the year, stating that it had been one of universal prosperity. It said: "We have added to our list during the year 295 new members, and 13,471 entries have been made. Several local Hereford organizations have been effected in different localities and we have contributed \$16,501.75 in premiums to the herd-book has been issued during the year and volume 24 will soon be ready for distribution.

"We recommend for the year 1903 that \$15,000 to \$18,000 be appropriated for prizes and that special premiums be given to the steer classes and special encouragement for all classes at leading shows and State fairs."

The report alluded to the removal of headquarters to Chicago, and added that the association is now complying fully with the statutes of the State of Illinois.

Shorthorn Breeders.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House. There was a large attendance. The president's address and the report of the treasurer showed a favorable condition of the association. A cash balance of \$12,245 was reported, and the association owns \$85,000 worth of Government bonds.

After considerable debate the association adopted a resolution requesting the board of directors to move the headquarters from Springfield, Ill., to the quarters in the new Live Stock Record Building, ten-tered by General Manager Skinner.

The resignation of W. E. Boynton as a member of the board of trustees was accepted, and F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, was elected to fill the vacancy. Abram Renick, of Kentucky, T. J. Wornall, of Missouri, and C. L. Gerlaugh, of Ohio, were elected to the regular three-years' directorship.

Resolutions pledging the support of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the permanent organization of the International Exposition were unanimously adopted.

Meeting of Belgian Breeders.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses was held at the Sherman House. A. B. Holbert, president of the association, occupied the chair, and J. O'Conner, secretary called the roll and read the proceedings of the last meeting. Nineteen members of the seventy-three enrolled responded to the roll-call.

There was \$270 subscribed for the premiums for the 1902 International Exposition by the members at the annual meeting of 1901.

There were but few changes made in the directory. With but two exceptions the old officers were reelected to serve another year as follows:

A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa, president; Col. G. W. Crawford, vice-president; J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary-treasurer; executive committee, Harmon Wolf, C. A. L. Loomis. Directors: F. A. Eckstein, W. B. Donelson, O. R. Champlin, W. O. Talbert, Henry Lefebure, Col. G. W. Crawford.

The financial report showed the receipts for the year to be \$703.75, the disbursements \$463.25, leaving a balance of \$235.50 in the hands of the treasurer.

Col. G. W. Crawford, who was appointed a special committee to interview the Belgian Breeders' Draft Horse Association and the minister of agriculture of Belgium, reported that he had received an appropriation of \$400 for the 1902 exposition with the encouragement that a larger grant would be made for the International show of 1903. President A. B. Holbert and Henry Lefebure, who made importations last year from Belgium, also received encouragement that the Belgian society would donate liberally for special prizes at the great American live-stock shows providing American breeders and importers would show their liberality and enthusiasm by donating one-third as much for grand specials and sweepstakes as were appropriated by the foreign association. A committee of the president, vice-president, E. Lefebure, and the Hon. Charles Henrotin, Belgian consul

to America, were appointed to see the Belgian minister of agriculture and the Belgian Draft Horse Association to arrange for the appropriation next season.

Resolutions were passed to push the Belgian breed to the front by arranging classifications for exhibits at State and international shows. It was shown that the demand for the Belgian horse is rapidly increasing and when his superlative merits become more widely known he will rival all other draft breeds in popular favor. A subscription was opened and an effort will be made to raise \$1,000 for special premiums at the International exhibit of 1903.

Shire Breeders-Meet.

There was a business meeting of the Shire Breeders' Association at the Sherman House Tuesday evening, at which about twenty-five members of the society attended. President J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill., presided, and Secretary Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill., represented the members with the records of the organization. The secretary's report showed that the association had expended for incidental expenses connected with the International Exposition \$758. There had been a direct cash appropriation of \$500, besides special gold medals for individual classes of the Shire exhibit. Two gold medals were donated by the Shire Horse-Breeders' Society of Great Britain, valued at \$100 each, one for the best imported Shire stallion of any age and one for the best imported Shire mare of any age. The American Shire Breeders offered \$100 gold medals for the best imported Shire stallion, for the best domestic bred Shire stallion, for the best imported Shire mare, and for the best domestic bred Shire mare.

The rule admitting to registration stallions having five top crosses and mares having four top crosses, in each case by sires recorded in American Shire stud-book, by a unanimous vote of the members present was abrogated, and the following standard of admission to registration adopted:

Rule 1. Shire stallion or mare, by sire and out of dam, both recorded in American Shire stud-book.

Rule 2. Imported Shire stallion or mare recorded in the Shire Horse Society stud-book of Great Britain.

Rule 3. Imported Shire stallion or mare, by sire and out of dam both recorded in the Shire Horse Society stud-book of Great Britain.

Rule 4. Imported Shire stallion or mare will be admitted only upon certificate of the secretary of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, or other satisfactory evidence that rules 3 and 4 have been complied with.

Rule 5. In case of any question as to the eligibility of an animal to registry, the question shall be determined by the executive committee, and if the committee shall decide that such animal has been improperly recognized as a Shire or does not comply with the foregoing rules, such animal shall be excluded from record.

Rule 6. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam (or her use) at the time of service and dictating the cross. The first owner of a colt is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was dropped.

Rule 7. An animal accepted for registry is regarded as recorded.

Entry Fees—To members, each entry \$2; to non-members, each entry \$5. Transfer fees \$1 each.

Duroc-Jersey Meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association was held at the Windsor-Clifton Hotel. The breeders of our Duroc-Jersey swine have been on the increase for the past few months, having grown in interest and members, until to-day the Duroc-Jersey is recognized as one of the strongest and most popular breeds of swine in our country. At some of our Western State fairs their stock outnumbered that of other breeds. Especially is this true at the Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri State fairs. They were strong in number at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, and they also made a strong showing at the American Royal Show at Kansas City last October. On Tuesday of last week they held a successful sale at the International Stock show, making an average of \$70.

The banquet preceding the meeting had a tendency to increase both the interest and attendance at the meeting, so that more than 100 members participated in the meeting. The address by President A. Jones, of South Bend, Ind., was presented in a pleasing way. The past year, he said, had been one of the best in the history of the association. Its membership had more than doubled, and of the 300 shares of stock issued last year nearly all had been taken. The Duroc-Jersey breed had been recognized and included in the premium list of nearly all State fairs and other associations so that the association could point with pride at the record made by breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine.

The president's address was followed by a report from the secretary-treasurer, Robert J. Evans, El Paso, Ill. His report was listened to with interest; his financial report made a splendid showing for the breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine.

Newly elected officers are: President, C. C. Keil, Ladora, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Robert J. Evans, El Paso, Ill. Directors, J. C. Woodburn, Oursburg, Mo.; H. B. Lowden, Clay Center, Neb.; J. Browning, Newton, Iowa; J. B. Davis, Fallview.

Shropshire Registry Association.

Annual meeting of American Shropshire Registry Association was held in Assembly Hall of the new Record Building. The usual routine of business was carried out. The report of the last year's business showed as follows:

Table with financial data for Shropshire Registry Association, including total income, membership, and certificates issued.

Keep Your Feet WARM and DRY BALL BAND BOOTS advertisement with illustrations of boots.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, Ont.; vice-president, Prof. W. C. Latta, Perdue University; secretary-treasurer, Mortimer Levering, of Indiana. Two members were elected to fill vacancies—George Allen, Allerton, Ill., and J. M. Garrett, Fort Garrett, Ky.

A resolution was carried that the association money offered as prizes be restricted to American-bred sheep.

Lincoln Breeders.

At the Lincoln Breeders' meeting held in the Live-Stock Record Building, at the Union Stock Yards, the election of the following officers took place: President, John Geary, London, Ont.; secretary, Bert Smith, Charlotte, Mich. George Warren, Ovid, Mich., and Graham Walter, Ilderton, Ont., were elected directors of the executive board. Nine new members were admitted to membership. The affairs of the Lincoln Breeders' Association are in a flourishing condition. The directors were instructed to make suitable appropriations of money at the fairs for the home-bred sheep. An effort was made to secure conditions of the awarding of the prize money in such shape that imported sheep would be enabled to compete in the classes with the home-bred exhibits, but the effort was futile of results.

Hampshire Breeders.

The Hampshire Sheep-Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Palmer House. The affairs of the association are in a most prosperous condition. Thirty-one new members were admitted to membership. During the past year some 4,000 pedigrees have been recorded in the secretary's office. Provisions were made for the appropriation of money at the various State and Provincial fairs for the coming year. This matter, however, was left in the hands of the secretary, who is to use his best judgment in its handling. The sum of \$200 was voted for the St. Louis Exposition, on condition that the association is able to secure certain concessions that it believes it is entitled to. The treasurer's report shows that there is now something like \$1,000 to the account of the association. The officers elected were as follows: President, M. C. Ring, Nelville, Wis.; first vice-president, Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; second vice-president, A. Filley, Fairbury, Ill.; third vice-president, P. W. Artz, New Carlyle, Ohio; fourth vice-president, James Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; fifth vice-president, C. A. Tyler, Nottawa, Mich. Most of the above were reelected by acclamation.

Oxford Breeders.

The Oxford Down Sheep-Breeders' Association held its annual meeting with President George McKerron in the chair. The treasurer's report was read and approved. It is learned that there are some \$1,200 to the credit of the association. The affairs of the breeders are in a prosperous condition and business of the breed flourishing. The names of six breeders were submitted for membership. During the last year something over 3,000 pedigrees were issued

(Continued on page 1219.)

Advertisement for Cascarets Candy Cathartic, featuring the brand name in a stylized font and descriptive text.

Advertisement for PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED, 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED, with contact information for Drs. Thornton & Minor.

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful lips are they whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministrations to and fro—
Down lowliest ways if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and dally prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless,
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.
—Anon.

Our Symposium on "Animal Intelligence."

We publish this week three of the articles on "Animal Intelligence" which we have received. They are all very interesting and illustrate very well the point we are trying to make, namely that the lower animals possess, to a far greater degree than is generally credited, the qualities of intelligence, sagacity, and affection. Let us hear from many more before December 10, when the discussion will be closed, and the name of the winner of the prize will be announced.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

I am reminded of a little incident that occurred in my girlhood, on a farm away among the beautiful hills of Chautauqua County, New York. A chicken can not be called an animal, yet I am sure what I have to tell will be interesting to your many readers, and I assure them it is absolutely true.

I was one of a large family of happy boys and girls, and, like most of farmers' children, we had many pets. Among them were a pair of white bantams. In the "fulness of time" the little hen became the proud mother of several tiny, downy chicks, and we children shared fully her delight in them.

Our house stood well back from the road, and the barns were directly opposite it, with the public road between. The little bantam and her family were kept in the horse barn, and one day, while the chicks were still very young—probably not more than 10 days or 2 weeks old—we tied her to a cutter that stood in the back part of the barn, never thinking of harm to her. Before the days of her proud motherhood she had been often to the house, but never since then; so the little chickens knew nothing of life beyond the barn and the barn-yard. Along in the afternoon of this day mother and "we girls" were sitting on the porch when we heard a faint "peep, peep," and were surprised to see one of the tiny bantams coming right across the road and straight up the path to the porch. Reaching us, it stopped a moment, then turned and retraced its steps, peeping plaintively all the while. We were at once impressed with the fact that it had come for a purpose, and followed it back to the barn there to find that the little mother had hung herself—fortunately by one leg instead of by her neck. Evidently she had jumped up into the cutter and, in trying to get back, the string by which she was tied caught and left her suspended in mid-air. Now is it not evident that, in her distress and helplessness, she had told her child where and how to go for help? However it may seem to others, to me it has always been "proof positive" of both intelligence and reason, with memory added in the mother bantam's case. F. S. K. Fay, Russell County.

THE MOST WONDERFUL INSTANCE OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE I HAVE EVER SEEN.

I have noticed many different animals and every kind has done something to show that they had some degree of intelligence.

I have seen many cases like this: When an old cat is getting near to a bird's nest the mother-bird will fly around and try to get the cat off in another direction, which shows that birds understand that their young are in danger. Once we had a dog, and he liked my brother, so one day they went to town and my brother went into a store and just as soon as he was out of sight the dog began barking and jumping up to see into the windows, and did not stop until my brother came out. That showed that he loved his master.

BERTHA HEWSON,
Larned, Pawnee County.

A SMART MULE.

I want to tell you about our 2-year-old mule Jack. We tie a rope or wire around the post, which forms a loop and then we drop the loop over the picket of the gate and he lifts it off with his mouth. I guess I notice it more than any one else because it seems as though I have to do all the running. The first thing I know some one will say, "Oh, Kate, Jack is in the yard." I will go and drive him out and as soon as I get him out he pricks up his ears as much as to say, "If you don't fasten it tight, I will follow you back." We have a barn with rolling doors and he can roll them back with his nose as good as I can with my hands. But he will never do it when he thinks you are watching him. Papa accused us children of not shutting the gates and barn-doors and letting the stock out of the barn-yard or into the orchard, when it was Jack all the time and we did not know it, until one day papa happened to see him opening the gate. If he is mean, he is a regular pet. We can catch him anywhere in the pasture or in the barn-yard. Well you may call this intellect, but I call it meanness. KATIE MOSELY.
Watonga, Okla.

On the Approach of Christmas.

The holiday time is fast drawing near, and the air is full of delightful plans and preparations, secrets and mysteries.

Every one should have a share in the Christmas festivities from the grandfather to the smallest child. Only they can enjoy the day to the fullest; who have exerted themselves to make it a happy one. The matter of money has very little to do with the enjoyment of the day. If only the home be full of peace and good will, it matters little whether it be a rich one or a poor one. Very often the father and mother are so busy with their customary cares that they have little time or thought to give to the Christmas festivities. It is then that the young people must lend a hand, to beautify the house and arrange the holiday ceremonies.

Here is a true story of one Christmas in a family where the pocketbook was not always as long as were the demands upon it.

First of all, attention was given to the decoration of the rooms. The children found some pasteboard—shoe-boxes, etc.—from which were cut large letters to form the words, "Merry Christmas," "Peace on Earth," and similar phrases, and also pretty shapes of bells and letters. These letters and bells were covered with red and bronze glazed paper, or with leaves of cedar, and hung above the doors or arranged gracefully upon bare spaces on the walls, where they looked very pretty. Indeed, sheets of cotton-batting were procured also, and similar designs were cut from them. These were hung upon the walls which were covered with dark paper, or pinned upon dark curtains or draperies.

A bunch of holly was purchased which was made to seem three times as much by being mingled with cedar boughs, and this was arranged in garlands and draped in festoons about the rooms. Chains of popped corn and of cranberries, and gracefully arranged strands of different colored tissue paper completed the decorations, and the rooms looked beautifully festive. All of this demanded a great deal of labor, which was performed by the young people of the family.

A Christmas tree was deemed too expensive a luxury, so the bright young brains of the older children set to work to find a fitting substitute, for the children would be heart-broken if Santa

How a Jas. Boss Watch Case is made

Gold Outside
Stiffening Metal
Gold Inside

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case is made of two layers of Solid Gold with a layer of Stiffening Metal between welded and rolled together into one solid sheet of metal. The Jas. Boss Case is a Solid Gold Case for all practical purposes. The Stiffening Metal simply adds strength and durability. The Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years by the largest watch case makers in the world, who have been making it for a full half century. Every Boss Case has the Keystone trademark stamped inside. Ask any dealer to show you one. Write us for a booklet telling the whole story.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

By this mark you know them

Claus failed them. A fishing-pond was the result. A heavy shawl was stretched across one corner of the room. Upon it in the white cotton letters were the words, "Santa Claus' Fishing-pond," and "A Merry Christmas from Old Saint Nick." Within the pond thus made were bestowed the gifts, all plainly labelled with the names of those from whom the gifts were intended.

This was arranged late Christmas eve, after the younger ones had gone to dreams of Santa Claus. In the morning, a long, stout stick, with a string, upon the end of which was a bent pin, and one of the boys having hid himself within the pond, the fishing commenced, and great was the delight of the children at this novel method of receiving Christmas gifts, and hearty was the merriment of all. That was a very merry Christmas. I hope the recital of its simple arrangements may be suggestive.

Give.

Give what? We hear so much about giving. The Good Book says it is more blessed to give than to receive. But what shall we give? Many will say, I give money every time I am asked. But, dear friends, there are many that have thousands that are starving, yes, actually starving—for a pleasant word a pleasant look, a smile, a hearty handshake, any one of which costs us absolutely nothing and which may do untold good. So let us try to help and encourage one another. See the smile that lights the little folks' countenances as you meet them on their way to school, if you say "Good morning, little gentlemen." Even if you do not know it pleases them.

I am 50 years old and have worked for wages almost all my life and consequently have been in a great many families. I was in one this fall where the man thought he was lord of all he surveyed. I think he was the most selfish being I ever saw—never gave a word of encouragement to one of the family, but it was a jangle with his boys at nearly every meal. There was no smile of welcome when he came in no joyful shout "Pa is coming," when the buggy came in the yard. How much better he would have felt, how much better his children would have felt had he said when he came home, "My son, my daughter, how did you get along with your work or your studies to-day?" or, "Wife, let me do this or that, you look tired." If he wanted a drink of water and the pail was empty, she was apt to get a small piece of his mind—or rather, a piece of his small mind—but it was not a loving mind. He gave but what did he give? Oh friends, there are two ways of giving; the Bible says "Give, and it shall be given unto you." Do you think that man got what he gave? To be sure he did. Had he given kind words he would have received kind words from his family; those of us who were there at work would have thought more of him; his neighbors who can hear him scolding and berating his family would think more of him. Give kindness and you get kindness pleasant words and you get pleasant words; kicks, and you get kicks; curses, and you get curses. "Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over." C. C. DILLON.
Labelle, Okla.

Tramp—"Please, mum, I ain't had a full stummick for three weeks." Housekeeper (benevolently)—"Too bad! Well, you go somewhere and beg a meal of dried apples and I will furnish the water."

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

BO-PEEP.

When little Bo-Peep
Had lost her sheep,
And didn't know where to find them,
All tired she sank
On a grassy bank,
And left the birds to mind them.

Then the fairy, Sleep,
Took little Bo-Peep,
In a spell of dreams she bound her,
And silently brought
The flock she sought,
Like summer clouds around her.

When little Bo-Peep,
In her slumber deep,
Saw lambs and sheep together,
All fleecy and white
And soft and light,
As clouds in July weather—

Then little Bo-Peep
Awoke from sleep,
And laughed with glee to find them
Coming home once more,
The old sheep before,
And the little lambs behind them!

—Ex.

The Boy and Girl that Saved the Train.

Harry's father ran a big engine on the track that ran through the town where Harry lived, and sometimes he took Harry for a ride in it. He would perch upon the high seat where he could look far ahead along the shiny level rails. Once when he was watching the telegraph poles run to meet him, he suddenly saw some one rushing down the track toward him. It was a little girl, not much older than he was, and she was waving her red sun-bonnet.

"Father," said Harry, "Why doesn't that girl get off the track? She must be crazy."

"What?" said Harry's father, and he said it so strangely and looked so white as he rushed to the window, that Harry's heart almost stopped beating.

At once the great engine began to quiver and creak as the brakes were put on to stop it. When it finally stopped, the men got out and went to the little girl, who had fallen, out of breath and worn out with her hard race. Some of the men went on down the track and found out, what the little girl told as soon as she had breath enough to speak, that the bridge, just beyond the hill where they were had begun to give away, and if the train had not been stopped, it would have fallen into the raging river. The men talked about it with pale, excited faces and they praised the little girl for her bravery and called her a little heroine. Harry shook hands with her and thanked her for saving the train, and the lives of all the people in it. They told each other that they would always be friends, and Harry said that every time he came that way with his father he would look for her, and she said she would watch, and wave her hand when ever she saw him. So they were good friends ever after that, and never for got one another, because they both helped to save the lives of a great many people.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE SEPT. 24, 1901.



WIDE AWAKE FREE

Any one can earn Dolls, Bracelets, Rings and other Valuable Premiums. This is a beautiful Imported dressed Doll nearly two feet tall, a perfect beauty imported direct from Europe. This lovely doll has a beautiful turning bisque head, pearly teeth, long golden hair, natural sleeping eyes, jointed body, real slippers, stockings, etc., by introducing our latest Parisian Novelties, ladies' and misses' belt pins, hair barrettes, beauty pins, etc., at ten cents per card. Our Grand 30 day Proposition which is apart from above, send us your full name & address & we will send you 3 cards of our latest Parisian Novelties postpaid. You sell at ten cents per card and return the 30. We will send you (all charges prepaid) a beautiful imported French Doll also a gold finished ring.

FRENCH DOLL

FRANCO NOVELTY CO., Dept. 8 Bridgeport, Conn.

The Home Circle.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

You're surprised that I ever should say so? Just wait till the reason I've given. Why I say I shan't care for the music, unless there is whistling in heaven. Then you'll think it no very great wonder, nor so strange, nor so bold a conceit, that unless there's a boy there a-whistling its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40; We had come from our far Eastern home just in season to build us a cabin. Ere the cold of the winter should come; And we lived all the while in our wagon. That husband was clearing the place Where the house was to stand; and the clearing And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered In under its roof, when our store Of provisions was almost exhausted, And husband must journey for more; and the nearest place where he could get them.

Was yet such a distance away, That it forced him from home to be absent At least a whole night and a day.

So we, we'd but two or three neighbors, And the nearest was more than a mile; and we hadn't found time yet to know them.

For we had been busy the while in the man who had helped at the raising. Just staid till the job was well done; and as soon as his money was paid him Had shouldered his ax and had gone.

Zell, husband just kissed me and started— I could scarce suppress a deep groan at the thought of remaining with baby So long in the house all alone; or, my dear, I was childish and timid, And braver ones might well have feared, or the wild wolf was often heard howling, And savages sometimes appeared.

ut I smothered my grief and my terror Till husband was off on his ride, and then in my arms I took Josey, And all the day long sat and cried, as I thought of the long, dreary hours when the darkness of night should fall, and I was so utterly helpless, With no one in reach of my call.

nd when the night came with its terrors, To hide ev'ry ray of light, I hung up a quilt by the window, And almost dead with affright, kneeled by the side of the cradle, Scarce daring to draw a full breath, lest the baby should wake, and its crying Should bring us a horrible death.

ere I knelt till late in the evening, And scarcely an inch had I stirred, when suddenly, far in the distance, A sound as of whistling I heard, started up dreadfully frightened, For fear 'twas an Indian's call; and then very soon I remembered The red man ne'er whistles at all.

nd when I was sure 'twas a white man, I thought, were he coming for ill, he'd surely approach with more caution— Would come without warning, and still when the sounds, coming nearer and nearer, Took the form of a tune light and gay, and I knew I needn't fear evil From one who could whistle that way.

ry soon I heard footsteps approaching, Then came a peculiar dull thump as if some one was heavily striking An ax on the top of a stump; and then, in another brief moment, There came a light tap on the door, then quickly I undid the fastening, and in stepped a boy, and before

ere was either a question or answer, Or either had time to speak, I just threw my arms around him, and gave him a kiss on the cheek. Then I started back, scared at my boldness. But he only smiled at my fright, and he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Ellick. Come to tarry with you through the night."

We saw your husband go eastward, And made up our minds where he'd gone, and I said to the rest of our people, That woman is there all alone, and I venture she's awfully lonesome, And though she may have no great fear, I think she would feel a bit safer if only a boy were but near.

o taking my ax on my shoulder, For fear that a savage might stray across my path and need scalping, I started right down this way; and coming in sight of the cabin, and thinking to save you alarm, I whistled a tune just to show you didn't intend any harm.

nd so here I am at your service; But if you don't want me to stay, why, all you need do is to say so, and should ring my ax, I'll away." I dropped in a chair and near fainting, just at thought of his leaving me then and his eye gave a knowing bright twinkle as he said, "I guess I'll remain."

nd then I just sat there and told him how terribly frightened I'd been, how his face was to me the most welcome of any I ever had seen; and then I lay down with the baby, and slept all the blessed night through, for I felt I was safe from all danger, for so brave a young fellow and true.

ow, my dear friend, do you wonder, since such a good reason I've given, why I say I shan't care for the music, unless there is whistling in heaven? Well, often I've said so in earnest, and now what I've said I repeat, and unless there's a boy there a-whistling, its music will not be complete.

—Harper's Magazine.

Every successful man is successful because he keeps posted. See our locks of two."

The Human Scrawl-Books.

(Written for Kansas Farmer.)

"Some children are like little human scrawl-books, blotted all over with the sins and mistakes of their ancestors." What a thought is this to come upon on a perfect morning! A morning when we can almost see the Lord as He "walks in His garden;" almost hear His "well done;" and feel the assurance that all is as it should be. It is indeed hard that, at such a time, we are thus reminded of our many "sins of omission and of commission," the more so as there is within and about us that tells us the accusation is all too true. It is only when we confine ourselves to our own household, among our own loved ones, that we can escape the sense of wrong, done to the children everywhere in the great world. "Human scrawl-books" indeed they are, and, within their maimed and broken lives is written deep the story of passion and in justice. "How long, O Lord, how long" will this be so? How long ere we shall awaken, and by the might of love, put this evil from us? What right have we to stamp the hearts and lives of our children with the story of our evil-doing, or to call them into being, handicapped by the weight of our sins and injustice, marred by the records of our wrong thoughts and wrong-doings? Truly "the sins of the father descend to the children even unto the third and fourth generations," and we could not if we would, save them from it, except only as we first save ourselves. If we would have them pure and beautiful equipped to run a good race, and wear the victor's crown of honor and blessing, we ourselves must first be pure and beautiful in thought, word, and deed; we ourselves must wear the crown of honest, true living, and make our life-story such as we shall not blush to read in the lives of our children.

Life is hard enough at best, and beautiful enough also, if we are wise to make it so; but the record never falls in its sure telling. We may hide away some secret vice and think the world will never know of it; but wait! The little child, in itself so pure and beautiful is doomed to bear witness to our crime. On the fair pages of its life the hideous story is written, in letters of blood, that all may read, and the child of our love starts out in life with the weight of our sin upon it; and, through all the coming years, it is hampered by that sin, and the story that should read so beautifully, as each day turns a fresh page, is marred by our injustice, made dark and drear by the wrong we did in secret and in the long ago.

"No man liveth unto himself." Whether he wishes it so or otherwise, his thought, his deed, his life, will leave its impress on others, and what he does today, will be told in the lives of those that come after him; beautifully told if the deed be good; darkly, horribly told if it be evil, but inevitably told whatever it may be.

The "human scrawl-books" are waiting for their record and all shall be written there. Not a word, not a syllable will be missing, be it good or bad and oh, the difference it makes in the lives of these little ones! What right have we to mar their life-story? Why make them bear our burden of wrong and error? If we could but once realize it all fully, but once feel to the innermost how we hinder them, how we keep them back from the pursuit of that which is good, how we make that which should be full of beauty and gladness a blot in its sure-telling, would we not gird up our loins anew for the fight and yield not so quickly to the tempter? Would we not try yet more earnestly and persistently to "make out of the

broken sounds of life a song, and out of life itself a melody?" Would we not put all evil from us with stronger hands and cleanse our hearts anew for their sake?

We have no right to burden them. We have no right to aid in their creation unless we can give them good gifts, and start them out with truth and purity deeply stamped upon their shields, and with the strength to fight the good fight of a true life. But, if the evil be far reaching, let us thank God the good is no less so. Good is stronger than evil, and, if the chance be given them, our children's lives will bear witness to the world of our right thinking and doing, and the record shall be bright with love, beautiful with truth, and time in its passing shall add to the beauty, until the life-story shall read as a grand poem, whose rhythm shall cheer and delight the multitude, and help to lead others into the pleasant paths of truth and goodness.

Each child-life may be a syllable in the mighty story of creation, a glowing word in the song forever singing, a verse that shall sound on and on in ever increasing beauty and blessedness until the whole shall be written in the light of Infinite Love, and the peace of heavenly places shall fill all hearts and be told in all lives. Then shall our children come to their true heritage and we shall not fear to have the story of our lives written in their lives, nor blush for the reward we have made, for it will be the love story of human life—not for a chosen few, but for all, and all shall be blessed, all shall be rewarded.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

Fay, Kans.

The Topeka Insane Asylum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This institution contains about 1,000 patients, with about 120 employees. This asylum, belonging to a Christian land, has no chaplain or minister to attend to the religious wants of the imbeciles or employees. They have no daily "family prayer." Sometimes in the winter they have a minister from one of the churches in the capital, who holds a service on the Lord's day. About 500 out of the number are capable of listening to God's word, we trust with profit. It looks to most Christians as if they should have a resident chaplain, and if the State can not afford the chaplain to minister to their spiritual wants each day—if this prosperous State is too poor to employ such a gentleman—it appears to us that many Christian gentlemen in Topeka would be willing to spare one hour each month, so that the inmates should have family prayer daily.

We are trying, at a great expense, to give the Bible to some of the Chinese and Hindoos in foreign lands. Shall we neglect these our brothers and sisters in our own land? If the 500 or more are fit to listen to God's inspired word a few Sundays in the year, surely they are needing the daily food from heaven to cheer their weary way, poor souls!

If any should doubt these facts, they would better apply to the gentlemen composing the board of trustees: Grant Hornaday, Fort Scott; Ed. Snyder, Okaloosa; G. W. Kanavel, Sedgwick; R. Vincent, Washington; John Hannon, Leavenworth; Dr. Biddle, President.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

615 Buchanan Street, Topeka.

What Are the Rewards of Farm Life?

DR. GALEN WILSON.

Before answering this question directly it is well to inquire what the man believes he was born into this world for. Some are born with silver spoons in their mouths and think their mission on earth, if they think about it at all, is to enjoy themselves regardless of the welfare of others. Farm life offers no reward for such. One born and bred in the correct doctrine as uttered in the Divine command, "Thou shalt earn thy bread in the sweat of thy brow," and into whose mind has been instilled the essence of the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal," and the broader and more comprehensive one, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"—such would find full and agreeable occupation on the farm and their reward would be the greatest possible—the consciousness of duty well done. The character of man is largely made up of what he sees and hears when in contact with other people. If he is a professional or commercial man, he will witness a large amount of evil; and some of it will find lodgement in his character and tend to blacken it just as surely as it would blacken somewhat a man's white linen coat should he lean against a charred post. Reside in a town and one is very apt to partake of its evils in some degree, but in the

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country nearly all in view is from the hand of nature, and there is little for imitative man to absorb that will contaminate him.

Cultivated intelligence is the grandest and noblest feature that a human being can possess. Formerly it was thought that the best natural talent was required for one to become a creditable preacher, lawyer, or physician, and that the dullard was only fit to be relegated to the farm. Let us examine this proposition. A person with an ordinary common school education had formerly to attend a special school for two or three years to become a full-fledged preacher, lawyer, or doctor, and then was rated among the so-called "learned professions." How much and what did he learn during that brief time? What has a person to learn to become a skilled farmer? He must learn something about almost every thing or substance on the face of the earth and immediately under it. How does the knowledge to be gained from a few printed books, with a little oral instruction thrown in, compare with the knowledge to be gained from this great open book of nature to make one a skilled farmer? To comprehend agriculture as it may and can be comprehended requires the broadest and deepest study possible; then why not place it at the top of all the "learned professions?" The farmer's book is always open. He can not read it to the last page and then close the cover, for it is the great open book of nature. He has learned much; but there is very much more to learn. For instance, all the elements contained in man's food now exist in and on the ground and in the atmosphere. It is his business to learn how to combine them so as to form his own food and that of others.

The farmer is further rewarded in that his occupation can not be surpassed in healthfulness and longevity. I often think of these things upon my return to the farm from the city and its foul smells and mibrobe-laden atmosphere to enjoy the pure air among the green fields, wooded hills and purling streams of the country. This is one of the most valuable rewards of the farmer. Once a country life might have been truly called a lonely life, but now, with our improved roads, trolley lines, automobiles, bicycles, and numerous railroads, one can go to and return from a city in a day and see all of city life that is good for him, and often more. True, a few city people amass fortunes, but the great majority of the residents of cities never succeed in owning a house to shelter themselves and families, but are ever at the mercy of landlords. The home is one of the best institutions in any country. A nation replete with homes is usually on a solid foundation; but how must life in a city be where perhaps not one family in fifty owns a home? Any man of ordinary intelligence and industry can procure a farm home if he will. He can add to its beauty, product and value from year to year. If, after awhile, he should need more land, it would be easy to exchange his neat little farm for a larger one; then proceed to improve the latter and its appurtenances until a charming home is established. This

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can be done by almost any thinking active, industrious farmer.

For thousands of years the farmer has been working with his hands while others have to a great extent reaped the reward of his toil; but now he is largely beginning to work with his brain in conjunction with the work of his hands, with the result of reaping the entire reward himself. Owing to advanced methods in tilling the soil and conducting agricultural affairs generally, now is a favorable time for the young man to strike out into the business. He could soon be the owner of a farm himself, which he could improve from day to day, and when old age shall overtake him he will have a home of abundance and be blessed with most things for which this life is worth the living. Could he ask more? "What reward does farm life offer?" Everything one has the ability and industry to work for, and the soul to appreciate.

Breathing Wells of Nebraska.

In a recent paper published by the United States Geological Survey, on wells and windmills in Nebraska, mention is made of the interesting phenomena of the breathing or blowing wells which are found distributed throughout a large portion of the State of Nebraska. These wells are of the driven type mostly in use upon the plains, but are distinguished from those of ordinary character by a remarkable and unexplained egress and ingress of currents of air which produce distinctly audible sounds and give the names variously applied to them of breathing, sighing, blowing, or roaring wells, according to their characters in different places. The air currents are readily tested with the flames of candles, or by dropping chaff or feathers into the well tubes. There are periods when these wells blow out for several days, and equal periods when their air currents are reversed. It has been observed that the blowing occurs with changes of the barometer. Some wells are found to be most audible when the wind is from the northwest, with a rise in water level; but with a change of wind, air is drawn in and the water is observed to sink. During the progress of a low-barometer area over one of these regions, wind is violently expelled from the wells, with a noise distinctly audible for several rods. Professors Loveland and Swezey, of the University of Nebraska, have made observations on a well of this nature in Perkins County, and found that its breathing periods were exactly coincident with the barometric changes.

The citizens of the region have attempted many explanations of the wells. Some have reasoned that the blowing is probably due to the liberation of gas produced from petroleum, and that as petroleum is a natural distillation from great coal fields, there must be an abundant supply of the latter mineral beneath the surface. Fortunes have been staked upon this deduction and much time consumed in a fruitless search for coal. Others have noticed the change of current which some wells show every twelve hours, morning and evening, and have thought that this regular oscillation was due to a tidal action of the sheet water, erroneously considering the latter as a great subterranean lake. The phenomena are most frequently attributed by scientific observers to atmospheric pressure, which, though probably exerting great influence, is not necessarily the whole cause.

The material through which the wells are driven may throw some light on their peculiarities. In southeastern Nebraska a layer of dense limestone about 4 inches thick lies beneath 50 to 100 feet of subsoil. Below the limestones is found water-bearing gravel. When the limestone covering the water-bearing beds is penetrated water under slight pressure rises about 1 foot. The water-bearing layer is very porous and must always contain more or less air. As the air above and the air inclosed in the gravels below are alike subject to the fluctuations of the barometer, it follows that if the surface air is rendered less dense the air below will pass out through the well openings until equilibrium between the rarer air and denser air is established, and the opposite effect will follow during a period of high pressure. Still, this explanation, plausible as it is, hardly accounts for the force with which the air is expelled from some of the wells, and a more comprehensive study of the problem is needed to satisfactorily explain all the phenomena.

The farmer is intelligent. He reads the agricultural press. He studies it. He believes it. KANSAS FARMER and Daily Drivers Telegram for a year for \$4.00, the price of one.

The Poultry Yard.

The Agricultural College Poultry Show.

The poultry show held last week at the Kansas State Agricultural College was a success. There were 772 birds on exhibition and fourteen of the exhibitors were from without the State. The premiums were valued at \$600. They were donated by Manhattan merchants. One pen of the chickens was sent there from Springfield, Ill.

The awards were as follows:

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

Rosedell Farm, Manhattan; ckl. 1; pen 1; cock 2; hen 2; special.
Smith Poultry Co., Manhattan: Pen 2; pullet 1; special.
Darby Poultry Yards, Kansas City, Kan.: Hen 1; pullet 2.
A. J. Kerns, Salina: Pen 3; pullet 3; ckl. 2.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS.

Mrs. A. D. Corning, Meredith, Kan.: Pen 2; hen 1; ckl. 2; pullet 3.
Jennie E. Warren, Cottonwood Falls: Pen 3; cock 2-3; pullet 2.
Casper Dice, Roca, Neb.: Pen 1; pullet 1; ckl. 1; cock 1; hen 2-3.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

Rosedell Farm: Hen 2-3.
D. H. Fleming, Manhattan: Pen 3.
H. C. Short, Leavenworth: Pen 2; ckl. 3; hen 1.
Casper Dice: Pen 1; ckl. 1-2; pullet 1-2-3.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

O. P. Wingrove, Clay Center: Ckl. 1; pen 1.
J. M. Clark, Kansas City, Mo.: Cock 1; pen 2; ckl. 2.

S. C. B. MINORCA.

Earl Eager, Beaver Crossing, Neb.: Pen 1-3; pullet 1; hen 1-3; ckl. 1-2; cock 1-2.
Harold Amos, Manhattan: Pen 2; pullet 3; ckl. 3.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

J. D. Martin, Salina: Everything.

BLACK SPANISH.

H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham: Everything.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

J. R. Young, Manhattan: Pen 1-2; hen 1-2-3; pullet 1; ckl. 1; cock 1; sweepstakes, and 3 specials.
Chris Bearman, Ottawa: Pullet 3.
L. H. Simmons, Raymond, Neb.: Cock 3.
A. C. Rait, Junction City: Pen 3; cock 1; ckl. 2.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Smith Poultry Co., Manhattan: Everything.

W. P. ROCK.

R. J. Burnett, Manhattan: Pen 2; pullet 1-2-3; cock 1.
Hespeha Hougham, Manhattan: Pen 1; ckl. 1.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Smith Poultry Co.: Pen 1; ckl. 1; pullet 2-3; hen 1.
J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka: Cock 1; pullet 1; hen 2-3; pen 2.
G. H. Kittell, McPherson: Cock 1; pullet 2-3; pen 3.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

F. L. Marsh, Great Bend: Pen 2; pullet 2.
Crescent Poultry Farm, Wetmore: Ckl. 2.
Beecher & Beecher, Belleville: Cock 1; pullet 1; hen 1.
Rosedell Farm: Hen 3; pullet 3.
J. H. Brown, Clay Center: Pen 1; hen 2; cock 1; ckl. 3.
M. B. Caldwell, Broughton: Pen 3; pullet 1.

OLNEY BROS., Kansas City, Mo.: Cock 3.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

T. F. Merrifield, Kensington: Pen 1; pullet 1.
M. B. Caldwell: Pen 2; pullet 3.
Mrs. George McGill, Leavenworth: Hen 1-2; cock 1-2; pullet 2; ckl. 2; pen 3.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

H. H. Geyer, Ottawa: Hen 1-2; cock 1; pullet 3; pen 2.
Rose Lawn, McPherson: Pen 1; cock 2; ckl. 1; pullet 1-2.

R. I. REDS.

E. F. Hunting, Kansas City, Mo.: Pen 1-3; ckl. 2; pullet 1-2; hen 1-2-3; cock 1.
C. O. Adams, Hiawatha: Pen 2; pullet 3; ckl. 1.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

O. P. Wingrove: Pen 1; pullet 1-2-3; ckl. 2.
H. Amos: Pen 2; hen 1-2-3; cock 1; ckl. 1.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

H. H. Bergmans, Kansas City, Mo.: Pen 1; cock 1; hen 1; ckl. 2; pullet 1.
J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka: Pen 3; ckl. 3.
Mrs. Melvin Greeg, Stansbury, Mo.: Pen 2; ckl. 1.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Brice Hays, Lancaster, Mo.: Pen 2; ckl. 2; pullet 2.
F. A. Brown, Onaga: Pen 1; cock 1; hen 1; ckl. 1; pullet 1.

HOUDANS.

J. W. Luce, Wetmore: Pullet 1; ckl. 1.
E. H. Mueller, Boonville, Mo.: Pen 1; cock 1; hen 1; pullet 2.

P. COCHINS.

L. Draun, Manhattan: Pen 1; cock 1; hen 1; ckl. 1.
John Anderson, Manhattan: Pen 2; ckl. 2.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS.

(Continued from page 1203.)

factual safeguarding the interests of the producers of materials used by the trusts and of the consumers of trust-made products.

It is universally conceded that the trust problem is one that if solved at all must be a subject of congressional legislation if not requiring a constitutional amendment. When it is noticed that those whose interests are opposed to any regulation are a concentrated force, accustomed to the employment of skillful lobbyists, and willing to pay for the services of such; while those interested in the regulation of trusts are disorganized multitudes who are satisfied with the exertion of their political influence on election day only, it is to be confessed that the definite purpose to defeat effective legislation has more chances than it ought to have against the undefined belief of the multitude that something ought to be done.

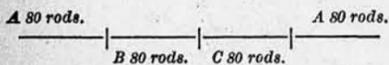
There is a hopeful feature of the case which always characterizes the early stages of a movement that ought to succeed. People like to read and engage in discussions of the trust problem. Out of such discussion comes the discovery of the proper measures to take and, eventually, in some cases, the demand that moves Congress to take them.

The corporate monopoly, commonly called the trust, is here and arriving. Its powers for good and ill to society are very great and growing. The movement to curb its powers for ill may come at the suggestion and urgent demand of some great statesman like President Roosevelt. But such demand will be of little avail with Congress unless the President's positions represent the well-defined views of such majorities of the people as shall make the average congressman afraid to disobey their expressed will. People should not deceive themselves. The forces which would prevent regulation are active and concentrated. The forces favoring regulation are great in magnitude, but if they become effectual will have to become active by letting congressmen and senators know what is demanded of them. The most effective of all means to this end is the personal letter from the constituent to his member and senators.

The KANSAS FARMER believes that the trusts can be placed under as effectual governmental supervision as that of the national banks, and that thus supervised, they will do all the good possible to them, and may be rendered powerless to inflict the evils threatened.

A FENCE QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A, B and C have a line fence of three wires as follows:



A desires to put up a woven-wire hog fence. B and C do not favor the extra expense. (1) Has A a right to move his two 80-rod fences of three wires over a few feet on his own land and build a fence of his own? (2) What would be the right thing for all concerned?
J. C. S. B.
Pratt, Pratt County.

(1) A may move his portions of the fence over a few feet on his own land providing he does not leave openings exposing the pastures or crops of B or C. B and C would not probably be hurt if A's fences were permanently placed a few feet over on A's land. They can recover no damages unless hurt and the courts would not probably consider it

trespass for him to remove his own portions of the fence, his only responsibility being to avoid impairing the protection to the property of B and C.

(2) B and C can be required to maintain only a lawful fence. A may with the consent of B and C add enough wires to B and C's portions of the fence to make it hog-tight. There is doubt whether he can do if they forbid him. A can of course build a hog-tight fence on his own land very near to the line. It would be proper and neighborly for B and C to allow A to reinforce their three-wire fences with enough wires, woven or otherwise, to make them hog-tight. This case will doubtless resolve itself properly when it is considered that a man may rightly build as he pleases on his own land and that in the matter of fence no one is required to maintain more than a lawful fence except to restrain his own stock, but that neighbors should each put himself in the other's place and be neighborly.

Nebraska Shorthorns at Auction.

A great dispersion sale of Scotch-bred Shorthorn cattle is to be made at Pawnee City, Nebraska, on December 20, and is within easy reach of Kansas buyers. Mr. Robt. T. Scott sells his entire herd of seventy-five head of registered cattle on this occasion. Mr. Scott is not a man who has made a habit of jumping from this to that, but on the other hand he has exhibited a tenacity of purpose and a genuine stick-to-it-iveness but seldom seen in any walk of life. He now has his reward of a well-filled pocketbook to quit on; he retires from the farm that he may have a well-earned rest, and that his boys may enjoy better school advantages. A representative of Kansas Farmer who recently saw the Greendale Herd on its own stamping ground is enthusiastic in his purpose to interest the best class of Kansas Shorthorn breeders in this last chapter in the herd's history. The dispersion of so good a herd as this within easy reach of Kansas buyers offers an opportunity not to be repeated in a lifetime for laying right foundations in Shorthorn herd-building. A glance through the catalogue pages shows an illustrious list of Scotch and Cruickshank sires among the top crosses, such as Imp. Ducal Crown, Commander, Bampton Royal by Imp. Salamas, Courtier 2d by Imp. Prince Bishop, Imp. Prince President, Aurora Prince by Golden Prince, Royal Thistle by Imp. Thistletop, Golden Valentine, Rodney by Imp. Royal Pirate, Valasco by Imp. Spartan Hero, Prince Modesty by Velvetene Prince and Golden Antiquary, to say nothing of the great sires in service—Victoria Chief and Baron Mysie, these last named to be included in the sale. Nearly all of the younger bulls to be offered are the get of the great Victoria Chief, he by Scottish King, dam Victoria. Bird by Commander, second dam by Imp. Ducal Crown, and the following four sires being in order: Imp. Julius, Roan Gauntlet, Pride of the Isles and Caesar Augustus, all bred by Amos Cruickshank. Victoria Chief is 4 years old, a dark red, deep, thick, level-lined bull, a mellow handler, and of extraordinarily fine breed character. He will be a great acquisition to any man's herd of highly bred Shorthorns. Baron Mysie is a rarely well-turned 2-year-old all-red bull, evenly balanced throughout, sappy, low-down, of finest disposition, and a good handler withal. He was got by the great Velvetene Prince, he by Golden Prince, dam Mysie 51st by Baron Ury, second dam by Imp. Prince President. Both these bulls possess plenty of scale, and both are sure breeders. They are all-around good ones, and are worth going a long way to see. Their get will be in evidence on sale day in goodly numbers. The catalogue opener is the fine 5-year-old cow, Countess of Gloster 9th, got by Imp. Ducal Crown, dam by Commander. Sue is dam of a fine pair of bulls that were sent out to head good herds. She sells with Baron Mysie calf at foot. Aberdeen Maid is a fine 3-year-old, an excellent mother, that also sells with Baron Mysie heifer calf at foot. Mysie 51st is a great Cruickshank cow by Baron Ury, dam Mysie 50th by Imp. Prince President—now well along in calving. Lovely Lassie of Greendale 2d is dam of the great young Scotch bull now at head of Albert Johnston's herd at Douglass, Neb. She is now bred to Baron Mysie.

This is only a beginning, but we can not enumerate further. Mr. Scott will be glad to see you at his sale. Please note the advertisement elsewhere and go to the sale in good time to see the cattle. They are a good, well-bred, and thoroughly useful lot of cattle bred by a painstaking, persistent, honest, and careful breeder. Read the announcement.

Corrector 48976.

Arrangements are being made with a celebrated taxidermist for the preservation of the head, crest, and brislet of Mr. T. F. B. Southam's celebrated Hereford sire, Corrector 48976, now overtaken by old age. Until now, small hopes were entertained by the proprietor of Weavergrace of his recovery, but of late "old dad" has refused to take the necessary nourishment and he is falling fast. In addition to the wonderful front that has charmed all lovers of fine cattle, the skeleton of this the greatest sire among beef breeds, will be preserved. Mr. Southam has given instructions to his veterinarian to chloroform the old bull during his absence. Great pains will be taken to have the head and front of the old bull preserved as near life like as possible, and it will be attached to the skeleton so that the frame work of this great animal will be preserved to future generations of cattle-raisers as an illustration of the sort of formation it takes to make a celebrated sire. Probably no such specimen exists in the world as will remain from Corrector. Mr. Southam intends to use this specimen to illustrate his practical talks on cattle-breeding, and he has also completed arrangements for moving pictures, showing cattle on farms, in the feed-lots and on the ranges, the intention being to make stereoptican views a part of the various interesting cattle meetings, now so thoroughly inaugurated under Mr. Southam's management.

We are advised by Mr. Southam that he

has purchased the celebrated Hereford bull, Shadeland Dean, unquestionably the greatest son of the famous record breaker, Earl of Shadeland 22d, and out of Delight 2d being full sister to Mr. Southam's Aurora Wilton, Mr. Earl's famous Delight, and Mr. Tom Clark's well-known Peerless. Shadeland Dean is rated by all those who know him as being the most like Lord Wilton of any living bull and he is as near to Lord Wilton in blood as it is possible to get, having the additional advantage of the Horace blood through Garfield and of the Sir Richard 2d blood through Earl of Shadeland. Shadeland Dean won for himself a most enviable position among the greatest sires of the Hereford breed while in the well-known Hereford Park herd of C. B. Smith, of Fayette, Mo. While Mr. Smith never exhibited Shadeland Dean nor any of his get, they have been successfully shown at the great fairs of America by such exhibitors as Clem Graves, Jas. A. Funkhouser and others, while in the sales of the late K. B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser the get of Shadeland Dean has been a great factor. He has sired as many really prime females as any bull of the breed. Mr. Southam considers him the greatest Hereford sire now living and next to Corrector, the greatest sire of recent times, and he is to be congratulated upon his ability to add such a celebrated animal to the Weavergrace Herd. It is Mr. Southam's intention to breed Shadeland Dean to selected heifers and to retain the Shadeland Dean heifers for at least three years, in the herd.

Among the sales by private treaty consummated by T. F. B. Southam since his last sale of high-grade feeding and breeding cattle, October 29 and 30, are as follows: 200 head of high-grade Hereford cows and heifers to Messrs Banks and Danner, of Arkansas; to the Iowa Experimental Station for Government experiments 500 head of high-grade 2-year-old Hereford steers; to Joseph Smith, of Indiana, 100 head of high-grade steer calves; Miller & Zollman, Indiana, 50 head of high-grade Hereford steer calves; T. L. Neill, Indiana, 20 head of high-grade Hereford steer calves; C. A. Meginnis, Illinois, 200 head of high-grade Hereford steer calves; R. C. Greene, New York, 50 high-grade Shorthorn steer calves and 50 head Hereford calves; C. W. Pendroy, North Dakota, the excellent Hereford bull, Right of Way; to Paul Clark, of Mississippi, a registered Hereford bull; also ten head of pure-bred Hereford heifers to E. B. Clark, of Illinois. Mr. Southam keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of pure-bred bulls and heifers and grade steers and heifers.

Gossip About Stock.

The International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., have recently purchased the famous stallion Dan Patch for sixty thousand dollars.

Any one having pelts of game or skins of farm animals for sale, will do well to write to Andersch Bros., of Minneapolis, Minn., for prices. This firm buys all kinds of furs and hides and pays the highest prices for same. Read their advertisement in this copy of Kansas Farmer.

The Poland-China swine sale to be held at Ottawa, Kans., on Friday, December 19, will be an important event. Dietrich & Spaulding, and W. S. Hanna, are so well known among swine breeders that it needs no words of recommendation to insure that fine stock will be offered at the sale. See advertisement and write them for catalogue.

Manwaring Bros. of Lawrence, Kans., the successful Berkshire swine-breeders, report sales of forty head of their large Berkshires, since November 1, having sold to fourteen different swine-breeders. They have selected five from their pens to be offered at public sale at Topeka, January 23, during the meeting of the State Breeders' Association.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of the National Cornstalk Remedy Co. in this paper. The so-called cornstalk disease is a real and dangerous disease. Its fatality to stock makes it greatly to be feared, and a real cure greatly to be desired. The announcement of the National Cornstalk Remedy Co. is so plausible and fair that it is worthy of careful investigation. The proprietors are practical farmers and have a mass of evidence to support their claims. We hope our readers will write them for full particulars. Their address is National Cornstalk Remedy Co., Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

S. Y. Thornton, of Blackwater, Mo., successful breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, writes Kansas Farmer as follows: "My hogs are doing exceptionally well this season, making a good growin. March gilts now weigh 225 to 300 pounds, and are in good growing condition. I have bred fifty sows to date for March pigs, including what I have bred to keep at home. My prize boar, Red Chief, assisted by Sliver—the one that headed my first prize young herd at the Missouri State Fair—are both grand, active fellows. I have a few choice boars to spare, and 100 thrifty fall pigs. I am well prepared to fill orders for breeders of almost any age desired."

In the published account of the poultry show recently held at Des Moines, Iowa, occurs the following which should be a point worth remembering by those who contemplate purchasing incubators: "Among the many exhibits there was none that attracted more attention than the hatch of the Klondike Incubator Company. The young chicks were hatched on Tuesday, in the presence of many visitors, and on Wednesday were placed in one of the brooders. Those who had not actually seen them hatched could scarcely be made to believe that they were so young, the little fellows being so robust and active. This, however, is one of the strong characteristics of this machine—that the young birds receive all the vitality of the egg, and hence are so thrifty when hatched that the mortality in rearing them is reduced to the minimum."

A year ago T. F. B. Southam, of Chillicothe, Mo., under the auspices of the National Hereford Exchange, held the first Southern sale of Herefords at St. Louis. The success of that sale was so encouraging that the second Southern sale is now advertised to be held in St. Louis, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 16 and 17, 1902. It is to be held on the Illinois side of

NO CURE NO COST

Banish Lump Jaw.

The end of each case of lump jaw is death unless you use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, then recovery is certain. One case means danger for your herd and pastures. You can cure easily and thoroughly with this remedy; no cost if it ever fails. We have a practical, illustrated book for you.

Fistula & Poll Evil

Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a simple, scientific remedy. Easy to use and absolutely certain. If you have an afflicted horse write today for circular and have a well animal a month hence. Not a cent of cost if the remedy fails.

No More Spavins.

All your doubts and prejudices in regard to Spavins, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., are wrong. The worst cases can be promptly cured with Fleming's Spavin Cure. One 45-minute treatment is usually all required. Does just what we say or no pay. Write today for circulars on any or all the above remedies. State which circulars are wanted.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

the river, in East St. Louis, at the National Stock Yards. The sale will commence promptly on Tuesday at 1 p. m. Street cars can be taken at any of the railway depots in St. Louis, Mo., direct to the east side of the river, for the National Stock Yards. Mr. Southam has been prominently connected with the Hereford business so many years, that his name is familiar to all Hereford breeders, and is a guaranty that the sale will be a successful one for the buyers and sellers alike. There will be fifty bulls and fifty cows offered at the sale, which will be furnished from seventeen different breeding farms. The contributors to the sale are as follows: J. Ross Keach, Bluffdale, Ill., Wm. Benner, Oak Hill, Mo., W. B. McGuire, Makanda, Ill., J. H. Thompson, Hutchison, Ky., A. B. Bruer & Sons, Pontiac, Ill., S. I. Wright, Paris Crossing, Ind., E. B. Clark, Golconda, Ill., J. C. Andras, Jr., Manchester, Ill., W. S. Grubbs, Marceline, Mo., Fred Stoll, Viroqua, Wis., W. N. Biebel, Belleville, Ill., J. A. Stewart, Columbia, Mo., W. F. Robinson, Hallsville, Mo., H. Ley, Clay City, Ind., F. H. Tuck, Houstonia, Mo., C. A. Andrews, Sheffield, Ill., T. F. B. Southam, Chillicothe, Mo. For circulars of sale, write to T. F. B. Southam, Chillicothe, Mo., and then be sure to attend the sale.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$1.024 a year year and expenses, payable \$19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

We paid 25¢ cents net to our patrons on their shipping track, paying all express charges, returning cans free, for butter-fat in November. What did your creamery pay you? Remember you will get two cream-checks from us monthly, no waiting six weeks for your money when doing business with

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

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY.

The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. **BOOK** printed in English, German and Swedish, explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Varies cured in five days. Call or address

Chicago Medical Institute,
513 Francis St.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Sanberry Normal and Business College is a Good School

Great school for the masses. Students enter at any time and select their own studies. Faculty of twenty members representing America's most famous Universities. Oldest and best-equipped independent Normal west of Chicago. Lowest rates. Secure positions for graduates. If you wish a standard education write to us if you have money or not. We will assist you. For free Catalogue, address, D. S. ROBBINS, Pres.

STANBERRY, MISSOURI.

WANTED!

SWEET OORN SEED. Especially Stowell's Evergreen, and late varieties.

Highest Market Price Paid. Will buy from 5-bushels up to car-load lots. Send sample in envelope stating quantity and variety.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 50, CLARINDA, IOWA.

Right chimney,
Good lamp.
Wrong chimney,
Bad lamp—
besides breaking.

MACBETH.

My name on every "right" one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 1209.)

RAMBOUILLETS. Fat Division.—E. G. Pugh, Waukesha, Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 9; Robt. Taylor, Wis., 4; Cole Bros., Clinton, Mo., 7; Wm. Abbott, Neb., 1. Cole Bros., Spring Grove, Ill., 3. Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1.

GRADES AND CROSS-BREDS. SHROPSHIRE. University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., 1; Geo. McKerrow & Son, Sussex, Wis., 1; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., 1; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, 1; H. Nell Gibson, Delaware, Ont., 1; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., 3; Orr & Lillie, Galt, Ont., 2; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., 1.

DRESSED CARCASS. Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1; Minnesota Exp. Sta., St. Anthony Park, 1; University of Wisconsin, 1; Geo. McKerrow & Son, 1.

CAR LOAD SHEEP. Russell & Conley, Marshall, Mich., 1; Weaver Bros., Sussex, Wis., 1; Geo. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill., 1; A. G. Leonard, Chicago, Ill., 1; Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb., 1.

FAT SWINE. BERKSHIRES. J. H. Moser & Sons, Convoy, 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.

Exposition awards. Special awards. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Ch. J. J. Crass, Fremont, Ohio, 4 2 1 5 2 1 2; S. M. Burns, Chalmers, Ind., 1 1 1 1 1 1 2; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill., 3 4 2 3 4 2 2 1; I. N. Johnson, Elbridge, Tenn., 1 1 1 1 1 1 1; J. F. Elliott, Vincennes, Ind., 1 1 1 1 1 1 1; E. L. Jamison, Oneida, Ill., 2 1 2 1 1 1 1; Carl B. Clough, North Amherst, Ohio, 1 3 1 1 5 3 3; F. W. Upton, Ovid, Mich., 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.

POLAND-CHINAS. S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, O., 12; J. H. LaM, Somerville, O., 7; J. E. McKeehan, Big Mound, Iowa, 7; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., 11; E. Alphonso, Sigourney, Ia., 6; T. N. Langan, 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. T. N. Langan & Co., Clifton, Ill., 1; S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio, 1; E. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., 1; Ira E. & S. L. Bryan, Ohio, Ill., 1; E. H. Ware, Galesburg, Ill., 1; Lock & Wellington, Remington, Ind., 4; J. J. Snyder & Sons, Paris, Ill., 1; J. H. Lamm, Somerville, Ohio, 1; J. E. McKeehan, Big Mound, Iowa, 1; John W. Funk, Jr., Heyworth, Ill., 2; H. M. Shurster, Remington, Ill., 1.

CHESTER WHITES. 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, H. P. Wood & Bros., Franklin, Ind., 1; C. Hintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio, 2; W. W. Milner & Son, Thornton, Ind., 1; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill., 8; John M. Doty & Son, Charleston, Ill., 1; H. A. Cook, New Ross, Ind., 2; G. W. Sackman, Mirabile, Mo., 1.

DUROC-JERSEYS. C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., 7; G. W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill., 12; J. D. Nidlinger, Decatur, Ind., 11; T. W. Stoner, Ill., 3; Geo. W. Trone & Son, Rushville, Ill., 2; T. W. Stoner & Son, Henry, Ill., 1; J. D. Nidlinger, Decatur, Ind., 8; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill., 1; C. R. Doty, Charlestown, Ill., 1.

TAMWORTHS. R. S. Hartley, Dugall, Pa., 7; N. M. Blain, St. George, Ont., 9; Minnesota Agricultural College, 8; R. S. Hartley, Dugall, Pa., 2; Norman M. Balin, St. George, Ont., 8; Minnesota Experiment Station, 1.

LARGE YORKSHIRES. Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., 15; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 4; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 1.

FAT SWINE DIVISION. 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; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill., 3; William Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 1; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, 2; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill., 1.

DRESSED CARCASSES. B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., 2; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill., 2; Wisconsin Agricultural College, 9; Dorsey Bros., Perry, N. M. Blain, St. George, Ont., 2; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill., 2; Minnesota Experiment Station, 2; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill., 1.

CAR LOAD LOTS. J. W. Weinberg, Augusta, Ill., 1; C. A. Harvey, Bradfordton, Ill., 2; Weinberg & Roodwiler, Rushville, Ill., 1; W. S. Hoeberer, West Point, Iowa, 1.

DRAFT HORSES. PERCHERONS.

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. Ghannings, Forrest, Ill., 3; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Ia., 2; L. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., 12; Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, O., 20; McLaughlin Bros., Col-umbus, 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. Puter-baugh, Milledgeville, Ill., 5.

Exposition awards. Special awards. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. Ch. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., 3; Henry Lefebvre, Fairfax, Iowa, 3; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., 1; G. A. Loomis, Chester, Iowa, 1; Robt. Burgess & Son, Winona, Ill., 1; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Iowa, 1; McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, 2; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., 1; E. O. Sheldon, Clifton, Ill., 1.

CLYDESDALES. Brooksides Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 11; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 19; Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., 16; Gra-ham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 7; Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Manitoba, 1; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., 18; Robt. Holloway, Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., 1; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 2; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 3; Robt. Holloway, Alexia, Ill., 1; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., 2; A. B. McLaren, Chicago, 1.

SHIRES. Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill., 8; Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., 8; Wm. Chan-nings, Forrest, Ill., 1; L. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., 3; Finch Bros., Ver-ona, Ill., 28; Ed. Hobson, Clifton, Ill., 1; Robt. Burgess, Winona, Ill., 3; Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., 3; Oakland Shire Horse Co., Rushville Ill., 1; Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill., 1; Albert Zwicker & Sons, Preempton, Ill., 1; Bumper Pritchard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill., 1; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., 2.

SUFFOLKS. 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; Ar-mour & Co., Chicago, 8; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 1; Boston Store, Chicago, 1; Alex Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., 3; Robt. Holloway, Alexia, Ill., 4; Dr. A. L. Lewine, Pittsburg, Pa., 3; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., 8; A. G. Leonard, Chi-cago, 5; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, 7; C. A. Loomis, Chester, Ia., 1; McRay Bros., Janesville, Wis., 1; A. P. Nave, At-tica, Ind., 2; Nelson Morris, Chicago, 16; E. M. Pickard, Summitville, Ind., 1; A. B. Puterbaugh, Milledgeville, Ill., 6; Swift & Co., Chicago, 7; Pioneer Stud Farm, Bush-nell, Ill., 5; Weaver Coal Co., Chicago, 11.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXHIBITS. SHEEP EXHIBIT.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2 2 2 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, 1; Iowa Agricultural College, 2 1 1 1.

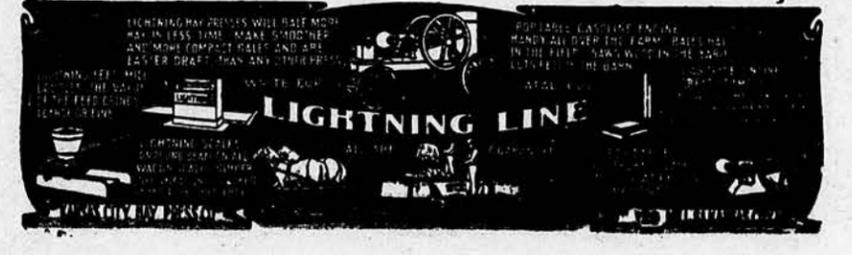
CATTLE. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GENERAL EXHIBIT.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, 2 2 3 1 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, 1 1 1 1.

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND SWINE. INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns Average \$390. The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle, under the auspices of the Shorthorn Breed-ers' Association, was a very successful event, the average on the seventy head sold being \$390. The average on the fe-males was \$380, and on the bulls \$433. The top of the sale was \$1,000, reached by two females. Ury, with heifer calf at foot, consigned to the sale by W. I. Wood and sold to George Hornbeck, Mount Sterling, Ohio, and Princess Pitivie 2d, consigned by C. E. Clarke and purchased by W. D. Flat, Hamilton, Ont. Colonels F. M. Woods, R. E. Edmonson, Carey M. Jones and Phillips cried the sale, which in detail was as follows:

FEMALES. Princess of Pitivie 2d, consigned by C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., sold to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., \$1,000; Ury including heifer calf, consigned by W. I. Wood, sold to George Horn-beck, Mount Sterling, Ohio, 1,000; Honeymoon, consigned by I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill., sold to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, 700; Jolly Jilt 3d, consigned by C. E. Clarke, sold to W. O. Minor, Hepp-ner, Ore., 240; Ruddington Chief Lustre 2d, consigned by I. M. Forbes & Son, sold to Charles Norton, Corning, Iowa, 510; Mina Girl, consigned by George Allen, Allerton, Ill., sold to Jordan & Dunn, Central City, Iowa, 215; Sweet Maid 2d, consigned by C. E. Clarke, sold to Colonel Lighthet, Min-nesota Experiment Station, 660; Princess of Linwood 3d, consigned by Kellogg Stock Farm Company, Char-don, Iowa, sold to C. C. Norton, Corning, Iowa, 250; Pride of Murthly consigned by I. M. Forbes & Son, sold to S. E. Prather & Co., Springfield, Ill., 510; Lustre Queen, consigned by E. S. Donahay, sold to Danby Stock Farm, Carlville, Ill., 225; Golden Ray, consigned by W. I. Wood, sold to James Luke, Carthage, Mo., 305; Golden Rose 4th, consigned by J. F. Huckleberry, sold to J. B. McLaugh-lin, Goose Lake, Iowa, 500; Orange Best 3d, consigned by T. C. Robinson, Winchester, Ky., sold to F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa, 300; Wild Duchess Mary 3d, consigned by C. Hintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio, sold to James Luke, Carthage, Mo., 325; Gwendoline of Bluffview, consigned by F. A. Edwards, sold to W. H. Lin-coll, Woodstock, Ohio, 605; Catalonia 3d, consigned by J. A. Ger-lough, Hafshman, Ohio, sold to James Luke, 618; Lavender Lovely, consigned by Wil-liam M. Randel & Sons, Greencastle, Ind., sold to James Luke, 350; Graceful 2d consigned by C. S. Bar-clay, West Liberty, Iowa, sold to E. S. Donahay, Newton, Iowa, 325; Lady Acomb 3d, consigned by George Allen, sold to W. J. Lyons, Gantz, Pa., 170; Mary Oakland, consigned by F. A. Ed-wards, sold to James Luke, 400; Countess Mary, consigned to T. C. Robinson, sold to James Luke, 355; Orange Best 5th, consigned by T. C. Robinson, sold to Harry Lander, New Braunfels, Tex., 205; Queen Quality, consigned by George Allen, sold to C. A. Gerlaugh, Os-borne, Ohio, 405; Orange Blossom of Fairview 4th, con-signed by Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., sold to E. S. Donahay, 330; Ermina Gem 2d, consigned by C. S. Barclay & Son, sold to James Luke, 300; Rosemary 20th, consigned by Moore-man & Miller, Winchester, Ind., sold to J. A. McGilvar, Oxbridge, Ont., 500; Fabian, consigned by Moorman & Mil-ler, sold to Purdy Bros., 270; Cowslip, consigned by E. S. Donahay, sold to Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba, 350; Minnie 28th, consigned by E. R. Bag-by, sold to Frank Hogan, O'Bannon, Ky., 240; Pride of Orchard Farm B. 15th, con-signed by C. S. Barclay, sold to E. S. Donahay, 300; Mysie of Meadow Lawn, consigned by E. S. Donahay, sold to C. S. Bar-clay, 310; Beauty of Summerhill 9th, consigned by Moorman & Miller, sold to A. J. Helmick, Middlebough, Ind., 200; Nonpariel of Orchard Farm, consigned by C. S. Barclay & Son, sold to W. I. Wood, 250; Nellie, consigned by W. O. Miner, Heppner, Ore., sold to A. Carrier & Son, Newton, Iowa, 405; Violet 3d, consigned by Purdy Bros., sold to J. D. Mather, Middlebough, Ind., 150; Land's Frantic, consigned by J. F. Huckleberry, Horace, Ind., sold to W. A. Francis, New Lenox, Ill., 265; Nora Sharon 7th, consigned by C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ohio, sold to James Luke, 255; Missie's Champion, consigned by E. S. Donahay, sold to Mowery Bros., Co-lumbus City, Ind., 585; Mary Best, consigned by Allen Varner, Indianola, Ill., sold to John Thomp-son, Platgrove, Wis., 255; Mary Best 3d, consigned by Allen Var-ner, sold to Dr. Snyder, Grand Moun-tain, Iowa, 210; Lady Abbotsburn, consigned by E. R. Bagby, Bowling Green, Ky., sold to W. O. Miner, 490; Beauty of Oriol, consigned by C. Hintz (Continued on page 1230.)



The Dairy S.
When the dairy alphabet is written, the letter S will stand for three things—Simplicity, Satisfaction, Sharples. They all mean the same thing:

Sharples Tubular Dairy Separators.

The simple separator—free from complicated parts—easy to turn and easy to clean.
The satisfactory separator—getting more cream of better quality—yielding a 6% greater profit on your investment than any other separator.
Our Business Dairying Book No. 165 explains how and why, but our separator tells its own story better than words can.
You may try it and then decide whether you want it or not.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



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.

Ninth Report of Cow-Test Experiment.
D. H. OTIS.

See KANSAS FARMER for April 10, May 15, June 26, July 17, September 18, October 16 and November 27 for previous reports. The November report is as follows:

the wound from the puncture healing too quickly. She is all right now, but is drying up very rapidly. Hester, Cowslip and Molly are practically dry. Molly is not due to freshen until February and we would milk her a little longer but it was impossible to keep the milk flow.

Floss dropped a bull calf November 10. She has started off in her lactation period in good condition. Rose of Industry was bred to the Guernsey bull, Shyllock of Darlington, on November 15.

In the test, Rose of Cunningham jumped from 4.55 per cent to 5.9 per cent. This is probably due to her closing up her lactation period. Molly from some unknown reason dropped both in yield of milk and in test. The latter being from 5.05 per cent to 4.20 per cent. The other tests are very similar to those of last month.

Ground Cane-seed for Milch Cows.

Very little is known concerning the feeding value of ground cane-seed. There seems to be quite a general prejudice against its use as a feed. The statement is made that it contains the bitter astringent principle tannin, which renders it unfit for feeding purposes. Professor Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," quotes as follows from Wiley, "A careful examination of sorghum-seed has failed to discover the presence of tannin, and the only possible injurious principle which it can contain is the coloring matter of the glumes. A desire to utilize surplus cane-seed

daily. From these results it was calculated that the sorghum-seed was 10 per cent less valuable than corn-meal for milk-production.

For our feeding test we selected six cows, ranging from comparatively fresh cows to those far advanced in lactation. For the first fourteen days the grain ration consisted of two-thirds bran and one-third sorghum-seed-meal in the same proportions. October 17 the proportion was changed to half bran and half sorghum-seed-meal, and half bran and half corn-meal. This proportion was continued through the whole test which ended November 24.

After feed the six cows for one month on the sorghum-seed ration, they were changed to corn-meal ration and six different cows were fed the sorghum-seed-meal from November 3, to November 24. As to results accurate figures can not be given, as the roughness, pasture, and other circumstances were so variable through the test. A careful study of the milk-record, however, shows that no marked decreases in the milk-yield occurred, which could be ascribed to the sorghum-seed-meal. We also fed the sorghum-seed-meal to dairy calves in place of Kafir-corn-meal and noticed no difference in the weekly gains made.

The writer would have no hesitation in feeding sorghum-seed as a substitute for Kafir-corn where it is available, and would recommend that any surplus seed be used in this way. C. C. WHEELER, Herdsman, Kans. State Agr. Coll.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

For twenty years the World's Standard
Send for free catalogue.
The De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

men so far behind the advance of modern ideas, it seems necessary to thresh the old straw.

As anyone knows, who has given the subject any attention, the use of the pipette is unfair to all parties concerned. It is unfair to the man selling cream for the reason that the pipette measure is not an accurate gauge of cream. Cream has less specific gravity than milk. It is often thick so that much of the amount in the pipette is not discharged into the test bottle. The thick condition renders it possible to have large air bubbles in the pipette which will not be noticed and will make the test too small. The more butter-fat there is in the cream the greater will be the error arising from the use of the pipette.

The only correct way to test cream is by weight. These things mentioned above will not influence the test if the charge is weighed. Some attempts have been made to correct the errors in the pipette by using one that will discharge 18 c. c. instead of 17.5, but this does not help the matter as the differences are not uniform with all cream, but become greater as the cream is richer in fat. Patrons should insist on the testing of their cream by weight.

The pipette is unfair to the man buying the cream because of the fact that it lays his practice open to criticism and he is not giving his business a perfectly fair deal. The creameryman can not afford to follow any practice which will involve him in any misunderstanding with his patrons or which is not an accurate check on his business operations.

No.	Name of cow.	Selected by—	Fresh—	Yield.		Grain consumed.			Judges rank for profit	
				Milk, lbs.	Test, Butter per ct.	Butter fat, lbs.	Corn Bran, lbs.	Corn chop, lbs.		Total.
243	Cowslip	J. W. Bigger	Nov. 3, 1901	275.8	5.8	16.0	60.5	60.5	121.0	3
236	Haster	E. C. Cowles	Dec. 10, 1901	209.0	5.4	11.29	51.2	51.2	102.4	1
244	Rose of Cunningham	J. W. Cunningham	Jan. 28, 1902	186.4	5.9	11.0	97.2	97.2	195.4	2
238	Clover Leaf	M. L. Dickson	Jan. 12, 1902	332.3	3.5	11.64	60.0	60.0	120.0	7
245	Molly	A. H. Diehl	Jan. 20, 1902	110.0	4.2	4.62	51.5	51.5	103.0	5
241	Rose of Industry	C. L. Elssasser	Jan. 15, 1902	317.4	4.95	15.71	75.0	75.0	150.0	8
240	Daisy Belle	S. A. Johnson	May 3, 1902	581.9	4.15	24.15	105.0	105.0	210.0	9
246	Floss	C. C. Lewis	October, 1901	334.9	5.6	18.75	51.5	51.5	103.0	6
242	May Queen	G. L. Priest	Dec. 25, 1901	293.8	7.05	20.71	105.0	105.0	210.0	4

Roughness per head for the month: Alfalfa hay, 243 lbs.; millet hay, 136 lbs.; cow-pea hay, 186 lbs.; sorghum hay, 147 lbs.; Kafir fodder, 201 lbs.; ensilage, 229 lbs.; total 1142 lbs.

No.	Name of cow.	Yield				Total	Grain consumed, lbs.	Roughness consumed, lbs.
		March	April	May	June			
243	Cowslip	761.6	33.89	797.5	35.88	658.9	30.64	
236	Haster	849.5	32.28	878.4	36.01	793.0	34.10	
244	Rose of Cunningham	1209.1	36.00	1090.1	41.58	1055.5	36.41	
238	Clover Leaf	733.1	21.62	642.9	23.86	593.9	21.97	
245	Molly	824.0	25.95	726.8	24.34	830.3	29.47	
241	Rose of Industry	802.0	25.27	791.5	26.91	838.1	33.10	
240	Daisy Belle	503.6	26.68	477.0	25.04	564.6	30.40	
246	Floss	630.3	30.88	582.8	29.43	687.3	35.39	
242	May Queen	559.2	25.16	585.1	24.87	577.0	27.69	
236	Haster	657.5	27.29	582.7	25.06	385.9	20.84	
244	Rose of Cunningham	826.6	30.58	913.0	32.87	820.5	38.56	
238	Clover Leaf	401.9	13.65	478.0	16.76	569.4	18.79	
245	Molly	633.2	24.06	610.7	22.29	552.7	25.42	
241	Rose of Industry	511.4	20.97	529.4	21.97	512.6	26.14	
240	Daisy Belle	842.2	29.90	844.7	29.14	767.3	29.17	
246	Floss	628.0	19.35	314.6	18.40	15.8	.92	
242	May Queen	532.0	26.58	547.1	29.82	459.9	31.73	
243	Cowslip	275.8	16.00	489.4	25.49	1737.5	4797	
236	Haster	209.0	11.29	475.1	23.84	1816.5	4797	
244	Rose of Cunningham	186.4	11.00	692.3	28.85	1998.2	4797	
238	Clover Leaf	332.3	11.64	4608.9	165.99	1179.5	4797	
245	Molly	110.0	4.62	4757.5	201.08	1362.9	4797	
241	Rose of Industry	317.4	15.71	4922.3	221.19	1412.4	4797	
240	Daisy Belle	581.9	24.15	4325.9	207.24	1382.1	4797	
246	Floss	334.9	18.75	2648.8	122.52	1018.3	4797	
242	May Queen	293.8	20.71	4212.2	205.20	1884.6	4797	

The herd was on pasture only for a few days in November. As will be seen from the first table a variety of roughness was fed. The ensilage was not fed until November 20. Rose of Cunningham developed a small abscess on November 5, due to

is apparent from the number of queries which have appeared in the columns of several of our agricultural papers during the past fall, concerning its use as a feed.

The latter part of September the writer found that the local supply of Kafir-corn was completely exhausted and that ground sorghum-seed was available at a lower price than corn-chop or even the Kafir-meal which we had been feeding. We decided to make a test of its feeding value.

A search for literature on the subject resulted in the finding of but one experiment on the subject, namely, that of Cook at the New Jersey Station, which is abstracted by Henry in "Feeds and Feeding."

He tested the relative merits of amber-cane, sorghum-seed-meal and corn-meal by feeding three cows through three feeding periods of twenty days each. For the first period the ration was corn-meal, nine pounds; bran, four pounds; dried brewer's grains, twenty pounds, and corn-stover, five pounds.

For the second period sorghum-seed-meal was substituted for the corn-meal and for the third period, corn-meal was again fed, replacing the sorghum-seed-meal. It was found that during the first period the cows averaged 28.1 pounds of milk daily; through the second period 24.6 pounds daily and through the third period 27 pounds

The Testing of Cream.
Every now and again we hear that some of the creameries are still using the pipette in testing cream. This subject has been threshed over so often that it seems almost out of place to keep up the discussion. But so long as the question is raised at farmers' institutes, and so long as there are creamery

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 Crystal Creamery Co., 28 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.



MORE GOOD NEWS.
November, the Best of All

The list continues to grow. The largest number of checks is being sent out to our patrons of any previous month. Our price for butter-fat is higher than ever for this season of the year, being 28 cents. This is the time to begin or to increase your herd. Write for particulars.

"Economy in operating and a high price for butter-fat" is our motto.

If you are hunting the best market, take your can of cream to the Depot and mark the tag

"BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., St. Joseph, Mo."

WANT A HIRED MAN?
I'll work for nothing, 365 days in the year and earn more money for you, save you more hard work and worry than any man you ever saw. I'm the

Empire
Easy-Running Cream Separator.

My bowl is light and has few parts. I'm simple, easy to turn and easy to clean. I don't get tired nor wear out. The men who make me have made a book full of cow-sense, telling about more money from the milch cow. It's well worth a careful reading. Let us send you a copy.

Empire Cream Separator Company,
Bloomfield, N. J.
(Formerly U. S. Butter Extractor Co.)



THE U. S. SEPARATOR SHOWS ITS SUPERIORITY

At the Oregon State Fair this year one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of cream separators, and, as usual, the U. S. Beat Everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skimmilk tests:

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Gentlemen:—In contest at our State Fair yesterday The U. S. Separator Beat Everything There, leaving only two one-hundredths on skimmilk, while the DeLaval, Sharples and National tied at .06. The Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.

HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.,
By E. Burr.

The above letter is only one of the many proofs we have that

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SKIMS THE CLEANEST
Many more are in our catalogues. Write for one.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.



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 National Grange—Worthy Master Aaron Jones's Annual Address.

(Continued from last week.)

TRUSTS.

The most important question before the American people is that of trusts. These combinations are growing stronger, and more and more exacting and oppressive every year. The farms, homes, crops, stock, and other property of the 5,800,000 farmers, and also the awards of the labor of the 30,000,000 men, women and children who live upon and cultivate these farms, are at the mercy of these vast combinations. They direct and fix the price of what the people buy or sell.

The \$1,400,000,000 steel trust fixes the price of nails or wire used in fencing or other improvements.

The \$120,000,000 international harvester trust fixes the price of the machines used in saving the crops.

The Standard Oil and coal trusts fix the cost of lighting or heating our homes, and the hundreds of other trusts, representing \$10,000,000,000 of capital, water or real, have the farmer the mechanic, the laborer, and all common people who have made this country prosperous and developed its wonderful resources, absolutely under their domination.

The Grange was among the first great organizations to defend the rights of the people against the crimes of organized greed. Day by day, and year by year, the Grange has pointed out the disastrous results that would follow the allowing of combinations of capital and conspiracies intended to restrict trade, create monopoly, limit production, prevent competition, or to control prices. The earnest and determined efforts of the Patrons of Husbandry have aroused the people to the dangers incident to trust methods.

All the American people (except those only who are directly interested in trusts) demand protection by State and National law from these combinations.

There is not a political party that defends them, and all declare against them. The two leading parties of the country, in their National conventions in 1900, in their platforms on which the National campaign was fought, made declarations as to trusts. One declared "That existing laws against trusts must be enforced, and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business, or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress, the mails, and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts."

The other great party is equally emphatic, and says, "We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

The National Grange has always been conservative and consistent, and the position of the order was taken at the great trust conference held in the city of Chicago, September, 1899, and was more fully stated in the report of the special committee on trusts, at the Springfield, Ohio, session held November, 1899.

This committee was an able one, representing the States of California, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Michigan

New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

After setting out the dangerous practices of trusts, the committee reports as follows:

"It must be made impossible for so-called trusts to accumulate millions by selling watered stock without adding to the wealth of the country. Therefore we recommend:

"First, official inspection of all corporations, as in case of National banks. No corporation should be tolerated whose books can not bear such inspection.

"Second, prohibition of all rebates or discriminations by public carriers.

"Third, taxation of all capital stock.

"Fourth, all capital stock should be paid in full.

"Fifth, severe penalties for violation of law; first, by forfeiture of charter fine and imprisonment; second, by impeachment, fine and imprisonment of all public officials whose duty it may be to enforce the law and who fail to perform that duty."

This report was unanimously adopted by the National Grange. The lapse of time and the development of trusts' methods have demonstrated the wisdom of their conclusions and the importance of legislative action.

Senator Geo. F. Hoar, in a recent speech delivered in Boston, not only endorsed the position of the National Grange, but after enumerating the enormity of the crimes of trusts goes on and says: "We have the right to impose on them any conditions that may be thought fit."

"We can compel them to keep accounts."

"We can prohibit the watering of stock."

"Above all, we can enact, that unless all National regulations be complied with, the exemption of personal liability for the stockholders shall not exist."

"We can require every corporation, great or small, to do the bidding of Congress, at the peril of exposing to individual liability for its debts and obligations, and of being prohibited from doing interstate business altogether."

"It can declare that it shall submit its affairs to the inspection of Government agency, as banks submit their affairs to inspection.

"It can prohibit every form of combination which shall prevent competition.

"It can compel their accounts to be made public.

"It can prohibit the watering of stock."

General Knox, attorney general of the United States, agrees with Senator Hoar in the constitutional power of Congress over all corporations.

The President of the United States said in his first message to Congress in 1901:

"There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are, in certain of their features and tendencies, hurtful to the general welfare.

"It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from the Government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so under absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested.

"Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning, as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence.

"Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is, therefore our right and our duty, to see that they work in harmony with those institutions."

Both of the leading parties of the country in their National platforms, the President and attorney general, leading senators and members of Congress and some of the ablest lawyers of the United States endorse the position of the order.

The Patrons of Husbandry position is right, and has always been right. The people of the country are with us. Patrons, the time has come when promises will not suffice! Action, decisive action, is demanded. Any public official whose duty it is to act, who does not perform his entire duty in the enactment and enforcement of laws to suppress the evils of trusts, whatever political faith he may profess, with whatever political party he may affiliate should be defeated for renomination and election. All politicians and political parties should understand that the

The J. P. Baden Produce Co.

Winfield, Kansas.

We will bind ourselves to buy your Separator 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 1/2c less | From 200 to 250 miles. 3 1/2c 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 pay our customers twice each month. Give us a trial and you won't regret it.

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

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.

rights of the people must be respected and that special privileges will not be tolerated, and any law or laws now in force which enables manufacturers to sell, and they do sell, in foreign countries, any manufactured article at a less price than they sell to American citizens, thus using the laws of our country to discriminate against our citizens said law or laws should at once be revised, amended or repealed, and all such practices made impossible.

LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

I again call attention to the legislation demanded by the agricultural interests of the country, considered, approved, and urged at the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth sessions of the National Grange. For the arguments in support of the legislation demanded, I respectfully refer to the Journal of Proceedings of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth annual sessions, and the action of the various committees and the addresses of the legislative committee to the Congress of the United States

1. Free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities, and the appropriations be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service.
 2. Provide for postal savings banks.
 3. Submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
 4. Submit an amendment to the constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations, preventing monopoly and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices.
 5. Enlarge the powers and duties of the interstate commerce commission as provided in Senate bill No. 1439.
 6. Regulate the use of shoddy.
 7. Enact pure food laws.
 8. Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles.
 9. The enactment of the anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.
 10. Speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States (secured by the passage of the Isthmian canal bill).
 11. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
 12. Revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business.
- I again recommend to the several State Granges that they continue to urge upon the respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate leg-

PILES

Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free.

Mr. M. McCoy, Gogonac, 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 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

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)

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer

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Ship us your hides, furs, etc., direct to Kansas City, and we will pay you full value. Prompt returns. No commissions.

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Shipped to us will bring the Farmer and Trapper 10 to 50% 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. "Indorsed by all the Leading Farm Papers."

ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 11, Minneapolis, Minn.

islation on the following important matters:

1. Anti-trust law and provision for State inspection of all corporations.
2. Secure law on taxation that will compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation.
3. Pure food law.
4. Provide State railway commission with full power of fixing maximum rate of freight and passenger service on all railways subject to their jurisdiction.
5. Such a revision of the fees and salaries as will place them on an equitable basis.

Farmers should press their claims from year to year until the legislation sought is secured, and hold their representatives in State Legislatures and in Congress officially and personally responsible for their action on all measures affecting agricultural interests. The road to success in legislative matters, as in all other matters, is found only in remaining courteous, persistent and firm and unyielding in demands and emphasizing them with all the power we possess as citizens.

Protection to the dairy interest was secured by the enactment into law of the Grout bill. Our friends, and the friends of the measure, in the Senate and House, were frank to say that they would have been unable to secure the passage of this law had they not been assisted by the united and widely extended influence of our order.

Information comes to us that a determined effort will be made by the manufacturers of oleomargarine at the approaching session of Congress to secure the repeal, or at least secure some amendment to the law that will destroy its efficiency—during the past summer a strong effort was made by the oleo people to secure a ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury to allow the use of palm oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The use of palm oil would have the effect of imparting a yellow color to oleomargarine. Your legislative committee in the argument before the treasury department took the ground that to permit the use of any substance that would give the product coloring in imitation of butter would be an evasion of the intent and spirit of the law.

The cause of the oleomargarine people was persistently and ably presented, and the views of our order in behalf of the farmers was earnestly and as clearly presented as your legislative committee was able to do.

The ruling of the treasury department sustained the position taken by the Grange, and denied the use of palm oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine, unless the 10 cent per pound was paid. I call attention to this matter, as we must not relax our vigilance in the matter.

FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

We are gratified to note that this branch of the public service is receiving the attention that its importance and merit demands, and that the Postmaster General will recommend that the appropriation for this service be increased to \$12,650,000 to continue and further extend rural delivery of mail. Our order should not relax its efforts in this matter until free mail delivery comes to every farm home in the United States.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The passage of the bill so long and so earnestly demanded by our order, to have our Government construct, manage, control, and own a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at Nicaragua or Panama has passed and is now a law, and this great canal will shortly be constructed to the great advantage of all the people of our country.

SHIP SUBSIDY.

The order made a gallant fight against ship subsidy. The bill passed the Senate, and is now before the committee in the House. The influence of the order, we believe, was sufficient to prevent a favorable report of the committee at that time, but we are advised that the matter will again be pressed. We trust the persistent, active, and united efforts of the members of our order will be exerted to prevent the enactment into law of this bill, as it is detrimental to the best interests of the farmers and the people of the United States. We are gratified to be able to state that the position of the order in this matter is endorsed, practically by all the farmers of the United States.

Through the efforts of members of our order, and the able and effective speech of Brother Oliver Wilson, and the work of Brother E. B. Norris, an almost unanimous endorsement of the position of the Patrons of Husbandry in opposition to ship subsidy was secured of the Farmers' National Congress, at

its annual session held at Macon, Ga. October 6 to 10, 1902.

FORESTRY.

I desire to call attention to the importance to agriculture and the welfare of the country, that an effective forestry law be enacted to preserve the forests of our country, and encourage the planting and culture of trees. The climatic benefits, the conservation of moisture and fertility of the soil, and the future needs of the country demand that early attention be given to this important matter. And we think the entire matter of forestry and the conservation of natural resources should be placed under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that all my associate officers of the National Grange have ably and faithfully discharged the duties devolving on them; and that the master of every State Grange has been true to the principles of the order and made great personal sacrifices to promote the welfare of the order, and better the social, educational, and financial condition of the farmers in the several States of the Union. I have reason to know this devotion to principle is appreciated by the membership and tends to unify and inspire them all to greater effort and strengthen fraternal ties, and adds largely to the power and influence of the order.

My official work has been made especially pleasant by the fraternal courtesies at all times extended.

Keep Up to Date.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Grange and the agricultural press should be and are actively cooperating to teach the better methods of agriculture, to the end that larger crops and better stock can be raised, at less cost, than under the old methods. Agriculture has passed from an occupation mainly of physical labor, to an occupation requiring the broadest information of soils and soil conditions, kinds and rotations of crops best adapted to our various soils and climatic conditions, and when, where, and how to market the products of the farm to the best advantage.

The necessity for information and broad knowledge on all these matters, makes the work of the Grange closely allied to that of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, National and State departments of agriculture and horticulture, live stock and other associations of farmers, which have for their purposes the elevation and advance of agricultural conditions.

In addition to all this, the agricultural press is an educational factor of great benefit and value to all farmers, and they can not afford not to avail themselves of all these avenues of information. A single suggestion, found in a single issue of some of our best agricultural journals, when adopted and applied to the farm, is worth many times the cost of years of subscriptions to all the leading agricultural journals published in our country.

The relations of American agriculture to other countries, soils, climates, laws relating to transportation facilities and charges, cost of labor and rate of taxation, are all questions effecting American agriculture, and must be understood by the intelligent American farmer, to enable him to understand the relation of legislation to the success of American agriculture. The development of transportation facilities by land and sea has brought all nations of the world in close competition with each other in all the leading products of the world, and all laws effecting these exchanges should be fully understood by all American farmers.

As I view the future of agriculture in America, the organization of farmers is a necessity for their success. Study, investigation, the taking, reading, and writing for the agricultural press becomes a matter of necessity and duty which we can not ignore or escape if the American farmer hopes to hold his relative position in the industrial interests of our matchless country.

AARON JONES,

Master National Grange.

South Bend, Ind.

Our Rural Population.

The last census gives the number of farms in the United States as 5,739,657; the number of people over 10 years of age engaged in agriculture was 10,381,765, or 36 per cent of all engaged in gaining occupations. The people living in cities of 4,000 or over number, roundly 28,500,000, or 37 per cent of the total. Those classed as semi-urban—those living in towns and villages having less than 4,000 people—number 8,250,000, or 11 per cent, and the remaining people



A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:



if you come to visit our city we would delight to do you honor. Gratefully yours,—MRS. MAY BROWN, 57 Grant Place, Chicago, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—'Honor to whom honor is due,' and you deserve both the thanks and honor of the mothers of America whom you have so blessedly helped and benefited. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I would feel run-down, nervous and irritable, or have any of the aches and pains which but few women escape, and I have found that it relieved me at once and gave me new strength. Several ladies, members of our Literary Union, speak in the highest praise of your Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured from serious female troubles. One lady, who thought she must submit to an operation, was cured without using anything in the world but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. You have hosts of friends in Chicago, and

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Mrs. McKinny.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I had been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, my doctor, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation never came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Yours truly, MRS. MILDRED MCKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901.)

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

were classed as rural, comprising 39,500,000, or 52 per cent. Probably a portion of this rural population is made up of non-farmers. This is especially true in New England.—From "The Round Table," in The Chautauquan for December.

Agent—"Beg pardon, ma'am, but I have been requested by a number of persons to call here and show you our new patent Electric Wake-dead Door-bell. It's very hard on hands to have to knock, ma'am, and everybody says the only reason why you haven't a bell is because you never thought of it."

really had forgotten that there was no bell. Put one in."

Agent (half an hour later)—"It's all done, ma'am. Here's the bill. Thank you. I'll receipt it."

Housekeeper—"Would you object to telling me who the persons were who complained that I had no bell?"

Agent—"They were peddlers, ma'am. Goodday, ma'am."

Wouldn't you like one of those dollar magazines like Munsey's, McClure's, Everybody's or the Cosmopolitan for the next year? Send us \$1.75 and we will send the KANSAS FARMER and your choice of them.

PROMINENT LIVE-STOCK EVENTS AT CHICAGO LAST WEEK.

(Continued from page 1210.) by the secretary. By vote of the association there will be appropriated a sum of \$60 to be given at each State fair in this country and all Provincial fairs in Canada.

Rambouillet Breeders.

The American Rambouillet Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in the Live-Stock Record Building and discussed various questions pertaining to the future of the association.

Intercollegiate Association.

The members of the Intercollegiate Live-Stock Association held their annual meeting in the Exchange Auditorium, with a large number of experiment station and animal husbandry men present.

done it is impossible to tell the cost in corn of a pound of pork. Dean E. Davenport, of the University of Illinois, seconded Professor Henry's remarks and called attention to the need of greater affinity among stations.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University, called attention to the need of greater training for experiment station men. Too little attention is given to the selection of the animals for experiments.

Director C. D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College, called attention to the need of conclusive data before drawing deductions, and illustrated his point by reference to Michigan Station experiments that had not been published, and will not be until they were better satisfied with results.

Prof. E. A. Burnett, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, called attention to the need of putting the station material into such condition so as to be readily comprehended by the commercial feeder.

Professor Grisdale, of the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Ont., finds the most satisfactory results from large groups of animals. Averages from many will shorten the time of a few individuals.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, was called upon regarding the Odebolt experiments. Professor Kennedy says that they have just purchased 500 steers, which will be divided into lots of twenty each and the work of last year repeated.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in referring to the number of animals used, said he has found the results handicapped, and accordingly they are following individual feeding experiments, with what appears to be the best of success.

The association elected the following officers for the coming year: Prof. A. E. Burnett, of Nebraska, president; Prof. F. C. Burtis, of Oklahoma, vice-president; Prof. F. B. Mumford, of Missouri, secretary-treasurer, and Prof. C. S. Plumb, of Ohio, member of the executive committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Students of Agriculture Meet.

The second annual meeting of the American Federation of Students of Agriculture was held in the assembly-room of the new Record Building. An address of welcome was made by Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Indianapolis, Ind., and the response was made by President S. J. Haight, of Champaign, Ill. Papers were read as follows:

Show Dates Fixed.

Dates of 1903 fairs were fixed at the annual meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held at the new Record Building. The arrangement is: Missouri.....Aug. 17 to Aug. 22 Iowa.....Aug. 24 to Aug. 29 New York.....Aug. 24 to Aug. 29 Minnesota.....Aug. 31 to Sept. 5 Ohio.....Aug. 31 to Sept. 5 Wisconsin.....Sept. 7 to Sept. 12 Nebraska.....Sept. 7 to Sept. 12 Indiana.....Sept. 14 to Sept. 19 Kansas.....Sept. 14 to Sept. 19 Kentucky.....Sept. 21 to Sept. 26 Illinois.....Sept. 23 to Oct. 3 Texas.....Sept. 23 to Oct. 3 St. Louis fair.....Oct. 5 to Oct. 10

Shamrock 56 Cents.

Shamrock, the grand champion steer of this year's International was knocked down to Louis Keefer at 56 cents per pound in front of the Exchange Building. He was bought by Mr. Keefer for Richard Weber, of New York City, and will be taken there to be exhibited on the hoof before being slaughtered for Christmas beef.

GRAND CHAMPION CAR-LOT.

No sooner had Shamrock been disposed of than C. E. Escher's grand champion car-lot were put on the block. They were the subject of another fusillade of bids, but Simon O'Donnell, of Pittsburg, wearied every competitor, and cheers rent the air when the auctioneer announced that the Smoky City man had secured the Escher cattle at 14 1/2 cents per pound.

Coburn Commended.

Leading polled cattle-breeders are aware of the fact that Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, issued a valuable bulletin during the past fall dealing particularly with the polled breeds of cattle. That this work has met with a responsive chord with the polled cattle-men seems amply evidenced by the fact that each polled association that held a meeting at Chicago last week has commended the secretary on the work by passing a special resolution of indorsement.

IT MAKES A HOLE IN THE NIGHT The Dietz Street Lamp No. 3 For placing in front of country churches, in dark passage and area ways and in front of country residences. beats anything you ever saw. It will not blow out in the severest storms and is not affected by rains. Supplies good light cheaply. Like all "Dietz" lamps it means perfect combustion and a brilliant white light—no "smoking" or "sooting." Lighted and regulated from the outside. Your dealer has them. If not, write to us. Free catalogue describes and illustrates our full line of Lamps and Lanterns. Write for it. R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, 95 LIGHT ST., NEW YORK. Established 1840.

Among these associations may be named the Aberdeen-Angus, Polled Durham, Galloway, and Red Polls. The Kansas Farmer is pleased that the various associations should have seen their way clear to handle the matter so appropriately. Secretary Coburn is deserving of commendation for the work he is doing, not only for the State of Kansas but the country at large.

Hereford Champions.

George Leigh's magnificent imported bull, Britisher, captured all possible honors at the International this year. It was his first appearance in any American ring, and he was a decidedly sensational feature. Not only did he win the blue ribbon of the aged bull contest but he was declared grand champion Hereford of the show and also captured the grand sweepstakes.

Frank Rockefeller's 2-year-old bull, just in from his Kansas ranch, is a magnificent animal who has the advantage in years of Britisher and who won second in class as a close contestant with Britisher for first honors.

Good Enough, Overton Harris' fine young bull, was made the junior Hereford champion.

Queenly, Van Natta & Son's cow, is senior champion Hereford female, and Beau's Queen, owned by Stewart & Hutcheon, the junior champion female.

Car Lots of Show Hogs.

The champion car-load of hogs in the exposition, exhibited by Messrs. J. & A. Weinberg, of Augusta, Ill., were sold at auction to Frank Bixby, head buyer for Swift & Co., at \$7.15.

Messrs. M. Weinberg and Rodewald, Rushville, Ill., whose car-load of hogs won second premium in class 83, received the satisfactory price of \$6.85 for them in auction. This car of hogs was purchased by Charles Goepper, head buyer for the Omaha Packing Company, of Chicago.

C. A. Havesy, of Bradfordton, Ill., winner of first premium in the car-load lots of hogs of export bacon type, received \$6.75 per hundredweight for his consignment, purchased by Mr. Sam Wells, head buyer for the Continental Packing Company.

In class 82, hogs to weigh 350 pounds and over, Wm. Heberer, of West Point, Iowa, took first premium. His load was bought by Swift & Co., at \$7.02 1/4.

True Philanthropy.

Mrs. K. H. Fretter, Detroit, Mich., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods, a sample of the remedy that cured her.

Athletes frequently die in their prime. Health is not a question of brawn or muscle. Neither is it a question of fat, height, breadth or weight.

The strong constitution which is but another way of saying an abundant reserve of nerve force or vitality, is the true guardian of health. Nerve force constitutes resistance and endurance.

If you have occasional headaches if after extreme mental exertion you find yourself "giving out," if your stomach is frequently upset; if you are unable to get sleep or rest at night; if your appetite is poor and your food is not readily assimilated, your condition shows plainly through these symptoms that your reserve of nerve force has been exhausted, that, in fact—you are a nervous bankrupt.

Do not deceive yourself as to your condition. Do not mistake the symptoms, which may be inconvenient only, for the disease. There is but one malady which could affect you in so many ways, and that malady is a derangement of the nervous system.

To strengthen the nerves and restore their lost energy; to replace the wasted tissue with healthy flesh; to supply to the nerves the readily assimilated elements of which they stand in need; to bring back appetite, sleep, and rest; to establish reserve of nerve force which will guard you against attacks of over-work and disease, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is a true specific. It brings sweet sleep and rest; it stays the hand of impending danger. It is perfectly harmless, is as good for children as for adults, is a true tonic and in no sense a stimulant, will not affect the most sensitive stomach and is so readily assimilated that good effects are felt after the first few doses are taken. It is the favorite formula of a nerve specialist whose experience and practice covers a period of over a quarter of a century.

Our faith in it is proven by the fact that all druggists sell and positively guarantee Nerve will benefit or money refunded. If you are in doubt as to the nature of your trouble write to-day for the Treatise on Nervous Diseases.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Subscribe now.

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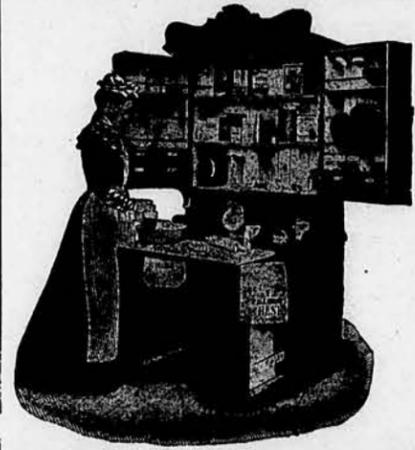
In the summer is as important as fuel is in the winter, and no Dairyman, Farmer, Hotel man can afford to be without a supply. To harvest ice quick, easy and with economy buy a BURSCH ALL STEEL HUBLE ROW ICE PLOW. Marks and cuts two rows at a time, cuts any size cake and any depth. Pays for itself in two days. Get our catalogue and introductory prices. John Borsch & Sons, 242 Wells St. Milwaukee, Wis.

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. CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 73 K. East St. Louis, Ill.

THE ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET



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. On Sale at the Big Store, Crosby Bros., Topeka, Kansas.

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 THE STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND. Address: Mr. H. Badenhop, Secretary, Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Our 'Xmas Present to You:

A dainty Dolly and Handkerchief, nice enough for anybody, price is actual cost, 48 cents postpaid. Only one of each sold at this price to same person. Other goods at Holiday prices. MEXICAN DRAWN WORK EXCHANGE, Box 862, El Paso, Texas.

ENDLESS NIGHTS The Experience of a Woman Who Could Not Sleep.

To lie awake and count the hours, with never a wink of sleep, or at most only a fitful doze, till it is time to get up—most people have gone through the experience once in a while. But to have it keep up night after night—then it is wearing and, in the end, will undermine the strongest constitution and reduce the vitality to a low ebb.

Sleeplessness has always something of disease or undue excitement in it. The excessive use of tea, coffee, tobacco, or any narcotic, may bring it on. In such cases, if the patient stop the use of, or use more moderately, those stimulents, he can overcome the trouble. It may come, too, from dyspepsia, a general run down condition of the system, from disease or insufficient nutrition, feverish excitement, too much blood in the head, etc. In these latter cases a medicine that will feed the nerves and build up and purify the blood, like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is recommended. That this medicine will accomplish a cure in such cases has been proven in thousands of instances. One of them is that of Mrs. Carrie A. Roberts, of No. 6 Melville Street, Augusta, Me., who was at one time a sufferer from insomnia and nervousness but was permanently cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She says:

"I was very nervous and could not sleep. I had headache a great deal and my health was run down in general. For three months I was not able to do any work.

"I tried other remedies but they gave me no benefit. But one day one of my neighbors recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I began using them. I took part of a box and saw that I was receiving benefit and, after taking four boxes, enjoyed better health than I had for a long time. I found the pills were all that they were recommended to be and now I am sleeping well and feeling well."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only 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 Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure you get the genuine—substitutes never cured anybody.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SALES.

(Continued from page 1215.)

Table listing various livestock sales including items like 'Imp. Pridelul', 'Royal Laddle', and 'Galloways Average \$217.90'.

Table listing various livestock sales including items like 'Imp. Pridelul', 'Royal Laddle', and 'Galloways Average \$217.90'.

30-CENT BUTTER

Has not been quoted in December on the New York market, or any other market, since 1893. The market will doubtless go higher within the next few weeks.

27 1-2-CENT BUTTER-FAT

Is our price to the farmer for the fat in hand separator cream delivered at the nearest shipping point, we pay all cost of transportation and furnish cans and tags. Every pound of fat we buy at skimming stations is paid for on the basis of New York.

ON COMMERCIAL BASIS.

That is the way our business is run. That is why our patronage grows. Our patrons know always what they receive for butter-fat the day the cream is delivered. Our price is always 2 1-2 cents below New York's top quotation. We buy butter-fat in the same way your dealer buys wheat and hogs, namely, on a price at your nearest shipping point, paying cost of transportation and all the expense of shipment.

For highest prices and greatest satisfaction in disposing of your dairy products, write for shipper's outfit.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Table listing various livestock sales including items like 'C. C. Kell, to A. I. Ferguson', 'Lady F. 37768', and 'Berkshire Sale'.

POLAND-CHINA SALE!

At Ottawa, Kans., Friday, December 19, 1902. BUILDING WILL BE HEATED.

60--CHOICE SOWS and GILTS--60

Most of them bred to Ideal Black Chief 23405, Curtis Chief 18411, and U. S. Perfection 25942—one of the greatest sons of Perfect Perfection, the \$3,000 boar.

7 Thoroughbred Poland-China Boars For Sale

April and May farrow. Large-boned, lengthy pigs, sired by Chief 3d 27415, a grandson of Tecumseh Shortstop and out of daughters and granddaughters of Black Model 2d 24672, a great grandson of Klever's Model. Close prices on these pigs to close them out. Write for description or call and see them at farm.

I. S. PLOUGHE & SON, R. F. D. No. 1, MERIDEN, KANS.

KINE The Great Remedy for Cornstalk Disease in Cattle and Horses.

It dissolves, neutralizes and destroys the poison from smut or dust; prevents all animals from becoming affected by it. For particulars write E. E. BRUCE & CO., Sole Agents for U. S. A. OMAHA, NEB.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., December 8, 1902. The International stock show at Chicago drew 38,000 cattle there on Monday of last week, a record-breaking run, and in consequence prices fell off as much as 50c a hundred in the worst cases.

A 50 per cent shortage in swine receipts at the five principal markets naturally seemed a bullish feature to trade, but packers were stingy in catering to an advance, and the week closed with values only 10c higher than in our last record.

Reduced supplies constituted the feature of the week's horse and mule trade. More Eastern buyers were present than has been the rule of late and finished drafts and drivers sold \$5.10 higher.

Wheat lost a trifle and corn and oats put on a little during the week. The demand for corn seems to be keeping fully apace with the supply.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 1902. The cattle market is very sensitive to receipts and the law of supply and demand governs the trade solely, as was clearly demonstrated last week.

The hog trade of last week was similar to the fat cattle trade in that sellers had no trouble in securing good strong prices when supplies were light to moderate.

There was a keen demand for both sheep and lambs all last week, and while prices for lambs showed a 15c break earlier in the week, the loss was fully regained at the close.

Lawrence Seed Markets.

Lawrence, Kans., December 8, 1902. We give you to-day's buying prices in our market. Outside prices are for best grades:

Table with 2 columns: Seed type and Price per 100 lbs. Includes Alfalfa, Red clover, Timothy.

Table with 2 columns: Seed type and Price. Includes English blue-grass, Millet, Cane, Kafir-corn.

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisement for short time will be inserted in this column, without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less, per week.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bull, 8 months old, Red Polled heifer, 19 months old, span of mule colts, 6 months old—good ones, 50 Buff Cochins and 25 Plymouth Rocks at \$1 each.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For young cattle—one Percheron stallion; also for sale M. B. toms, headed by tom 95%, hens 94%.

HEREFORD MALES—Three 2-year-olds, two yearlings, seven calves, \$75 to \$125, sired by Socrates 75813; two unregistered calves, \$35 and \$50; ten male calves, high-grade, \$25 to \$30.

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

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 121232. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, dark red, weight 1,850 pounds, \$75. F. P. Evans, Mont Ida, Anderson Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, got by Gallant Knight 124468, four years old, dark red, weight 2,200 p. unids; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red.

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 Gruckensanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

DUROC-JERSEYS for sale. A few males that are herd headers; also some good ones at reasonable price. Young gilts bred. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

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 gilts bred, \$15 to \$20. All eligible to record. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

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

SWINE—Duroc-Jersey breeding stock, pure-bred and registered, for sale at \$8 to \$20, each, owing to age. Burton & Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

A BARGAIN—Three full 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—Full blood, imported Percheron stallion Leabos 1497. Color—black, sound and excellent breeder; also a Kentucky bred jack, 5 years old. For particulars, write or see John Kaetz, Aida, Kans.

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—CLYDESDALESTALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

SHEEP.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$5.00 REWARD—Lost—an old setter dog, color—dark cinnamon brown, tan nose and legs, nick out of the end of tongue, collar on with name J. W. Minor. Leave word with James D. Corbet, 1350 Euclid Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. New Method, big demand for graduates. Board provided, toms presented, wages Saturdays, write nearest branch. Moier System Barbers Colleges, Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La, Minneapolis, Minn Omaha, Nebr.

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.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 300 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 48 counties, 56 m. from K. C. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, 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 Angora goat ranch.

EDGEWOOD FOR RENT—500 acres all rich land, 55 acres alfalfa, 245 in cultivation, 200 pasture and timber, abundance of good water, 10-room house, large stock-barn, horse-barn, long sheds, corn-cribs, work-shop, granary, hog-house, and other small buildings, corrals for 300 head of cattle, good water in all of them; situated at Neosho Rapids, Lyon Co., on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., twenty-five minutes from Emporia, four hours from Kansas City; one of the best dairy farms in the state.

JOHN G. HOWARD—Dealer in farms, ranches, and pasture lands. Always the best bargains in Real Estate. Write me what you want to buy or sell. My commission is only 2% per cent. Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm of 320 acres, 140 in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, good buildings. Price is right. Also 320 joining above, splendid pasture land fenced. Just the thing for a good ranch. Write for price and full description. John G. Howard, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—In the famous Arkansas River Valley, Hamilton Co., Kans., only 1 1/2 miles to railroad depot, 1,040 acres; 800 of this is the finest kind of alfalfa land, next to well set in grass will yield an annual net return of \$20 an acre. And we can sell this tract now for the astonishingly low price of \$20 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance long time, 6 per cent annual interest. A few more bargains like this. This valley is like a gold mine. L. C. Teed, Syracuse, Kans.

JEWEL COUNTY farm for sale. Write D. W. Bowman, Burr Oak, 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.

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, 5-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—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.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine pasture land in Wabunsee County, 2 miles from Halifax, good grass and never-falling water. H. R. Rice, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm, extra good corn, wheat, and grass land, good improvements. A. E. Cornet, Rural Route 4, Lawrence, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS—A full assortment of all kinds, strong and well-rooted plants, samples assorted dozen by mail (satisfaction and safe arrival assured), for 29 cents. Coleus, carnations, roses, tuchias, feverfew, heliotropes, verbenias, salvias, geraniums, very best sorts and colors, single, double, silver bronzed and scented; everything in plant line; lists free. Tyra Montgomery, box 186, Larned, Kans.

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

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Mammoth White Holland turkey hens \$1, toms \$1.50. H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, Kans.

MRS. E. F. NEY—Breeder of WHITE WYANDOTTES, Bonner Springs, Kansas. Cockerels, \$1.00. Eggs in season.

COCKERELS—Indian Games and Black Langshans, fancy-raised, price \$1 each, if taken soon. H. Baughman, Wymore, Neb.

If You Are a Buyer for a Ranch or Farm, write

W. A. Willis & Co., Emporia, Kans. stating just what you want.

They have a large number of choice ranches in the best grazing belt of Kansas, and farms of all sizes, and have on their lists the best bargains to be had.

WE Have Real Estate FOR SALE

In nearly every county in the U. S. We are represented by 10,000 Real Estate Agents \$50,000,000 worth of property. The largest Real Estate list in the world. A Gigantic Combination—not a trust. What do you want to buy? We can save you money and time. If you want to sell or buy write us and describe what you want and where you want it.

W. W. GAVITT & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Gavitt Block, TOPEKA, KANS., U. S. A.

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 almost any kind of a realty deal. Write for our list of bargains. All correspondence will receive our prompt attention. Address

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

FREE—THREE BEAUTIFUL TEASPOONS.

Send us names and addresses of 10 lady friends, and we will mail you FREE three beautiful teaspoons. Send us to cover cost of packing and mailing. NATIONAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, CAWKER BUILDING, - MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Stray List

Week Ending November 27.

Bourbon County—Lydia Barton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. H. Levi, 2 miles east of Walkertown, one roan steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and slit in left ear.

Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Newell, in Everett, Nov. 8, 1902, one strawberry roan heifer, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

Jackson County—J. W. Atwater, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frederick Schultz, in Franklin tp., (P. O. Holton), Nov. 5, 1902, one roan steer, past 2 years old, about 800 pounds, end of right ear off, left ear split, slit in brisket, and without horns; valued at \$30.

Week Ending December 4.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. Moore at his ranch in Moore tp., (P. O. Marion), November 18, 1902, one red cow.

Graham County—R. B. Garnett, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. Saunders, (P. O. Happy), August 9, 1902, one light bay mare, weight 900 pounds, white spot on forehead; valued at \$25.

Elk County—G. J. Sharp, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up by T. M. Carter, in Howard tp., (P. O. Howard), November 16, 1902, one 2-year-old brindle steer, under crop off right ear; valued at \$20. Also one 2-year-old red steer, letter L or T on left hip, spots and crop off right ear; valued at \$20.

Wabunsee County—B. Bucklin, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Geo. Ketterman, in Alma tp., (P. O. Alma), November 18, 1902, one dark red cow; swallow fork in right ear and slit in left, dehorned; valued at \$35.

Week Ending December 11.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Mattingly, in Earlsholm tp., November 22, 1902, one black heifer with horns, white face, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

Riley County—C. M. Reese, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Deibler, in Manhattan tp., (P. O. Manhattan), November 3, 1902, one light red or ash colored steer, with small white spots, dehorned, 8 years old; valued at \$35. Also one light red steer, dehorned, 2 years old; valued at \$30.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by J. T. Brown, in Spring Valley tp., October 23, 1902, one big, red bull, 4 or 6 years old, some white under belly and in bush of tail; valued at \$15.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by T. I. Darrough, in Agnes City tp., (P. O. Allen), one pale red steer, 1 year old, branded on left hip with letter L. Also one black steer, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left hip, taken up by L. W. Mallory, in Agnes City tp., (P. O. Allen).

Wallace County—O. N. Thurme, Clerk. GELDING—Taken up by Alman Johnson, in Sharon Springs tp., (P. O. Sharon Springs), October 30, 1902, one iron grey gelding, 3 years old, W. on left hip; valued at \$25.

Pratt County—John Mawdsley, Clerk. COW—Taken up by S. O. Baker, in McClellan tp., November 4, 1902, one light red, mottled face; valued at \$12.

Johnson County—J. G. Rudy, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. B. Kerner, in Auby tp., (P. O. Stillwell), July 15, 1902, one light bay mare, had halter on, shod all around with new shoes, weight 1,100 pounds; valued at \$50.

Allen County—S. A. Fronk, Clerk. COW—Taken up by C. P. Rubie, in Iola tp., September 9, 1902, one red cow, with star in forehead, lame in right front leg; valued at \$15.

Elk County—G. J. Sharp, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. A. Eastman, in Greenfield tp., (P. O. Grenola), November 15, 1902, one long yearling red steer, X on right hip; valued at \$25.

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Hotel Oxford And Restaurant

Frank Long, Proprietor. European and American Plans. 804-6 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

The hotel has moved into new quarters and everything is modern and first-class in all its appointments. Rates: American Plan, \$1.25 to \$1.50 Per Day. European, 75c to \$1 Per Day.

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

Breeders' Directory.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. TROTT ABILENS, 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.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD 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 1/2 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.

Duroc-Jerseys For Sale.

Sixteen choice, vigorous males of spring farrow, and 25 head of extra good gilts, either bred or open; best of breeding. Come and see them, or write your wants. Prices reasonable. J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kas

DUROC-JERSEYS. GRADE HEREFORD HEFERS I have for sale 50 Duroc gilts either bred or open, a few choice brood sows 2 years old, and some fine young boars old enough for service, one herd boar. Also 90 head of choice high-grade Hereford helters bred to registered Hereford bulls. Write me your wants. T. F. ZIEGLER, LA HARPE, 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

I have choice gilts bred for early pigs, boars ready for service, and a thrifty lot of fall pigs all from large prolific sows for sale; 2 State Fair prize boars in service S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Missouri.

Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jerseys, Red Polled Cattle and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7363 and Ohio Chief Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8308. Young stock for sale in season. PETER BLOCHER, RICHLAND, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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, Kansas. 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. Write me, I know, he by Perfect I know. Address—

F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

M. W. CHENEY, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CLOSING OUT

TWO GREAT HERD BOARS FOR SALE. One son of Chief Perfection 24, 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.

WAMEGO HERD

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, Pottawatomie County. C. J. HUGGINS,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Hel-stela-Frisian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. Holderman, Rural Route 2, Girard, Kans.

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.

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.

Elmdale Herd of High-Class Poland-Chinas

W. L. REID, Prop. R. F. D. 1, North Topeka, Kans. Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. Have for sale choice boars and gilts at living prices. Will have sows bred to Shawnee Chief or a son of Chief Perfection 2d.

THOROUGH BRED Poland-China Hogs.

Special price for next 30 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.

OAK GROVE HERD OF PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS

For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see.... GUS AARON, R. F. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kas

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.

KNOLLWOOD FARM HERD

BLUE BLOODED 10 BONED ROAD BACKED BERKSHIRES . . .

A few fancy young boars ready for service. Orders booked for spring pigs. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kansas.

CHOICEST STRAINS OF.... Poland-China Hogs.

400 head in herd. Fashionably bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Gauge 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.

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.

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.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

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

THE CRESCENT HERD

O. I. C. The World's Best Swine.

Hero 18688 (11761) at head, assisted by Teddy R. 12463. Choice spring pigs as good as grows, for sale. Only first-class shipped.

JOHN W. ROAT & CO., CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.

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 55677 assisted by Rutgers Judge 2d 61106. ONLY THE BEST.

Map. Rima Lady 4th 44668, the highest priced Berkshire ever sold in Kansas City, is in our herd and these are others like her. Inspection invited six days in the week. WILBIE RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans

Fall Berkshire Boars

For Sale, Quick, At A Reasonable Price

We have for sale a few choice yearlings sired by Baron Duke 30th 50017, he by Baron Lee 4th 83448, and out of Duchess C 35th 33683. The dams of these boars are of the most desirable strains. . . . Inspection or correspondence desired. Address

ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kans. Breeders of Berkshire Swine, Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle, W. P. Rock Chickens.

CATTLE. COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale. Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans.

D. F. HORTON'S Breeder of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Imported British Lion 133693. Young stock for sale.

Registered Herefords.

THOS. EVANS, Breeder, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas. Special Offerings: Young cows and heifers, and few bulls for sale.

Aberdeen-Angus. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM.

Have 15 registered bulls—7 to 21 months old, sired by Niel of Lakeside 2646; also registered cows and heifers, highly bred. Will sell in lots to suit. Call or address

GEORGE DRUMMOND, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas

North Elm Creek Herd Pure-bred Shorthorns and Poland-China

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.

CATTLE.

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

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

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.

POLLED DURHAMS. Three choice D. S. bulls, strong in Polled blood, 8 Cheviot rams, and 30 Shropshire ewes; also registered Angora bucks. A. E. BURLINGAME, KNOX CITY, KNOX COUNTY, Mo.

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 18-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.

BLACKSHERE BROTHERS, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas.

GLENWOOD HERDS

SHORTHORNS headed by Victor of Wildwood, by Golden Victor, he by Baron Victor. Late herd bull Gloster 137932. Polands headed by Glenwood Chief Again. For Sale—Choice young bulls; also female 68. Prices right. Choice fall boars and gilts cheap. Write for correspondence solicited. Address

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas 40 miles south of K. C., on main line of Mo. Pac. R. R.

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Headed by Falstaff 3d, the champion of the breed. The show herd has been the leading winner at all the Western State Fairs this year. Address the owner and breeder,

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"ANXIETY WILTONS." Printer 66684, a son of Beau Brummel 51817; March On 14th 106676, a son of March On 76035; Good Sign 146867, a son of Printer 66684, are the bulls in service. Some excellent young things—both sexes—for sale. Keep your eye on South Omaha, January 22 and 23

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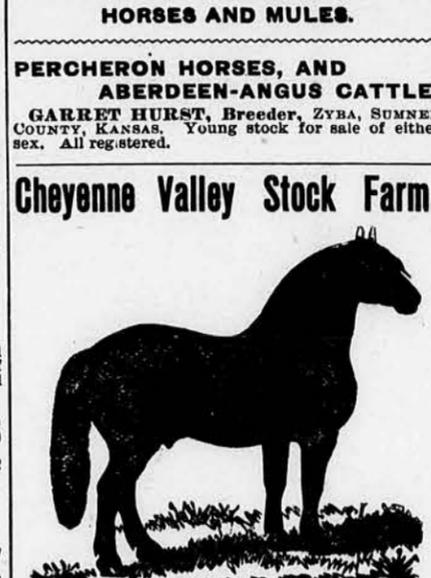
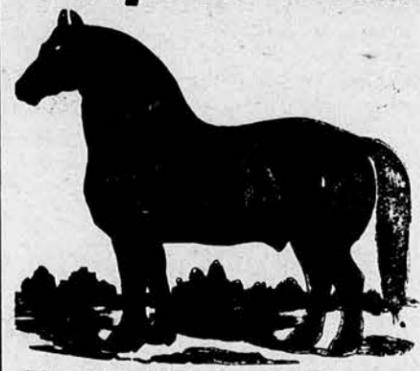
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IAMS' October, 1902, importation of plack Percherons, Belgians, and Coachers was the largest ever made west of the Missouri River. His stallions of big size, quality, finish and extremely low prices are propositions that will make you his buyer. If you can pay cash or give bankable note, you will sure buy stallions of Iams. Only man in the United States that imported only black or bay stallions. He has just imported

63--STALLIONS--63

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100-Black Percherons, Belgians and Coachers-100

2 to 6 years old, weight 1,600 to 2,500 lbs. More black Percherons, ton stallions, largest French horse show winners, more government approved and stamped stallions of any one importer in the West. Iams speaks French and German; needs no interpreter, no buyer, no salesman; no two to ten men as partners to share profits. His buyers get middlemen's profits and salaries. Iams buys direct from breeders. This with his twenty years' experience secures the best. All the above facts save his buyers \$500 to \$1,000 on a first-class stallion and you get a first-class horse, as only second rate stallions are peddled by sleek salesmen to be sold. Good ones sell themselves. It costs \$600 to \$800 to have a salesman form a company and sell a second rate stallion. Form your own companies. Go direct to Iams' barns. He will sell you a better stallion for \$1,000 and \$1,200 than others are selling at \$2,000 and \$4,000. Iams pays horse's freight and his buyer's fare. Good guarantees. Barns in town. Don't be a clam. Write for an eye opener and finest horse catalogue on earth.

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References: St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank, Citizens' National Bank.



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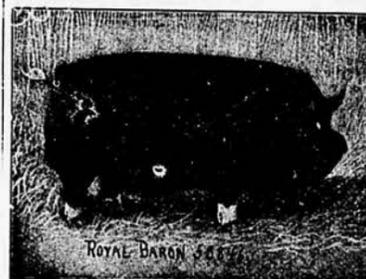
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 Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each **Blacklegoid** (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. **Blacklegoids** are sold by druggists; ask for them.
 Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.
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Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use. **EACH DOSE SEPARATE.**
 Single Blacklegine (for common stock): 10 dose box, \$1.50; 20 dose box, \$2.50; 50 dose box, \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.
Pasteur Vaccine Co., CHICAGO - NEW YORK - FT. WORTH - SAN FRANCISCO.

Cornstalk Disease Can Be Prevented

It is killing many cattle all over the Corn Belt. Hundreds of people who have had the nerve to try our remedy are rejoicing at the results. We are making hundreds of actual tests with our remedy and all are successful. Do not get it into your head that stock can not be protected. We protect your stock or no pay. Give us the opportunity and we will save your stock. Price \$10.00 a pail, which will protect 60 head if fed with salt. Address
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

**NEBRASKA SCOTCH-BRED
SHORTHORNS
AT AUCTION!**

**75 Head of Scotch and
Scotch-topped Cattle in One Sale**

**Sale Held at Pawnee City, Neb., Saturday,
December 20, 1902.**



This sale marks the dispersion of the Greendale Herd of Shorthorn cattle owned and built up by myself through many years of constant effort. My farm will be rented from this time on, so I must sell my herds. The hogs and horses will be sold in January—the cattle now. This herd of 75 registered cattle includes the two great Scotch herd bulls, Victoria Chief 144229 and Baron Mysie 176261. Briefly there are a dozen or more Scotch cattle in this sale; there are 17 bulls catalogued to sell separately—a fine lot; there will be about 20 calves at foot of dam. All females of breeding age will be bred to one or the other of the herd bulls. The herd is practically of my own breeding. All animals will be sold in good working condition. It

should be a rare opportunity to buy a toppy herd bull or to select foundation stock for herd building. Remember—sale is held in Pawnee City. Catalogue is complete; breeding list on day of sale. All are invited. Free accommodations at Pawnee City hotels.

TERMS—Cash, or twelve months' time; bankable paper, 8 per cent interest from date.

R. T. SCOTT,

Cols. F. M. Woods, L. W. Leonard, and M. W. Hardy, Auctioneers. **PAWNEE CITY, NEB**

POLAND-CHINA HOG SALE

**AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1902.**

WE WILL SELL

**50-PURE-BRED-50
POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Consisting of Young Boars ready for service, Bred and Open Sows and Glits, and Spring and Summer Pigs of either sex.

This draft is selected from our herd of 400, and are all well bred. They are sired by such boars as Broadguage Chief, the back builder; Simply O. K., Null Chief, Chief Perfection 2d, Miles Look Me Over, I Am Chief, etc., and have been grown in a way to insure future usefulness.

There will be bargains for you to take advantage of; there always is in every sale. Send for Catalogue.

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SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANS.

**NINETEENTH ANNUAL SALE
ELMWOOD SHORTHORNS**

**At Manhattan, Kansas,
Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1902.**

30 COWS AND HEIFERS AND 15 BULLS.

All are the get of Red Knight 120752, and are pronounced by judges to be the most uniformly good lot of Shorthorns to be sold at auction this fall. Females all bred to the pure Cruickshank bull, Red Gauntlet 149507 or to the pure Bates bull, Rose Duke 155031. The cows and older heifers due to calve early. This is a red herd of superior merit and includes Flat Creek Young Marys, Josephines, Zellas, Goodnesses, etc.

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COLS. WOODS, SPARKS, and BRADY, Auctioneers. **GIFFORD BROS., Milford, Kans**

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...OF...

**Registered Percherons,
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**Kansas City,
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Dec. 19, 1902.**

**23 Brood Mares
and Fillies and
9 Stallions,
All deeply bred to Brilliant
1271 (755).**



**Prize-winning
Blood.
Prize-winning
Individuals.**

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**Also 5 Choice
Young Jacks.**

Breeders' Opportunity.
Horse Companies' Chance
Everything sells without
reserve.

Send for Catalogue to **HANNA & CO., - - HOWARD, KANSAS.**

Hereford Cattle Sale

At Carbondale, Kans., Monday, Dec. 22, 1902.

The entire herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle belonging to the estate of **GEORGE A. CARPENTER,** will be sold at Public Sale, at the farm of Mr. J. A. Carpenter, near Carbondale, Kansas

The herd consists of 40 Cows, 7 Bulls, and 23 Calves, all registered and in fine condition for breeding. Mr. Carpenter was a well-known breeder, and there will be some very choice animals offered at the sale.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

SOTHAM'S

**SECOND
SOUTHERN
SALE.**

St. Louis

Tuesday & Wednesday, Dec. 16 & 17, 1902

300 HEAD



**50 Purebred Bulls.
50 Purebred Females.
200 High Grade Heifers.
HEREFORDS.**

Best Opportunity of the Season for Buyers

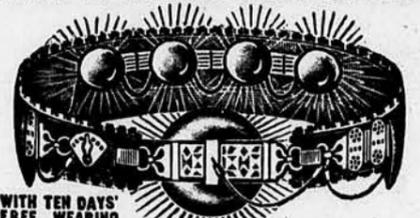
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