

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
VOL. XXXVII. NO. 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory as follows: Four-line card one year, \$16.00; each additional line \$4.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

SWINE.

N. B. SAWYER, Cherryvale, Kansas, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. Write me.

J. L. BIGELOW, Coffeyville, Kansas, breeder of J. Poland-China swine. Stock as represented.

TAMWORTH HOGS. (Bacon type.) C. F. ARMSTRONG, Clyde, Kans. . .

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys and Pig Teeth Clippers.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Registered Stock. Send stamp for 64-page catalogue, illustrated. Prices and history.

J. M. STONEBRAKER, Panola, Ill.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—Will sell U. S. Tecumseh 20368, he by old Black U. S. 4209, and a few of his gilts bred to Black Chieftain. Inspection preferred to description. Also two nice fall boars. Address F. P. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kans.

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kans., Maple Avenue Herd of J. pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs. Choice stock for sale. Reasonable prices. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.

BASSETT BROS., Burlingame, Kans., Breeders of Pure-Bred Poland-China Swine and Fancy Poultry. Pigs sired by Chief Tecumseh, Hadley I Know, and Lone Tree Chief. Fowls and eggs from famous Black Langshans. Farm five miles north and two west of city. Correspondence solicited.

H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Ks.
POLAND-CHINAS

of the fashionable prize-winning Chief I Know strain. Cheney's Chief I Know at head of herd. Pigs for sale. Prices low.

Mains' Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Chief Tecumseh 2d, Klever's Model, U. S. Model, Moorish Maid and Chief I Know strains. A selected lot of bred sows and young stock for sale at very reasonable prices. Over thirty years in the business. Stock equal to any. Satisfaction given.

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD—Large-Boned Poland-Chinas.

200 head. Twenty good spring boars, good bone, large and growthy. Also twenty "Fall of '98" boars; a few very fancy. Thirty yearling sows and spring gilts, bred or unbred; good ones. We can furnish males and females, not related, of any of the fashionable and prize-winning strains.

WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kans.

T. A. HUBBARD,
Rome, Kansas,
Breeder of
**POLAND-CHINAS and
LARGE ENGLISH
BERKSHIRES.** Two hundred head. All ages.
25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

**W. P. GOODE & SONS' HERD OF
POLAND-CHINAS, Lexena, Kans.**

We are offering boars ready for service at lower prices than ever. Sows and Gilts safe in pig also very low. And we own the best bred son of Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115. Will take a few sows at low service fee. Write quick. We will please you sure.

CRESCENT HERD POLAND-CHINAS.
Ten bred sows for sale. Ninety pigs for fall trade. Come or write.
SAM W. HILL,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

**THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

Thos. Symms, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas.
Herd boars, Darkness Quality and Reno Wilkes. For ready sale 45 very choice pigs out of Bessie Wilkes, Beauty Sedom, Chief I Know, Standard Wilkes, Ideal Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d sows. Farm one mile west of Hutchinson, near Star Salt works.

SWINE.

GOLD STANDARD HERD—Of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine. Choice strains. Boars and gilts for sale. Address
CHAS. DORR, Peterton, Osage County, Kans.

V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAS.

Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Chief I Know and Hadley Jr. strains.

J. H. TAYLOR, Rhinehart, Kans.

D. L. BUTTON, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester Whites. Stock for sale. Farm 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

RIVERDALE HERD OF R. Chester White swine and Light Brahma poultry. J. T. LAWTON, BURTON, KAS., proprietor. All stock guaranteed. I can also ship from Topeka, my former place.

Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas.

Mated for best results. Also Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Mention FARMER. C. J. HUGGINS, Proprietor, Wamego, Kas.

**RIDGEVIEW FARM HERD OF
BERKSHIRES**

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

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

SPRING GROVE POLAND-CHINAS.

Growthy, strong-boned pigs. Tecumseh, U. S., Model and Darkness families. Herd boars, Moorish Maid 2553 O. Tecumseh, I. Am. 21506, and Darkness U. S., by Darkness Model, a grandson of Klever's Model. Write or call.

A. O. NORTHRUP, Boyle, Jefferson Co., Kans.

SUNNYSIDE HERD POLAND-CHINAS

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

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

M. L. SOMERS, Altoona, Kans.

Dietrich & Spaulding,
Franklin Co. Richmond, Kas.

We have some extra good Poland-China boars at prices to sell you. Two very fine yearlings, good enough to head any herd; breeding unsurpassed; good head and ears; good bone and feet; good back and heart girth. Some extra good spring boars. Write for prices if you need a boar. We guarantee them to be as represented.

OHIO HOGS FROM OHIO

Primrose Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Brought from the neighborhood of Hadley & Hendricks, Klever and Welch. Creditable representatives of the ONE PRICE, Black U. S., Black Boss, Tecumseh, Osgood and Wilkes families. Herd nearly three years in Kansas. Two successful mid-winter sales. Stock for sale. Write for particulars.

C. P. SHELTON, Osawatimie, Kans.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

The Prize-Winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District Fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State Fair, 1894; ten firsts and seven second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28602, World Bester and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

W. H. McCALL, COLLEGE VIEW, NEB.
Two extra yearling Holstein-Friesian bulls, also cows and heifers. High milk and butter records. Special price on bulls next 30 days.

H. R. LITTLE, Hope, Dickinson county, Kans., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head.
FOR SALE:
TWENTY-FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Headed by the Scotch bull, 20th Earl of Valley Grove 12381, a son of Lord Mayor. Breeding cows by such bulls as imported "Thistle Top" and "Earl of Gloster." A car lot of high grade cows for sale.
F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.

ROCKY • HILL • SHORTHORNS

Five yearling Scotch and Waterloo bulls for sale. Now offer one choice seven-eighths Scotch by the Linwood Lord Mayor, which we had reserved for service in our herd. Send for catalogue.

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

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

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

40 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

I wish to sell as soon as possible 40 young bulls, 6 to 15 months old. Will also spare a few females to customers. Prices will be right. Address,
GEORGE CHANNON,
Proprietor Lockridge Stock Farm,
Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

**SILVER CREEK HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Scotch and Scotch-topped, with the richly-bred Cruickshank bulls, Champion's Best 114671 and Gwendoline's Prince 130913, in service. Also high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. Can ship on Santa Fe, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

**REGISTERED
Galloways
FOR SALE!**

IN LOTS TO SUIT. 12 2-year-old bulls, 20 yearling bulls, balance cows and heifers. Inspection desired. Call on or address,
J. M. LOWE, J. R. LOWE,
311 Mass. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. Blue Springs, Mo.

**BELVOIR HERD
HEREFORDS
OF THE VERY
BEST BREEDING.**

Herd bulls: Princeps 66683, Ben Butler 54079, and McKinley 68926. Ten yearling bulls and a few females for sale.
STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Scotch and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd bulls, Sir Knight 124403 and Violet Victor 137674. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 50606, and L's Sensation 2d 19806. Representative stock for sale.
Address
ANDREW PRINGLE,
Harveyville, Kansas.

CATTLE.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans.

Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE and COTS-WOLL SHEEP. Buff and Partridge Cochins. Light Brahmas, Brown S. C. Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes. Only a few seven-eighths Red Polled bulls for sale.

THE VINEWOOD HERD

Shorthorns That Are Feeders.
A herd of growthy, easy fattening Scotch and Scotch-topped cows headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Lavender King 4th 10868, from J. H. Potts & Sons' young herd of World's Fair prize-winners, and Gloster Vol. 4. Visit our herd.

D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans.
Vineyard Farm one and a half miles north of Missouri Pacific depot.

GALLOWAYS

Are the original
POLLED BEEF BREED

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

POULTRY.

CHOICE BREEDING COCKS AND COCKERELS.

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

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

Barred and White Rock

COCKERELS.

Ringlet and Empire Strains.

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

T. E. LEFTWICH, Larned, Kans.

**PRIZE-WINNING LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS
...EXCLUSIVELY...**

Our record for 1898-99: Won 5 out of 6 first premiums at State show in Topeka, including sweepstakes, in January, 1899. Won 6 out of 7 first premiums, including sweepstakes in Asiatic class, at Sedgwick (Kansas) show in December, 1898. Won 6 out of 6 first premiums, including sweepstakes, at Butler County show, held in Eldorado, December, 1898. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per sitting. Also breeders of Red Polled cattle. Address
CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

**200 BREEDERS—
Also SPRING CHICKS.**

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas.

Breeder of
PURE-BRED

Clydesdale Horses
and Scotch
Shorthorn Cattle.

FOR SALE: Registered stallions and mares. Also the straight-bred Cruickshank herd bull, MY LORD 116568. VISITORS WELCOME.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

Agricultural Matters.

GOVERNMENT CROP CIRCULAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

CORN.

The average condition of corn on September 1 was 85.2. There was a decline during August amounting to 4.7 points, but the condition on September 1 was still 1.1 points higher than on September 1, 1898, 5.9 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 2.9 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The decline during August amounted to 3 points in Ohio and Missouri, 2 in Illinois, 9 in Kansas, and 14 in Nebraska, and the average in nearly all the Southern States are also somewhat lower than on August 1. On the other hand, there was a slight appreciable gain, represented by about 1 point, in Kentucky, Indiana, and Iowa.

WHEAT.

The condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat consolidated was 70.9 as compared with 86.7 on September 1, 1898, 85.7 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 82.5, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The condition on the first of the present month was the lowest September condition in twenty years. The reports from the principal winter-wheat States are, with the exception of those from Kansas and Missouri, slightly better than on July 1, the results of threshing being a shade less unfavorable than was anticipated. The Missouri report is the same as on July 1, while that of Kansas is 2 points lower. In the principal spring-wheat States there was a decline during August, ranging from 2 points in South Dakota and 3 in North Dakota to 12 in Minnesota, 16 in Iowa, and 11 in Nebraska. The department will make no quantitative estimate of the wheat crop pending a revision of the acreage figures in the Northwest and on the Pacific slope.

OATS.

The average condition of oats on September 1 was 87.2, against 90.8 last month, 79 on September 1, 1898, 84.6 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 80, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. Every State having 1,000,000 acres or upwards in oats reports an impairment of condition during August, the decline in the different States being as follows: In New York, Pennsylvania, and Kansas, 2 points; in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, 3 points; in Indiana, 4 points; in Nebraska, 7 points, and in Minnesota, 10 points.

BARLEY.

The average condition of barley on September 1 was 86.7, as compared with 93.6 last month, 79.2 on September 1, 1898, 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 84.1, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. All the States having 100,000 acres or upwards in barley report a decline during August, New York showing a falling off of 4 points, Wisconsin 1 point, Minnesota 16 points, Iowa 11 points, South Dakota 3 points, North Dakota 5 points, and California 7 points.

RYE.

The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye consolidated was 82, as compared with 89.4 on September 1, 1898, 90.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 87.5, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

BUCKWHEAT.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 75.2, as compared with 93.2 last month, 88.8 on September 1, 1898, 95.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 88, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. In New York and Pennsylvania, which together produce about five-sevenths of the entire crop, there was a decline of 27 and 15 points, respectively, during the month. In Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the only other States having 20,000 acres or upward in buckwheat, the condition declined 6 points, 20 points, and 4 points, respectively.

COTTON.

The average condition of cotton on September 1 was 68.5, as compared with 84 last month, 79.8 on September 1, 1898, 78.3 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 78.4, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The condition on the 1st of the present month was, with the exception of the year 1896, the lowest September condition in twenty-five years. There was a general

impairment of condition during August, amounting to 6 points in Alabama, 8 in Mississippi and Tennessee, 10 in North Carolina and Georgia, 12 in South Carolina and Louisiana, 16 in Florida, 20 in Oklahoma, 24 in Arkansas, 26 in Texas, and 40 in Indian Territory. The serious decline in condition is mainly the result of long-continued drought. Where local rains have fallen they have, with few exceptions, been so heavy as still further to aggravate the situation.

TOBACCO.

No average of condition for the entire country can be established for tobacco. There was, however, an improvement during August amounting to 8 points in Kentucky, 12 in Virginia, 1 in North Carolina, 2 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 3 in Wisconsin, 1 in Pennsylvania, 10 in Massachusetts, and 6 in Connecticut. On the other hand there was a decline of 22 points in New York, 2 in Tennessee, and 26 in Missouri.

POTATOES.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 86.3. This shows a decline of 6.7 points during August, but the condition is still 8.6 points higher than on September 1, 1898, 19.6 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 9.3 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The decline during August extended to all the principal potato-growing States, being 10 points in New York and Ohio, 8 in Pennsylvania, 20 in Michigan, 5 in Illinois, 3 in Iowa, 9 in Wisconsin, and 4 in Minnesota and Nebraska, these being the States having 100,000 acres or upward in potatoes.

SWEET POTATOES.

The reports as to sweet potatoes are not such as to warrant the establishment of an average of condition of the entire country. There was an improvement of condition during August amounting to 1 point in Kentucky, 5 points in Virginia and Alabama, 8 points in New Jersey, and 4 points in Mississippi. On the other hand there was a decline of 6 points in Georgia, 4 in South Carolina, 5 in North Carolina, 2 in Tennessee and Florida, 14 in Arkansas, 19 in Texas, and 12 in Louisiana.

CLOVER SEED.

This also is a product for which, in the absence of a definite standard of comparison, it is impossible to establish an average of condition for the country at large. It is, however, manifest from the reports that have been received that the acreage is considerably less than it was last year and that the condition is in the main unfavorable. The reduction of average is estimated at 23 per cent in Kentucky, 7 per cent in Ohio, 33 per cent in Michigan, 14 per cent in Indiana, 30 per cent in Illinois, 13 per cent in Wisconsin, 45 per cent in Iowa, and 26 per cent in Missouri. The condition in the same States is reported to be as follows: Kentucky, 71; Ohio, 68; Michigan, 42; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 64; Wisconsin, 74; Iowa, 59; and Missouri, 78.

SUGAR CANE.

There was an improvement during August of 5 points in the condition of sugar cane in Louisiana, with changes of no especial importance in the minor cane-growing States.

SORGHUM.

In the twelve States having 15,000 acres or upward in sorghum at the last census the following changes occurred during August: An improvement of 7 points in Kentucky, 3 points in Alabama, and 1 point in Iowa, and a decline of 6 points in Kansas, 3 in Tennessee and Georgia, 4 in Mississippi and Missouri, 11 in Texas, 10 in Arkansas, and 2 in North Carolina, with no appreciable change of condition in Illinois.

RICE.

Except in Florida and Mississippi, where there was an improvement during August amounting to 28 points in the former State and 18 points in the latter, there has been a decline in the condition of rice since August 1 throughout the entire rice-growing region of the country. This decline amounted to 3 points in Louisiana (the principal rice State), North Carolina, and Alabama, 6 points in South Carolina and Georgia, and 34 points in Texas.

APPLES.

The unfavorable reports of the apple crop published in July and August have been more than verified by subsequent developments. Of the fourteen States having 3,000,000 or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census only one, Indiana, fails to report even a more un-

favorable condition on September 1 than was recorded the previous month. The decline is as follows: New York, 3 points; Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Ohio, 1 point; Tennessee, 9 points; Virginia and Kentucky, 2 points; Missouri, 4 points; Maine and Illinois, 5 points; Michigan, 8 points; Iowa, 20 points, and Kansas, 11 points. In Indiana the condition underwent no appreciable change during August.

PEACHES.

No quantitative estimate of the total production of peaches can be made nor can the crop as a whole be compared, on a percentage basis, with the crop for any other year. It is obvious, however, that the peach crop of 1899 has been one of the smallest on record, many of the States upon which the country is accustomed to rely for the largest contributions to its annual supply having either no crop at all, or, at the most, not to exceed 5 or 10 per cent of the normal. Of the really important peach-growing States, California alone reports a good crop.

GRAPES.

In the North Atlantic States the crop is considerably above the ten-year average; in the South, in the Central Mississippi Valley, and on the Pacific slope it is less satisfactory.

STOCK HOGS.

The number of stock hogs for fattening is estimated at 7.9 per cent less than on September 1 of last year. Various causes have contributed to this result, the prevalence of hog cholera and the increase of milk shipping being the principal. The condition is 95.9, which is 0.2 point below that of September 1, 1898, but 1.6 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.


A Silo at Low Cost.

A new idea in silo construction—resulting from the combined thought of J. A. Zimmerman, associate editor of the Valley Falls Farmers' Vindicator, and his brother-in-law, John B. Harmon—is now in process of demonstration on the farm of the latter. Mr. Harmon is farmer and manager of a fertile 1,400 acres of Jefferson County land which comprises the farm of The Harmon Company, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Zimmerman, finds agreeable relaxation from his newspaper work in assisting in the planning of improvements from time to time.

Both of these gentlemen have had full courses of training at the agricultural college at Manhattan, and as a result of their start in the right direction they are always looking for ways of doubling up on the producing capacity of the farm in which they are interested. Recently Mr. Harmon has gone pretty heavily into the dairy business and as harvest approached he looked ahead with a view to preserving his crops in the best possible shape for the production of milk. Here, as elsewhere in Jefferson County, corn is a staple, and the building of a silo was hence a very natural suggestion. Mr. Harmon was posted and knew that the old idea of caves and masonry, and air-tight chambers in silo construction was exploded. He wanted to build a wood silo, serviceable, yet not too expensive. Several companies advertised suitable structures of patent designs, but the prices of these were in the neighborhood of \$500 or \$600 so that plan did not suit. A consultation resulted in a decision to build, and now a 20 by 24 foot cylindrical silo stands a few feet from the end of Mr. Harmon's dairy barn ready to be filled. The description of the silo and its construction is, briefly, as follows:

The materials of construction were: Stone for the foundation; 2 by 8 pine stuff for sills; 2 by 4 and 2 by 6 hemlock for the sides; some strips of sheathing and weather-boarding for holding the sides in place during construction and No. 7 wire and inch bolts for hooping. The foundation wall was built to come a foot or so above the ground; the ground in the center was dug out and the dirt thrown around the walls to cover the sill. The sill was laid in the form of a polygon approaching a circle 20 feet in diameter. Around a circle marked on the sill a 2-inch strip of inch pine was bent and nailed and to this the upright pieces forming the sides were nailed as they went up. The side, as before stated, was made of 2-inch thick hemlock pieces, 4 and 6 inches wide, and set up stave fashion without any beveling, matching or dressing of edges. The stuff was 16 feet in length and as the silo was 24 feet deep a length and a half was required to reach to the top, the long and short pieces being used at the bottom alternately.

To support these tall side pieces while they were being fastened a scaffolding was first put up all around, and to the inside posts were nailed and bent in circles, strips of inch and half-inch pine stuff. The side was then set up inside this circle, each piece being tacked at several points as it



IF YOU COULD
have a wagon that had everlasting wheels
WOULD YOU DO IT? Wouldn't it
be economy to do so? Well here's how:
Buy a set of **Electric Steel Wheels**
They can't dry out and get loose, they
can't get out of shape, they don't make
any difference what wagon you have we
can fit it. Wheels of any height and any
width of tire. May be the wheels on
your wagon are good. If they are buy
these and have two wagons—a low
one and a high one. Send for catalogue, it is free.
Electric Wheel Co., Box 48, Quincy, Ills.

was put up. In this way the side was completed, and, even before the wire hoops were put on, stood fairly rigid against a Kansas gale. The hooping-up process came next. For each hoop two tighteners were made by connecting for each, two 2 by 6 hemlock pieces with inch bolts 18 inches long. To either side of these 2 tighteners 5 pieces of No. 7 wire, long enough to reach half way around the silo, were attached at equal distances from each other. The hoop was then separated at one of the tighteners and pulled into place around the silo; the two sides of the tighteners were again connected and a few turns of the wrench stretched the wires taut and closed the few cracks that showed between the scantlings in the side. Hoops like the one described were put on all the way up, where doors did not interfere, and by tightening them the structure is made close and rigid.

The remainder is yet to be told. A conical roof is to go on after the silo is filled and six months more will elapse before the extent of success or failure is known. The builders say the cost of the silo will not run above \$100, and its capacity is estimated at 150 tons of ensilage. MORSE.

Kaffir-corn.

By O. Oleson, read before farmers' institute, Speed, Kans., September 18, 1899.

Reasons why every farmer should raise it:

First—It will make itself with a great deal less moisture than other corn.

Second—It can be pounded into the ground by hail as late as July without injury. After that time the danger from hail is generally over.

Third—The hot wind does not have any effect on it unless it blows for more than four weeks at a stretch. Other corn is sometimes used up in about four days.

Fourth—It will stay green until frost, so a person has lots of time to save the fodder, and I think the fodder is ahead of corn fodder, as hogs will eat it as well as cattle.

Fifth—The grain is an excellent food for poultry and also to mix in with other grain for all stock, as all kinds of stock are very fond of it, and I think that the so-called hog cholera is caused by too much pure corn feeding more than any other cause. I think as people get better acquainted with Kaffir-corn it will come more and more into general use and will become a part of our regular crops. I would advise every one to plant from five to forty acres of Kaffir-corn according to his needs.

Give the Pigs Some Oats.

New corn is almost here and the danger is that young pigs will be confined largely to an all-corn diet so far as grain is concerned. It is unfortunate that corn is such a handy thing to feed. With oats and hogs at present prices, the well-bred, healthy pig in the yard will pay as much as the pig in town and save the hauling. He will not only pay as much in pounds weight, but he will gain so much thrift, in vigor, in energy, and "get there" that he will be able to pay a good deal more for the corn later on than if confined to an all-corn diet. He will be less likely to succumb to indigestion and so-called cholera than if fed as a Christian should feed him. Roasting ears are good; we like them. When abroad we would have given a dollar a feed for one or two just to make believe that we were eating a genuine American dinner, but we don't like to be confined to a roasting-ear diet; no more does the pig. We have said all this before, over and over again, but we have to use line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a good deal, and tell the old, old story until we are tired, and then tell it again until our readers come to see the importance of feeding properly.—Minnesota Farmer.

Put your stomach, liver and blood in healthy condition and you can defy disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful system regulator.

But six short months ago a Chicago man declared his willingness to die for his fiancée. Now he is seeking a divorce on the grounds that it is impossible to live with her.—Chicago News.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—Allen Park, Poland-Chinas, Columbia, Mo.
 SEPTEMBER 27—Hamp B. Watts, Herefords, Fayette, Mo.
 SEPTEMBER 29—W. N. Winn & Son, Poland-Chinas, Springfield, Ill.
 OCTOBER 2—M. C. Vansell, Poland-Chinas, Muscotah, Kas.
 OCTOBER 14—Gus Aaron and John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 OCTOBER 17—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 18—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 19—Thos. W. Ragsdale, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 20—John Burrus, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 OCTOBER 28—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
 NOVEMBER 1-2—W. T. Clay and T. J. Young, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
 NOVEMBER 16—W. F. Harned, Shorthorns, Vermont, Mo.
 DECEMBER 6-7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

Cattle and Beef Prices.

We are accustomed to hear a howl about the "beef trust" every time the price of beef is marked up. There are some people and papers who make a business of this sort of thing. The truth is that the recent advance in beef prices was the result of existing relations between the supply and the consumption. The consumption of good beef was never larger than during this summer, and supplies of good cattle have been relatively much smaller than usual. The consequence is that good fat cattle sell high and beef prices must be marked up accordingly. Those who think that prices of beef have been arbitrarily advanced would learn a valuable lesson if they were to buy and slaughter a few good cattle and market their product at present prices. We are no apologists for trusts, or combinations of any kind—and occasionally there is good reason to believe that slaughterers have an "understanding" about certain things; but that they could fix the prices of beef at will, with cattle supplies accessible to all slaughterers, is an absurdity.

And we may add, that without the economies of the modern concentrated slaughtering system beef prices would necessarily be higher than now. Here is an instance of this, though we have not all the particulars. A slaughterer paid \$6.55 per cwt. for a car-load of prime cattle and sold their carcasses to the retail trade at 10 1/4 cents per pound. Suppose these cattle weighed 1,500 pounds and dressed out 60 per cent of beef; they then cost him \$98.25 per head and he received \$92.25 for the beef. He had the remainder of the carcass to make up the deficit and pay him for buying, slaughtering, and selling the beef and other products. It is evident that to make money he must waste nothing—and that the statement as to beef prices under the old system is correct.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Galloways in the South.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—During the past few months I have had a number of letters asking, "How do Galloways stand the warm climates?" and in order to properly answer this inquiry I have made some investigation to obtain facts.

Last spring Mr. David McCrae sold a car-load of Galloways at his place in Canada to Mr. S. I. Murphy, of Detroit, for his ranch in the Mesa Valley of Arizona. Mr. Murphy had previously sent his entire herd of Galloways to the ranch. His manager, Mr. A. C. McQueen, in answer to a letter from Mr. McCrae, asking how the Galloways were doing in the South, replied, "The Galloways we got from you have done fine and are looking and feeling well. I had no idea it would get so hot here or I would not have come with the Galloways in the first place. When I came there was no shade to speak of and, of course, the cattle had to take the hot sun all the time. For all that, they have come out on top and do not suffer from the heat any more than native cattle. It is 16° in the shade. Sold one ranchman in Texas 25 young bulls and he is so much pleased with them that he says he is figuring on taking all I have fit for service next spring. I find our Galloways second to none either for milk or beef. I am milking a Galloway that I will put up against any cow in the valley on a test for six months. I have made this challenge at stock meetings here, but there are no takers. All those I have tried are good milkers."

This is from a man on the ground and is proof that Galloways will hold their own in any of the Southern States and I know of a number that have recently been taken to Texas and are proving entirely satisfactory. The thick skin and heavy coat of hair protect them from flies as well as prove

a great blessing in cold climates. From the correspondence I am having with cattlemen in the South I feel confident that it is a matter of only a short time until Galloways will have a strong hold in all Southern States. If those taken from Canada can become acclimated in so short a time, the ones bred in the Middle States should not feel the change. Mr. Winslow, who is president of the association, has sold a number to parties in Texas, several of whom purchased foundation stock to begin the exclusive breeding of Galloways.

FRANK B. HEARNE, Secretary.
 Independence, Mo.

Points on the Selection of a Good Brood Sow.

By P. D. Whitzel, Lawrence, Kans., read at Farmers' Institute, Sibley, Kans.

Brood sows are now considered a very important stone in the foundation of the farmers' prosperity, and as such deserve the large share of attention they are receiving. But to decide what are all the good points, and then to find them all in the individual, is a task that would stump Solomon—supposing he should go seeking brood sows.

I should look for the first point of excellence in the mother of the sow I wished to choose. She should be capable, and in the habit of bringing forth and raising large families, for the mother instinct is inherited to a degree, and it is patent to all that the sow which habitually brings two or three pigs at a litter is an unprofitable investment. Of course there are some good brood sows raised from small litters, but the exceptions only prove the rule. Then both sire and dam should be well bred and good individuals.

In choosing a brood sow, there are two classes of points to be considered; first, those that are qualities in themselves, and second, those that are but indications of hidden qualities.

It is well to remember that a sow transmits bad qualities as well as good ones, and the more good points there are about her the fewer the chances of poor pigs.

To begin with, she should have perfect feet and stand well on her toes, for if the foundation is bad, the whole structure may as well be condemned. They should be the extremities of short legs set wide apart, that the weight of the body may be well and easily borne. These should be topped by heavy hams and square shoulders, that the whole may be symmetrical.

Such qualities transmitted to their progeny insure weighty porkers, easily fattened, easily matured and ready for market in the shortest possible time.

Having now the foundation and framing timbers ready, we proceed to build the superstructure and increase the weight by placing thereon a short heavy neck, indicative of strength. This should be joined to a broad, well-arched back that no weight of pigs can break down, for the tendency of brood sows is to sink a little in the back with each successive litter, and in time grow sway-backed. The arch to the back of a swine is as a buttress to a stone wall.

The body should be long and deep, the ribs set squarely in the back-bone and well hooped in order to give plenty of space inside for the internal organs, and a large surface for the attachment of muscle and fat. Especially should the brood sow measure well around the girth, that the heart and lungs may have room enough to insure good circulation and consequently easy breathing.

Add to this a broad back and square buttock, and the picture lacks only the points which are indicative of hidden qualities to be complete.

Of these I will mention but two. The ideal brood sow should be wide between the eyes as an indication of intelligence. This quality is especially needed in a mother pig. If she has it she looks to the welfare of her family—never crushes the youngsters nor boxes their ears in her haste to put her feet in the trough or her eagerness to make a corn-crib of her stomach.

Then she should possess a coat of long, heavy, glossy hair. This is an indication of a good, strong constitution and my observation has convinced me that it is a desirable feature. I prefer straight hair, though I am informed that the curled darlings bring as fair a price in the market as their plainer sisters.

Finally, let the color and markings be perfect. By this I mean, let the Chester Whites be models of whiteness, the Duroc Jerseys sport auburn tresses and the Poland-Chinas cling to their raven locks, their milky feet and snouts and their curled flags of truce.

Selected thus and properly cared for the brood sow becomes a source of pleasure, pride and profit.

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

Some people are so mean that they won't even speak the truth unless it is for the purpose of hurting some one's feelings.

Stock Fattening in Kansas.

Kansas annually fattens vast numbers of cattle and swine (fifty-odd million dollars' worth last year), presumably varying somewhat according to the quantity of grain and forage produced during the preceding growing season, although the price of stockers may also often prove considerable of a factor in determining the number to be full-fed. However that may be, Kansas has a much larger supply than usual of the very best meat-producing foods this year, and the all-important question now is how it may best be utilized or disposed of. Probably the first proposition to be considered will be the probable profit of sending it to market via the live stock route, and hence the combination of an immense corn crop, abundance of all kinds of forage, and the high price of stock animals, has caused much speculation as to the probable number of cattle and hogs which will be grain-fattened in the State this coming fall and winter.

Realizing the public interest and value of information along this line, Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, has made inquiries of leading stock growers, feeders and farmers, located principally in the foremost corn and stock counties, with a view to ascertaining what in their judgment is likely to be done in this direction compared with last year's operations, if stock cattle and hogs are considered too high for probable profit in fattening, with grain and fat-stock prices as at present, and what feeders will likely have to pay for corn, delivered in their feed lots, between now and Christmas.

A summing up of the reports received show that in many of the larger cattle counties there is likely to be an increased number fattened over last year, and in others more or less of a decrease, while apparently there is a general scarcity of hogs, and the number for winter fattening is almost without exception reported less.

A summary by counties, so far as heard from, is herewith presented:

Allen County.—Compared with last year the number of cattle likely to be full-fed is less by about 12 per cent, and the number of hogs to be fattened is less also by 30 per cent. Feeders are likely to have to pay 19 to 25 cents per bushel for corn, delivered, between now and the holidays, and those reporting think that if the present prices of both grain and fat stock are maintained there will be profit in fattening.

Anderson.—Both cattle and hogs less by 25 per cent. Corn 19 to 24 cents. One reports stock cattle too high for probable profit.

Atchison.—Cattle one-fourth more; hogs 5 per cent less. Fair chance for a reasonable profit. Corn 19 to 23 cents.

Bourbon.—Cattle too high; 25 per cent less will be fattened. Hogs 40 less, and one says the prices are satisfactory. Corn 20 to 25 cents.

Brown.—Cattle 50 per cent less; hogs 30 less. Cattle too high unless present prices of fat stock are maintained. Corn 18 cents.

Butler.—Increase of 10 per cent in cattle; hogs about 12 per cent decrease. One says that good western steers bought at 4 cents can be made to pay a profit, while another reports that the present prices are all right if cattle are judiciously fed. Corn 19 to 21 cents.

Chautauqua.—Both cattle and hogs less by 25 per cent. Corn 25 cents. Cattle too high, while hogs will only pay for their raising.

Clay.—Cattle 25 per cent more; hogs about 10 less. Corn 14 to 16 cents. Two report that the possibility of profit is too uncertain.

Cloud.—Two report prices too high, while the others think them all right. Cattle 20 per cent more, and hogs 30 less. Corn 16 to 20 cents.

Coffey.—Stock cattle and hogs not considered too high, although there is a decrease reported of 25 per cent for cattle, and 10 per cent for hogs. Corn 22 cents.

Cowley.—Prices too high. Those who own their cattle will fatten, unless they sell. Many have sold lean cattle for 4 1/2 to 5 cents. The number fed will likely be less than last year, and hogs are 40 per cent less. Corn 20 cents.

Decatur.—Cattle 50 per cent more; hogs 10 more, and there will be plenty of profit if prices remain steady. Corn 15 to 20 cents.

Dickinson.—Cattle 15 per cent more; hogs 5 less. Corn 18 cents. Prices all right.

Doniphan.—One reports cattle too high. There will be, however, 20 per cent more fed, while hogs are 50 less. Corn 18 to 20 cents.

Ellsworth.—Cattle 25 per cent more; hogs 20 less, and there will be profit in fattening both. Corn 15 to 20 cents.

Franklin.—All but one say it will be unwise to buy stock to fatten; number of cattle reported about the same; hogs 12 per cent less. Corn 18 to 24 cents.

Geary.—Increase of 20 per cent in cattle; hogs 15 per cent decrease. Both can be fed with profit. Corn 18 to 20 cents.

Greenwood.—Cattle 10 per cent more; hogs 30 less. Corn 19 cents. All but one say there will be profit in grain-fattening.

Harper.—One reports stockers too high. Cattle one-half more; hogs also one-half more. Corn 13 to 16 cents.

Harvey.—Twice as many cattle; hogs 50 per cent less. Corn 19 cents. One says can double money on corn by feeding it to cattle and hogs.

Hodgeman.—Cattle and hogs about the same, and there is profit in fattening. Corn 20 cents.

Jackson.—All say cattle are too high, while one says hogs are not. Cattle 25 per cent less; hogs about 15 less. Corn 18 to 24 cents.

Jefferson.—Cattle less by 5 per cent; hogs 12 less. Corn 19 to 21 cents. Margin for profit will be small.

Jewell.—Cattle one-third more; hogs probably a slight increase, and both can be fed without fear of loss. Corn 15 to 19 cents.

Johnson.—Cattle about 5 per cent less; hogs 25 less. Corn 19 to 23 cents. A good margin for the feeder.

Kingman.—Increase of 20 per cent in cattle; hogs 40 per cent decrease. Corn 15 cents. Prices all right.

Leavenworth.—Cattle 25 per cent more; hogs 50 less. Cattle and hogs are not too high. Corn 18 to 25 cents.

Lincoln.—Cattle 20 per cent greater; hogs 50 less. To buy stockers at present prices will make the outcome very uncertain. Corn 25 cents.

Linn.—Both cattle and hogs 25 per cent

"What's in a Name?"

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Never Disappoints

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

less. Two report cattle too high. Corn 19 to 25 cents.

Lyon.—Cattle 20 per cent less; hogs 30 less. Not likely to be much profit in fattening. Corn 18 to 20 cents.

Marion.—If good judgment is used in purchasing there will be profit in full-feeding. Cattle 50 per cent more; hogs 30 less. Corn 20 to 22 cents.

McPherson.—Cattle about 5 per cent less; hogs 30 less. Corn 16 to 20 cents. Of four reporting three believe stockers too high.

Miami.—One says cattle and hogs are too high. A decrease in cattle of 30 per cent, and of hogs 40 per cent. Corn 21 cents.

Mitchell.—Increase of 15 per cent in cattle; hogs 30 per cent decrease. With corn at 17 cents both can be fed with profit.

Morris.—One report says that owing to scarcity of hogs to follow cattle and high prices of both, there will be no profit in fattening unless the market is higher at selling time. Twenty per cent more cattle will be fed; hogs 30 less. Corn 18 cents.

Nemaha.—Cattle 5 per cent more; hogs 25 less. One reports that cattle and hogs are too high. Corn 17 to 19 cents.

Norton.—Twenty-five per cent more cattle, and 20 per cent less hogs. One says prices are too high. Corn 20 cents.

Osage.—If stockers are carefully selected there should be profit in fattening. Cattle 20 per cent more; hogs 10 less. Corn 15 to 20 cents.

Osborne.—One says hogs are altogether too high. Cattle 60 per cent more; hogs about 20 less. Corn 19 to 22 cents.

Ottawa.—One reports that to realize any profit in cattle they should sell for at least \$1 more per hundred when fat than they cost when lean. Cattle 10 per cent more; hogs 40 less. Corn 15 to 20 cents.

Phillips.—One-third more cattle; hogs about the same. Two out of three think it will pay to fatten. Corn 17 cents.

Pottawatomie.—Cattle 25 per cent greater; hogs 10 greater. If prices of fat stock remain as at present there will be profit in fattening. Corn 17 to 20 cents.

Reno.—Cattle too high; hogs scarce; 50 per cent less of each. Corn 15 cents.

Republic.—Stockers are not too high provided fat-stock prices keep up. Cattle 35 per cent more; hogs 15 less. One says there will be profit in feeding hogs, but it is doubtful as to cattle. Corn 16 cents.

Riley.—With corn at 15 to 18 cents the prices of hogs are reasonable, but cattle are entirely too high, and are 20 per cent less; hogs 30 less.

Russell.—Cattle 30 per cent more; hogs 12 less. One reports that good native cattle are worth the prices asked, but common cattle can not be fattened at present prices. Corn 18 to 20 cents.

Saline.—Stockers are high, but if prices are maintained it will pay to fatten. Cattle one-third more; hogs 30 per cent less. Corn 19 cents.

Sedgwick.—Small increase in cattle; hogs about 15 per cent less. Corn 15 to 19 cents. All say that prices of lean stuff are not unreasonably high.

Shawnee.—Stockers too high. Cattle 25 per cent less, and hogs about same as last year. Corn 15 to 18 cents.

Sumner.—All say cattle and hogs are too high. Corn 17 to 21 cents. Cattle less by 5 per cent; hogs 20 less.

Wabaunsee.—One reports cattle and hogs too high for profitable feeding. Corn 15 to 20 cents. Cattle 12 per cent less; hogs 5 less.

Washington.—Cattle 75 per cent more; hogs 15 less. It will pay to fatten if present prices of grain and fat stock are continued. Corn 17 to 20 cents.

Wilson.—Fair profit in fattening. Both cattle and hogs less by 25 per cent. Corn 16 to 20 cents.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Possibly the world may owe every man a living, but it has too many preferred creditors.

Noah was evidently in the pickling business—at least he filled the ark with preserved pairs.

Everybody wants to get in on the ground floor. That's why there is always plenty of room at the top.

Gossip About Stock.

B. W. Gowdy, of Garnett, is showing some of his fine Shorthorns at the Anderson County fair.

Paul Kirk, of Garnett, is exhibiting some Duroc-Jersey hogs at the Anderson County fair. Mr. Kirk is just beginning a herd of registered Durocs, and is intending to turn all his attention to pure-bred hogs.

Mr. Ranson, on the Evergreen Ridge Stock Farm, North Wichita, will sell several fine young bulls, which will make extra good herd headers, at his sale on November 18. Read his sale card in the Kansas Farmer and if wanting Scotch and Bates Shorthorns it will pay you to attend his sale.

John Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo, Kans., will hold their regular annual sale at Leavenworth on October 14, 1899. Their Poland-China swine rank with the very best in the United States. Notice their sale advertisement on 16th page and send for catalogue. A more extended mention of the sale will appear in stock gossip next week. Look for it.

Manwaring Brothers, of Lawrence, Kans., in sending Kansas Farmer a report of recent sale to Col. W. A. Harris, of Lincoln, Kans., of a fine prize-winning Berkshire, also remark that one of Kansas Farmer subscribers has written them but has failed to sign name. If this item meets the eye of the party in question he will know why no answer has been received.

The Snoddy Remedy Company, of Alton, Ill., manufacturers were burned out September 6. But orders continued to pour in and very nearly exhausted the stock of remedy in store before the necessary appliances could be obtained to again commence manufacturing this popular remedy for hog cholera. Work began again September 19 and the company will have plenty of goods again in a few days.

Mr. C. W. Wright, of Richland, Kans., in a recent letter to T. F. B. Sotham, said: "My old Horace bred cow, Pansy Blossom 33492, has opened the eyes of my neighbors as to the possibilities of the Hereford for dairy purposes. She is 12 years old, and was never milked in her life as a milk cow. But last winter, after I weaned her calf, I milked her for two months, and sent her milk to the creamery. I got 10 for the milk during the sixty days, and it tested 5.4 and 5.6. What she could have done if she had been raised as a milk cow in dairy fashion, may be conjectured."

The great combination sale of Shorthorns, advertised in the Farmer by H. C. Duncan and Joe Duncan, of Osborn, Mo.; George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo.; Thomas W. Ragsdale & Son, of Paris, Mo.; and John Burruss, Miami, Mo., will present a very desirable opportunity for scores of breeders to add to their home herds from the best herds in Missouri. The cattle seen by our representatives are as shown in the catalogue, which tells an interesting story about a grand lot of cattle. Those of our readers who are interested in the purchase of Shorthorn cattle should send for a catalogue, not forgetting to mention the Kansas Farmer.

An old Kentucky breeder, whose fancy Bates cattle have been his pride, offers in our want columns this week the last and choicest of his herd for sale. The offering consists of five cows and heifers, said to be the purest bred Wild Eyes animals west of the Mississippi. For a year's use of the dam of two of these cows, Hamilton Brothers, of Mount Sterling, Ky., one time offered \$2,000 in the hope of securing a bull calf from his Barrington bull. Mr. J. S. Berry, 723 Tracy ave., Kansas City, Mo., who offers these cows, says he will also sell at a low figure his last twelve volumes of the herd book and one share in the association.

Our illustration this week, in connection with which we call attention to the advertisement of D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans., from whose herd the subject was taken, is a typical scene among the "Shorthorns that are feeders." Scotch Josephine 9th is a feeder, and represents as well as anything that could have been found, the sort of results this firm is now achieving after twenty-three years of breeding Shorthorn cattle. This calf, photographed at just 9 months, and herself calved when her dam was barely 2 years old, is descended from a line of cows tracing to Imported Flora and which has been in the Kellerman herd since its beginning. What has been added in later generations—an addition which, by the way, the proprietors of the herd count invaluable—shows most important in the last three crosses. Scotch Josephine 9th is by Lavender Dorritt 123459; dam Scotch Josephine 4th, by Lavender King 4th 108882; 2d dam Scotch Josephine by Armor Bearer 14472. The third and fourth dams were both out of prize-winning American sires and the 8th, 9th and 10th out of imported sires.

S. A. Smith, of Blue Springs, Neb., announces a public sale of Red Polled cattle, to take place at his farm one mile from town on October 17. It will be remembered that Mr. S. A. Smith bought some of the best things in the Miller dispersion sale, some years ago, among them the great World's Fair winner, Iowa Davysion 10th. The present offering will embrace many of the get of this famous bull. There will be 13 head of registered cattle in the sale, 12 head of high-grade milch cows, all giving milk at the present time, 5 high-grade young bulls, and 4 that are registered, including the 2-year-old herd bull, Freedom 5494, by Brown Ben 2632, dam Gloriana 8567. Mr. Smith has a fine string of calves from his cows this year, but they are scarcely old enough to bring their value in a public sale ring so he is reserving most of them. All cows in sale will be well along in calf or have calf at foot on sale day. There is perhaps a larger interest in Red Polled cattle in Kansas than in any other State, and Mr. Smith invites the attention of all interested to the very desirable character of his offering of 44 head of good cattle. Not having any reason to believe that prices will go high he asserts that the friends of the breed should be on hand and help themselves to what they want. Read the advertisement.

The attention of the reader is again called to the public sale announcement found elsewhere in this issue concerning the public sale of high-class registered Shorthorn cattle that will be offered at South Omaha, Neb., Thursday, October 5, 1899. The offerings will consist of serviceable bulls, cows with calves at foot, unbred heifers and some young things. A major portion of the offerings will be consigned by Mr. B. O. Cowan, the well-known and success-

ful breeder, whose farm is situated near New Point, Holt County, Missouri. Mr. J. W. Ewing, of Saxton, Mo., joins Mr. Cowan in a consignment of 10 head that were sired by the Cowan-bred bull, Waterloo Prince 113063, or by Baron Ury 118024. The former is a Bates' Waterloo Cruickshank-topped, and the latter, Baron Ury, a Cruickshank's Mysie. Among the offerings are 4 bulls good enough to head any herd, while the others are a good lot of as well-bred individuals as one could desire. A major portion of the Cowan offering are the sons and daughters of Waterloo Prince. Among the exceptions are 2 bulls, Godoy's Champion, by Godoy 111575, and Expansion, by Velvet Prince 113981. For more complete information the reader is referred to the announcement elsewhere in this issue, and writing for a free copy of the sale catalogue that gives further information concerning the cattle and the sale.

A. O. Northrup, who begins this week as an advertiser in the columns of the Farmer, is already well known in Jefferson County as one of the most intelligent Poland-China breeders of that section. Mr. Northrup has for a number of years been a feeder and shipper of fat hogs from Boyle, his postoffice and shipping point, on the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, and in the course of this experience has gained a full appreciation of the value of Poland-Chinas to a man in his business. He looks upon the Poland-China as the farmer's hog, and it was with this idea in mind that he began five years ago the breeding of registered animals. His ideal was a growthy pig with strong bone and good length and at the same time a faultless back. The difficulty of attaining such an ideal has not kept him from a fair measure of realization, as is shown by the magnificent young pigs he is now offering for sale, and his success speaks well for his judgment in selecting breeding stock. Mr. Northrup buys from the best herds of Missouri and eastern Kansas and at present has an equipment of herd books from which much is being expected and realized. They are: Moorish King, a grandson of Corwin Prince and out of Moorish Maid; Tecumseh I Am, by K's Tecumseh and a grandson of Chief I Am; Darkness U. S., an especially good May yearling by Darkness Model, who is a grandson of Klever's Model and out of Darkness 1st. Mr. Northrup's place adjoins the townsite of Boyle and is an easy

Bros., who will gladly mail you a catalogue free of charge. Get in on the ground floor and start right; it will pay you. This herd is 3½ miles southwest of Whiting, which is reached by both the Rock Island and the Central Branch railways. By dropping them a card they will meet you at train any time.

J. W. Bayers, who lives about 8 miles southeast of Yates Center, on a 500-acre farm, held a public stock sale Tuesday, September 19. Mr. Bayers' house sits back a little over a quarter of a mile from the north and east sides of the section, near which is his large barn surrounded by cattle yards. This barn is 130 by 70 feet, and is built to shelter 25 horses and 64 head of cattle in stanchions. The stock surround the central part of the barn, which is filled with hay, and when full holds about 350 tons of loose hay. Beside this barn Colonel Sparks sold 107 head of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 12 bulls, 51 cows and heifers, and 44 steers, besides 25 head of hogs and 6 horses, amounting to \$4,000. There were about 300 people at the sale, but few breeders were present, which accounts for the low price at which the bulls sold. Dr. H. G. Slavens, of Neosho Falls, put 2 fine bulls in the sale, which were sold at a great sacrifice. Orange Aberdeen 131583, a fine red Shorthorn bull, calved September 30, 1896, bred by W. R. Wilson, was sold to Sam Kahl, of Buffalo, for \$114. Vindicator, sired by Governor McKinley, a red bull with white feet, calved July 30, 1898, and bred by Dr. Slavens, was sold to J. W. Ball, of Humboldt, for \$53.50. Mr. Bayers' herd bull, John Patton, bred and raised by H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, was sold to Obed Kerr, of Moran, for \$105. Wm. Lauber, of Yates Center, paid \$100 for "Commodore," one of John Patton's red bull calves, while "Dewey," a red bull calf out of Majestic, was sold to Julius Stockebrand for \$65. Queen's Duke, a red bull with a little white, was sold to Wm. Lauber, of Yates Center, for \$38.50; 2d Duke of Cloverdale to Chas. Lane, of Toronto, for \$80; "Fred Funston" to A. Coe, for \$61; Duke of Sharon to H. T. Laidlaw, of Yates Center, for only \$36. C. B. Achenbach, of Roper, paid \$50.50 for Duke of Sharon 2d, and Dan Frey, of Yates Center, paid \$38 for Duke of Owl Creek. The foregoing bulls were all registered, but the remainder of cattle sold were grades. Chas. Holcomb, of Humboldt, bought 14 young cows and

The Cowy Odor



which is so prominent in much of the dairy butter, and which is so offensive to many people is the result of dirt; real fine dirt that can't be strained out. The Little Giant Separator takes out all the dirt, produces a perfect flavor and greatly increases the product. It is the safest, easiest cleaned, and requires less repairs than any small separator made.

Send for Catalogue No. 19.

The Sharples Co.,
Canal & Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO.

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester, Pa.
U. S. A.

try is of timely value and will be appreciated by the magazine public as well as by the serious student. Mr. Sparks has secured a large number of unique illustrations, many of which have never before been published.

The Consumers' Supply Co., of 543 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo., extends an invitation to the readers of the Kansas Farmer to visit its store during the fall festivities and examine the many great bargains it is now offering to the consumer at wholesale prices. This company's business is supplying the individual with goods at the same prices that the local dealer pays for them wholesale. It handles everything used in the home or on the farm. Send for catalogue and price-lists of buggies, wagons, farm machinery, etc., also wholesale price-list of groceries. Either or both sent free for your name on a postal card. Make this store your headquarters during "K. K. K."

"Deeds are Fruits, words are but leaves." The many wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla are the fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great remedy for all blood diseases.

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

Kansas Fairs in 1899.

Butler County Fair Association—Chas. Dillenbeck, Secretary, El Dorado; October 3-6.

Greeley County Fair Association—I. B. Newman, Secretary, Tribune; October 4-5.

Jewell County Fair Association—LeRoy Hulse, Secretary, Mankato; October 3-6.

Ft. Scott Street Fair; October 10-14.

Newton Street Fair; October 3-7.

Wichita Street Fair; October 16-21.

Leading Exhibitions for 1899.

Texas State Fair—Dallas, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.

Denver Horse Show—Denver, Col., Sept. 29-30.

St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, Oct. 2-7.

Utah State Fair—Salt Lake, Oct. 3-7.

Hereford Show—Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23-28.

New Through Pullman Service Between Denver and St. Louis.

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

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

Kansas Farmer and Kansas City Star.

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

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

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

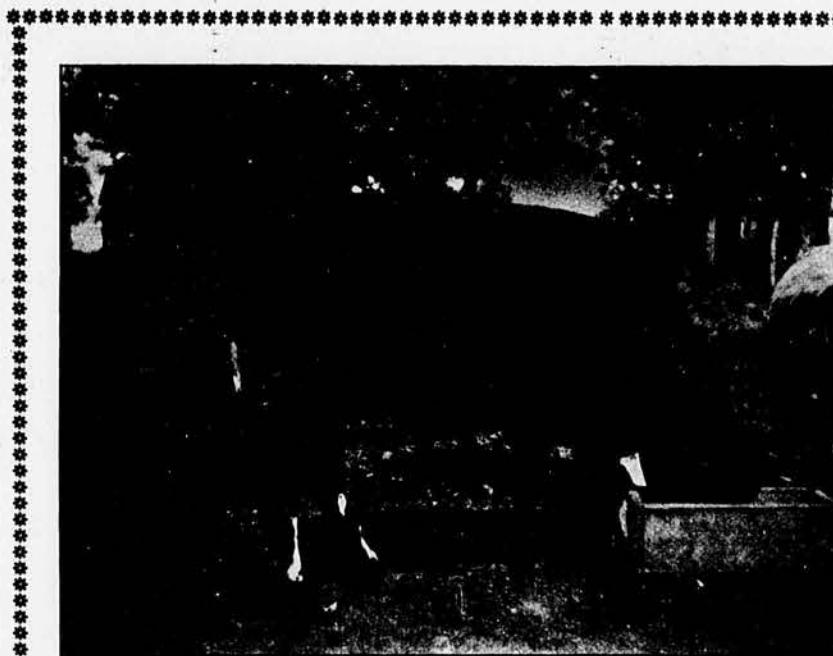
Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

DROP-HEAD MACHINES, \$13.50.

\$13.50 buys this "Hines" Drop-Head Sewing Machine fully guaranteed by us for 30 years—complete with full set of best attachments. This Machine is equal to others advertised for \$40.00. Is made with piano polished solid oak cabinet, best head made and every known improvement.

Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bicycles, Lithographed Catalogue of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies, and General Catalogue of everything to Eat, Wear and Use, are all free. Which do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON,
BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 216.



Scotch Josephine 9th at 9 Months. Property of D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans.

drive from Valley Falls, or from Dunavant, on the K. C. W. & N. W.

Our representative had the pleasure of an interview with Newton Bros., proprietors of the Klondike herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, Whiting, Kans., at their farm last week. Their breeding is of the choicest strain. The herd is headed by Woodburn 3841, Vol. V., N. D.-J. R.—a dark cherry colored animal of good bone and breeding quality, as witnessed by the many head of choice swine in the pens hard by. Woodburn 3841 was sired by Dandy 1289, he by Betsy's Colonel 980 and he by Columbian Chief 3949; his dam was Martha 4382, she out of Martha Jewett 3208 and she out of Red Low 1404. Of the sows mention will here be made of a few, just to show the breeding of same, and to let the public know that there are no better Duroc-Jersey swine in this section of the country than is found in the herd owned by the gentlemen who comprise this firm of breeders. First in importance is Lady Superior 8656 Vol. V., N. D.-J. R., out of a litter of 10, and a light red in color; she was sired by Pickwick 1973, he by Exchanger 32 435 and he by Exchanger 159; her dam was Missouri Bell 3810, she out of Aunt Sally 2306, and she out of Chump's Missouri Girl 1514. A companion to Lady Superior is Klondike Queen 8660, Vol. V., N. D.-J. R.—a bright red colored animal, and sired by Silver Dick 1619, he by Ben Hur H. 4398 and he by Jim Bennett 113; her dam was Goldie 5980, she out of Bued 10660, and she out of Boba 3d 6474. Next appears Anna Loudon 8880, Vol. V., N. D.-J. R.—a dark red animal, from a litter of 10, and was sired by Banner's Dan 1149, he by Iowa Banner 653 and he by Iowa Champion 247; her dam was Jennie Loudon 3812, she out of Nebraska Daisy 11326a, and she out of Beauty D. 9422a. Many others might be enumerated, but suffice to say that in purchasing Duroc-Jerseys, for breeding purposes, our readers can not go amiss in placing their orders with Newton Bros. For courteous treatment and kind hospitality this firm is cheerfully commended, including Mother Newton and daughter, Miss Ida. Persons in quest of something good to place in their herd of Durocs, or for the foundation of a good herd, will do well to correspond with these people. The first and only large sale of Duroc-Jerseys given in Kansas will be held by Newton Brothers on November 9, 1899. The offering will consist of 65 head of up-to-date registry swine. Now, before you forget it just take a postal card and write your address to Newton

helpers at from \$48 to \$50; J. N. Shannon, of Vernon, 2 helpers at \$50; Wm. Stockebrand, of Yates Center, 9 helpers at \$28.50 to \$36; Arthur Coe, of Vernon, 9 yearling helpers at \$24.50; he also paid \$39 for a cow. Burt Cunningham, of Ridges, paid \$33 for a cow. J. W. Ball paid \$19.50 each for 5 heifer calves. H. B. Wright, of Humboldt, bought 11 2- and 3-year-old steers at \$40 each. (These steers averaged about 900 pounds.) F. W. Weide, of Finney, bought 14 2-year-old steers at \$29.25; J. N. Shannon, 11 2-year-old steers at \$30.25; A. W. Naylor, of Finney, 8 steer calves at \$21.25; Walt Agnew, of Yates Center, bought 22 Berkshire pigs for \$65.65; A. F. McCarty, of Humboldt, got 3 fine shoats for \$15.75; Mr. Bayer also sold 5 horses at very satisfactory prices.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Stauber, Farrar & Co., 1119 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., agents for the Cyclone Hat Fastener, advertise in our columns this week for agents—local and general. The chance is a good one for boys and girls in the country.

If you are in need of a hay press on trial write the Admiral Hay Press Co., of Kansas City. This company is the manufacturer of the original 3-stroke, triple-lever, full-circle, steel hay press, and will ship it anywhere on trial and approval. Write to-day for circular and prices, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

The O. S. Kelly Company, of Springfield, Ohio, make their first appearance in this issue for the season of 1899. Their ad. will be found on another page. Our readers will probably recall that the Kelly people are the manufacturers of the reliable Kelly Duplex Grinding Mills. This mill is well and favorably known and its friends and users are distributed over the entire country. The word "duplex" in the name applies to the grinding plates, or more properly, burrs, which are double, making this mill one of unusual capacity for its size.

"The Expansion of the American People," by E. E. Sparks, in the October Chautauquan, takes up the history of the United States and groups it by successive movements of expansion which have characterized the growth of the nation, from the period of continental overflow to the Western Hemisphere down to the acquisition of island possessions in the West Indies and the Philippines. This popular method of presenting the history of our own coun-

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 26, 1899, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A cool week in the eastern half of the State, warmer in the western, with rainfall below the normal except in the extreme southern counties west of Cowley. Fair rains also fell from McPherson to Brown, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte. A light general frost occurred early in the week except in the extreme eastern counties.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat-sowing is general; in a few counties it is finished, and in a few it has just begun. Early-sown wheat is coming up in the western counties. Apples will yield a small crop; in most of the counties they are still falling badly; in many they are nearly all off the trees; in a few they have been benefited by the late rains. Clover-hulling continues in Atchison, yielding well a good seed. The potato crop is unusually good. Corn is about ready to crib in the central and southern counties and is ripening well in the northern.

Allen County.—Light rain first of week, followed by dry week; much wheat sown but ground not all ready yet—too dry to work well; corn drying rapidly and ready to cut, will not be as heavy a crop as promised six weeks ago.

Atchison.—Local rains; ground in good condition for fall seeding; a small acreage being sown to wheat; but few winter apples left; clover-hulling in progress, seed a good quality and yielding well; corn ripening well.

Chautauqua.—A good week; soil in good condition for seeding; wheat-sowing well advanced.

Cherokee.—A good week for wheat-sowing, which is now progressing rapidly, ground in good order where plowed early.

Coffey.—A dry week; too dry for seeding; corn getting too dry for fodder; early-sown wheat is up, growing finely.

Doniphan.—Corn drying up, 75 per cent out of danger of frost; haying mostly done and a good crop; apples a little over half a crop; ground rather dry for seeding, but wheat-sowing in full progress.

Douglas.—A fine week for work; wheat-

ress; alfalfa up, a good stand; apples still dropping, will not be over one-fourth of a normal crop.

Wilson.—Some wheat up, looking very fine; more rain needed to put the ground in good condition for finishing sowing; pastures turning brown; light frost 20th-21st; all nuts abundant in the woods; apples have mostly dropped off the trees.

Woodson.—Kaffir-corn being cut, most of it out of danger from frost; stock doing well on pasture; stock-water getting low.

Wyandotte.—Wheat-sowing in full progress; pastures getting green since the rain; ground in good condition; apples almost a failure.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat-sowing general; in most of the counties the early sown is up, presenting a fine stand of good color. Rye is coming up in the southwestern counties. Apples have fallen badly and do not promise over half a crop; in the southwestern counties they have improved and will give a fair yield of fine fruit. Late peaches are doing well in Barber. Potatoes a very fine crop. Corn is about dry enough in the northern counties to husk. Cattle-feeders are being brought into the northern counties in large numbers.

Barber.—Favorable week for plowing and seeding, soil in fine condition; a small acreage will be sown to wheat; rye coming up nicely; winter apples and late peaches greatly improved, and a fair crop; pastures greening up; water abundant; cattle on range in fine condition; late planted Kaffir doing well and promises a good crop; first light frost on the 18th.

Cloud.—Wheat-sowing nearly done, wheat coming up and promises well; an unusually large acreage sown in the Solomon Valley; pastures are fair but need rain, are drying up in the northwestern part; cattle doing well; large herds of feeders being brought in.

Cowley.—A fine week for seeding, first sowing coming up and showing a fine stand; ground in fine condition.

Dickinson.—Wheat-seeding nearly finished, smaller acreage than last year; ground in good condition; corn dry enough to husk; Kaffir and sorghum are large crops and will give large yields; apple crop very light; pastures are about done; hogs are scarce, with but few little pigs; feed plentiful.

Edwards.—Cool, quiet week; wheat-seed-

progresses in most of the wheat district. Forage crop cutting continues, most of it is now in stack, a large yield. Early-sown wheat is coming up in the northern counties, but the grasshoppers are damaging it in Thomas. Potatoes are unusually fine. Cattle are doing well, and large numbers of feeders are being brought in.

Decatur.—Good week for farm work; very little wheat sown yet, but it will commence soon; threshing nearly done, wheat very poor—rust and bugs—yield 3 to 15 bushels, testing 44 to 54; oats and barley fair crops; corn a large crop; late corn quite chaffy; alfalfa three fair crops; prairie hay a good crop.

Finney.—Pleasant week; feed mostly in stack; range-grass well cured; cattle in best condition; no wheat sown yet, and will be but little, if any; apple crop very light.

Ford.—Soil in fine condition for wheat; sowing progressing rapidly; last crop of alfalfa hay will be fine.

Haskell.—A pleasant week, a good rain, cool weather and very little wind; stock in good condition; feed-cutting in progress.

Morton.—Prairie-haying still in progress, also fodder-cutting; ranch cattle going to market.

Ness.—Fine weather for work; light frost; wheat- and rye-seeding progressing in north and south parts, but little yet in the central; range-grass cured; threshing well advanced; stock now fattening.

Norton.—Very little plowing done and practically no fall wheat sown, too dry; haying still in progress; young cattle and feeders still coming in in large numbers; some hog cholera; old corn being shelled to make room for new crop, which the dry weather and chinch-bugs shrunk considerably.

Rawlins.—Too dry to plow but large quantities of wheat are being sown; corn almost ready for husking; fall and winter pasture in good condition; Rawlins promises to go into winter drier than for years; northwest half of county has very little corn.

Thomas.—Ground dry; wheat-sowing in full progress in eastern part; rain needed; grasshoppers damaging early-sown wheat; forage crops all cut except late Kaffir.

Trego.—Haying concluded; two weeks of threshing yet; fine weather for seeding, which is in full progress; some drilled wheat is 3 inches high; Kaffir-corn cutting; potatoes, largest crop ever harvested in county; yield of corn large.

Note.—With this issue the weekly bulletin will cease for the winter, to be resumed about April 1st next, when we hope to "see" all of our correspondents again. The sincere thanks of the Weather Bureau are extended to the correspondents of this section, who have made the bulletin what it is, a standard. Please discontinue the weekly reports till next spring.

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small "special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!

SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

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

FOR SALE.—Poland-China boar, Highland Wilkes 20867, by Highland Chief, by Chief Teumseh 2d, age 16 months; \$30 if taken soon. He won second in class and headed sweepstakes herd, Iowa fair. Also, the 2-year-old sow—Teumseh Lady, of same herd. \$25. Have Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and M. B. turkeys for sale. Address A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans.

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

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

RAMS FOR SALE.—A few choice thoroughbred Cotswold and Shropshire rams at \$10 per head. Write or call on Geo. B. Bell, Wakarusa, Kans.

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

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

\$40 to \$100 a month for man to manage an office at home, appoint and superintend agents. Chance for advancement Permanent position. Write now. K. & K. Manufacturing Co., 56 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE!

At Waverly, Kans., Tuesday, October 24, 1899.

Thirty-five High-class Recorded Poland-China Hogs, consisting of 20 boars, from 6 months to

1 year old and 15 sows, sired by Success I Know 167170 and Kens U. S. 16719 and out of Wilkes, Tecumseh, and Black U. S. sows. For further particulars, address,

J. F. GIVENS, Auctioneer.

H. DAVISON & SON, Waverly, Kansas.

Public Sale of Shorthorns!

Of Scotch and Bates Breeding.

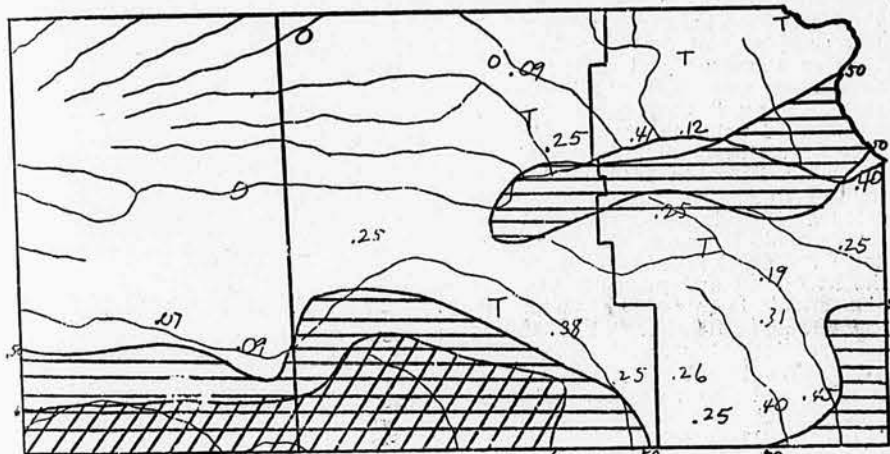
On Saturday, promptly at half past one p. m., NOVEMBER 18th,

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

Eleven bull calves, from 5 to 11 months old; one bull, yearling past, and my herd bull, Iowa Lord, 2 years old last March. Also, 12 head of cows and heifers.

TERMS.—Six months at 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash.

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



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

sowing in progress, ground in good condition; seeding about half done; apples very scarce and of poor quality.

Elk.—Very little wheat sown, and that not coming up well yet; apples nearly all off the trees; corn-gathering will begin by October 1; fall pasture good; stock doing well.

Franklin.—A cool, dry week; local showers; not much wheat sown yet; meadow fescue, a good crop harvested and considerable seeding done; apple crop light and quality poor.

Jefferson.—Good rain, followed by cool nights, greatly benefiting apples, late potatoes, pastures and fall plowing.

Johnson.—Rain improved the pastures; much plowing done this week.

Labette.—Rain benefited Kaffir and some late corn; Kaffir filling well; fall seeding progressing but the ground is too dry for good, rapid work; haying about finished; pastures drying rapidly; good apples scarce; grasshoppers very numerous and will probably take the first wheat up.

Leavenworth.—Cool, pleasant, growing week; late potatoes fine; corn-cutting nearly done; pastures improving; stock doing well; apples poor, nearly all dropped off.

Lyon.—A very light frost Tuesday morning; everything out of the way of killing frost except Kaffir-corn.

Marshall.—Ground still dry and hard, but some wheat is being put in; some early-sown wheat is up and looking well; pastures somewhat dry but still furnishing good feed; apple crop almost a failure; potatoes are the best crop in years.

Miami.—Ground very dry, rain badly needed; warm days.

Montgomery.—Farmers busy with wheat-seeding and gathering late forage crops; but a small acreage of wheat sown yet, rain needed to prepare the soil; pastures are fairly good yet but stock-water is getting low; winter apples not more than a third of a full crop.

Morris.—A cool week with two light frosts; Kaffir-corn cutting about finished; wheat-sowing progressing, ground in fine condition; apples still falling; corn about ready to crib, some in market; pastures holding well and cattle in good condition.

Osage.—Rains improved pastures; corn-cutting still progressing; apples still falling badly, will make poor crop; ground in good condition for fall seeding, which is being done; stock doing very well.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat-sowing completed; wheat coming up nicely; sweet potatoes good quality, yielding well.

Riley.—Fine week for fall work; wheat-sowing about finished, wheat starting well; some corn being husked; temperature 1.5° below normal; rainfall 0.23 below normal; sunshine 18 per cent above normal; one light frost.

Shawnee.—Wheat-sowing still in prog-

ing progressing, some wheat and rye up; ground in fine condition; fall pastures are green and stock are doing well; apples all off the trees, dry hot weather in August did it.

Harper.—Wheat-sowing in full progress, late rains having put ground in good condition; hay good; new corn on market; apples have been improved by late rains, yield fair.

Harvey.—Favorable week for seeding and threshing; early wheat growing well; hogs scarce and doing well; many cattle being put on full feed.

Kingman.—Fine week for seeding, ground in excellent condition; wheat and rye coming up rapidly, good stand and color; apples were injured by dry weather, dropped off badly, not over half left, they are now in fine condition.

McPherson.—First-sown wheat coming up nicely; seeding still in progress; ground in fine condition; new corn in market, good quality; prairie-hay about all put up, good crop.

Ottawa.—Wheat-sowing progressing rapidly toward a finish, the early sown up and looking finely; forage crops well in the shock, some yet to cut; apples are fine but not abundant; potatoes finest ever raised in county; cattle in pasture doing well; more rain needed to give wheat a good start.

Phillips.—Another dry week, hot days, cool nights; haying about through, light crop; stock-water becoming scarce in localities, but stock doing well; too dry for seeding.

Republic.—Dry and cool week; wheat mostly sown; corn drying up rapidly, will soon do to crib; no frost to damage sweet potatoes; pastures drying up.

Reno.—Wheat-sowing progressing rapidly with ground in fine condition; threshing continues, nearly finished; sorghum and Kaffir forage being cut, good crop; corn being gathered for present use, and is turning out well.

Rush.—Threshing and fall seeding progressing finely; some complaint of grasshoppers destroying the earliest sown wheat; ground in good condition to insure a good growth this fall; slight frost on 18th.

Saline.—Wheat-sowing about half finished, ground in fine condition, acreage not as large as last year; the wheat that is up is fine looking and a good stand; apples about half a crop.

Sedgwick.—Seeding to wheat is progressing.

Sumner.—Drilling wheat progressing rapidly, ground in very good condition, first sown coming up with favorable growing conditions.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Haying continues. The range-grass is well cured on the ground. Wheat-sowing

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

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

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

PURE-BRED Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers; also bull calves old enough to wean, can be got from Conrad Kruger, Pfeiffer, Kans.

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

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

WRITE TO ALEX RICHTER.—Hollywood, Kas., how to sub-irrigate a garden, etc., and cost of same. Send him the size or dimensions of your garden, and he will give full information.

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

FOR SALE.—Imported and full-blood Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach stallions. Good individuals, colors and ages. For further information address W. H. McMillen, Manager, Box 204, Topeka, Kans.

675-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.—Only ten miles from the State capital; improved; has never-failing water. \$15.50 per acre if taken soon. Address J. Ferguson, Station B., Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE.—Hadley Model T. No. 21927. Will take a boar pig of superior breeding and difference Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

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

FOR SALE.—A lively barn with complete outfit, only one in town, has splendid business, but owing to bad health am compelled to have change of climate. Earns \$100 net per month. Address H. B. Duncan, Hope, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Three thoroughbred Shropshire rams, or will exchange for others; also a few stock ewes. Cleland & Benedict, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.—80-acre farm, improved, 7 miles from Topeka; price \$2,000; or will trade for larger farm in eastern Kansas. W. F. Beaver, Station B Topeka, Kas.

WANTED.—Correspondence with farmer's daughter, not widow, with ability to teach school, dark hair, blue eyes, weight 120 to 150; age 20 to 28. Can give reference to best men of the state such as the Governor. Charles Lincoln, Wichita, Kans.

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

ANGORA GOAT-RAISING.—Pays better than gold mines of Klondike. Write for particulars and prices. B. Van Raub, Van Raub, Texas.

A GOOD THING.—The Cyclone Hat Fastener Local and general agents wanted. Good wages for girls and boys in the country. Address or see Stauber, Farrar & Co., 1119 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BATES SHORTHORNS.—The last and best of an old Kentucky herd—five Wild Eyes cows and heifers for sale. Address J. S. Berry, 723 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

FOR SALE.—Fifty Light Brahma cockerels, \$1 each; three for \$2.50. Get your cockerels now and secure the best. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.

GOLDOMETER

for locating Gold, Silver and other minerals, in a pocket case; also rods and Spanish needles. Catalogue, 2c. stamp. B. G. Stauffer, DEPT. K. F., HARRISBURG, PA.

H. M. Satzler,

Burlingame, Kansas,

...BREEDER OF...

HEREFORD CATTLE,
BERKSHIRE SWINE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP.

STOCK FOR SALE.

W. Q. Hyatt,

Carbondale, Kansas,

Breeder and Live Stock Auctioneer.
Public Sales Made Anywhere.

FOR SALE: A choice lot of Poland-China boars and gilts. Correspondence solicited.

The Home Circle.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

He who walks in life's fair morning,
Though he treads the paths of sin,
Knoweth not the sorrow hidden
In the words, "It Might Have Been."

Gayly, blindly, onward going,
Sowing seeds of coming woes,
Heeding not Jehovah's promise,
That he shall reap what'er he sows.

Though broad the way and bright with
flowers,
With joyous birds of brightest plume,
Yet it leads to bitter sorrow,
With no hope beyond the tomb.

Fairest fruits, to ashes turn:
Vultures, then, for birds that sing;
Sweetest flowers, to deadly night-shade,
No longer hide death's awful sting.

And when thou goest through the portals,
To leave forever hope behind,
Then shall memory be thy torture;
Its fiery darts thy soul shall find.

A thousand warnings all unheeded,
A thousand invitations laughed away;
Heaven once thine, for the asking,
And eternal life—just any day.

When mercy's door is closed forever,
Then thou shalt know—but not till then—
The dreadful agony that's hidden
In the words, "It Might Have Been."

I. B. STAPLES.

A HUMAN SLEUTH.

"Arkichita: A Tale of an Indian Detective," is a true story of Indian skill in trailing, that would have delighted the heart of Fenimore Cooper. It is told in the September St. Nicholas by Lieutenant W. C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A.

Arkichita, a typical Indian, was chief scout at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, in 1882. Although he knew English well, he held the old Indian hatred of its use, and would never speak it except under extraordinary circumstances. He stood about five feet nine inches in height, was slender, but wiry, and was about 34 years of age. Ordinarily he was slow and sedate in his actions—very dignified; but when the necessity arose, he could be as quick as a flash, and had, like every Indian on the northwestern plains, a pair of eyes that could equal any field glass.

His services—for he had been employed as a scout for some years—had been very valuable to the Government, and, in recognition of this fact, the officer in command had secured authority from the War Department to promote him to the rank of sergeant; consequently he went around in a neat uniform with chevrons and stripes, very much impressed with his own importance, which he considered second only to that of the commanding officer; and he took care that every one else also should respect his rank and dignity.

As his native name is the Sioux for "soldier" it is easily seen why he was so named; but he had still another name, which the Indians had given him before his entering military circles, and that, translated into English, was the "grasswalker," or "trailer," from his absolutely marvelous ability to find the trail of anything that left even the slightest trace on the ground as it passed over it.

A desperate soldier named Brice broke jail one night and was pursued the following morning. The trail led to the west for a trifle over a mile; then it turned north for a quarter of a mile, and we followed until we came to a tree at the edge of a slough to the northwest of the fort, called the "garden bar slough." Here Arkichita pointed under the tree and said Brice had lain down there to rest.

The trail here led into the slough.

A Dakota "slough" is a shallow lake, the water of which is from six inches to three feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom, but not generally miry. The center of the slough is usually free from grasses or weeds, but along the edges, from twenty to sixty yards out, long tube grass grows.

This particular slough was a mile long, and varied from an eighth to a quarter of a mile in width, and there was a foot of water covering as much soft mud. During the night the wind had roiled the water up considerably. It seemed hardly possible to track anything through it, except where the tule had been broken down. Where that was the case, even I could follow the trail; on reaching open water, however, the case was different.

The eastern end of the slough reached to a point near the fort not more than a hundred and fifty yards from a brick-yard, on which was a kiln that had been built during the summer. The kiln was now ready for firing.

Once I thought Arkichita was baffled, after all; he had come to a dead standstill near the tule. Then an inspiration struck me; perhaps by a circle I could find the trail. Happy thought! I put it into immediate execution, and found one. Rather elated at my success, I called: "Come quick; heap trail!" He came over, took one look; just the suggestion of a smile played on his face as he said, "Cow."

I did no more trailing, but understood what was bothering him. The poet herd

also had waded through there since Brice's escape, and it took all the scout's endless patience and wonderful eyesight to keep the trail where the cattle had passed through it. The grass-stem was of no use here.

We had passed over half the slough in this circuitous route, when suddenly Arkichita started, straight as the crow flies, for the edge of the slough near the brick-kiln. Was he following the trail?

On he went until he came to the shore nearest the kiln; here he stopped, evidently bothered again. There was a scarcely discernible footprint in the mud and water right at the edge of the slough, apparently the last step the deserter had taken before reaching hard ground. This footprint showed the toes, so the deserter was now barefooted. Another thing about this print was its direction; it stood at right angles to the line previously followed. Either the man had taken a sideward spring for the land from his right foot, or he had turned around and started back over his own trail.

Arkichita went down on his knees and inspected the grass, blade by blade. I kept a respectful distance at one side, astonished at the turn the affair had taken. Now, inch by inch, on his knees, he wrenched the secret from the apparently unwilling surface of the earth. Eighty yards from the kiln he looked up and glanced at it. The same idea evidently instantly occurred to both of us. The trail was leading to the kiln! Then he rose, and, bending over, slowly advanced to the edge of the brick-yard.

After reaching the yard Arkichita walked slowly around the outer edge of it, examining the ground with the utmost care, until he came to the point from which he started, when he said: "Trail come in—no go out; man in there," pointing to the kiln.

And circumstances proved him to be right, though it was thirty-six hours before the fugitive was located in the kiln and captured.

The National G. A. R. Reunion—A Kansas Old Soldier's Account.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—September 2, 1899, at 4.40 p. m., the A. T. & S. F. train left Topeka for the G. A. R. reunion at Philadelphia, with hundreds of old soldiers and their friends. The train arrived at Chicago the next day at 10 a. m., and at 2.40 p. m. left for Philadelphia, and arrived there the next evening at 6 p. m. Tuesday the grand march took place.

Through the kindness of our quartermaster W. W. Dennison, of Topeka, my wife received a ticket of admission to the grand stand. After escorting her to the seat assigned us she decided that I was too old to march so I remained and reviewed the grand procession. The place assigned us was about fifteen feet to the right and rear of the reviewing stand occupied by President McKinley. The procession commenced passing at 11 a. m., and was still passing at 4.30 p. m., when we vacated for dinner. The veterans marched mostly in columns of twelve. The President promptly returned the salutes given him. The Ohio veterans generally took off their hats and cheered him. New Jersey came next in their salutations and cheering. The veterans from some States scarcely looked toward the grand stand. The Kansas veterans had been in line of march so long that they were literally worn out when they reached the grand stand, but Colonel Veale took off his hat and cheered the President, and nearly every one followed the example. The Modocs cheered and in return received a most hearty cheer from the many thousands in the grand stand. Major Boyd's Topeka lady cadets marched with greater precision and better alignment than any others in the procession and received great applause, but in my opinion the applause would have been ten times greater had they followed the example of a young lady who marched beside her crippled grandfather and carried the flag in front of the veterans. When she came in front of the President she dipped the flag, and then, facing the President, saluted him most gracefully, which he most appropriately returned, amid the tumultuous applause from the grand stand. Had the cadets followed her example their part would have been perfect and complete. Their perfect deportment at all times and on all occasions commanded the admiration and commendation of everybody.

Our Kansas officers, Commander O. H. Coulter, Quartermaster W. W. Dennison, and Adjutant George W. Veale, deserve the gratitude of every Kansan there for their untiring efforts to secure the best possible accommodations for the Kansas veterans and their friends, and the good wife of our Quartermaster Dennison wore herself entirely out in caring for others.

If I ever attend another encampment

GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder.

Cleans Everything from Cellar to Garret.

I hope we will be favored with the same officers and Mrs. Dennison in particular.

J. B. McAFEE.

Topeka, Kans.

Notes on a Pleasant Trip.

When the French, early in the present century, first settled in what is now the State of Missouri, they very naturally clung very close to the great Father of Waters and the Big Muddy, natural highways, upon which they could easily make their way back and forth to the Gulf, and push to the north and northwest, trading with the Indians and carrying on a primitive commerce. From the little settlement of St. Louis trappers started for the vast wilderness of the Northwest, in search of the precious beaver skins and furs of wild animals then so abundant, and the turbid Missouri made something of a highway for them. Down it they could float their bundles of pelts in canoes of buffalo hide or cottonwood. Up the Missouri went Mr. Hunt, in 1810, on his great journey to Astoria, so delightfully narrated by Washington Irving, and many others made their perilous way up and down the great Missouri. But with all the hardships and push of these early pioneers, it is probable that but little was known by them of the howling wilderness stretching away to the southwest. What did they know of the Ozarks, and the salubrious airs that come and go over their ridges, and are so delightful? What did they know of the enchanting vistas that present themselves, as, standing on some eminence, one looks away over the wooded ridges, till they fade, fade, fade, away into the hazy blue, or, on clear days, stand out in clear-cut green against the sky? Or, if one is so fortunate as to pass over the divide on a full moonlight night, what rare and delicate scenes present themselves as the iron horse hurries along. Now we plunge into the dark forest; weird and strange the trees look. Here and there a blackened and blasted stump or deadened monarch of the woods looks ghostly enough in the silvery light of the moon. If thou couldst but speak out, old tree; what stories thou couldst tell. Did the Indian have his tepee in thy shadow? Did columns of armed men march their dusty way by thee thirty odd years ago? But mute and silent he stands, and secrets are well hidden by him. He tells no tales. And then the train bursts suddenly out of the dark shadows and away and far away stretch their dreamy ridges, beautiful beyond description to the lover of the handiwork of God.

It has been the writer's good fortune to ride over the Memphis Route, through eastern Kansas and into southwestern Missouri several times, and when made under favorable conditions, has found it a pleasant trip indeed. Many things work together to this end. In the first place, the Memphis Route is a "good" road to ride on, and then the region is one of great natural endowment. The fruit-growing propensities of the Ozarks have often been enlarged upon, and no extended comment is necessary here. Suffice it to say that orcharding is one of the great industries, and one that will likely be developed more and more. The past summer has been one of unusual dryness in southern Missouri, generally speaking, which has greatly curtailed the fruit as well as other crops, at least in places, but conditions of that kind are of unusual occurrence there, and are apt to be felt at times in many other sections of the United States.

At the present time the attention of many people is being turned more and more toward the development of the mineral resources of the country, which are undoubtedly great. In the neighbor-

hood of Willow Springs and West Plains digging is going on, and in places has resulted in paying finds. The writer believes that ere long large amounts of zinc and lead, and perhaps other valuable ores, will be taken out of the earth in these regions. Stories are already told of real estate changing hands at a handsome figure in consideration of the minerals they contain, and the people generally seem to be greatly interested and eager for the latest news about "finds."

So it is, indeed, a pleasant ride over the Memphis Route into southern Missouri. The outlook from the cars, pleasant all along, increases to vistas of great beauty near the station of Cedar Gap, where the road crosses the backbone of the Ozarks, and the lumber interests, canneries, orchards, etc., add to the activity and interest of the trip, and show that business as well as beauty is to be found in the "Land of the big red apple." J. S.

A Grateful Snake.

One day, twenty odd years ago, while out hunting in the woods near Kickapoo Creek, I found a large rattlesnake lying torpid. It was a cold day and I passed him by, noticing that he had nine rattles.

Soon afterwards I went to California, and on returning eighteen years later, I took an early occasion to go on another little hunt. Passing by the same place as before, I ran upon a snake again, much larger and with twenty-seven rattles, which, I concluded, was the one I had seen on my previous trip. It was another cold day, and his majesty was stiff with cold. I gathered him up and took him home and thawed him out.

He became a great pet and made himself at home in and around the house. I lived in the suburb of the town, and one warm night when I had left the windows open I was awakened by an unusual noise. I found a burglar had entered the house, and that the snake had coiled himself partly around the bedpost and partly around the burglar, and had his tail out of the window rattling. This case shows that reptiles are not devoid of gratitude.—Western Paper.

Washing Cocks and Milk Vessels.

A great deal depends upon the care of cocks or pans in which milk is kept. They should be washed as soon as possible after being used. Rinse first with cold water, then wash thoroughly inside and out with hot water, in which enough Gold Dust Washing Powder has been dissolved to make a good suds. Finish by rinsing with scalding water; wipe dry and set out, with right side up, in the fresh air and sunshine, and they will be clean and sweet.



Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms & Supplies. Write for catalog, 445 illustrations. FREE; it gives music and instructions for new bands. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



GEARHART'S IMPROVED KNITTER

WITH RIBBING ATTACHMENT. Knits everything, from homespun or factory yarns, equal to hand knitting. Cheap, Practical, Simple. Illustrated instruction teaches you all about it. Only machine made with RIBBING ATTACHMENT. Ahead of all competitors. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money for agents. Plain and ribbed samples free. Address, J. E. GEARHART, A-S CLEARFIELD, PA.

The Young Folks.

THREE FRIENDS OF OURS.

Peace! Peace! Thou mak'st the strife in heart of man to cease.
Where for sorrow can we find surcease
In all the world around,
If in the heart for thee no dwelling place
Is found?

Rest! Rest! Of gifts to man thou art
among the best;
For he that is indeed of thee possessed
Can boast a goodly store,
Though Mammon's hand of gold ne'er
rapped upon thy humble door.

Hope! Hope! Thou lift'st the fainting
spirit up.
'Twere vain to seek for sweet within the
cup,
When heart has been deprived of thee.
When "white-winged hope" shall take her
flight our day will darkness be.

Life! Life! To thee we give our constant
toil and strife,
For burden-bearing in this world is rife,
But he that hath peace, rest, and hope,
With all the trying ills of life may surely
cope.

PENPOINT.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 68.

LAURIENZIBERG.

Leaving the Abbey of Strahow, our party walked to the foot of a high hill, named Laurienziberg, and here we again rode on a cog-wheel car to the top. There are few cities which are so fortunately situated as Prague, in that there are so many localities in and near it from which grand views can be obtained. From the top of Laurienziberg the River Moldau could be traced with the eye above and below the city for many miles. To the right we saw "Weiss Berg," famous as the unfortunate battle-field where King Frederick V. of Bohemia met defeat from Maximilian of Bavaria, and where Frederick's Protestant army was broken and scattered.

A big church was erected on that hill by the Catholics to commemorate the glorious victory the Lord had given them over the army of their enemy. A large stone on the same hill is pointed out as being on the same spot where Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1744, commanded his army at the battle of Prague, and he captured the city. He was a victor, while the other Frederick, from the Palatinate, 124 years before, was so badly beaten. Everybody has heard the "Battle of Prague" played on the piano. So I'll not describe it.

In the distance could be seen the Mountains of Moravia—the Giant Mountains, and to the westward the Erzgebirge range, between Bohemia and Saxony.

In the city again, we visited nearly a dozen different churches, but in only one did we meet with an incident which I thought worth noting in my memorandum-book. At St. Nicholas Church, which is very pretty inside, with much marble and gold trimming, we saw the sexton with his wife and several other women preparing for some holiday excursion. We stopped to make some inquiry, but the sexton spoke only the Czech language, and pointed to his wife, who could speak also German and French. She told me they were dressing an image of the Virgin Mary, as a child, to carry in a procession in honor of Saint Anna, the mother of Mary. It looked like a doll two feet tall, and they were putting on it lots of white lace clothing and artificial flowers. She explained that there was to be a "fete" in honor of Saint Anna, and in order to especially please the saint, they would carry this doll, to represent her blessed daughter, at the head of the procession. They were going by steamer, at 2 o'clock, down the river to the shrine of Saint Anna. It would be very difficult to get tickets, as all the places on the steamer had long since been spoken for, but she knew we were good Catholics, and she would manage somehow to get us a chance to go with her and the party who carried the baby Mary. We were greatly obliged, and I told her so, but had to explain that our time was exceedingly limited, so we would not be able to accept her kind invitation.

From St. Nicholas Church we went to the Wallenstein palace, which I have before referred to. The story is, that in order to obtain room for this palace 130 houses had to be pulled down, 300 years ago. The building now does not present a very handsome appearance, but the gardens around it are the most beautiful I ever saw.

It will be remembered by students of history that Count Von Waldstein

(General Wallenstein) was in command of the imperial army at the battle of White Hill, when the Protestant army was so badly broken. Well, a few years later he fought the Protestants again at Lutzen, in Saxony, and they were then commanded by Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish King. Wallenstein's army was defeated, but Gustavus Adolphus was killed. A few years later still, Wallenstein was assassinated by his enemies within his own army. At the time of his death he was taking a bath in this very palace where our American party now were visiting. We were shown the room and the spot where he stood when he was stabbed by the assassin.

THE JEWISH QUARTER.

When Titus Vespasian conquered Jerusalem, some thirty years or more after the crucifixion of our Savior, the Jews were scattered over the face of the earth. A large party of them wandered to the banks of the River Moldau, in the country of the Boii, and here, at the old city of Prague, they established a colony. They found it unprofitable business to try to sell "sheep cloutings," but a new business opened up to them which proved quite profitable from a money point of view.

The Boii and others made war on each other, and occasionally took captives to be sold in slavery. The Jews found this a lucrative trade and bought the captives at "feefy per shent" below cost and sold them at an advance of twenty-five cents on the dollar, in the East. Of course, they become rich and were fine plucking for impecunious kings when such ones needed money.

In the quarter of the city called the Josephstadt are more Jews than I ever saw before in any one locality. I have seen many nice Jews; in fact, I never saw any in Kansas except those that were "just as nice as anybody," but these Jews in "Masne Kramy, a rednice Zidovska" (the Jewish quarter of Prague), are the most disagreeable in appearance of any people I ever did see. The locality is nearly the center of Prague, but its boundary line dividing it from the rest of the city is mostly composed of bad smell and squalor.

Our noses admonished us not to investigate, but we wanted to see the old synagogue, and the graveyard (Z Prazskeho Gheta, Zidovsky Harbitov). The synagogue is a very old building, supposed to have been first erected somewhere about the year 600; it is very unpleasant in appearance and not worth describing.

The cemetery is in the center of the Josephstadt, and we paid an old man 15 cents for each of our party to be allowed to enter and see the old grave-stones. The price included the service of the old Jew as guide, to tell us all he knew. If you ever saw "the Wandering Jew," immortalized by Eugene Sue, then you know how this old fellow looked, only this one was much older and dirtier.

The burying-ground is covered with dilapidated, moss-grown tombstones, bearing deep-cut Hebrew inscriptions and symbols, with little pebble mounds, and the whole is overgrown with tall weeds and a few flowers. No interments have been allowed in it for over a century. There are 12,600 grave-stones, and the first one was put there 1,300 years ago and the last one in 1784. So our guide said; I take his word for it. In many cases an economical Jew had bought space for one grave, and then had begun burying deep down, with succeeding generations on the top of the founder of the family. In that way they economized space, yet each family could have an extensive cemetery of its own—extending downwards. The stones are marked with emblems to denote the occupation, tribe or family to which one belonged. A bunch of grapes on one stone indicated that the late lamented had been a professor or doctor. A pitcher carved on a stone tells the fact that a member of the tribe of Levi sleeps beneath. Other stones had figures of cats, dogs, mice, or other animals to denote something for a Jew's information, but wholly unintelligible to me.

Many graves were covered and even heaped with small pebbles and stones which had been brought by friends and laid there as mementoes of love. We wandered among the old grave-stones for nearly an hour, making memoranda of names, objects and the peculiarities we found in this interesting place.

To counteract the gloomy and unpleasant impression of the Jewish quarter, we afterward visited several museums and picture galleries, and then, the next morning, we said "good-bye" to Praha (Prague), the most interesting city to me that I had seen in Europe.

SAXON SWITZERLAND.

From Prague we returned to Saxony,

crossing the border at Tetchen, where we again had the little ceremony of custom-house inspection and stamping of valises. The official seemed especially interested to find out if we had tobacco or spirits which we were trying to smuggle into Germany; but I assured him we had no tobacco at all, though we were in pretty good spirits, having enjoyed the trip into Austria very much.

We did not go through to Dresden, but stopped at a small town named Wehlen, from which point we started on a walking tour of the interesting region. Wehlen is on the Elbe River, twenty miles above Dresden, and the part of Saxony lying along the river between the capital and the Erzgebirge Mountains is called "Saechsische Schweiz" (Saxon Switzerland), while the beautiful mountain rocks and shaded nooks on the eastern side of the range is called "Boehmische Schweiz" (Bohemian Switzerland), although the whole region is a long way from actual Switzerland.

Wehlen on the Elbe is surrounded, except on its river side, by heavily-wooded hills, and our party, all Americans, were soon out of sight of both the river and the town, following a foot-path over the hills. After a half-hour walk we came to the first point of especial interest, and it is called "the devil's kitchen," (Der Teufel's Kueche). It is a rocky gorge with a rushing stream of clear, cold water. The rocks are piled high above and over-arching the stream. The wind seems to find a strong draft through the gorge, even on a very mild day in summer.

We stopped at a little house—the only one we had seen since leaving Wehlen. It is a log cabin which would be perfectly at home in any Rocky Mountain region of America. It is also a restaurant for the convenience of the thousands of tourists who walk there every summer. We sat at rustic tables in front of the cabin. I tried to move my chair nearer the table. I discovered it was fastened to the ground—it was a stump.

A very old-fashioned appearing little girl waited on us at table. I asked her what the name of the gorge was, and she said, "Der Teufel's Kueche," only she pronounced it as though it were spelled "teuful." I then asked her to tell me why it was so named. She said that in winter time or other stormy weather, when the wind blows very hard and it rains or snows, then "der Teufel" was known to be very busy down there doing his cooking, and the people would stay close in the house and say their prayers just as fast as they could to keep Satan at a distance. I asked her if anybody had ever seen the party referred to. She answered that Hans Schmidt, the woodman, had once seen him, and ever since, Hans has been an imbecile, who sits and trembles all day for fear "der Teufel" would come and get him. It was quite interesting to me to hear the child tell of the matter, and the expression of her face and the manner of telling it, showed she believed the cause of Schmidt's mental trouble was as she related it.

After a rest, we began again our mountain-climbing, and in an hour we came in sight of the Bastel—the huge rock we had seen from the car window, both in going to and returning from Bohemia. Here are huge rocks, standing like irregular columns, some reaching a great height. The Bastel is the highest point. A fine bridge, arched over many ravines, connects a large number of these rocks.

Upon the top of the Bastel is a little hotel, or "cafe," from the porch of which we enjoyed a view absolutely unique in Europe; a vast amphitheater bounded by distant mountains and inclosing hundreds of pinnacled and castellated hills, some of the shapes most grotesque, with gorges richly wooded between and in the midst of them the broad and rapid Elbe sweeping in a curve immediately below us.

The river seemed hundreds of feet below where we sat, but we enjoyed it in

safety while we listened to entertaining music furnished by an orchestra which was composed of a father and his eight children. The oldest of the children was the "concert meister." After each installment of music one of the children passed the hat, thus giving the concert a church-like appearance.

Starting again on our wanderings, we passed to the Bastel bridge, from which a winding path leads down to the level of the river. Standing on the bridge we could catch an occasional glimpse, between the rocks, of the winding river. We spent a half hour in pointing out to each other very many of the queer rock formations, and the supposed figures that each of them represented. Sphinx-like faces seemed to be outlined in hundreds of these rocky freaks of nature. One huge rock, standing separate from any group, is called "the locomotive;" another is named "the sheep," while other animal forms could be traced, by imagination, in thousands of the rocks. No village or house could be seen, only rocky cliffs and wood-covered hills.

The little village of Rathen is at the foot of the path which leads down from the Bastel bridge, and from that place we took a river steamer to Schandau, at which latter place we spent the night and visited several Berlin friends who were stopping at this summer resort.

Besides visiting friends, we had the pleasure of helping in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the place as a health resort. The town was decorated with flags and flowers, and the people met in the early evening at the pretty garden in front of the "Curaal" (cure house), to listen to a concert of fine music and a speech by the Burgomeister.

We did enjoy the concert, and out of politeness stayed the first hour of the Burgomeister's speech. He began by relating the whole history of the place from the time the Elbe was a small creek, and after talking an hour he was still nearly a hundred years back. Our politeness was exhausted. We left.

Next morning we continued our walk up the valley, five miles, to see the waterfalls in a stream tributary to the Elbe. Here we came to the "Kneipe Cure." What is that? Why, it is an establishment built for a summer resort, where city folks come to be cured of lots of complaints by walking in the grass with bare feet. We saw many patients being cured in this manner. Little signs are posted at convenient intervals to direct the sick ones. One sign told them to "walk in the grass" at that point, another at the bank of the stream directed the patient to walk in the stream a while, etc.

We visited the "Kuhstahl," a huge cavern in the rocks where cows were sheltered during the "Thirty Years' War." From the cow stable we went to the "Grosse Winterberg," then to the "Kleine Winterberg," thence through "Edmundsklamm," from Saxony into Bohemia again, to see the wonderful "Probitchthor," a natural bridge of rock across a wide and deep chasm.

We remained one night at the Bohemian village of Herrenskretchen. I would like to tell of Schreckenstein, Schloss Hirschstein, Lobsitz, Ziegenberg, Leitmeritz, Aussig, Paffenstein, Sperlingstein, and other places, all of which are interesting points along the Elbe; but I will simply hasten our party back to Dresden, and thence to Berlin, where I had left my mother and sister many days before.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

LAWRENCE
Business College
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A practical, up-to-date school. Facilities of the best and work most thorough. Enroll any time. Catalogue and information sent upon request.

The Topeka
Business College
LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP & TELEGRAPHY

Large School. Reasonable Rates. Good Positions. Catalogue Free. Address: H. H. Strickler, Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

M. B. Cowgill, Pres. J. B. McAfee, Vice Pres.
D. C. Nellis, Sec'y and Treas.

OFFICE:

No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

M. B. COWGILL, Editor.
H. A. HEATH, Advertising Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the "Breeder's" Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of KANSAS FARMER free.

Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

A NEIGHBORHOOD FAIR.

One of the unique events of the season was the neighborhood fair held at Oak Grange hall in Shawnee County on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. State fairs are no novelty; county fairs are common and have well-defined characteristics, but a neighborhood fair, to which the farmers of a community bring their products and exhibit them in competition, as left for the originality of the Oak Grange people to project. There were no races, no live stock exhibits, no midway demoralizers, no gambling schemes, no swindling devices, and there was no deficit to be quarreled about after the fair was over.

Governor Stanley and Superintendent Nelson delivered addresses, Tom Anderson sang, and everybody enjoyed the occasion as much as if it had been a big county fair.

The Kansas Farmer hopes to obtain descriptions of the methods of production of the premium specimens of corn. No doubt the prevalence of clover in the rotation practiced had much to do with the surprising development of corn on the upland farms from which it was contributed to this exposition.

Specimens of a crop new to most farmers of Kansas, namely, Dwarf Essex rape, were shown by A. H. Buckman and Bradford Miller. These exhibits prove that rape grows well and quickly in Kansas. These prominent farmers find that it makes much green feed and that stock eat it well. They are unable to estimate its feeding value but Mr. Miller says the results are satisfactory. Mr. Buckman thinks pigs eat it about as well as pursley but that it is much easier to gather a feed of it than of any kind of weeds.

The exhibits of fruits, especially apples, were very fine. The pantry stores and fancy-work were characteristic of the thrifty, cultured ladies who have done so much to make Oak Grange justly famous.

Should neighborhood fairs like this one, free from the demoralizing features of the larger fairs, become a feature of Kansas rural life a notable advance will have been made.

Following are the exhibits awarded premiums:

Pantry stores, made by girls under 14 years: Pumpkin pie, Bertha McGill, first, May Buckman, second. Ella Sims and Hannah Corbett also exhibited cakes. Ella Sims, first in loaf cake; May Buckman first in layer cake. Potato salad, Ella Sims first, May Buckman second. Apple pie, May Buckman first. Ginger cookies, Hannah Corbett first. Meat loaf, Ella Sims first. Bread, white, Besie Myers and Vernon Buckman, each given a blue ribbon; graham, Ella Sims first.

Pantry stores by women: Cottage cheese, Mrs. Sims first, Allie Buckman second. Fine brown bread, Mrs. H. W. Higgins first. Fruit cake, Mrs. K. J. McCracken first. Sponge cake, Mrs. H. W. Higgins. Suet pudding, Mrs. Currier first. Ginger cookies, Cella Brobst first, Vina Steinberg second. Sugar cookies, Mrs. McCracken first, Vina Brobst second. Baked beans, Mrs. H. W. Higgins first, Mrs. F. Buckman second. White bread, Vina Steinberg first, Mrs. Holloway second.

Pickles: Mrs. K. J. McCracken first in sweet and sour.

Preserved fruits and jellies: Jellies,

Mrs. Frank Logan first, Vina Steinberg second. Blackberries, Mrs. J. B. Sims first. Cherries, Mrs. H. Buckman first. Peaches, Mrs. H. W. Higgins first. Pears, Mrs. H. Buckman first. Plums, Mary Green first. Gooseberries, Mrs. F. McGill first.

Fancy-work: Best gingham apron, Mrs. Luttia Cobbs, who is 75 years old, first. Prettiest pincushion, Mrs. W. H. McCracken. Prettiest and neatest dressed doll made by a girl under 14 years, Ella Sims first. Pillow, Mrs. H. W. Higgins first. Prettiest handkerchief, Mrs. Anna Van Orsdal first. Prettiest embroidered toilet set, Vina Steinberg. Prettiest table spread, Mrs. Hepa Higgins. Prettiest crocheted doiley, Mrs. Anna Van Orsdal. Best collection of hand-painted china, Belle Corbett first, Hannah Corbett second. Siumber robe, Mrs. H. W. Higgins. Best and handsomest doll quilt, Dorothy Sims, 5 years old. Cut flowers, Amos White first.

Apples: Maiden Blush, J. B. Sims first; Grimes' Golden, Mrs. Mary Green first. For best and largest display of apples, not less than ten varieties, George Van Orsdal first, J. B. Sims second. Jonathan, Henry Wallace first; Wine Sap, J. L. Dunn first; Rambo, John Harrison first; Ben Davis, John Harrison first. Peaches, best plate, A. J. Hughes. Best plate pears, J. E. Maus.

Corn: Best dozen ears white, and best bushel same, Bradford Miller first; longest two dozen ears, Frank Logan, 13½ inches long; longest ear, Paul Bundy, 14 inches; best dozen ears yellow, J. B. Sims first, Alvin White second.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

Last week the Kansas Farmer gave copious excerpts from the addresses delivered at the great anti-trust conference at Chicago. Two noted speakers taking somewhat different views are yet to be reported. Their addresses were voluminous and it will be possible here to give only brief excerpts characteristic of the positions taken.

BOURKE COCHRAN, OF NEW YORK.

"There is no person who could have listened to the papers which have been read from this platform during the last three days and doubt for a moment that the object of this gathering was an honest search for truth. I think the country is to be congratulated upon some of the papers which were contributed to this discussion, notably those that came from the representatives from the labor organizations and from the National Grange."

"Indeed, as I listened to the conceptions of economic law which marked every address which I heard delivered by representative of organized labor, I became convinced that the laborers who spoke to us understood these laws much better than their employers. Indeed, I believe that some recent events in our history would have been impossible if both sides of these labor controversies understood the economic laws governing the relation of producers to consumers as well as one side showed that it understood them this very day."

IS THERE A GOOD TRUST?

"A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. For instance, a combination for prayer is a church. All good men would subscribe to the success of it. A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it. Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be commended; anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed."

"Now whether these combinations of capital or these combinations of labor operate to raise prices or to reduce them is a subject about which there has been a wide diversity of opinion, not merely in this hall, but wherever economic questions have been discussed."

"The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through Government aid or without it, for, my friends, you must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the Government must do so through cheapening the product, or as it is commonly called, underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of government, direct or indirect, can not in the nature of things, be forced to cheapen prices, because if it could dominate the market by underselling competitors in an open field without the favor, it would not need the Government favor. The interference of the Government would be an injury and not a benefit to it."

THE EVILS OF DISCRIMINATING FREIGHT RATES.

"If goods are transported from Chicago to New York for anybody for less than they cost, why, that must be made up by the commerce of hundreds of others who pay too much. What is the remedy? A simple one, I believe. Some gentlemen have suggested municipal ownership. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no quarrel with the friends of municipal ownership. I concede the principle of it."

"The Government has no right to empower any private agency to perform a function, unless it be one which the Government would be bound itself to perform if that agency were not to be found. The only excuse for empowering a private corporation to discharge a public function is the excuse that the service will be more efficient."

"You have only got to look back to the history of the panic of 1873 and the history of the panic of 1893 and the corporate management that preceded that panic, and you will find corporations wrecked and looted by those to whose hands they were entrusted, their treasuries empty, worth-

less properties sold to them that were but small and thin disguises of truth. They were injured, robbed and outraged until deprived of property and credit, and then sent over the precipice of insolvency in a condition so rotten that their fall was noiseless."

MAJORITY'S RIGHT TO PROGRESS.

"Why, my friends, I heard one gentleman here declare that this method of combination must be stopped, because he said 35,000 commercial travelers had been thrown out of employment. Thirty-five thousand men advancing their views through one. He gives no particular evidence that there were 35,000. They were not all here. Suppose it be true, although I am always doubtful of statistics, they come in so handy in the course of an argument—suppose it to be true, suppose that a new industrial organization produces results of great moment to 70,000,000 of people; cheapens the cost of some article of necessity; and suppose it did throw 30,000 out of employment, would you hold back the general welfare of the community to suit that particular 30,000? If we do it for 30,000 we ought to do it for 15,000; if we do it for 15,000 why shouldn't we do it for 1,000? If we do it for 1,000, why should we not do it for one?"

"COMPETITION IS NOT WARFARE."

"Competition is not warfare in the sense of being destructive. Competition is the ascertainment of the place of greatest utility for each individual. These men are not thrown out of employment permanently, like as the cobbler was taken from his cellar, where he was making one pair of shoes a day, into the factory to make fifty or sixty pairs a day with the increased power of machinery, so the man who is displaced by one element of progress is not try, but he is transferred from one field where he is no longer most useful to another where his capacities are of greater development."

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE PARTNERS.

"We have seen that the rate of wages is fixed by the volume of the product, and nothing can change it. We have seen that since the employer and the employee must share prosperity from the same causes and adversity from the same conditions, their relation is a partnership and can not be changed. The employer may discharge his employee—that is to say, he may change his partners—but when he takes on others the partnership is renewed, and it is still a co-operative concern; its nature can not be changed. That has been fixed by the eternal laws of God and the universe."

"Now, when a great corporation, charged with the exercise of public franchises, suspends the services which it has been chartered to render, it is to-day the duty of the attorney-general to ask why that has occurred. A distinguished judge in New York State enjoined an application for a mandamus against a railway company whose system was tied up by a strike among its freight handlers, and I believe that a right of action lies now on the part of any member of the public against a corporation whose service is suspended, unless it can show the reason for the suspension."

REMOVAL OF THE MANACLES.

"The removal of the manacles from the hand of man has wonderfully increased his productivity; it has wonderfully extended the scope of his powers, multiplied his possessions, lengthened the span of his days and widened the horizon of his ambitions. But out of his very prosperity it has created this difficulty with which we are confronted to-day. The slave was willing to accept from the hand of his master a crust of bread as the reward for his labor, to escape the lash. But the free laborer enjoys a fair share of the prosperity which has been created by his toil. Thank heaven we have turned away from the question of foreign wars and exterior boundaries to internal conditions and domestic prosperity. I do not fear the spectre of socialism or anything else that can be conjured. Sufficient unto to-day is this day in which we have already achieved a splendid progress."

A STEP TOWARD BROTHERHOOD.

"Closer co-operation is a step toward the brotherhood of man. If socialism is to be the fruit of higher development I am not afraid of the word. I am not disturbed by anything which will extend that principle into our industrial system, for it is that which underlies it. It is the origin of this industrial system built upon freedom, enlarged, not merely the field of man in citizenship, but his partnership in industry, and then the height to which this man has risen will be at the point which he can survey with confidence, that strength and that determination to reach still greater heights that shall ennoble him."

W. J. BRYAN.

The following excerpts from near the middle of Colonel Bryan's lengthy address convey some impressions of his views as to remedies:

REMEDY FOR THE TRUSTS.

"Now, what can be done to prevent the organization of monopoly? I rather think that we differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. I venture to guess that few people will defend the trust as a principle, or a trust organization as a good thing, but I imagine our great difference will be as to remedy, and I want, for the moment, to discuss the remedy."

"We have a dual form of government. We have a State government and a federal government, and while this dual form of government has its advantages, and to my mind advantages which hardly can be overestimated, yet it also has its disadvantages. When you prosecute a trust in the United States court it hides behind State sovereignty; and when you prosecute it in the State court it rushes to cover under federal jurisdiction, and we have had some difficulty in finding a remedy."

"Now, I believe that we ought to have remedies in both State and nation, and that they should be concurrent remedies. In the first place, every State has or should have the right to create any private corporation which, in the judgment of the people of the State, is conducive to the welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely intrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests they can destroy that corporation, and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate if conditions make annihilation necessary. In the

second place, the State has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State, and it ought to have or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary as upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State. In other words, the people of the State not only have the right to create the corporations they want, but they should be permitted to protect themselves from any outside corporation."

"But I do not think this is sufficient. I believe in addition to a State remedy, there must be a federal remedy, and I believe that Congress has or should have the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State that wants to do business outside of the State. I say that Congress has or should have the power to place upon that corporation such limitations and restrictions even to the point of prohibition as may to Congress seem necessary for the protection of the public good."

LEGAL RESTRAINTS FOR CORPORATIONS.

"Now, I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty, that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the State, and, if so, upon what conditions; and, thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized, such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

"I do not believe that the people of one State can rely upon the people of another State in the management of a corporation. And I might give you a reason. I have here a letter that was sent out by the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware. It has an office in New York. This is a most remarkable document, the most remarkable document on this subject that has ever fallen under my observation. We have talked about the State of New Jersey having a law favorable to trusts. I have a letter here which shows that in Delaware they adopted a law for the purpose of making Delaware more favorable to the trusts than New Jersey."

ANY PLAN OF ANNIHILATION WILL DO.

"Now, I am here to hear and to receive and to adopt any method that anybody can propose that looks to the annihilation of the trusts. One method has occurred to me, and to me it seems a complete method. It may not commend itself to you. If you have something better I shall accept it in the place of this which I am about to suggest. But the method that occurs to me is this:

"That Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by Congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopoly in any branch of business; and third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation." (A voice: "Colonel, would such a law be constitutional?") "I was going to cover that. I am glad you mentioned it."

"What I mean to say is this, that Congress ought now to pass such a law. If it is unconstitutional and so declared by the supreme court I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country."

"Now, if this license is granted, then the first conditions can be that any corporation desiring to do business outside of the State in which it is organized shall bring to that board or body proof that the stock is bona fide and that there is no water in it. In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue stock not represented by money you will go more than half the way toward destroying monopoly in the United States."

"You can provide for publicity, and that annually or at such other times as the corporation shall make returns of its business, of its earnings, because, as has been well said by men who have spoken here, corporations can not claim that they have a right or that it is necessary to cover their transactions with secrecy; and when you provide for publicity so that the public shall know just what there is in the corporation, just what it is doing, just what it is making, you will go another long step towards the destruction of the principle of monopoly."

WOULD MAKE MONOPOLY IMPOSSIBLE.

"But I am not willing to stop there. I do not want to take one step or two steps; I want to go all the way and make the principle of monopoly absolutely impossible, or a monopoly absolutely impossible in the industry of this country. And, therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that this license shall not be granted until the corporation show that it has not had a monopoly, and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise and then provide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the Government giving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people."

Colonel Bryan's further remarks were devoted largely to arguments to prove that the United States and the several States have the right to take such measures as he suggests as to corporations.

The purchase of extensive ranch properties in Texas by some of the great packers is followed by the report that the packers aspire ultimately to control the beef supply from the time the calf is born until it reaches the consumer.

It is generally conceded that the world's crop of breadstuffs is not so large this year as last. The prices of wheat and corn hold 5 to 7 cents higher than at corresponding dates last year.

Cost of Wheat-Growing in Washington.

The American Agriculturist prints the following correspondence and comment by its statistical editor, Mr. B. W. Snow:

COST OF RAISING 160 ACRES OF WHEAT IN WHITMAN COUNTY, WASH.

Plowing, per acre \$1.00.....	\$160
Harrowing, 4 horses and 1 man, a week....	30
Drilling with 4 horses, 2 weeks.....	60
Harrowing after drilling, 1 week.....	30
Seed wheat, 75 pounds per acre.....	96
Poisoning ground squirrels.....	10
Heading and stacking at \$1.50 per acre.....	240
Threshing 4,000 bushels wheat at 6c.....	240
2,000 grain sacks.....	150
Hauling to warehouse at 2c per bushel.....	80
Rent of drill and harrow.....	4

Total.....\$1,100

The 4,000 bushels of wheat has cost \$1,100 to produce without any charge on land. The taxes on that land will be \$50, and the interest charge on a valuation of \$4,000 will be \$240, or the total cost of the quarter section crop will be \$1,390, or the cost per bushel of a crop of 25 bushels per acre, or 4,000 bushels will be within a fraction of 35 cents per bushel. The average price received from 1893 to 1899, inclusive, has been 40 cents, leaving the royal amount of 5 cents per bushel margin, out of which the insurance, clothing, store bills, and other items of living will have to be paid, or an income of \$200 per year, to keep, clothe, provide for, and educate the children and family. If the crop falls below 25 bushels per acre, which it has done frequently, if sickness or other disasters strike, oh, where is the farmer? These figures are actual facts for this entire county. The interest charge at 6 per cent is lower than the actual charge and must be met, because most people pay that per annum. No, it does not pay to raise wheat here nor anywhere else except a very scant hard living. If it did pay the farmer would get out of debt, which he does not. If one happens to pay out the other will be in, and the fact is that the farm mortgages in the United States increase instead of diminish, all political campaign talk notwithstanding. The rate of interest, the freight charges and profits on farm machinery are too high, and there is no sign of any letting up in that direction. In estimating the cost of production of wheat or any other farm crop, most naturally the interest on land must be taken into consideration, or is the crop raised without the land, or has the land no value? Every concern, whether manufacturing or purveying, merchandising, freighting, or shipping bases, its cost on capital invested. To say that land is no capital invested is the meanest kind of sophistry to blind the farmer to the facts of his hopeless condition and to figure out a profit where there has been an actual loss.

F. A. ENGLISH.

Whitman County, Washington.

COMMENT ON ABOVE VIEWS.

Mr. English's showing of the cost of growing wheat in his county is probably reasonably correct, but his conclusions are not well drawn. By his showing the grower hires horses and machinery as well as labor. It follows, therefore, that the grower has no capital invested in his business except his land. This Mr. English puts at \$4,000. The actual cash outlay in producing the crop is \$1,100, plus \$50 for taxes, or \$1,150. The profit of the crop, again by Mr. English's showing is, first, 6 per cent interest on all the money invested, or \$240, and second, 5 cents per bushel on 4,000 bushels, or \$200, making a total earning on a \$4,000 investment of \$440 a year, or 11 per cent. It will be difficult for Mr. English to name any other form of investment in which the principal is equally as safe as it is in good farm land which will pay the owner 11 per cent per annum. It is almost double the legal rate of interest. If the owner of this \$4,000 investment saw fit to fold his hands in idleness he would have an income of \$440 per year, but the farmer does not do this. He does his own work, and thus in addition to getting interest from his investment, he secures regular wages for the season. Could \$4,000 invested elsewhere secure 11 per cent interest for the owner and at the same time pay him wages in addition? Mr. English testily insists that to figure cost he must include an allowance for interest on capital used. This is a mistake. When he thus allows 6 per cent he gets a figure which shows the price at which his wheat must sell in order to net him 6 per cent on the investment. If he were a borrower he would hardly admit the right of the owner of the \$4,000 to charge him first 6 per cent for interest and an additional 6 per cent for "profit," yet this is exactly what he insists the farmer who has the \$4,000 invested in the land shall do. His figures prove not that the wheat farmer of Whitman County is working for nothing, as he claims, but that by investing \$4,000 in land he is securing 11 per cent annually on his money, in addition to receiving wages for the season's work from the same investment.

National Hereford Show.

At no time since the introduction of the Hereford breed of cattle, commonly known as "whitefaces," into this country has there been the interest mani-

festated nor their appreciation so highly esteemed as at the present time. At the annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, held last November, it was decided to hold a national show and sale at Kansas City under the auspices of the association. In order to bring out the better class of cattle and afford the entire Hereford fraternity an opportunity to present the merits of their favorites the association set aside the sum of \$5,000 as an inducement for members to make a successful exhibit. When it is considered that at the leading State fairs only about \$500 is hung up annually, the \$5,000 with the specials \$3,000, making the grand aggregate \$8,000, is an attractive showing. Such is the enthusiasm already developed that breeders, not only of the whiteface, but of all beef grades, have announced that they will be present from nearly every State in the Union, also from Canada, the Northwest British possessions and Mexico.

The most attractive feature of the sale is perhaps the fact that the animals in both the show and sale will be representatives from 60 established herds, extending from Virginia on the east to Nevada on the west, thus affording the visitor an opportunity to judge of the merits of all the prominent strains of blood known to the breed. It is conceded, too, that no class of beef cattle breeders have espoused their cause more deeply nor exercise a more thorough knowledge in the development of the better class of beef cattle than the whiteface breeder, hence the visitor or prospective buyer will be afforded the opportunity of a lifetime to judge of the merits of the cattle as well as their future in the hands of an enterprising and intelligent breeder of beef cattle.

W. P. BRUSH.

Congress of the Rational Alimentation of Cattle.

From the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

An international congress on questions concerning the rational alimentation of cattle has been organized by the French society of that name, under Government patronage, for the exposition of 1900. The meetings will take during the three days beginning June 21, following immediately after the congresses of agricultural teaching and agronomic stations, and preceding by a single week the great congress of agriculture. The present congress appeals to agriculturists and specialists of all countries, in order that results already acquired may be submitted for examination.

The membership card is 10 francs for French members. Foreign delegates are admitted free, unless they desire to receive the publications of the congress. Only members of the congress can take active part in the work of the congress.

Reports on the following questions are already under preparation; documents and communications concerning these questions are earnestly solicited from other countries. All such communications should be in the hands of the committee of organization by the first of March, 1900:

1. Substitutes for milk in the food of calves, whether to be reared or butchered. Reporters: M. Gouin, corresponding member of the National Society of Agriculture, proprietor and breeder; Dr. Saint-Yves Monard, director of the vaccination service of the city of Paris.

2. Influence of food on the fatty matters in milk. M. Dechambre, professor in the National School of Agriculture, at Grignon.

3. Part played by saccharine matters in nutrition; use of molasses and sugar in the food of cattle. M. Grandeau, inspector-general of agronomic stations.

4. Importance of the relative proportions of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous matter in the rations of working animals. M. Lavarde, delegate administrator of the Omnibus Company, Paris.

5. Sale and purchase of food according to analysis; supervision of foods. M. A. Ch. Girard, professor at the National Agronomic Institute.

6. Ensilage. M. Jules Le Conte of the Cour des Comptes, proprietor and breeder.

7. Drying methods applicable to the preservation of food substances rich in water (beets, potatoes, green fodder, etc.). M. Grandeau.

Communications concerning the congress should be addressed to the secretary-treasurer, M. Gallo, 69 rue de la Victoire, Paris. The American members of the Comité de Patronage are: Messrs. W. O. Atwater, director of the Storks Agricultural Experiment Station, Storks, Conn.; W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.; and C. D. Woods, Orono, Me.

An Extraordinary Chance for a Bright Man to Secure a Steady Position the Year Around in His Own Home.

Dear Editor:—We want a clothing salesman in every town where we have no agent to take orders for our men's custom made-to-measure suits, pants, overcoats and ulsters. Any good, bright man, especially if he has had experience as a salesman in a store, agricultural implement house

or where he has come in contact with people, as solicitor for tailoring, insurance, nursery stock or other goods, can make big money with our line the year around; but any good, bright man, even without previous experience, can make \$150.00 a month and expenses with the big outfit we furnish him and the opportunity we give him if he will devote his time to the work; or, a good man whose time is partly taken up with other work and who can devote his spare time to our line, even if only an hour or so a day, will do exceedingly well with our agency. We have men in real estate, loan, legal, lumber, grain, railroad, express, and other business who give their spare time to our line with big results. No experience is absolutely necessary, no capital required. We furnish a complete line of cloth samples and stationery; have no commission plan, no house-to-house canvass, no catchy conditions, but offer a rare opportunity for some man in vicinity to secure a high-grade employment at big wages.

We are the largest tailors in America. We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer to the Corn Exchange National Bank in Chicago, any express or railroad company in Chicago or any resident of this city. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills, we operate the most extensive and economic custom tailoring plant in existence, and we reduce the price of made-to-measure suits and overcoats to from \$5.00 to \$18.00 (mostly \$5.00 to \$10.00), prices so low that nearly everybody will be glad to have their garments made-to-measure, and will give our agent their orders.

We will furnish a good agent a large and handsomely bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of suits, pantaloons, overcoats, etc., a book which costs us several dollars; also fine colored fashion plates, tape measure, business cards, stationery, advertising matter and a rubber stamp with name and address and pad complete, also an instruction book, which makes it easy for any one to take orders and conduct a profitable business. We will also furnish net confidential price list. Agent can take orders and send them to us and we will make the garments within five days and send direct to agent's customer by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, collect the agent's full selling price and every week we will send the agent our check for all his profit. The agent need collect no money and deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders at a liberal profit. We deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send him in one round check his full profit for the week, and nearly all our agents get a check from us of at least \$40.00 every week of the year.

We will make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but, as the outfit costs us several dollars, it is necessary to protect ourselves against any one who would impose upon us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, therefore, we will ask as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the reader who decides to take up this work, that he cut this article out and mail to us, with the understanding that the big book and complete outfit will be sent to him by express, he to pay the express agent \$1.00 and express charges for the outfit, with the distinct understanding that we will refund the \$1.00 as soon as his orders have amounted to \$25.00, which amount of orders he can take the very first day.

Don't compare this with any catchy offers made to get your \$1.00. The genuineness of our offer and our reliability are proven by the bank reference referred to above, or you can easily find out by writing to any one in Chicago to call on us.

This is a rare chance for any man to take up a work at once that with reasonable effort on his part is sure to net him from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day from the start, and we trust that from among your many readers we will be able to get a few good representatives.

Cut this notice out and mail to the AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., West Side Enterprise Building, Chicago, Ill., and the book and agent's complete outfit will be sent to you at once, you to pay \$1.00 and express charges when received, the \$1.00 to be returned to you when your orders amount to \$25.00.

The September number of Cold Storage is authority for the statement that the American packers are in a big scheme to drive the Australians out of the English market, and that to this end they dropped the price of meat after a meeting of members at which it was agreed to lose \$1,000,000 a month to fight the Australians in the English market, and that therefore the trust is selling meat cheaper to-day in London than it is in this country, and has raised the price to consumers here to make up the loss incurred abroad.

WINCHESTER



Repeating Rifles

For All Kinds of Shooting.
All Desirable Calibers and Weights

A FEW FAVORITES FOR HUNTING.

Model 1895. 30 Army caliber, weight 8 1-4 pounds.
Model 1894. 30 W. C. F. caliber, "Extra Light," weight 6 1-2 pounds.
Model 1894. 30 W. C. F. caliber, "Take Down," weight 7 3-4 pounds.
Model 1892. 44 and 38 caliber, "Take Down," weight 7 pounds.
Model 1886. 45-70 caliber, "Extra Light," weight 7 pounds.

Shoot Winchester Ammunition. Made for all Kinds of Guns.

FREE.—Send Name and Address on Postal for 158-page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 188 Winchester Ave., Winchester, Ct.

DEWEY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

New York, September 29-30, 1899.

Washington, D. C., October 2-3, 1899.

"Eastward the course of travel takes its way" towards the end of this month to greet the greatest naval hero of this age, Admiral George Dewey, who will arrive from Manila in his flagship, the Olympia, on September 28. To accommodate those who wish to attend these notable gatherings, the Chicago Great Western Railway—"Maple Leaf Route"—will sell excursion tickets at the rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip. Sale of tickets for New York, commencing September 25; for Washington, September 29; good to return October 4 and 6 respectively. For further information, inquire of and Chicago Great Western Agent or address F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago.

Chicago Fall Festivities,

which will include the laying of the corner stone of the new government building, will be held October 4 to 11, 1899. President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, President Diaz of Mexico, and Premier Laurier of Canada will be present on this notable occasion. The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell, commencing October 2, excursion tickets to Chicago at the rate for round trip of one fare, good to return till October 14, inclusive.

For further information inquire of any Chicago Great Western Railway Agent or address F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 115 Adams St., Chicago.

Of the land devoted to agriculture in Ireland nearly half is in meadow and clover.

Politeness is good nature regulated by good sense.—Sidney Smith.

When the judgment is weak the prejudice is strong.—O'Hara.

The picture of health is often a genuine work of art.

A lawsuit is the proper court dress for an attorney.

Hogs are Higher

They are going up daily. Get ready for the boom by breeding now. We send a sample pair of our

FAMOUS O. I. C. HOGS

ON TIME, and allow you agency if you write promptly. Two of these famous hogs weighed 2,800 lbs. Write to-day.

L. B. SILVER CO.

179 Grand Arcade Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Avoid drying inhalants, use that which cleanses, and heals the membrane.

Ely's Cream Balm

is such a remedy, cures

CATARRH

easily and pleasantly. Contains no mercury nor any other injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Regular Size, 50 cents; Family Size, \$1.00, at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

Horticulture.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

From "Fifty Years Improvement in American Grapes," by T. V. Munson, in American Gardening.

Until about the year 1850, no intelligent effort to improve the native grapes by crossing, hybridizing, or even by growing select seedlings from the best varieties found wild, with very few exceptions (one of which was the Diana from Catawba seed by Diana Grehore,) was made.

The efforts for over two hundred years prior to 1850, in the Colonies and the States, had almost entirely been expended in trying to carry on an industry, as in Europe, with vinifera varieties, only to meet general failure, owing to the destruction of the vines by the unknown phylloxera (root-louse), and the rotting of the foliage and fruit by mildew and black rot, then little understood and without known remedies, except in a limited way by sulphuring the vines.

THE LABRUSCA.

The Cape grape, a pure wild labrusca, commonly known as "Fox grape," found near the Schuylkill River, in Pennsylvania, had been substituted in the Dufour vineyards of Kentucky and Indiana for the vinifera varieties, which had been extensively, but disastrously, tried there for many years. The Cape grape was a healthy, prolific, foxy, pulpy grape, which made a common, rough, red wine, and is probably the parent of the Ives' seedling, which is now considered so poor in quality that its chief effect in the market is to kill it for about ten days in the beginning of the grape season, where it is much grown, which is from Ohio and Missouri rivers southward into Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, etc. It is popular because it is prolific and comparatively free from disease.

LABRUSCA X VINIFERA HYBRIDS.

Among the accidental wild finds were the Isabella in South Carolina, and Catawba in North Carolina, about the beginning of the century. These are commonly considered pure labrusca varieties. Even Prof. L. H. Bailey, the leading horticultural writer in this country, is inclined to this view. (See his admirable work "Evolution of Our Native Fruits.")

The writer, having from boyhood been familiar with these, and in more recent years having critically studied them and a good many of their progeny botanically, in comparison with pure labrusca vines from the woods of the Carolinas, and also with pure vinifera and known vinifera x labrusca hybrids, is fully convinced that both possess vinifera blood. That such hybrids should occur in the woods of the Carolinas is not impossible, nor improbable, for numerous vineyards of vinifera vines in various parts of these states had been planted during more than one hundred and fifty years prior to 1800. Hybrids between the native grapes and the vinifera varieties in many sections in the South, in California, and Mexico, are numerous found, as the writer can testify by personal observation. Be that as it may, these two varieties were the first to raise the standard of quality among what were known as the American grapes. They were seriously affected by mildew and rot, diseases generally resisted by pure labruscas, and they were not fully hardy in the North, yet they slowly worked their way over the country by force of their superiority to other native varieties known at that time, greatly stimulating grape-growing in the settlements. Like all labruscas and labrusca hybrids, they succeeded better northward than in the Gulf States.

THE CONCORD AND ITS FAMILY.

About the year 1849 Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., originated the Concord and first showed its fine fruit before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1853. It attracted great attention and was rapidly disseminated and has ever since been most planted of any variety in the United States. Such was its impetus that even now, when there are quite a number of varieties, sprung from it, superior to it in profitability, it is yet the most popular of all varieties, simply because it is known by every one, while the others are not.

The Concord came more by accident than by systematic course of experimentation. Some boys having been to the woods one day hunting wild grapes, passed by Mr. Bull's place on their way home, and handed Mr. Bull some of what they considered unusually good wild grapes. He ate of

them and was so well pleased that he planted the seeds and from these, among others, raised the celebrated Concord. The variety has by some been reported as a cross made artificially by Mr. Bull between a native Massachusetts labrusca and the Isabella. Numerous pure seedlings of Concord have been produced in many parts of the country by many persons and dozens of these varieties have been cultivated by the writer, and seedlings of some of them grown by him, but among them all there have been no evidences of Isabella blood observed. There is much evidence of a nearly pure labrusca blood of the northern type, with a faint touch of the riparia or Riverside grape.

The credit is nevertheless due Mr. Bull for giving this grand blessing to this country. Most persons would have eaten the wild grapes and thrown the seeds away but this careful man planted, and blessed a great nation. How sad it is, that that nation allowed him to die in want. He not only produced a solid basis for profitable vineyard planting, but a basis as well for great and varied improvement in varieties both pure blood and of hybrid character, especially for the North, as the large Concord family of grapes attest. This variety possesses wonderful variations in its pure seedlings, in season, color, and quality, as seen in Moore's Early, Worden, McPike, Lady Martha, Pocklington, and hundreds of others less meritorious.

Of all the large family of Concord seedlings, I consider the McPike, produced by Mr. McPike, of Alton, Ill., far ahead, the Concord included. This applies to quality, size of cluster, and berry, persistence to pedicel, evenness in ripening, good shipping character, strength and health of vine. It is very early and an excellent keeper on and off the vine.

Concord has entered into many valuable crosses and hybrids in the hands of such thoughtful, intelligent, and persistent hybridizers as Stephen Underhill, A. J. Caywood, J. H. Ricketts, G. W. Campbell, Jacob Moore, and others. Some of the leading crosses and hybrids of Concord are, Black Eagle, Brighton, Campbell's Early, Concord-Chasselas, Concord-Muscat, Diamond, Highland, Irving, Jefferson, Nectar, Niagara, and Triumph.

Among these, the most valuable in the great middle regions, lying on both sides of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, are Niagara and Diamond, white; Brighton and Jefferson, red; Campbell's Early and Nectar, black. The Brighton and Nectar are the best in quality and the earliest. The Nectar is the best black grape with one-half Concord blood known to the writer. It is a Concord x Delaware cross, by A. J. Caywood. The vine is fairly vigorous, prolific; cluster and berry medium to large, and an excellent shipper. It is not nearly well enough known.

We could exhaust all our space on the pure Concord seedlings alone and then not mention all.

THE DELAWARE.

Along with the Concord came the Delaware. It was found in the garden of P. H. Provost, of New Jersey, about 1850, and was brought to public notice in 1855 by A. Thompson, of Delaware, Ohio, the town giving its name to the variety. The variety was generally disseminated in the sixties by G. W. Campbell, the veteran viticulturist of Ohio. The introduction of this variety at once raised the standard of quality in American grapes, beyond the cherished Catawba and almost to the equal to the best vinifera varieties. Much theorizing has been indulged in as to its origin and blood. By botanical analysis its characters are partly labruscan and partly of the Herbmont (V. Bourquiniana) type. It succeeds better in the South than in the North although nearly as hardy in vine as the Concord. It has not been used as the mother parent of new varieties nearly so much as the Concord, yet has a goodly number of progeny, pure and hybrid. Its pure seedlings rarely, if ever, equal it, but as a pollinator of more vigorous varieties, as the Concord, Ives, Lindeley, Brighton, etc., it has left indelible fine points, as in the Early Victor, Nectar, Brilliant, Delago, Dalawba, etc., and seems to be destined as a powerful element in numerous very fine red grapes, as it often transmits its beautiful color and fine quality to its progeny. Its greatest weakness is in its non-resistance to mildew in foliage and it is not a very heavy cropper. It is almost entirely exempt from black rot and generally transmits this power of resistance to its progeny.

At this point we could mention the Hartford, Champion, Perkins, Dracut, and many other labrusca varieties removed from the wild state or raised from seed of wild varieties, but among them all, and their progeny, would be found little or no progress beyond the Ives, which originated in 1841 or 1842 by Henry Ives, near Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a pure labrusca, although alleged by Mr. Ives to have come from a seed of a Malaga grape taken from grapes eaten by him. On this supposition it was named Ives' Madeira by Nicholas Longworth, the great vineyardist of Cincinnati.

Kansas Experience in Orchardng.

From "The Kansas Apple."

A. J. Kleinhans, Grantville, Jefferson County: I have lived in the State forty-one years. Have an apple orchard of 300 trees, twenty to twenty-five years old. For market I prefer Winesap and Ben Davis; and for family orchard Summer Astrachan, Bellflower, and White Winter Pearmain. Have tried and discarded Missouri Pippin, Russet, Baldwin, Red Astrachan, Little Romanite, Pound Pippin. My orchard is situated in the Kaw Valley. I plant my orchard to corn, until the trees get too large; then cease cropping and seed to clover and timothy. I prune lightly, to keep the limbs off the ground and let in the sun and light; I think it pays. I do not thin the fruit while on the trees. I pasture my orchard late in the fall with young dehorned cattle; I think it advisable and that it pays. My trees are troubled with canker-worms, and my apples with codling-moths. I do not spray. I sell apples in the orchard at wholesale.

H. Dubois, Burlingame, Osage County: I have lived in Kansas forty-one years. Have an orchard of 50 apple-trees from ten to twenty years old. For market I prefer Ben Davis, Winesap, and Missouri Pippin, and would add for family orchard Early Harvest, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Maiden's Blush. I prefer a rich bottom having a red subsoil, and a northeast slope. I prefer thrifty, 2-year-old, medium-height trees, set thirty feet each way. I cultivate my orchard as long as it lives with a shovel-plow and cultivator, and keep the ground stirred. Plant potatoes in a young orchard, and cease cropping when the trees begin to bear; then sow oats and let the pigs eat off while it is green. Windbreaks are not essential here, but some have forest-trees planted on the north side of their orchards. I prune my trees in the spring to give shape; can not say whether it is beneficial or not. I fertilize my orchard with barn-yard litter. I pasture my orchard with pigs until the ripe fruit begins to fall; I think it advisable and that it pays, as the pigs eat all the wormy and worthless fruit that falls. My trees are troubled with tent-caterpillar, root aphids, round- and flat-headed borers, and wooly aphids, and my apples with codling-moth.

William Bond, Rossville, Shawnee County: I have lived in Kansas twenty-one years; have an apple orchard of about 300 trees, from 5 to 25 years old. For market I prefer Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and Winesap; and for a family orchard would add Chenango, Strawberry, Maiden's Blush. I have tried and discarded Rawley's Janet on account of rot, worms, and shy bearing, and Smith's Cider on account of blight. I prefer bottom land having a deep, porous subsoil and an east or south slope. I prefer 2-year-old trees, set in rows thirty feet apart each way. I cultivate my orchard with corn or potatoes for six or eight years, using a common cultivator, and cease cropping at the end of this time; plant the bearing orchard to clover. Wind-breaks would be beneficial; would make them of forest-trees or Osage orange, by planting in three close rows on the south and west sides of the orchard. For rabbits I tie split corn-stalks around the trees. I prune very little; just enough to keep the head open and the water-sprouts off. I do not thin the fruit while on the trees. My trees are planted with one variety in a row. I do not fertilize my orchard. I do not pasture my orchard; it is not advisable. My trees are troubled with canker-worms and flat-head borers, and my apples with codling-moth. I do not spray. I pick my apples by hand. I sell apples in the orchard; also wholesale, retail and peddle some. The home market is best; never tried distant markets. I do not dry or store any. I do not irrigate. Apples were 50 cents per bushel in the fall of 1897. I paid my help \$1 per day.

J. W. Atkinson, Perry, Jefferson County: I have resided in Kansas seventeen years; have an apple orchard of 2,100 trees from two to eighteen years old. For market I prefer Winesap, Missouri Pippin, and Jonathan. I have tried and discarded Ben Davis; the tree is not hardy. I prefer a porous, red clay subsoil, and a northeast or east aspect. I cultivate my orchard to corn six years from setting, and cease cropping after twelve years. I seed the bearing orchard to clover. Windbreaks are essential on the south and west side of the orchard; when possible, natural forest is best. I prune my trees sparingly to improve the grade of the fruit; I think it pays when properly done. I do not thin the fruit on the trees. Can see no difference whether trees are in block [of one kind] or mixed plantings. I fertilize my orchard when it needs it with barn-yard litter and wood ashes; would not advise it on all soils. I do not pasture my orchard. My trees are troubled with root aphids, and my apples with codling-moth and curculio. I spray twice after the blossom falls, with Paris green; I can get rid of borers only by per-



sistent effort. I sort my apples in four classes: No. 1, No. 2, drying, and stock and cider. Pack in twelve-peck barrels, and market in apple racks. I sometimes wholesale my apples in the orchard. Never tried distant markets. I do not dry any.

Am successful in storing in barrels in a fruit-house which is built near the crest of a hill with a fall of 14 in 100 feet. Excavated 23 by 53 feet; depth at extreme back end, 14 feet; at front 7 feet. Tile ditch 14 inches deeper than excavation next to bank, filled with broken rock. Stone wall 10 feet high; fine broken rock between wall and bank from ditch to top of wall around the entire building. The front end of the building stands 3 feet out of the ground, allowing two windows in the front with refrigerator shutters, also refrigerator door. Heavy timbers supported by posts covered with bridge lumber, constitute the frame-work, upon which is seven feet of earth. Through the roof are five sewer-pipe ventilators covered by thimble tops. In the front end are four small ventilators. In the extreme back end is placed an elevator building forming an opening six feet square; this extends eight feet above the top of the earth covering. There are three windows and one door in the elevator building. By means of small ventilators the house can be ventilated very gradually, but by the elevator opening in the back end of the building, and the windows and doors in the front end, the air can all be swept out by natural draft and replaced by fresh air. Five minutes is sufficient to thoroughly ventilate. During all this extreme wet weather the floor of the building has been dust-dry.

For driving out dull, bilious feeling, strengthening the appetite and increasing the capacity of the body for work, Prickly Ash Bitters is a golden remedy.

The "Rock Island" Route has cheap rates, liberal stop-over privileges, through cars, etc., to the G. A. R., Philadelphia. Ask or write "Rock Island" agent for information and one of the Souvenirs, or address, E. W. Thompson, A. G. P. A., Topeka, Kans.

Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

An attractive illustrated and thoroughly reliable 64-page booklet, devoted to fruit culture along the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, just issued. A copy will be sent free upon application to Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

Memphis Route Fast Train.

The Southeastern Limited, leaving Kansas City daily at 6:20 p. m., enables passengers to reach Memphis 7:50 a. m., Birmingham 4:30 p. m., Chattanooga 8:45 p. m., Atlanta 10:55 p. m., New Orleans 7:45 p. m., next day. Corresponding time to all points in the Southeast. Entire train, with reclining chair car and Wagner palace buffet sleeping car, runs through to Birmingham, stopping only at important local stations, as Olathe, Paola, Pleasanton, Fort Scott, Lamar, Springfield.

BRAND NEW TINNED STEEL ROOFING

THESE ARE THE ONLY

TOOLS YOU NEED

\$2.00 per Square of 10x10 feet, or 100 Square Feet.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE AND MATERIAL BOUGHT AT WHOLESALE PRICES AND TRUSTED SALES.

Write for Free Catalogue No. 61.

Our Prices Are 1/4 of Others.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
WEST 35TH & IRON STS.,
CHICAGO.



PROTECT

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

HART PIONEER NURSERIES,
Fort Scott, Kans.

In the Dairy.

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

Wants a Balanced Ration.

A correspondent from Macksville, Kans., writes as follows:

"We raise Kaffir-corn for grain and sow sorghum for roughness. Can we obtain a balanced ration for milch cows from the above feeds by adding bran? If so, how much per thousand pounds live weight?"

Suppose a cow eats 20 pounds of sorghum hay, 6 pounds Kaffir-corn and 4 pounds bran. This ration would contain the following elements:

FORMULA.	Digestible nutrients in one hundred pounds.		
	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Sorghum hay, 20 lbs..	.48	8.12	.24
Kaffir-corn meal, 6 lbs.	.468	3.42	.16
Bran, 4 lbs.....	.49	1.48	.10
Total.....	1.43	13.02	.50
Required.....	2.5	12.5	.40

It will be seen from this table that there is a large deficiency in protein and a light excess of carbohydrates and fat. It is impossible to make a good balanced ration from the above feeds. The ration needs some feed rich in protein. In the absence of alfalfa and soy-beans it will be necessary to purchase some concentrated feed like cottonseed-meal or oil-meal. The following formula approaches the standard:

FORMULA.	Digestible nutrients in one hundred pounds.		
	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Sorghum hay, 20 lbs..	.48	8.12	.24
Kaffir-corn meal, 3 lbs	.23	1.71	.08
Bran, 5 lbs.....	.61	1.85	.13
Cottonseed-meal, 3 lbs	1.11	.49	.37
Total.....	2.43	12.17	.82

This ration is a little deficient in protein and carbohydrates but the extra fat will more than make up for the carbohydrates. For a cow that does not have a tendency to fatten this ration ought to give good results in the milk production. D. H. O.

An Inquiry as to Why Skim-milk Tests as High as Whole Milk.

A reader of the Kansas Farmer writes for information concerning the Babcock test as follows:

When the creameryman tests the milk he dips a ladle in the middle of the can and takes that for the test. Now suppose there are two milkings in the can, night and morning. Would not the night's milk have raised cream and would not that cream be near the top, and if so would they get a fair test? If the test is right how is it that when parties have skimmed the night's milk before putting the other in they get as good a test as when they send it all in?"

In regard to the sampling of the milk at the creamery the Kansas Experiment Station has made a test as to the accuracy of different methods. The writer visited the Manhattan Creamery, and while the milk was being received took samples from the weigh-can before and after stirring and from the top and middle and bottom of the can. A careful test of these different samples for about a dozen patrons showed that where milk is poured into the weigh-can

it is sufficiently mixed to give a fair test if the sample is taken at once.

As to skimmed and unskimmed milk testing the same, it is needless to say that such a condition is out of the question, and where the test has indicated such a result it is due to improper testing or to a misjudgment on the part of the one who skimmed his milk as to the cause of the variation of butter fat. The dairy page of the Kansas Farmer does not wish to get mixed up with any differences between patron and creamery about the test. If the creamery does not employ a competent and honest man to do the testing then it is to blame and should be brought to time. On the other hand there is no doubt but that many good conscientious men have a great deal of blame heaped on their heads on account of the Babcock test. Because a patron's test varies from month to month or because it remains the same while he skims one month and does not the other is no reason why he should condemn the Babcock test and call the man who does the testing a cheat and a rascal. There are many causes (known and unknown) for variation in the per cent of butter fat and any or all of these may be in operation during the period that the patron complains of a low test. From the middle of March to the middle of April our cows at the agricultural college dropped an average of about one per cent in butter fat and that without any apparent cause. The testing was done by the college.

There is no question but when a man takes off cream he is lessening the true test of his milk. If any one doubts it let him skim all his cream and make butter and sell his skim-milk to the creamery and in this way double his profits. We shall be glad to hear through the Kansas Farmer from any one who makes a success of this dual method of handling dairy products. D. H. O.

Do You Multiply by 5 or by 6?

One of the Kansas creameries writes for information in regard to testing cream. In order to test cream in milk-bottles the butter-maker has been taking one part cream and diluting it with five parts water. After the test was made the question arose as to whether the result should be multiplied by 5 or by 6.

In order to make the matter clear let us assume that we have 100 pounds of cream that we know tests 25 per cent. This would be 25 pounds butter fat. Suppose we add five parts (500 pounds) water. This will make 600 pounds of the mixture. But this mixture contains only 25 per cent butter fat. In order to find the per cent of butter fat in the mixture we divide 25 by 600, which gives the result of 4.166 per cent. We see at a glance that it would not be correct to multiply this by 5, but 6 times 4.166 equals 25, the per cent of fat in the original 100 pounds of cream. D. H. O.

Dehorn While Young.

The time to dehorn the cow is when she is a calf from one to three days old. We use caustic potash for this purpose. When the calf is a day or two old, clip off the hair around the little button, or places where the horns appear, dip the end of a stick of caustic in cold water and rub over the button. Rub good and hard and until you get through the skin. One application is usually enough. If you find the horn growing after two or three weeks repeat the application.

This is a much better way than waiting until the animal is two or three years old and then taking off the horn with a saw or knife. It costs less, takes less time and is not so cruel, causes less pain and you run no risk of bleeding or having sore heads, and the hair is left nice and smooth with no half-grown horns or stubs to disfigure the animal.

A word of caution is necessary about the use of caustic. Be careful not to get any of it on your hands or face, or more on the calf's head than is necessary. Stick caustic is better than any "liquid dehorner" because you can put it just where you want it.

J. A. CONOVER.

Credit to the Cow.

There are only a few things that we must do to make this the greatest dairy country in the world. First, by reducing the expense of producing the milk, and increasing the quantity by getting better cows, and by being able to get the best possible results from the cows we have. Nature has provided this

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS

SEPTEMBER FIRST marked another great advance in centrifugal cream separation with the introduction of the Improved 20TH CENTURY "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes of De Laval Cream Separators, possessing increased capacities and still greater efficiency.

NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1,	150 lbs.,	\$50.00
Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird,	175 lbs.,	50.00
Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird,	225 lbs.,	65.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1,	325 lbs.,	100.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3,	850 lbs.,	200.00
Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine,	850 lbs.,	225.00

Send for "New Century" catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Offices:
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.
CHICAGO.

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

Branch Offices:
1102 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

great State (Iowa) with the finest of feed in abundance and the purest of water. Why then should we not be the leading State in dairying in the Union? What is there to prevent? I look to see greater strides along this line during the next five years than there have been in the preceding ten. We must remember that it is the cow that has put us out of debt, and she is the one who will continue to cause you to pile up riches. Long after we are dead and the history of Iowa is rewritten, it will be said that the State owes its superiority over the other States to the dairy cow, which raised the mortgages, and built these fine churches and schools, and made the people of Iowa the most thrifty, the brightest and happiest of any country under the sun.—F. A. Leighton, in Chicago Dairy Produce.

Forage and Feeding.

Since the dairy cow is a machine for the manufacture of milk, the intelligent dairyman will study to supply her with the feeds, out of which that product may be elaborated most economically. These feeds will vary somewhat in various locations and in different seasons. In our own portion of the country, during the height of the grazing season, when forage is fresh and tempting, nothing is better or cheaper than our prairie-grass. Through May, June, and July it is not wise to feed anything else. With the advent of hot and dry weather, when pastures fail, and our native grasses become tough and less nutritious, we should feed green sorghum, Indian corn and fodder, Kaffir-corn or alfalfa hay.

I have sometimes sown sorghum seed in May at the rate of one bushel per acre and grazed it during August and September. At another time I have cut and heaped it into the pasture; and with myself, the latter method has proved more satisfactory, as the waste incident

to grazing is avoided. If sorghum or Kaffir-corn is grazed care and judgment must be exercised in turning the cows in, that founder does not result.

For October and November feeding, good shock corn is an excellent ration, and if one can utilize the offal with hogs, there is probably no more economical feed for these two months, including also December, than shock corn.

With the coming of cold and inclement weather, when it becomes necessary to confine the herd to the barn, with short intermissions, it is inconvenient to feed shock corn, and we then resort to other feeds. Without doubt, alfalfa is the best forage plant we can grow for the dairy cow, as well as for her calf. Alfalfa cut at the proper time, and cured into good hay is the best single feed we can give the dairy cow. Fed in connection with corn, ground with or without the cob, it supplies a balanced ration for the production of milk. Ground Kaffir-corn is equally good; but to feed with alfalfa I would prefer to have it mixed with Indian corn, and I need scarcely add that it should be ground fine.

While I regard alfalfa as the most



Throw Away Those Pans..

You are losing time, labor and DOLLARS every week that a "SHELDON" will save. Adds quantity and quality to your dairy product. None equals the "Sheldon" in simplicity, workmanship and finish. Write at once for our special offer to first buyers and agents, it will surprise you. DON'T WAIT. Address, SHELDON CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 84 Clark St., CHICAGO.

If You Know

the value of a good separator, it is then only a question of which one you should buy.

The Kneeland Omega Cream Separator

costs less than any other, is simple, durable, perfect in results, guaranteed right, or money back. What more do you want? It's a money maker for every farmer. Agents wanted. Everybody, send for our free book on "Good Butter, and How to Make It." Address,

The Kneeland Crystal Creamery Co., 33 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

Dairymen, Don't You Know

That you are losing cream and doing work That might be saved if you were using the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR

It has been proved often that it not only SKIMS THE CLEANEST, but is the *Easiest to Operate and Clean*, therefore **IS THE BEST TO BUY.**



Write for our free illustrated catalogues for full information. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

valuable of forage plants, I would by no means advise that we should confine ourselves to it, at any season of the year. With alfalfa we may profitably feed sorghum, millet, Kafir-corn and prairie hay. These add variety to the ration, and will be appreciated by the herd; at the same time being cheaper feeds than alfalfa. I doubt whether there is any single point in this connection of more importance than variety of feed. I would make the list of roughages as extensive as practicable, and then supply the herd with all it could consume, worrying none if a portion of the refuse were trampled under foot for bedding.

During ordinary seasons it will not be profitable to buy commercial feeds. Bran, oil-meal, cottonseed-meal, etc., while excellent feeds are expensive and require the outlay of too much money. It is more economical to supply our cows with the products of our farms.

The quantity of grain that should be fed is modified by so many conditions, that no arbitrary rule can be laid down. The cow that puts her feed upon her back instead of in her milk pail should be sparingly fed; while the heavy milker should have a correspondingly large ration. If urged to be more specific, I would say, that a variety and abundance of rough feed should be supplemented by five or ten pounds of grain per day.

While it may be outside of the subject I will close by adding that good feed should always be accompanied by good shelter and protection against cold and inclement weather.

F. P. GILLESPIE.

Burlington will soon have a creamery of her own. The farmers and others interested have subscribed \$5,000, and the building is now in the course of erection. A cold storage plant will be built in connection with the creamery.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following farmers' institutes, in which professors from the Agricultural College will take part, have been announced: October 7—Olesburg. October 6—Stockdale.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14, 1899.

Cloud County—A. R. Moore, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Leroy Bishop, in Lyon tp., (P. O. Glasco), August 1, 1899, one 2-year-old roan heifer, with white face; dehorned.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by B. C. Murphy, (P. O. Edna), August 18, 1899, one dark brown male mule, 3 years old, mealy nose, old wire out on point of left shoulder and on right knee; valued at \$30.

MULE—By same, one black male mule, 3 years old.

Wichita County—P. M. Reinhenner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Burch, in White Woman tp., August 26, 1899, one bay mare, sore neck, mane cut-off, A. on left thigh; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1899.

Crawford County—F. Cunningham, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Nels Smith, in Sherman tp., September 13, 1899, one brown mare mule, 13½ hands high, slight collar marks; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, 13½ hands high, small white spot at top and back part of right hip; valued at \$20.

Both supposed to be about 6 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1899.

Harvey County—S. M. Spangler, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. T. Jacobs, in Newton tp., August 28, 1899, one red heifer, 2 years old, a little white between fore legs, both ears cropped; valued at \$18 or \$20.

POSITIONS • SECURED!

We aid those who want Government positions \$5,000 places under Civil Service rules, 8,000 yearly appointments.

BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE INSTRUCTION,
Station B. Washington, D. C.

Good... Positions

await Good Stenographers, especially men. We can fit you for good position in one-half the time required in other Schools. Much less expense, too. Why? Simple, efficient methods. Adopted by Baker University and Washburn College, two of the foremost colleges in the State. Why ride in ox carts when electric cars are available?

Pupils enter any time. Individual instruction.
GEO. E. DOUGHERTY'S SCHOOL OF
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING,
725-727 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

LEARN AT HOME,

if unable to come to School. Send 5 cents for First Lesson, Complete Alphabet and full particulars.

To Know, Read

The Central Missouri Farmer, to learn about Western farming. Monthly, 25 cents per year. Free sample copies.

ELDON, MO.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

Established in 1888. Paid \$200,000 in Losses.

The mutual plan is the cheapest and best. You pay for what you get at its actual cost. Every property owner can and should have the protection we offer. For agency or further information, address
C. F. MIGNENBACK, Secretary, McPherson, Kansas.

CANNON'S



(Trade-Mark.)
Manufactured Only by
The Cannon Mfg. Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

KILLS
Bed Bugs,
Roaches,
Fleas,
Lice, Ticks,
Non-Poisonous.

CANOLINE

HEALS
Sores, Cuts,
Burns,
Stings,
Bites,
Non-caustic.

Antiseptic Disinfectant and Germicide.
PREVENTS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
25 and 50 Cent Bottles or in Gallon Lots by All Dealers.

200 Shropshire Rams.

Extra Choice Registered Rams to Head Pure-bred Flocks.

Our Lots of pure-bred and high-grade yearlings, large, strong, well-wooled rams for range trade, all at prices to meet hardest competition.
Come and see them or write wants.

KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shropshire Ram Lambs,

80 to 100 pounds each, well marked, low and blocky, and with magnificent quality of fleece. These ram lambs are the result of the eighth top cross of registered Shropshire rams on ewes from a Merino topped Cotswold cross. Price, \$10 and \$12 crated and delivered at Moran, Kans. Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. Cash must accompany order.

J. Clarence Norton,
Moran, Allen Co., Kans.

VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS.

Lord Mayor 112727 and

Laird of Linwood 127149

HEAD OF THE HERD.

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

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

Sunny Slope Herefords.



100
HEAD
FOR
SALE.

CONSISTING of 32 BULLS,
from 12 to 18 months old,
21 2-year-old HEIFERS,
the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax
of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason
18th 42397, and bred to such bulls as
Wild Tom, Archibald V 54433, Im-
ported Keep On 76015 and Sentinel
76063, Java 64045.

40 1-year-old HEIFERS and
7 COWS.

These cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country. Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase of my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to sell the above-mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices an object to prospective buyers.

Address C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans.

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

WEAVERGRACE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

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



The
Weavergrace
Future
Promises
A Record
Excelling
All
Previous
Achievements.

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

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

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

ELDER LAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS

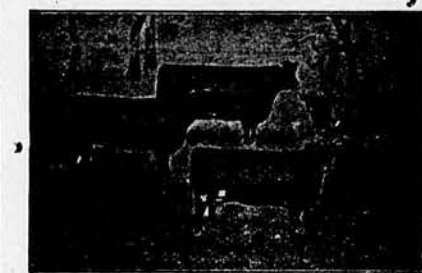


THE HARRIS-BRED BULL, GALLANT KNIGHT 124466, a son of Gallahad, out of 8th Linwood Golden Drop, heads herd. Females by the Cruickshank bulls, Imp. Thistle Top 83876, Earl of Gloster 74523, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding qualities the standard. A few good cows for sale now bred to Gallant Knight. A few young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Address
T. K. TOMSON & SONS, DOVER, KANS.



SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS.

Lincoln 47095 by Beau Real, and Klondike 42001, at the head of the herd. Young stock of fine quality and extra breeding for sale. Personal inspection invited.
ALBERT DILLON, HOPE, KANS.



HERD BULLS FOR SALE

KANSAS LAD 134085, eighteen months old sired by Duke of Kansas 128126, and tracing to Imp. Orlando and Imp. Golden Galaxy. Also CONSTANCE DUKE 134083, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hillsdale by 60th Duke of Oxford 55734. These two grand bulls should be herd-headers. Come and see them or address
B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kansas.



GLENDAL SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans. Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 119370, by Ambassador, dam Galanthus, and Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale.
C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.



CEDAR HILL FARM.

Golden Knight 108086 by Craven Knight, out of Norton's Gold Drop, and Baron Ury 2d by Godoy, out of Mysie 50th, head the herd, which is composed of the leading families. Young bulls of fine quality for sale.
C. W. TAYLOR,
PEARL, DICKINSON CO., KANS.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

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

40 head of 2-year-old native steers at \$39.50. The Arizona and Colorado are well-bred cattle, of good colors, which we offer as follows:
Yearling steers at..... \$25 00
2-year-old steers at..... 30 00
3-year-old steers at..... 35 00
Yearling heifers at..... 25 00
2-year-old heifers at..... 28 00
3-year-old heifers at..... 26 00
These cattle are on good pasture for the season, and will be sold on easy terms to responsible buyers. Address,
J. W. HIGGINS, Jr.,
Hope, Kas.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 14,403; calves, 908; shipped Saturday, 1,838 cattle; no calves. The market was slow and steady to lower. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
31.....	1,070 \$5.25	1.....	85 \$4.25

COLORADO STEERS.

231..... 1,293 \$5.10 | 22..... 1,122 \$4.50

OKLAHOMA STEERS.

36 stk..... 640 \$3.40 | 38 stk..... 631 \$3.40

PANHANDLE STEERS.

99 L. T. frs. 1,038 \$4.50 | 75..... 1,080 \$4.00

WESTERN STEERS.

61 stk..... 510 \$4.15 | 28 stk..... 833 \$4.05

47..... 952 3.90 | 60 fdr..... 968 3.90

60 fdr..... 926 3.50 | 49 stk..... 717 3.55

24 fdr..... 926 3.50 | 49 stk..... 717 3.55

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

238..... 967 \$3.75 | 51..... 949 \$3.25

25..... 956 3.25

WESTERN COWS.

35..... 807 \$3.10 | 26..... 819 \$3.10

23 stk..... 634 3.00 | 37..... 756 2.75

19..... 696 2.75 | 9 hf..... 585 2.75

19..... 749 2.75 | 3..... 753 2.65

2..... 690 2.25 | 6 stk..... 670 2.25

NATIVE HEIFERS.

14..... 712 \$3.75 | 6..... 776 \$3.40

NATIVE COWS.

1..... 1,150 \$4.85 | 1..... 840 \$3.75

4..... 1,026 3.65 | 8..... 1,071 3.45

5..... 1,074 3.45 | 21..... 1,010 3.25

3..... 960 3.10 | 12..... 1,044 3.15

2..... 960 3.00 | 4..... 1,003 3.00

3..... 1,121 2.90 | 2..... 910 2.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.

3 N. N..... 1,016 \$4.50 | 40..... 975 \$4.35

NATIVE STOCKERS.

19..... 830 \$4.35 | 33..... 552 \$4.30

48..... 405 4.20 | 61 Ks..... 894 4.10

61 Ks..... 886 4.10 | 7..... 730 4.00

15..... 649 4.00 | 9..... 882 3.80

2 Jer..... 650 3.75 | 6..... 820 3.50

4..... 607 3.50 | 2..... 715 3.20

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

10..... 492 \$3.65 | 3..... 1,000 \$3.60

4..... 832 3.50 | 4..... 1,127 3.40

9..... 924 3.35 | 2..... 900 3.10

1..... 1,150 3.20 | 2..... 1,155 3.00

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,015; shipped Saturday, none. The market was strong to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

44..... 102 \$4.60 | 33..... 169 4.90 | 45..... 166 \$4.60

73..... 176 4.60 | 84..... 182 4.60 | 80..... 167 4.60

24..... 162 4.57 1/2 | 63..... 179 4.55 | 73..... 188 4.52 1/2

91..... 223 4.50 | 48..... 207 4.40 | 7..... 161 4.50

85..... 220 4.50 | 88..... 186 4.50 | 76..... 226 4.50

8..... 156 4.50 | 96..... 176 4.50 | 81..... 207 4.50

54..... 234 4.47 1/2 | 74..... 265 4.45 | 74..... 195 4.45

1..... 370 4.45 | 14..... 257 4.45 | 42..... 248 4.45

63..... 238 4.45 | 81..... 275 4.45 | 32..... 254 4.42 1/2

70..... 285 4.42 1/2 | 93..... 248 4.42 1/2 | 50..... 265 4.40

5..... 318 4.25 | 47..... 310 4.22 1/2 | 1..... 270 4.00

2..... 285 4.00 | 2..... 375 4.00 | 2..... 280 4.00

1..... 280 4.00 | 6..... 183 3.50 | 1..... 450 3.50

53..... 92 3.50 | 50..... 212 4.37 1/2 | 20..... 131 2.75

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 1,736; shipped Saturday, 1,178. The market was barely steady.

The following are representative sales:

787 Utah..... 105 \$4.10 | 369 Utah..... 85 \$4.10

787 Utah..... 83 4.10 | 25..... 98 3.85

3..... 103 3.75 | 18..... 41 3.50

7..... 103 3.40 | 5..... 96 3.40

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,700; market steady; native beef steers.

\$4.90@6.15; western steers, \$4.30@5.25; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.40; cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.25; canners, \$2.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.80@5.00; calves, \$1.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.75@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; heavy, \$4.35@4.45; mixed, \$4.40@4.45; light, \$4.40@4.50; pigs, \$1.00@4.45; bulk of sales, \$4.40@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,600; market 10c lower; yearlings, \$3.80@4.10; western muttons, \$3.70@4.00; stock sheep, \$3.50@3.80; lambs, \$4.25@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market steady to lower; native shipping and beef steers, \$3.85@6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.70, with fancy worth up to \$5.40; canners, \$1.00@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.20@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; pigs and lights, \$4.50@4.60; packers, \$4.50@4.60; butchers, \$4.60@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market strong; native muttons, \$3.60@4.00; lambs, \$3.90@5.00; stockers, \$2.50@3.00; culls and bucks, \$1.00@3.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 24,000; market lower; beefs, \$4.40@6.70; cows and heifers, \$1.70@5.00; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market firm; mixed and butchers, \$4.40@4.75; good heavy, \$4.40@4.75; rough heavy, \$4.15@4.25; light, \$4.40@4.82 1/2.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market lower; sheep, \$2.75@4.40; lambs, \$4.00@5.70.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Sept. 25. Opened High'st Lowest Closing

Wh't—Sept..... 73 1/4 74 3/4 73 74 3/4

Dec..... 72 3/4 73 3/4 72 3/4 73 3/4

May..... 74 3/4 75 3/4 74 3/4 75 3/4

Corn—Sept..... 34 3/4 35 3/4 34 3/4 35 3/4

Dec..... 29 3/4 30 3/4 29 3/4 30 3/4

May..... 31 3/4 32 3/4 31 3/4 32 3/4

Oats—Sept..... 22 3/4 23 3/4 22 3/4 23 3/4

Dec..... 22 3/4 23 3/4 22 3/4 23 3/4

May..... 23 3/4 24 3/4 23 3/4 24 3/4

Pork—Oct..... 8 07 1/2 8 17 3/4 8 07 1/2 8 15

Dec..... 8 27 1/2 8 32 3/4 8 27 1/2 8 30

Jan..... 9 70 9 80 9 67 1/2 9 80

Lard—Oct..... 5 32 1/2 5 32 3/4 5 30 5 32 1/2

Dec..... 5 40 5 40 5 37 1/2 5 40

Jan..... 5 52 1/2 5 52 3/4 5 50 5 52 1/2

Ribs—Oct..... 5 15 5 17 1/2 5 10 5 17 1/2

Dec..... 5 02 1/2 5 05 5 02 1/2 5 05

Jan..... 5 10 5 12 1/2 5 07 1/2 5 10

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 233 cars; a week ago, 279 cars; a year ago, 873 cars. Sales by sample on track:

Hard, No. 2, 66c; No. 3 hard, \$3.05@3.10; No. 4 hard, 58 1/2@59 1/2; rejected hard, 58@59c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 68@69c; No. 3 red, 66@67c; No. 4 red, 60@66c; rejected, 51 1/2@56c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 56 cars; a week ago, 35 cars; a year ago, 56 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 29c; No. 3

mixed, 28 1/2@29c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 28@29c; no grade, nominally 25@26c. White, No. 2, nominally 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 26@28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 24 cars; a week ago, 16 cars; a year ago, 34 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 22 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 19 1/2@21 1/2c. White, No. 2, nominally 25c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 4 white, nominally 21@22c.

Rye—No. 2, 54c; No. 3, nominally 53c; No. 4, nominally 51@52c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 85 cars; a week ago, 51 cars; a year ago, 84 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$6.50@6.75; No. 1, \$6.00@6.50. Timothy, choice, \$7.25@7.50. Clover, pure, \$5.00@5.50. Alfalfa, \$3.50@7.50.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 73 1/2c; No. 3 red, 70@72c; No. 2 hard winter, 69c; No. 3 hard winter, 66@69c; No. 1 northern spring, 72 1/2@73 1/2c; No. 2 northern spring, 72 1/2@73c; No. 3 northern spring, 63@72c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 34 1/2c; No. 3, 32@32 1/2c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 23 1/2c; No. 3, 22 1/2@23c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 71 1/4@71 3/4c; track, 71 1/4@72c; No. 2 hard, 69 1/4c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 32c; track, 32c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 23 1/2c; track, 23 1/2c; No. 3 white, 25 1/4@26c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 21c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 15c; dairy, fancy, 16c; store packed, 13 1/2c; packing stock, 18c.

Poultry—Hens, 7 1/2c; broilers, 9c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 6@7c; geese, 5@6c; turkeys, 15c; toms, 7c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Radishes, 5c per doz bunches. Green beans, 75c@81.00 per bu. Sweet corn, 7@8c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 75c@81.00 per bu. Cucumbers, 40@60c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 50@85c per doz.

Grapes—Home grown, 25c per 10-lb. basket. Potatoes—Home grown, 80c per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 28@30c per bu. Sweet, 35@45c per bu.

Melons—Watermelons, home grown, 30c@45c per doz. Cantaloupes, home grown, 20@45c per doz.

Seeds, bulbs and poultry supplies, T. Lee Adams, 419 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

Trees—Large and fine stock of best varieties. Fall catalogues mailed free. Established 1869. Over 150 acres.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., Box 1256, Dansville, N. Y.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1900

Will be ready to mail January 1. Eighty varieties of Strawberry plants—3,000,000 plants. 100,000 Kansas Raspberry tips. If you need any plants now write for prices. F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

SMITH'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS

60 VARIETIES.

Old and new. Sample—Excelsior, Lady Thompson, Bissel, Splendid, etc. Price list free. One copy of "Strawberry Manual" sent for 10 cents. Address,

B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.

J. N. HARSHBERGER,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS

Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

Save Hogs.

Prevent Hog Cholera by giving occasional doses of a remedy that has saved thousands.

You can buy drugs and make it for 10 cents a pound. Fifteen years a success. Recipe and full directions, \$1.00. Sent to any address by H. D. RECORD, Kiowa, Kans.

For Sale

LIVE STOCK.

500 head of yearlings past, steers, on my ranch near Rocky Ford, Colo. Good graded stuff. For information, address

J. N. FENTON,

Rocky Ford, Colorado.

ADMIRAL HAY PRESS.

MADE BY THE

COOKSON

MFG. CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The original Three-stroke Triple Lever Full Circle Steel Hay Press. Shipped anywhere on Trial and Approval. Capacity 10 to 15 tons. Works easy. One or two horses. Fastest, lightest, strongest. Write for prices and get an ADMIRAL HAY PRESS.

McINTOSH & PETERS COMMISSION CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Rooms 252-3-4 Exchange Building.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

REFERENCES:

National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.

Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kans. Telephone 164

Security Bank, Eskridge, Kans. Hickory.

ROOF YOUR CORN CRIB

WITH

Corrugated Iron.

Cheapest, Best and Most Easily Applied.

The Kansas City Roofing & Gorrugating Co.,

218 and 220 West Third St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

"PASTEUR" BLACK LEG VACCINE.

The original, genuine, and successful preventive vaccine remedy for Blackleg. In powder form: "Single" application, \$1.50 per packet, (10 to 12 head); "Double" application, \$2.00 per double packet, (10 to 20 head). Also "BLACKLEGINE," Single application vaccine READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE: Ten head, \$1.50; twenty head, \$2.50; fifty head, \$3. Beware of substitutes for, or imitations of our well-known "Pasteur" Vaccines. Write for particulars and proofs of success during four years.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,
CHICAGO. OMAHA. DENVER. FORT WORTH.



In Time of Sunshine

Prepare for Rain.



Our Facilities are such that we are enabled to quote prices that always interest economical buyers. Our goods are the trust-worthy kind that always give satisfaction. Our values are the unapproachable kind that never can be reached elsewhere.

No. 110. Ladies' Royal Cape Mackintosh Coat, made of high grade double texture wool cashmere in navy blue or black, lined throughout with fancy plaid, full sweep double-breasted detachable cape, with fine pearl buttons, inlaid velvet collar, Olga plait in back; new shape skirt with one outside pocket and opening in side seam to allow access to dress pocket; buttonholes are worked with silk and all seams strongly sewed. The manufacturer's guarantee for entire satisfaction stands back of every garment; this coupled with the way down price we name should settle all doubt as to the value. A good Mackintosh is a wise investment, whereas a poor one is money thrown away. Our strong points are practical knowledge of quality and buying in large quantities at the lowest cash prices; these advantages we extend to our customers. One of these mackintoshes will protect you from rain and dampness and give best of satisfaction. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches long, no larger. Price

\$3.45

OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE

In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat, wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10c. to partly pay postage or expressage, and as evidence of good faith—the 10c. is allowed on first purchase amounting to \$1.00 or above.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

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

Twenty-Two Railroads Center at these Yards.

Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World.

The Poultry Yard

Coming Poultry Shows.

Secretaries of poultry associations are invited to send announcements of coming poultry events for publication in this column.
Southern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association—Sealy L. Brown, secretary; L. P. Harris, judge, Coffeyville, December 11-14.
Kay County Poultry Association—Geo. M. Carson, secretary; H. B. Savage, judge, Blackwell, Okla., January 17-20, 1900.

FEEDING.

THE FEEDING OF LIME TO FOWLS.
It is a general supposition that lime must be given fowls in the shape of ground or cracked shells, mortar, etc., but a close examination will show that lime exists in all food, and in sufficient quantities to supply the necessities of the birds. Oyster shells, or old lime, consist of carbonate of lime, which is insoluble in water. The birds can derive no benefit from it until it is dissolved. Whether lime or oyster shells is chemically changed in the gizzard or digestive organs from a carbonate to a muriate, or some other form, is difficult to state, but the lime probably undergoes no such change. It is, of course, mechanically reduced to a very fine condition by the gizzard, and is passed into the intestines, but that it enters into the circulation, or is directed to the formation of the egg shell, is a matter of doubt on the part of some. Ground shells assist the gizzard to reduce the food. If pounded or broken shells are placed before the hens they will select the sharpest or roughest pieces to be found, and care but little for those that are finer, which is evidence that they swallow the shells for the purpose of grinding the food. The lime in the food exists in many forms, and if the ash of the foods be examined lime will be found in excess, thus demonstrating that the shells come from the food rather than from the lime taken in the crop in the shape of oyster shells or mortar. In taking this position we may be in error, but as hens lay well where there is no lime obtained except through the food consumed, while others lay soft-shelled eggs though freely supplied with lime, it leaves room for reflection.

FEEDING SOFT FOOD.

Soft food should be of the proper consistency. If too soft and sticky the birds will not readily partake of it. Soft food is not natural for fowls under any circumstances, but it affords an excellent mode for giving them many substances which they will not partake of in any other form. The proper mode is to thoroughly mix the ingredients dry, and then add only enough milk or water to adhere the substances in a somewhat crumbly state, so that the birds can pick up portions without having their bills plastered up. By watching them after eating soft food they will frequently be observed wiping and cleaning their bills. Feed soft food as dry as possible.

FEEDING GRAIN.

Fowls often become disgusted with only one kind of grain. This is because the system demands something which the grain does not supply, and a change is required. Whenever the hens refuse to eat of grain that they have been receiving, such as wheat, give them oats, and, if in cold weather, give corn, and it may be noticed that they will eat as if very hungry. After a week or more they will want the old kind again. For this reason—the necessity of change—the food should consist of a variety, in order that all the wants of the fowls may be satisfied.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.

As long as the supply of insect food lasts the young turkeys will make rapid growth, but as soon as you notice the grass disappearing, and insects less abundant, begin feeding a small quantity of meat to the young turkeys at night, so as to promote and continue the growth. You should not aim to get them very fat. What you should desire is to secure as large frames and bone as possible, so as to have somewhere to crowd on the meat and fat later on. Hence do not allow them to cease growing, but push them until ready for market, putting them up for the purpose of being fattened about ten days before selling.—P. H. Jacobs, in American Gardening.

Curiosity has a peculiar way of getting the better of discretion.



Is there Acid in Your Blood ?

That rheumatism in its worst form can be cured by proper treatment is shown by this interview with Mat Tanner, of 231 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y. He said: "I was taken with rheumatism that began in my hips and spread throughout my body. For two years and a half I was confined to my bed. I employed nine of the best physicians of Albany, and two specialists from New York, but all declared my case hopeless. My niece recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The use of several boxes enabled me to leave my bed and go about with crutches. Finally I abandoned the crutches, and am now as well as ever. No praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is too strong for my case."

MAT TANNER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of Sept., 1898.
NEILE F. TOWNER, Notary Public.

—From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Built strong. Chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 40. Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

Kees' Improved Corn-Husker
The greatest labor and hand saving tool ever made. Sold by hardware and general stores. Sent post paid for 35 cents. Address F. D. KEES, Beatrice, Nebr.

PAGE
YOU CAN'T SHOOT RABBITS
In a field surrounded by our Rabbit Fence. They don't get in. Send for Catalogue. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

GEM FULL CIRCLE Baler
Warranted the lightest, strongest, cheapest and fastest Full Circle Baler in the market. Made of wrought steel. Can be operated with one or two horses. Will bale 10 to 15 tons of hay a day. Write for description and price. GEORGE ETEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Special Offer
The first order for Osgood's Scales in your locality takes the agency. One OSGOOD always sells another. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 53 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't Wait

WOLF BROS. & COLE, Topeka, Kans., General Agents

Young's Patent Dehorning and Branding Chute.

Look there! See how Young's New Perfect Head Holder on his chute holds the head while being dehorned or branded. I also handle four different makes of dehorning clippers. Write for circulars. It is something you should have.
W. S. YOUNG, McPherson, Kans. Lock Box 1122.

CATTLE AND HOGS

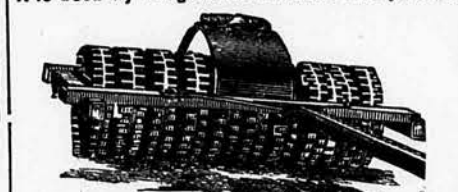
and all kinds of live stock will produce better results if fed ground feed. The small pig and the dairy cow need it especially. The best way to prepare ground feed is with the **Kelly Duplex** Grinding Mill. It just grinds any thing—ear corn, cob, husk and all, cotton seed and all small grains, single or mixed. Makes coarse, medium or fine feed. Takes little power, grinds fast. Strong, well made of good material and last indefinitely. Send for our free catalogue No. 32. The O. S. Kelly Mfg. Co., Iowa City, Ia. & Springfield, O.

..HOWE.. STOCK SCALES.
The only scale with ball bearings.

Fire and Burglar-Proof **SAFES.**
Foos Gasoline Engines. Write for Catalogue. Borden & Selleck Co., 1102 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Here is the Implement That You Want FOR YOUR LIGHT SOIL.

It is Used by Progressive Farmers Everywhere.



The McCormick Clod Crusher and Compress Field Roller. It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address THE H. F. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

LUMBER and MATERIAL AT HALF OF REGULAR PRICES.
We have just purchased the **OMAHA EXPOSITION BUILDINGS**

and if you are in the market for any Lumber, Sash, Doors, Railing, Trusses, Timbers, Pipe, Roofing, Flag Poles, Builders' Hardware, Benches, Stair Cases, Iron Columns, Iron Rods, Iron Beams, Machinery, Fire Apparatus, Statues, Copper Wire, Electric Light Fixtures, &c., &c. Write for Catalogue No. 100. OUR PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU. We have a branch office on the Exposition Grounds at Omaha. Address CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., Omaha, Neb., or Chicago, Ills.

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

STEVENS RIFLES

Encourage boys to an active, out-of-door life in field and forest conducive to health, affording a practical acquaintance with Nature. Besides, the practice of shooting induces steadiness, deliberation, accuracy, valuable qualities in any business of life.
No. 17 OPEN SIGHTS, \$6.00
No. 18 TARGET SIGHTS, \$9.50
22, .25, .33 Caliber; rim-fire.



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

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

Genuine American Watch with Chain 90 CENTS



We guarantee this watch will keep accurate time and will not get out of order and will in every way give entire satisfaction. It is fully equal in appearance to any watch made. The works are a celebrated American movement, short wind, runs thirty hours at one winding, dust cap over movement. They are regulated at the factory and guaranteed the same as any Waltham or Elgin Watch. The case is a fine one—genuine silveroid. Sent postpaid.
CHICAGO WATCH CO., 58-60 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

TWO BIG MILLS IN ONE.



BUY THE BEST
SEE THAT WHEEL?
Gold Medal Line.
The oscillating sweep shown in above cut insures uniform grinding. It is only one of the many desirable improvements found exclusively in Giant Killer Feed Mills.
Free for the asking, our new Sweep Mill and Feed Cooker Catalogue describing large line of plain duplex and geared grinders, for 1, 2, or 4 horses. We ship from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Bloomington, Minneapolis.

DAVIS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS CO., WATERLOO, IOWA.

Gluten Feeds.
The cheapest source of Protein for a Balanced Ration.

Will produce richer milk and more of it; a more rapid growth and development of Cattle and Hogs, and better meat for market purposes than any other feed on the market. Highly recommended by Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of Manhattan Agricultural College. For information and prices address
N. T. GREEN & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE Positively & Permanently CURED
No cutting, no pain, and no detention from business. You pay no money until cured. Consultation and examination FREE.
Dr. ERNEST HENDERSON, 103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Ladies Our Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

VARICOCELE cured without knife, pain or danger. Illustrated booklet free. Call on DR. H. J. WHITTIER, 10 W. 9th St., write.
Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas., to whom inquiries relating to this department should be addressed.

Characteristics of the Black Bees.

The old native or black bees have become nearly extinct, that is with beekeepers generally, and there is but little said about them. The black bees have been abused and have not been treated fairly. While the black bees are not quite up to some of the new races of bees in some respects, they are not so far behind them, and indeed, in some very important things they exceed all others. Black bees are much less inclined to swarm than any others; they also do the best job on finishing up comb honey. Comb honey made by black bees is much whiter when capped over, and this is so from the fact that in capping the honey they do not fill the cells as full as the Italian bees, and the capping, not coming in contact with the honey, presents a much whiter appearance. The Italian bees cap directly against the honey, or partially so, and are not nearly so careful to keep the capping entirely above the honey so it does not touch the same. These two points are certainly very important ones, and it is surely fair to give the black bees due credit for them.

When the best methods of manipulating bees were brought out, they were used on the new races of bees principally, and the black bees did not get the opportunity to compete with them, and was lost sight of, so to speak, and have since got nothing but abuse. It was said that the moth-worms would totally do them up, and that the Italians were proof against moths, etc. Well, it seems that the Italians are moth proof, at least this is my experience after keeping them twenty years, but for the same length of time I have no personal knowledge of a hive of bees of the black sort having been destroyed by moths. If bees were kept as they were thirty years or forty years ago, we would still find empty hives, or empty as far as bees are concerned, and full of moth-worms, just as we found them then. There has been much profit in the new races as far as bees are concerned anyway, and no one denies the fact that they have produced lots of honey; but how far behind would black bees have been had they got the same management with all the improvements in hives and implements generally, and the selection of the best stock, the improvement in breeding, etc.? It has been said by a few that a cross of the black and Italian was the best all-round bee, but the race for the "golden banded bee" was so great everybody tried to keep up with the procession and our old friends, the black bees, were left in the shuffle, and it seems now that no one has a good word for them. I do not pretend to say that the black bees are better than the Italian bees, nor that they are as good, but I do say they have not had a chance to compete with the new races, and seem to have been thrown overboard from pure prejudice.

The Carnolian bee imported into this country is a black, brown, or gray bee, and is said to excel all others, and this, too, from pretty good authority, but owing to its color being so near, or just like the common bee, it makes slow progress in becoming introduced. This bee is claimed to be exceedingly gentle, sticks close to its home when handled, is as much of a non-swagger as the blacks or even more, and as a honey-gatherer it has no superior. The greatest objection that has been made against the black bees is that they become very much excited when the hive is opened, and are very hard to handle, as they run all over the comb when taken out of the hive, and even drop off the same until you are left holding the comb without any bees on it. It is thus very hard to find queens, and often bees, queen and all, will desert their combs entirely and gather in the corners of the hive, and often the "rounding up" process must be used before the queen is located and captured. Black bees seem to consider you an enemy from start to finish, and delight to stick you so full of stings that there is scarcely room for more. They consume more honey while being handled than the Italian bees, as the latter will allow themselves to be handled without drawing on their honey in the least. It has been said that the blacks fool away time sucking stump water, while the Italians are gathering a good quality of honey from blossoms, and that the blacks sleep late in the morning and quit work long before night. A buckwheat patch is their delight and they will work it to a finish, simply because it is a poor quality of honey.

Controlling Swarms.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I think I have gained considerable knowledge from the apiary department, and am always disappointed when I open the Kansas Farmer and find the apiary department left out. I think people should show their appreciation



It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with

MICA Axle Grease

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by **STANDARD OIL CO.**

by contributing some of their experience. I do not claim wonderful success in this line, but I think there is nothing on the farm more interesting and more profitable to the amount of capital invested than bees, and I enjoy experimenting with them very much.

I tried an experiment in controlling swarms this year which I think is a success. I placed perforated zinc on the entrance, which will admit of the worker-bees passing through, but not of the queen. The bees swarmed and came out, but the queen not accompanying them, they of course returned to the hive. I then opened the hive and cut out 20 queen-cells, which checked the swarming for the time being, and this colony filled two supers full of choice honey. There is no danger of losing swarms in this manner, and the swarm issuing from the hive is due notice to you that the hive is fully ripe for the removal of queen-cells.

MISS BIRD McDUFF.

Atchison, Kans.

The dog who chases his own tail tries his best to make both ends meet.

YOU WANT FENCE—WE WANT MONEY.

We will exchange our fence for your money.

We Make an Honest Fence at a reasonable price.

WE SELL DIRECT TO FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICE. That saves you the dealer's profit which amounts to a nice thing on a bill of fencing. No loose ends—can't slip, untwist or unravel. All cross wires interwoven. Prices set to rock bottom. Get our special discount circulars before you buy. They are Free.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 180 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



STOCK FEEDERS

Listen to this and think before buying a feed grinder. There are thousands of **Peerless Mills** now in use. Grind ear corn and all grains fine or coarse. Make family meal or feed. We **WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE.** Circulars, prices, &c. free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD

STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.



We make Steel Windmills, Steel Towers and Feed Grinders and are selling them cheaper than the cheapest. Our productions are standards; are first-class in every respect and are sold on trial. Send us a postal and we will tell you all about them.

QUEKIE WINDMILL CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. Manhattan, Kas.

Before Buying a New Harness

Send 5 cts. in stamps to pay postage on descriptive catalogue 100 styles of single and double **oak-tanned** Leather Harness to select from. Sold direct to the consumer at wholesale price. **We can save you money.**

KING HARNESS COMPANY, Mfrs.

220 Church St., Owego, N. Y.



CHEAP CORN CRIBS.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

Combination Fence Works

Council Bluffs, Ia.



The Easiest Way to market a crop of hay is in the bale.

46-IN. FEED OPENING.

The best way to bale hay is with the **"ELI" BALING PRESS.**

Made in 35 styles and sizes for either horse or steam power. Made entirely of steel, combining greatest strength, lightness, durability and efficiency. Makes the most compact, even sized bales, packing closely in cars and saving freight. Send for our large illustrated catalogue—mailed FREE.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., QUINCY, ILL.



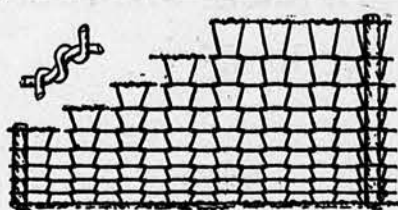
FREE

A valuable book for the farmer or breeder. It fully describes Hog Cholera and Swine Plague, and gives a positive and proven

CURE.

It is so plainly written that even a child can learn to know the two diseases. Free for the asking. Address the publishers,

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,
Des Moines, Ia. Alton, Ill.



Warner "Common Sense" Fence.

Patented November, 1896.

OTHERS GOOD—NONE BETTER.

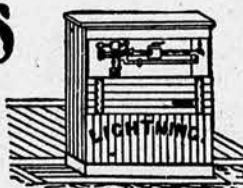
More sold in Kansas than any other fence.

It is made of heavy endless wire, with or without barbs top and bottom. Hog and pig tight. If your dealer does not sell it, write direct to us for prices and circular.

COMBINATION FENCE CO., Melvern, Kans.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESS AND **SCALE**

GUARANTEED STANDARD



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. 129 MILL ST. KANSAS CITY MO



THE STRONG FENCE

Made of large wires, best spring steel, heavily galvanized. Provision made for expansion and contraction, so it is proof against all animals and all changes of weather. As nearly everlasting as anything on earth can be.

AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE

Sold by our agents everywhere. If you cannot find an agent in your town write direct to **AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.**

THE SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

.....TOPEKA, KANSAS.....

Insures Against Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclones and Tornadoes.

The only company in Kansas with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It writes more business in Kansas than any other company. It has paid losses amounting to \$493,266.63. Call on your home agent or write the company.

The Popular Route

FOR ALL

..WESTERN POINTS..



UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE

WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

Denver, Salt Lake. San Francisco, Portland.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

THE BEST EQUIPPED ROUTE.

THE FASTEST ROUTE.

THE SAFEST ROUTE.

For Time Tables, Folders, Illustrated Books, Pamphlets, descriptive of the territory traversed, call on or write F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, or J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kans.

DO YOU WANT A FARM OR A RANCH?

7,000,000 acres Ranch land—1,000,000 acres Farm land, located in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING and UTAH. For sale by the **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY** at greatly reduced prices on ten years' time and only 6 percent interest. **LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.** Please refer to this paper when answering advt.

B. A. McALLISTER, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. CO., Omaha, Neb.

WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

J. G. Peppard MILLET CANE
1400-2 Union Avenue, CLOVERS
KANSAS CITY, MO. TIMOTHY
GRASS SEEDS.

SEEDS

You Are Invited

To be present at the fifth annual sale of representative Poland-China swine, to be held at Richmond, Mo., November 4, 1899.

GEORGE W. FALK, Richmond, Mo.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

Kirksville, Mo., October 16, 1899.

The entire Kinloch Jersey herd of 130 head will be sold at auction. The only herd in the world with two cows testing over 32 pounds of butter in seven days.

30 Tested Cows, 35 Heifers, 15 Bull Calves.

The reason there are so many bulls is because three-fourths of the young calves are males.

Buy a bull for your dairy at your own price.

Dr. C. E. Still, Owner.

Fred Zimmerman, Mgr.

RED POLLED CATTLE At Public Auction.

Sale at Blue Springs, Nebr., October 17, 1899.

On above date, and at farm one mile from town, I will sell 13 head of registered cattle, 12 head of high-grade milch cows, all giving milk at this time; also yearling heifers. There are 4 registered bulls in this offering, and 5 that are unregistered. The herd is strong in the blood of Iowa Davyson 10th, the great World's Fair winner. I am selling as good cattle as I am keeping. The larger part of this year's crop of calves I am reserving as being too young to bring their value in the sale ring. I invite general attention to the peculiar and particular value of this offering of cattle of the only general-purpose breed. Come and see them on sale day. No boom prices anticipated. Send for breeding circular. Lunch at noon sharp.

S. A. SMITH, Blue Springs, Nebraska.

COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

At Leavenworth, Kans., Saturday, October 14, 1899.

Seventy head, consisting of 4 bred sows, 1 2-year-old Chief I Know boar, 9 fall yearling boars, and 56 boars and gilts of early 1899 farrow. The offering is sired by Chief I Know 11992, Corwin I Know 18448 the largest son of Chief I Know, Hadley U. S. 20186 the peer of his sire, Hadley Jr., Chief Combination 21967 a worthy successor to the throne of his lamented sire, Chief Tecumseh 2d. Chief You Want, and U. S. Model 20078, and out of dams sired by such boars as What's Wanted Jr., Doyle's Tecumseh, Moorish King, McWilkes, Chief Perfection, and other noted boars. This is an extra good offering worthy the attention of breeders and farmers. Write for Catalogue.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS,
Auctioneer.

JOHN BOLLIN,
GUS AARON,
Kickapoo, Kans.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

RAMS FOR SALE.

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

E. D. KING,
BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

450 High Class Shropshires 450

200 registered rams, 150 registered ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Sheep are true type, and square built beauties. Prices reasonable. Foundation flocks a specialty. Come or write. Address

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

Italian Bees.

Full colonies shipped any time during summer and safe arrival guaranteed. It will pay you to try my stock of Italian bees in the Latest Improved Hives. Nothing will double in value quicker.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

Great Four Days' Auction Sale===Shorthorn Cattle.

AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION.

October 17, 18, 19, 20, 1899.

H. C. & Joseph Duncan, Osborn, Mo.,
George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.,
October 17 and 18,

Will sell 100 Shorthorns, consisting of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped. Among them 5 Cruickshank bulls and 15 other bulls Cruickshank-topped; 15 Cruickshank cows and heifers. The remainder Cruickshank-topped from old reliable American and English families, by such bulls as Imp. Grand Elector, Galahad Grand Victor and Baron Dudding.

All cows of suitable age either bred or have calves at foot.

These are choice offerings.
The best we ever sold at auction.

Col. J. W. Judy,
Col. J. W. Sparks,
Col. R. E. Edmonson. } Auctioneers.

T. Ragsdale & Son,
Paris, Mo., Oct. 19,

Will sell 50 head of selected cattle from our herd, consisting of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped bulls and heifers, including

Our Entire Show Herd.

John Burruss, Miami, Mo., Oct. 20,

Will sell my entire Riverside Herd of Shorthorns, consisting of about 60 head, 50 females and 10 bulls, including the 5-year-old Duke Bull Sangamon, Duke of Aldrie 125174, one of the best Bates bulls of the day; one yearling bull, descended from the Atwill herd. The females consist of Kennick, Rose of Sharon, Duchess, Craigs Van Meter and Hamilton Young Marys. Several of the cows have calves at foot; others of suitable age will be bred.

The young things have been inoculated against Texas fever.

SALE BEGINS EACH DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK. Catalogues ready Sept. 25.
For the Duncan-Bothwell catalogues address either H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., or George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. For the other catalogues T. W. Ragsdale & Son, Paris, Mo., and John Burruss, Miami, Mo.

NATIONAL HEREFORD EXHIBITION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN HEREFORD CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, OCT. 23-28, 1899.

300 HEAD,
REPRESENTING ALL THE
PROMINENT STRAINS OF
THE BREED, WILL COM-
PETE FOR
\$8,000.00
IN PRIZES.



300 HEAD,
REPRESENTATIVES OF 60
DIFFERENT HERDS FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE : : :
COUNTRY, WILL BE
SOLD
BY AUCTION.

Sale Catalogues, Premium Lists, Entry Blanks, etc., now ready.

Address, **C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,**
INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Kansas City Horse Show will be held same week.

THE COMING PUBLIC SALE

.....Cruickshank and Scotch Topped.....

54 Registered Shorthorns

At South Omaha, Neb., October 5, 1899.

Consisting of 42 cows and heifers and 12 serviceable bulls by such sires as Norfolk 120336, Velveten Prince 113981, Waterloo Prince 114063, Baron Ury 118024 and others as strongly bred. About 24 females well along in calf. Herd headers among the bulls. Write for free copy of the sale catalogue giving full particulars.

Sale Will Open at 1 O'clock p. m.

For Catalogue address,

W. J. Ewing, Saxton, Mo., or B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.

Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

POLAND-CHINAS and SHORTHORNS

At Ashland Stock Farm, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

Monday, October 2, 1899.

11 Pure-bred Shorthorn Bull Calves.
67 Poland-China Hogs.

My annual offering of Poland-Chinas will consist of 59 Spring Pigs, 32 boar and 27 sow pigs; 6 yearling sows, sired by Gold Bug 18698, and two 2-year-old sows.

Spring pigs are sired by Gold Bug, Leo Medium, son of Woodburn Medium; Tibb's U. S. 2d, a grandson of old Black U. S. The pigs are out of sows by L's Tecumseh, One Price, Latest Fashion, J. H. Sanders, Hands Off, Prince Tecumseh, Tecumseh 96, and Chief K, by Tecumseh 2d.

Everybody invited to come to the sale. The stock offered will please visitors, both as to breeding and individual excellence.

For catalogue address

Col. J. N. Harshberger,
Auctioneer.

M. C. Vansell,
Muscotah, Kas.