

Agricultural Matters.

THE VALUE OF SORGHUM AS A FEED.

By A. Hall, read before Farmers' Institute, Speed, Kans., September 18, 1899.

The need of the hour is the greatest amount of production at the least expense, and the great question for every producer to solve is, "Will this thing or that thing pay better?"

The Navajo Indian weaves a blanket which requires his labor and skill for one year, and yet he has an unspeakable pride when he gets \$10 for his labor. But in higher civilization it is estimated that one must have at least 50 cents per day if he feeds and clothes himself and lays by a small amount for old age. Then if we measure the value of this Navajo blanket by a higher civilization it is worth just \$156. Our fathers considered they had reached the goal when a hand had cultivated 25 acres of corn and 50 bushels per acre had been obtained, or a total of 1,250 bushels. Nevertheless they so directed our observations and pointed to a higher economy that we are enabled to somewhat grasp the situation as it is presented, so to-day we consider 70 acres per hand and 30 bushels per acre, or a total of 2,100 bushels, of more value than that which our fathers produced.

Then it is the economy of production that gives value to all products. To illustrate, if one ton of sorghum is worth four tons of prairie hay, and yet if those four tons of prairie hay can be produced at a less expense than one ton of sorghum then it would be economy to produce the four tons of prairie hay. What I have to say of sorghum as a feed will be along this line. I shall not speak of sorghum as a substitute for grain but as an aid, as I have never learned to prepare stock for market without the use of what I consider a stronger feed than sorghum.

I will presume that every farmer has his mode, or manner, of raising sorghum. I prefer sowing it with a drill, where that implement can be had, otherwise broadcast. As a feed for stock hogs in spring and summer I have never found anything to equal it. Where hogs have to be kept in pens, as most farmers in this community are compelled to keep their hogs, they can be grown faster and cheaper on sorghum than any other feed we can produce, but for the feed to do the most good it must be prepared fresh—that is, it must be cut or pulled at each feed, and I prefer pulling it as the hogs will eat every root and often will eat roots first. To pull the sorghum will not take as long as it may seem at first thought. Where hogs are fed three times a day any person can pull enough sorghum in thirty minutes to feed 40 hogs.

For hog feed the seed can be sown the first of April or sooner if the ground can be worked, and by the 15th of May you can cease feeding all grain to stock hogs and go in on sorghum.

But grand as sorghum is as a hog feed, I have always found my best results when it is used as hay for horses and cattle. I consider one ton of sorghum hay worth four tons of prairie hay as a feed, and it can be produced at one-tenth the cost when everything is considered. It will yield from four to eight tons per acre, and I have heard men, whose truthfulness and ability to judge accurately I have no reason to doubt, say they have raised twelve tons per acre. For hay, it can be sown any time from April 10 to June 20; then let it grow until headed out and the seed well ripened.

Now let us note its great advantages over any other hay. You can cut your sorghum hay in August and if you are crowded in work you can put it up in December and the stock will eat it just the same and your results will be as satisfactory as though it was put up sooner. But I advise you to put in the stack in four weeks after cutting, but no sooner.

Let us make a little comparison of yield per acre with that of prairie hay. Sorghum will yield from four to eight tons per acre. Prairie hay will not exceed one ton per acre, and I hold that one ton of sorghum hay is worth, as a feed, four tons of prairie hay—that is, it will keep the same amount of stock in as good a condition as will four tons of prairie hay. In this respect, when we consider its cheapness in production, its enormous yield per acre, the easy manner in which it is cured, and the satisfactory results from feeding it, we must conclude that we have nothing to equal it in value as a feed.

Before coming to Kansas I had been accustomed to seeing either sheaf oats,

red clover, or timothy used as a hay, but I consider sorghum superior to any of those. With the advancing price of land, with the great demand for valuable feed, with the sharp competition which is continually being presented, it behooves every farmer to try for the best results at the least expense.

Two eminent statisticians have been figuring the shortness of time at which this nation will cease to export grain. One has fixed the date at fifty years and the other at thirty years. Just how correct either one is remains to be seen, but I venture the assertion that no thrifty farmer in this community can afford to keep one acre of ground for the purpose of producing one ton of prairie hay ten years hence.

In closing this paper I will say that perhaps we have those with us who may be able, with the aid of science, to prove the fallacy of some of these assertions. But we invite all friendly criticism, holding that he who corrects an error is a benefactor.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—The Cutting Time—Its Feeding Value.

For the past five years the Utah Experiment Station has been carrying on a line of investigation to determine at just what time in its growth alfalfa should be cut for best results, composition, annual yield per acre, and feeding value all being taken into account. In connection with this work the feeding value of such well-known roughage crops as timothy hay, corn fodder and red clover has been compared with that of alfalfa.

For this experiment a field of alfalfa was divided into three equal pieces, one being regularly cut when the first blooms appeared, the second when in full bloom, and the third when half the blossoms had fallen, these being denominated early, medium, and late cuttings, respectively. Incidentally there was made a comparison of the first, second, and third crops.

The details of this investigation are reported in Bulletin No. 61 of the Utah station, a copy of which may be obtained by addressing the director at Logan. Below are given the more important facts, together with the conclusions that may be legitimately drawn from the results:

1. The largest annual yield of hay per acre is obtained by the method of early cutting and the lowest by the late, the average result standing as follows: Early cutting 100, medium 92, and late 85.

2. The early-cut alfalfa contains the highest per cent of protein and fat, the most valuable food constituents, and the lowest per cent of crude fiber, the most indigestible portion. The former decrease constantly while the latter increases rapidly from early bloom to the full maturity of the plant.

3. The proportionate amount of leaves to stems is greater at early bloom than at any subsequent time, and both leaves and stems contain a greater per cent of protein and a less per cent of crude fiber at this time than at any later period in the growth of the plant. The relative proportion of leaves to stems in the different cuttings is as follows: Early, 42 to 58; medium, 40 to 60; late, 33 to 67.

4. Alfalfa leaves as compared with stems are very much richer in protein, fat and nitrogen-free extract, and they contain a much smaller proportion of crude fiber. The per cent of the protein and fat grows constantly less and that of the crude fiber greater from the time of early bloom to maturity. The average composition of all cuttings and crops shows the leaves to contain 150 per cent more protein than the stems, 300 per cent more fat, 35 per cent more nitrogen-free extract, and 256 per cent less crude fiber.

5. The more important nutrients, protein and fat, have the highest per cent of digestibility in the early cuttings, and it grows less and less with the age of the plant.

6. In the feeding tests, the highest gains were made from the early cuttings and the lowest from the late, the results standing proportionately as follows: Early cutting, 100; medium, 85, and late, 75.

7. The variation in the amount of the different cuttings eaten per day was very slight, being the highest for the early cutting and the lowest for the late, but the quantity of dry matter and also of digestible matter required for a pound of gain was decidedly lowest for the early cutting and highest for the late, the relative amounts of dry matter standing as follows: Early cutting, 100; medium, 131, and late, 160.

8. The annual beef product per acre was largest from the early cuttings, not only in the general average but in each separate season's test, and that from the late cuttings was smallest, the proportional products standing as follows: Early cutting, 100; medium, 79½, and late, 69½.

9. Taking all points of comparison into consideration, both separately and collectively, including everything that pertains to the largest yield and highest feeding



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value, the tests favor cutting alfalfa for cattle-feeding when the first blooms appear.

CROP COMPARISON.

10. The first crop gave the largest yield in each of the five tests and in fourteen out of the fifteen cuttings, while the third crop gave the lowest for every test and in every cutting but one. The average acre yields for the five years, including all cuttings, stand in the following relation: First crop, 100; second, 78, and third, 39. For the early cuttings alone: First crop, 100; second, 83; third, 66.

11. In the average composition of all cuttings for three years, the nutrients of the three crops vary but little. The second has slightly the highest per cent of protein and fiber; and the third the most fat and nitrogen-free extract.

12. The third crop has the largest proportion of leaves to stems; but the per cent of protein in the leaves is highest in the second crop, and next highest in the first. The leaves of the first crop contain the most fat and of the second the least.

13. The third crop produced a higher average rate of gain in the feeding tests than the first or second and also higher than any of the separate cuttings. The amount eaten daily was also highest of all, but the dry matter and digestible matter for a pound of gain were the lowest. In a pound per pound comparison the gains stand as follows: First crop, 100; second, 81; third, 126. Dry matter for a pound of gain: First crop, 100, second, 115, and third, 69.

14. The beef product per acre, taking the average result of all cuttings for the five years, was very much the highest for the first crop, and decidedly the lowest for the third, standing as follows: First crop, 100; second 61, and third, 45. But taking the early cuttings alone they stand: First crop, 100; second, 80, and third, 69.

15. Pound per pound, taken as a whole, the results show the highest feeding value for the third crop and the lowest for the second.

16. The average annual beef product from early-cut alfalfa was 705.61 pounds per acre; it required 9,575 pounds of timothy to produce an equal weight; 11,967 pounds of red clover, and 10,083 pounds of shredded corn fodder.

Tea Culture: The Experiment in South Carolina.

The problem of raising tea in the southern part of the United States has been discussed for many years.

The growing of tea on the Pinehurst estate at Summerville, S. C., began about ten years ago, and the crop for the season of 1899 amounted to nearly 3,000 pounds.

A report on the results of the experiment at Pinehurst has been prepared by Dr. Charles U. Shepard, special agent in charge of tea culture investigations, and will soon be issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Report 61, entitled: "Tea Culture: The Experiment in South Carolina."

The report states that, from the results obtained on the Pinehurst plantation, it seems probable that the cultivation of tea can be made profitable in the warmer portions of the United States in two ways. One is by establishing a plantation on the scale of the experiment at Summerville, with capital sufficient to carry the work to a point where the product can be offered on equal terms with teas holding an established place in the markets of the United States. The other is to grow tea for home use in the farm garden. In either case tea-growing can be undertaken safely only where the temperature rarely goes below zero, and where a liberal supply of water can be depended upon. There is probably no place in the United States where the rainfall is sufficient for the best results with the tea plant, and irrigation should, where possible, be provided for in growing tea. The Summerville experiment was begun on a small scale, but the planting has been grad-

ually increased until now over 50 acres are planted in tea. When the plants arrive at full bearing, the yield should be at least 10,000 pounds.

The problem of providing labor for plucking tea leaf has been solved so far as a steady and skillful band of nimble-fingered children goes; but its cost is inordinately high as compared with the Orient. It was indispensable to secure a reliable corps of pickers. To meet this condition a comfortable schoolhouse was built and a competent teacher engaged. The colored families of the neighborhood were then invited to send their children to the school free of charge. They would be taught the ordinary branches, and also would be taught to pick tea, and so earn money to buy food and clothing. The offer was accepted, and now there is a good list of pupils to draw from.

The report also described the buildings and machinery used in making the tea, and points out the most important difficulties which confronts the establishment of this new industry in the Southern States.

It will contain 9 plates and 4 text figures.

We're Bridging the World.

The American bridge is flinging its majestic spans and arches across the rivers of many lands—Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China, Peru and others—and a group of 26 skilled American builders has just departed for Rangoon, British India, where an American company has one of its constructions in progress. Work in this line has only begun, but that it will be of increasing and finally colossal magnitude, taking the whole world as its field and assuming a high importance among our industries and enterprises, there can be no doubt.—New York Tribune.

Carved His Own Pulpit.

A unique feature of Hempstead church has to be recorded. The curate in charge, Rev. John Escreet, happens to be an expert carver in wood, and when his church was rebuilt his contribution to the new structure took the substantial form of the carving of the reading desk, lectern and pulpit. There is probably no other church in the world of which it can be said that the pulpit is the actual handiwork of the minister who preaches from it. Mr. Escreet also executed the carving on the south porch of his church.—Sketch.

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As a rule when time hangs heavily on a man he pawns it.

When a man loses confidence he usually finds disappointment.

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A word to a man who thinks he's wise is generally considered an insult.—Cleveland Leader.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 28—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
NOVEMBER 1-2—W. T. Clay and T. J. Young, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 16—W. F. Harned, Shorthorns, Vermont, Mo.
NOVEMBER 22—Geo. Allen, Shropshire sheep, Allerton, Ill.
DECEMBER 6-7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

GROWING AND FEEDING HOGS FOR MARKET.

By W. P. Winner, read at Farmers' Institute, Mound Valley, Kans., October 5, 1899.

I would select thoroughbreds of the breed I desired to grow, especially the male. He should be a good individual, should have a well-rounded ham, well let down to hock, back slightly arched, ribs well sprung, flank broad and well let down, good strong bone, wide between the eyes, which should be full, stand well upon his feet and have good carriage.

The sows should have head somewhat smaller than that of the male, good length of body, ribs well sprung and rather long, deep heart girth, stand well up on good feet, and should be of quiet disposition.

The brood sows should have a run on pasture of some kind. Clover, alfalfa, rye, and oats are good. They should have plenty of pure water at all times. I consider the water fountain the best way to supply them with clean, pure water. I consider oats with a slop made of one-third shorts and two-thirds wheat bran fed twice a day the best ration for brood sows.

I would not keep more than 8 or 10 sows in one lot or pasture as they are liable to pile up in the sleeping quarters. They should have dry, clean sleeping quarters.

I would arrange a pen for the sow and little fellows with a railing around inside 8 or 10 inches from the floor and 6 inches from the sides, so the sow will not lie on the pigs when she lies down.

The sow should not be fed much grain until her pigs are 1 week old. I would feed oats at first and gradually increase the feed, so that by the end of the third week she will be on full feed. She should have a liberal feed of sweet slop three times a day.

I would make a creep in pen in which I would place a shallow trough so the dam can not get to it. I would put in it a small quantity of sweet milk or a slop made of shorts, or better still, ground oats with hulls sifted out. Never feed more than the pigs will clean up good. When the pigs are about 7 weeks old I would keep milk-producing feed from the sow, and by the time the pigs are 8 or 9 weeks old they will have weaned themselves in most cases. Then I would feed the pigs a ration of ground oats and corn with same quantity of wheat bran, say ground oats 25 pounds, corn-meal 25 pounds, wheat bran 50 pounds, soaked a few hours and fed sweet, morning, noon and at night, with ear corn twice a day. Feed what the pigs will clean up and never more. As they get older I would increase the amount of feed to what they will consume, would feed what they will clean up nicely three times each day or oftener if possible; would make them squeal for their feed each time. I think the hogs should have plenty of good pure water and dry, clean sleeping quarters at all times, and they should weigh from 250 pounds to 350 pounds, and even 400 at 8 or 9 months old.

I think it a mistaken idea that a hog must be shut up in a dry pen and to have corn by him at all times to take on fat. I believe he needs exercise to aid digestion and to develop muscle, which is lean meat. I also think it a mistaken idea to shut a lot of hogs up in a filthy pen when it is desired to begin feeding them for market or family use, and feed them enough the very first feed to last them two or three days. They will eat too much at first, which will arrest digestion, bring on disease, and cause a loss of feeding from one to three weeks.

As I said before, I think the better plan is to feed a small amount at first and gradually increase the feed until they are on full feed, cleaning up their feed each time.

In conclusion I would urge the grower and feeder of hogs to feed often, give plenty of pure, clean water, a clean, dry place for them to sleep, plenty of exercise and a liberal amount of pasture.

The Swift Packing Company, of Kansas City, reports an order from London for 17 car-loads of dressed poultry. John Bull eats chicken as well as beef.

The Shortage in Cattle.

The Montana Stockman, in a careful editorial on the shortage in cattle, says:

"If the Montana cattleman had as many cattle to ship this year as he has had in many previous seasons he would be a happy individual. For several years the Montana cattle-grower has been cutting down his herds. He has not done so because he wanted to, but because he was forced to. There have been several things that have compelled this cutting down of the herds. One has been that every year the settler has encroached more and more upon the ranges. He has come to the State and taken up a claim where he could get water to irrigate his crops, and began with a few head of stock. He has put up a fence, and possibly cut off a water supply for a big range country. There has been thousands of these settlers, and each year the range man has been forced farther and farther away. Several years ago the range men ceased to breed cattle almost entirely. Last year many began again, but the results will not be apparent in the shipments for two years.

"The Montana cattle-grower was obliged to go to breeding cattle. For two years he has not been able to buy southern or western cattle at a price he could afford to pay. Up to about 1897 Montana cattle-growers bought each year in Texas, Oregon, Washington and Utah thousands of head of 2-year-old steers, brought them to Montana, turned them on the ranges, and in a year or two would market them in the East, making fair money on the investment. But in Texas they feed and market many of this class of cattle now, and so profitable is the industry, that the prices they place on their 2-year-olds is almost prohibitory, so far as the Montana cattleman is concerned. For two years he has not been able to figure how he could come out whole on Texas cattle at the price that has ruled for them. As to the supply west of Montana, it has been short, and there prices have also been prohibitory.

"The increase in the sheep holdings in the State has also had a great deal to do with the cutting down of the cattle herds. It is impossible to run cattle and sheep on the same range, and where a range has not been used for cattle for a season the sheep-grower has taken advantage of the fact and utilized it. Many cattle-growers, in order to retain the use of ranges, have themselves gone into sheep, and they have thus assisted in reducing the free range area for cattle.

"As a proof that the receipts of western range cattle will be considerably below last year at eastern markets, the latest report from Chicago is that the receipts for September this year are 67,800 head, against 86,700 the same month last year. The season to date foots up 84,000 head, against 127,000 for the same time last year. This is a shortage of 33,000 head at one market, and the season more than half over. The Omaha market may show an increase in this class of cattle, but not sufficient to offset the falling off in Chicago."

Photographing of Pedigree Stock.

At a recent meeting of the zoological section of the British Association, a report was received from the special committee appointed to promote the systematic collection of photographic and other records of pedigree stock.

The report, which was presented by Mr. Francis Galton, chairman of the committee, states that inquiries made on behalf of the committee have fully justified the belief that led to its appointment—namely, that few exact records exist of even the nearer ancestry of the members of any description of pedigree stock. The names of all their ancestry for many past generations are published in stud-books, herd-books, and other similar works, but in other respects those works afford scant means for obtaining that distinct presentment of each of the nearer ancestry which is needed for an exact study of

THE ART OF BREEDING.

The information as to feature and form in the books mentioned above is almost wholly confined to color, and in the case of horses only to height at the withers. It has been found very difficult to obtain the photographs of even a few of these genealogical triads, consisting of an adult subject, its sire and its dam, which form the primary molecules of every pedigree. The authorities who were consulted on thoroughbred horses and on purely bred Shorthorn cattle were hardly able to indicate a single case in which photographs exist of all the seven individuals—the adult subject, its two parents, and its four grandparents—which form the secondary molecules of a pedigree.

Thus the admirable opportunities enjoyed by breeders for making systematic records that would afford a solid basis for the advancement of the art of breeding have been hitherto most inadequately utilized. The most important of those records which it seems feasible to obtain are photographs, rather analogous to the portraits made of criminals to serve as future means of identification. The desired photographs need to be taken under such conditions as shall ensure their being comparable under equal terms, and shall admit of the accurate translation of measurements made upon them into corresponding measurements made on the animals themselves. There are a variety of ways by which the latter process may be performed, but it was only after many trials that a method was found capable of being used with extreme facility. The problem was thenceforward reduced to that of devising a self-working system, by which the more important

PEDIGREE ANIMALS

—say, the prize-winners at great shows—should be habitually photographed under standard conditions. The desired experiment was permitted to be made by the Royal Commissioners on Horse-breeding at their show held last month at the Royal Agricultural Hall. The results were most satisfactory. Measurements made on these photographs gave results that, in three-quarters of the cases, did not differ more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from those made by two veterinarians on the animals themselves. In the remaining quarter of the cases, in which the differences ranged up to a single instance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it seemed from internal evidences and other considerations that the photographic method was the more trustworthy of the two. The experiment further showed that the cost of photography did not exceed what might be wholly or in part recouped by the sale of prints. There seemed, therefore, little serious difficulty in the way of causing the photography of prize-winners to become a permanent feature in the larger shows of pedigree stock. The report went on to describe the standard conditions under which the photographs should be taken, and the method of calculating from measurements on the photographs.—Agricultural Cable (London, Eng.).

Shortage in Feeding.

John K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Katy, says that cattle-feeding in Texas this year will aggregate about three-eighths in volume of last year's business. He thinks the number that will be full fed will fall short of 100,000, which will include a large number of small bunches. The principal trouble, Mr. Rosson says, is the scarcity of roughness, owing to the small cotton crop. The supply of hulls is very short, otherwise the number could be considerably increased by making a mixed ration of corn and meal, which was found to be a very successful feed last winter. In addition, Mr. Rosson says in the San Antonio Express:

"I do not think the light feeding will hurt Texas stockmen very much, as the supply of feeding steers in the State is not large and the ranges and farms are well able to take care of them in good shape, but it will fall pretty hard on the Territory where they have had an unsuccessful season. Cattle in the Territory as a rule did not get fat this season and the result is that the shipments made to markets have been disappointing. The shortage in meal and hulls will make it possible for the feed lots to take only a limited number, so that large numbers will have to be carried over to another season. What adds to the gravity of the situation is that the price of corn, of which a large crop was raised in the Territory, has taken a jump upward in price. Ordinarily any quantity of corn could have been had in the Territory at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, but the farmers discovered that the stockmen would have to feed through the winter and the latter began scrambling for corn, with the result that the price has been run up to 25 cents anywhere within 20 miles of a railroad."

Classification of Hides.

The following is the regular classification adopted by the Chicago Hide Dealers and Tanners:

GREEN HIDES.—Hides just as they come from the animals, never having been salted.

PART CURED HIDES.—Hides that have been salted, but not long enough in salt to be thoroughly cured.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Hides that have been salted long enough to be thoroughly cured.

GREEN KIP.—All veal skins running from 15 pounds to 25 pounds shall be

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classified as veal kip. All long-haired and thin skins running from 8 pounds to 25 pounds shall be classed as runners.

GREEN CALF.—All veal skins running from 8 pounds to 15 pounds.

DEACON SKINS.—All calf skins under 8 pounds shall be classed as deacons.

DRY FLINT HIDES.—Are thoroughly dry hides that have not been salted.

DRY SALTED HIDES.—Are thoroughly dry hides having been salted while green.

GRUBBY HIDES.—Hides having one or more grubs.

All dry kip and calf shall be classed the same as hides. All hides shall be free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tail-bones and sinews; and before being weighed all such substances shall be removed, or a proper deduction made from the weight; and when the head hangs to the hide by a narrow strip, it shall be cut off; also when the head is not split in the center, it shall be made straight before being weighed.

All bull, stag, tainted, grubby, badly scarred, cut, scored, and murrain hides, both green and dry, shall be classed as damaged, unless they shall be very badly damaged, when they shall be classed as glue stock. Dry hides, which are moth-eaten, sun-burnt or weather-beaten, shall be classed as damaged. All kip and calf, both green and dry, shall be trimmed the same as hides, with the exception that the tail-bone may be left in calf skins.

All green cured hides of 60 pounds and over shall be called heavy and all green cured hides under 60 pounds shall be called light hides. All dry hides 18 pounds and over shall be called heavy and all dry hides under 18 pounds shall be called light hides.

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Gossip About Stock.

"Western Kansas is doing some business with cattle," remarks Mr. L. Diesem, of Garden City, to a Kansas Farmer man, "as recently we shipped 155 cars of cattle in three days from Garden City alone. They were stockers and fat cattle."

S. Lehman, of Newton, has just purchased a pair of Tamworth May pigs of J. M. Simpson & Sons, of the Bear Creek Stock Farm, Palmer, Ill. Mr. Lehman intends to breed Tamworth and also cross them with the Poland-China for stock hogs.

The Kansas Farmer representative had a drive through Mr. W. L. Bass's pastures seeing his herd of white face cattle. Victor 70181, sired by Conrad, heads the herd, and his 7 leading females are granddaughters of Lord Wilton. He has over 100 head of Herefords.

E. J. Moore of the Mount Ararat Farm near Americus, who exhibited the 1,130 pound 3-year-old hog at the Emporia street fair, has just brought a young boar, Corwin Hadley, of C. M. Erwin, of Wichita, Kans. Corwin Hadley will be Mr. Moore's herd boar next year.

Hog cholera is getting the best of several farmers in Harvey county south of Newton. T. S. Morrison has lost over 100 head of hogs. O. V. Gingrass also lost very heavily. S. M. Spangler is now contending with the disease. They have been using the Government medicine but without good results, though the disease is somewhat checked.

R. S. Cook, of Wichita, is still in the ring with fine hogs. He has not been out at the fairs this year, but it was because he did not have time to go, not because he did not have the stock. Mr. Cook has been breeding for special points and has animals which show that line of breeding. This week he shows his hogs at the Wichita street fair.

N. B. Sawyer, of Cherryvale, Kans., writing to Kansas Farmer, says: "Mr. Sutcliffe, from Altoona, Kans., has purchased 5 Duroc-Jerseys of my breeding this week. He selected for himself and paid a long price for them. Mr. Sutcliffe has been breeding Duroc-Jerseys for fifteen years and he complimented my herd by saying that they were better animals than any he had seen at the St. Louis fair. I asked him how he happened to know that I kept Duroc-Jerseys and he answered that he had seen my advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

On October 30, 1899, will be held the annual sale of Shorthorn bulls and Poland-China swine at the Elm Run Stock Farm, 6 miles northwest of Carbondale. This is an old and reliable establishment, having been founded in 1876 by the present proprietor, M. W. Waltemire, and his brother, W. W. Waltemire, but now owned by the senior partner and his son, C. R. Waltemire. At the head of his Shorthorns is Prince Thistletop 120642, and over the swine are Hadley Model 2d 19827 and Jewel I Know, bred by Geo. Berry. See advertisement next week.

A bunch of sturdy young Aberdeen Angus bulls is offered for sale this week by L. H. Patterson, of Keats, Kans., whose card appears in another column. Mr. Patterson has 40 head of the "doddies" in prime condition for wintering or for service and will dispose of them at prices very low for this class of cattle. These bulls are nearly all full bloods and some are registerable, while the grades are fifteen-sixteenths or better. All of them are of the low, blocky type, which Mr. Patterson has chosen as his ideal both for ranch and farm and a car load of yearlings and 2-year-olds could be selected from the lot.

Kirkpatrick & Sons says there are four railroads at Tonganoxie, Kans., two in and two out. The K. C. & Northwestern leaves Kansas City for Tonganoxie at 7:45 a. m., and about 5:30 p. m., and trains arrive from the northwest at 7:58 a. m., and 6:14 p. m. The Union Pacific leaves Leavenworth at 10 a. m., and 5:15 p. m. and coming from the west leaves Lawrence at about 7 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. Breeders from all directions can easily reach the sale. This will be the banner sale of the State this season and up-to-date breeders should attend. Send for catalogue and see the array of blue blood.

Last week a Kansas Farmer man visited the Hereford herd of Albert Dillon, of Hope, Kans., who has a small but select herd of white-faces. Mr. Dillon has sold over \$2,000 worth of calves this season. Recently he sold his herd bull, Lincoln 47095, to O. B. Whittaker, of Lincoln, Kans., who has started a herd in Lincoln County. Mr. Dillon will now use as a herd bull, Klondike by Senator, out of Blight 4th. Mr. Dillon wishes to buy a number of pure-bred Hereford bulls from 6 to 12 months old, which he desires to winter and develop for future use. Any of our readers having such for sale may find it to their advantage to correspond with Mr. Dillon.

"Polands at closing out prices," is an opportunity offered this week through the columns of the Kansas Farmer by A. E. Staley, of Ottawa. Mr. Staley's offerings includes 8 boars, yearlings and spring pigs, by Lord Wilkes, bred by J. R. Killough & Sons, and out of a Moorish Maid sow, bred by Shepherd & Alexander. The boars are good animals, but Mr. Staley has decided to confine himself to his Ohio Improved Chester Whites in the hog line and will make a sacrifice to wind up the other branch of his business. The Chesters are "gilt edge," as are also the Queen City Farm fowls, which have an enviable fair record to their credit this fall. Read Mr. Staley's advertisement.

C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., owners of the Glendale Farm Shorthorns, report a recent sale of one of their fine 2-year-old heifers to W. H. Ranson, of Wichita, Kans., for \$250. The sale of bulls have been quite lively during the past few weeks. In a recent letter Mr. Wolf says: "We have a fine lot of bulls for sale, about 20 in number. Among them can be found herd-headers. One in particular deserves special mention, a straight Cruickshank, sired by Glendon 119370 (recently sold to H. C. Duncan), and out of Butterfly 60th, a cow of great scale and substance, and backed up by the best of breeding. Besides the bulls we have a number of choice female that we are offering at a bargain."

Dave Risk, the live stock artist at Weston, Mo., just across the line over in

Missouri, placed his card in last week's Kansas Farmer, and already has received orders for work from Kansas breeders. At Hope, Kans., last week he made a sketch for Mr. J. W. Higgins, Jr., of his Poland-China boar, Chief We Know, purchased during the Illinois State fair at the Winn sale; he also sketched Mr. Higgins's imported Lincoln ram. A sketch was also made of the Hereford herd bull, Klondike, owned by Albert Dillon. For George Channon, of Hope, a sketch was made of his young Shorthorn herd bull. It is quite evident that the breeders of Hope do not propose that the improved stock interest shall suffer because of Mr. Stannard's exodus to Sunny Slope at Emporia.

It would not be a very easy task to find a finer lot of Poland-China swine than were offered for sale at Leavenworth on October 14. John Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo, Kans., are men who thoroughly understand what is necessary to constitute a herd of thoroughbred swine which will show to good advantage in the sale ring and also be a vast benefit to the purchaser for foundation stock, or to improve new herds already started. From the herds on their two farms a draft of 70 beauties were offered for sale at Leavenworth and 69 of them found satisfied purchasers. Everything that could be done for the comfort of those in attendance had been provided by Messrs. Bollin and Aaron, thereby adding to their large number of friends who will surely attend their next annual sale. More than four-fifths of the purchases were made by Kansas people, who know good stock when they see it. Forty purchasers at the sale were Kansans and 6 were from Missouri. The highest price paid was \$31.

H. R. Little, of Hope, Kans., breeder of Shorthorns and an advertiser in this paper, was visited by our representative, who found the herd in splendid condition, and a marked improvement made, notably among the young stock, the result of having a good herd-header in Sharon Lavender (Vol. 45), bred by D. D. Richards & Son, Newark, Ohio, sire, Lavender Chief 108680, out of Manno Sharon 8th, and the old herd bull, Sharon Duke 123836, bred by G. A. Watkins, of Whitling, Kans., and sired by Lord Chumley 3d 108738, and out of Empress 2d (Vol. 41) by Challenger. The sale stock, consisting of about 25 bulls, 12 of which are 2-year-olds, were sired by the herd bulls mentioned. Mr. Little is anxious to sell the bulls of serviceable age this fall and will make very reasonable prices for that purpose.

Geo. Channon, of Hope, owner of the Lockridge Herd of Shorthorns, is now advertising 40 bulls for sale at prices that should be an object to ready purchasers. He sold recently 2 yearling bulls by Glendower to Adam Gantebin and George Heller, of Dillon, Kans. Mr. Channon had his new herd bull sketched last week by Dave Risk, the live stock artist.

L. A. Webster, the noted Vermont live stock artist, who has turned out such fine work of prize-winning animals, both East and West, informs the Kansas Farmer that he expects to be in Kansas City during the National Hereford Exhibition and will be glad to execute orders for any Kansas breeders while in the West. His work is always satisfactory. He can be addressed, during October, care of the Kansas Farmer.

G. D. Stratton, of Walton, Kans., has sold out his grade cattle and expects to go into breeding Shorthorn cattle. His herd bull is Baron Victor 135383 by Imperial Knight 119669. He expects to buy some cows at the sale in Kansas City this week.

Hereford breeders who desire cattle worth the money should carefully observe the advertisement of the third annual sale by Tom C. Ponting & Sons, to be held at the Homestead Farm, Moweaqua, Ill., on Wednesday, November 8, 1899. The offering consists of 60 head, 30 bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and 30 females. Several of the females will have calves at foot; some whose calves have just been weaned and bred again to either of the three herd bulls, the \$1,575 Excellent 78834, a son of Sotham's noted breeding bull, Corrector; some to the grand old breeding bull, Earl of Shadeland 41st 33378, or to the double Lord Wilton bull, Ben Imboden 67958. Among the 30 bulls are several extra good ones, one especially, a son of Excellent, that Mr. Brush thinks will be the plum of the sale. The senior Ponting is one of the oldest reliable breeders in America. The catalogue tells the story in detail of this representative offering. Send for it.

The Central Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by C. S. Snodgrass, Galt, Rice County, Kans., is represented in our Breeders' Directory this week. This herd numbers about 150 head, including brood sows, fall and spring pigs. The herd was represented last week at the Lyons street fair and secured all the first premiums entered for except one. The hogs in the Central Kansas Herd are of the very best strains of breeding and individually they have quality and finish. Mr. Snodgrass has been particularly fortunate in having used splendid herd boars during recent years, having owned Gem Duke, a boar out of Gem, the World's Fair winner, owned by R. S. Cook. He also owned the famous sires, Darkness Quality and Guy's Unfortunate by Guy Wilkes. Mr. Snodgrass has as good a lot of young stock for sale as may be had anywhere and his prices are very reasonable.

"A Show Yard Favorite of the Last Decade," whose portrait appears this week on our first page, will be readily recognized, without the text, as the famous Archibald 11129. This bull, imported in 1885 by J. O. Curry, of Aurora, Ills., though of short usefulness as a breeder, has produced a few wonderful sons who have done what their sire's great weight prevented his doing, to perpetuate the excellent qualities he possessed. One of these sons, Archibald 1st 39258, whom a no less judge than T. F. B. Sotham is said to have called old Archibald's best heads the "Greenacres" herd of J. C. Curry, to whose advertisement the Kansas Farmer wishes to call attention. Mr. Curry, who is a brother of the importer, has critically but industriously striven to fill his herd with the best blood of old Archibald and the generous combinations

he has made through sire and dam are bringing gratifying results. Archibald 1st though aged, and of the low stocky build of his sire, is spry and mellow as a 3-year-old, and the fine old cows who are aiding him in the good work, though suckling calves, come deep fleshed and broad-backed from a summer on grass alone.

Higgins's Poland-China Sale.—One of the most important sales of Poland-China swine to be held this year in Kansas will be that of J. W. Higgins, Jr., of Hope, Kansas, to be held the day after the election, Wednesday, November 8, 1899. The offering consists of 80 head and includes more animals of serviceable age than will be offered at any sale in the West this year. There will be in the sale 47 spring pigs, gilts and boars, 11 mature sows with litters, 13 mature sows unbred, 20 1- and 2-year-old boars and the herd boar, Duke of Weston 16974. Most of the offering was sired by Wren 17172, Eberly's Model 20854 and Duke of Weston, and out of such sows as Mathless B (51182) by Duke of Weston; Low Tecumseh (48317) by Low Down Tecumseh 17658; Sensation Girl by Wren, May Tecumseh (47061) by Jubilee; April Lady (41400) by Corwin King 15413; and other leading families. The hogs are all right as to breeding and have size, bone, quality and a general high character, and as this is Mr. Higgins' first public sale he is very desirous of making the sale so attractive to buyers that much may be added to the already splendid reputation of Higgins' Hope Herd of Poland-Chinas. Breeders and farmers generally are very cordially invited to be at this sale. Catalogues will be sent to all requesting them.

One of the many evidences that the present is prosperous and the future bright for breeders of registered Shorthorns comes this week in the report of several recent sales by V. R. Ellis, of Gardner, Kans. Prices are not given, but Mr. Ellis is satisfied—and Mr. Ellis deals with a class of men who appreciate the best and pay fairly for it. The sales last reported are:

CAN'T BE BURST.

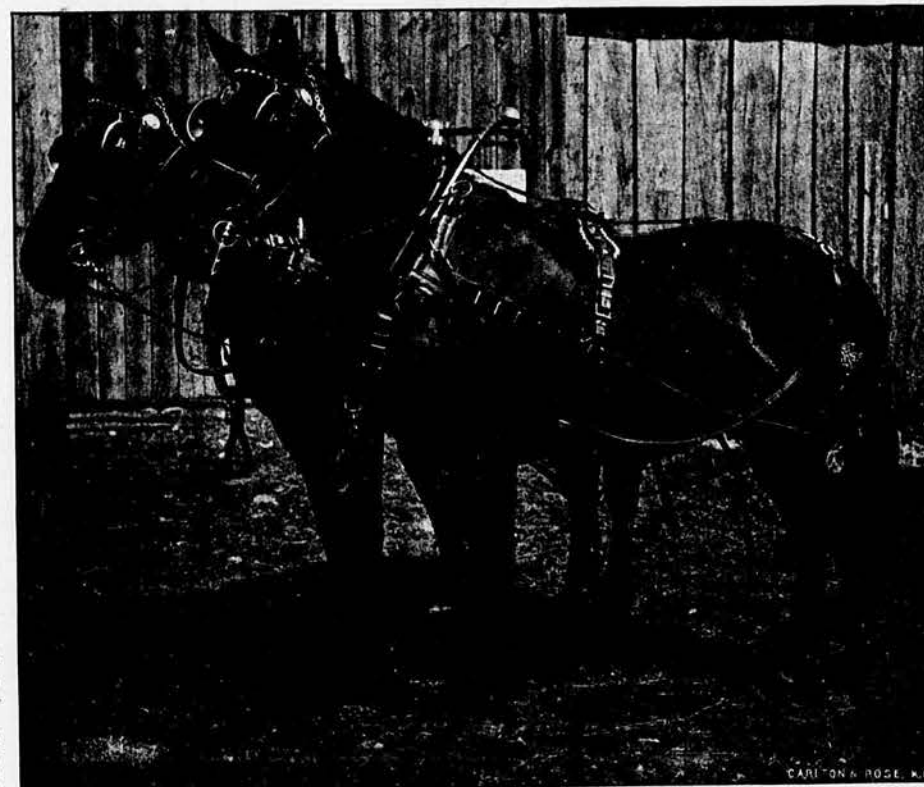
Hammer the bowl of a Sharples Farm Separator flat on an anvil with a sledge, and if you break it we will pay for it. Can't do it with any other separator. Other separators may burst and kill people; they have done it. A Sharples never did nor never will. It is built good all over—Everywhere the best that it can be. Send for Catalogue No. 19.



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

room to doubt the wisdom of Mr. Killough's theory. J. R.'s Tecumseh is by a son of the old "Chief," and many of the herd sows are as closely, though variously, related, while in the background, waiting to continue the good work, Mr. Killough keeps a gilt-edge young boar of the same backing, the sweepstakes winner in a strong ring at Ottawa this fall. A rather remarkable litter of pigs, both on account of its quality and make-up, was recently farrowed at Mr. Killough's farm. The litter of 8 contains 7 boars and even a beginner would hazard the guess that there are no "trunts" when told that the sow is a granddaughter of Klever's Model and out of Princess Wilkes by Upright Wilkes, and that J. R.'s Tecumseh is the sire.

In this week's issue Mr. Sam W. Hill, of Hutchinson, Kans., proprietor of the Cres-



First premium heavy draft team of black mares at the Butler County Fair. Weight, 3,400 pounds. Owned by J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., breeders of Percheron and French Coach horses.

To Fred Crowley, Columbus, Kans., 2 Lady Elizabeth heifers—a yearling and a calf; to James Neiland & Sons, St. Johns, Kans., a cow and calf and 2 yearling heifers—one young Mary and the others Lady Elizabeths; to Mr. Anderson, Pendleton, Kans., a yearling bull, by Godwin 115676. Several of these animals were bought, not alone for breeding, but for show purposes also. In fact, Mr. Ellis's herd is a sort of Shorthorn bank, on which more than one Kansas breeder has been glad to draw for a "top notcher" he had not himself succeeded in producing. The animals which are here given as Lady Elizabeths, Young Marys, etc., are, in fact, more Cruickshank than anything else, pure Cruickshank bulls having been used for years as sires of the Norwood Shorthorns. The families named from the foundation breeding—and in this connection it is important to note that as good authority as Mr. Ellis counts the Lady Elizabeths the best of American families in point of good results derived from crossing with Cruickshank bulls. Mr. Ellis still has 2 grand roan yearling bulls by old Godwin, now at the head of W. A. Harris's Linwood herd, and also some fancy young red fellows just ready to wean, by his Cruickshank bull, Sir Charming.

The blood of Chief Tecumseh 2nd is something all hog breeders know how to appreciate and yet a surprisingly small proportion of them are making systematic efforts to secure, both in sires and dams, the strong representation of this strain which its excellence would seem to warrant. Among those, however, who believe that the blood from which so many famous boars have sprung contains possibilities still to be realized, is one who, since the founding of his herd has bred and selected with that in view. Mr. J. R. Killough, to whom we refer, reappears before the readers of the Kansas Farmer this week, with an advertisement of his Meadow Brook herd at Ottawa. The young stuff Mr. Killough advertises for sale is of a quality which very naturally leads him to desire personal inspection of his herd. A glimpse however, of the vigorous Tecumseh-bred sows and the great meaty, yet remarkably active J. R.'s Tecumseh, whose produce the young stock is, leaves the visitor little cause to wonder at what he sees and no

cent Herd of Poland-China swine, announces his annual sale of pure-bred hogs, to be held at his farm, on Thursday, November 9, 1899. Mr. Hill is everywhere recognized as one of the best breeders in Kansas and his stock have always given satisfaction, both as to breeding and individual excellence. His annual offering consists of 35 boars and 20 sows of early spring farrow and 5 sows with litters. He will also sell the yearling boar, Hadley Crescent by Hadley Jr. out of What's Wanted Jr. This boar is a good individual and with his rich breeding should head some good herd. Among the spring boars there are several suitable for herd-headers. Mr. Hill's herd boar, Guy Darkness 18292, was by Guy's Unfortunate 18149 by Guy Wilkes 2d, and his dam was Darkness F. 3d 23508 by Graceful Index 9289. Darkness F. was the Kansas winner of two first prizes at the World's Fair. Guy Darkness possesses wonderful scale, smoothness, and quality and has proven an impressive sire. Mr. Hill's other herd boar, Best Nims 19612, was by Best on Earth and out of Mollie Nims 40029. Among the brood sows are Nellie Risk by Field Marshal, Tecumseh Model by Combination F. F., Beauty Price by Priceless, Quality B. by Darkness Quality 2d, and Queen What by What's Wanted Jr. Those wanting representative Poland-Chinas should not overlook this sale. Visitors arriving in Hutchinson the day of sale will have time to catch the Missouri Pacific train to Yoder station, near the farm, where conveyances will be in waiting. Catalogues will be sent on application.

The Cap-a-Pie herd of Poland-Chinas, located at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, owned by Geo. W. Falk, is one of the old and well-known herds of the Middle West, having been established in 1884. From the very start an animal to find its way into the Cap-a-Pie herd was compelled to be a prize-winner or the immediate descendant of prize-winning ancestry, and long before any boom was attempted representatives from this herd had been winning prizes at nearly all the leading Western State fairs, and finding places in the best herds in the country. The proprietor of the Cap-a-Pie herd steadily refused to lend countenance to the boom business, going on in a quiet way, and breeding good hogs and selling them at reasonable prices. His

present herd boars are Joker Wilkes 9445 and Chief's Look. Joker Wilkes was sired by Roy Wilkes, and has for dam Fanny Joker 4th, by the great Short Stop. Roy Wilkes was by Guy Wilkes 2d and out of dam by Black U. S. Fanny Joker 4th was one of the greatest prize-winners of her day, having been first at the Columbian, and at most of the great State fairs. As a sire of pigs that combine size, style, finish, quality and easy feed propensities Joker Wilkes has no superior. His sons make good herd headers, and his daughters the best of brood sows. Chief's Look was sired by Chief I Am and his dam was by Look Me Over. He is a great young boar, and his produce are in every way satisfactory. On Saturday, November 4, there will be sold 50 head of spring pigs sired by these 2 boars; they are the tops of the spring crop, and those desiring to purchase herd boars or sows will make no mistake in attending this sale. The sale will be held at Richmond, Mo., in comfortable quarters, and free entertainment will be given all from a distance at "The Richmond." The catalogue is ready and will be mailed upon application.

Three Days of Poland-Chinas.

The three days' sale of pedigreed Poland-China swine which will take place on October 26, 27 and 28, as announced elsewhere in this issue, will afford prospective buyers the best opportunity, so far announced this fall in the West, to secure the best actually known to the breed. Axline, Snyder and Robinson, all located less than fifty miles east of Kansas City on the Chicago & Alton railway, have provided for free entertainment for all parties from a distance, so that three days of "a good time" is assured. Mr. Snyder will sell at the Higginsville fair grounds on Thursday, the 26th; Mr. Robinson on Friday, the 27th, at his farm near Bates City, and Mr. Axline will sell Saturday, the 28th, on his farm, near Oak Grove. All will provide vehicles from trains to place of sale. All interested are especially invited to come out and inspect the high-class offerings, aggregating 225 head of boars, sows and young stock.

This Will Interest Many.

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

The Scribe—And to what do you attribute your extreme old age?
The Centenarian—Principally to the time I have lived.—Denver Republican.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures diseases of the kidneys, cleanses and strengthens the liver, stomach, and bowels.

THE STRAY LIST.

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.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1899.

Nemaha County—A. G. Sanborn, Clerk.
TWO HOGS—Taken up by J. W. Everhart, in Caploma tp. (P. O. Caploma), August 17, 1899, two black hogs with white feet (one has white face), 5 or 6 months old; valued at \$6 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 19, 1899.

Elk County—J. A. Benson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. B. Mead, in Paw Paw tp., October 9, 1899, one dark bay mare, with saddle or harness marks; valued at \$3.

Special Want Column.

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

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

WANTED—Buyers for pure-bred Polands and Berkshires. All ages; having a large herd will make prices very low. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kans.

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

RAMS FOR SALE—Three thoroughbred Shropshire rams at \$8 each. Cleland & Benedict, Ope, Lyon Co., 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.

FOR SALE—A brown, registered Percheron stud colt, Prince Royal 22838, foaled April 15, 1899. Took first premium at Butler County fair. J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans.

IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES—Book of valuable information. No medicals, but full of interest. Post paid for 10 cents. L. Merl, New Albany, Ind.

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

CHANCE TO BUY A FARM.—The well-known Sawyer ranch in Jackson County is now offered for sale in tracts of 160 acres or more, as purchasers may desire. The tract contains 2,880 acres and is situated twenty miles northwest of Topeka, five miles west of Hoyt on the Rock Island Ry. and eight miles north of Silver Lake on the U. P. Ry. The land is all choice farming land, is well fenced in sections, has about 1,000 acres in cultivation, and the balance is smooth prairie. There are extensive improvements on one section and a good school house near the center of the tract. Each section is well watered, and excellent water is obtained at from ten to thirty feet. For further description and prices apply to A. T. Daniels, Real Estate Building, 7th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kans.

WEAK KIDNEYS are dangerous Kidneys because they are favorable to the appearance of **Bright's Disease.**

Prickly Ash Bitters

Heals the Kidneys. Cleanses and regulates the Liver. Strengthens the digestion and removes constipated conditions in the Bowels.

IT IS FOUR MEDICINES IN ONE. A SYSTEM TONIC PAR-EXCELLENCE.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull My Lord 116563. Bred by Col. Harris, sired by Imported "Spartan Hero" 77932; dam Imported "Lady of the Meadow" vol. 30, page 615. Both from Cruickshank herd in Scotland. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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

ORCHARD PARK POULTRY YARDS—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize-winning, high-scoring birds. Cockerels and pullets \$2 to \$5. Mrs. J. R. Whitney, Station A., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few Rose Combed White Leghorn cockerels; choice birds, at 50 cents each. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

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

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

RAMS FOR SALE—Fifty registered Merino Stock rams. Inquire or address Mrs. S. A. Jewett, Station A., Lawrence, Kans.

AGENTS—To sell our cut price Xmas books; 50 cent book, 15 cents; \$1 book, 25 cents; \$1.00 book, 50 cents; \$2.50 book, 75 cents; credit given; freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Publishing Co., 480 Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREE PLANTS—Fall planting. Honey and Black Locust. 500,000 plants. 12 to 18 inches, \$2.75 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches, \$3.50 per 1,000. J. E. Mellecker, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE—A boar pig which will make a fine herd header for any breeder. Sired by Greenwood Look, a grandson of Greenwood, the prize-winner at the World's Fair. J. M. Collins, Welda, Kans.

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

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

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

RAMS FOR SALE—A few choice thoroughbred R. 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, Eudora, Kans.

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

BOAR PIGS—Sired by Hadley Model T 21927 for sale. Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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FIFTH ANNUAL SALE POLAND-CHINAS

RICHMOND, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

Thirty boars and 20 sows from the prize-winning Cap-A-Pie Herd, sired by the great Joker Wilkes 9445, and the splendid young son of Chief I Am, Chief's Look, and out of dams by Corwin U. S., Short Stop, Imitation Joker Wilkes, and other noted sires. I desire to call especial attention to the size, bone, quality, and great individual excellence of this offering. Catalogue ready. Write for it.

Col. J. W. SPARKS,
Auctioneer.

GEO. W. FALK, Richmond, Mo.

MAINS' SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS!

On my farm, two and a half miles southeast of
OSKALOOSA, KANS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

One hundred head, all classes, consisting of Chief Tecumseh 2d, Klever's Model, Moorish King, Chief I Know, and U. S. Model strains. In this offering there will be eighteen fall and early winter boars that are growthy and heavy-boned and in prime breeding condition (not fat); a fine lot of sows with pigs at their side; also some to farrow soon; a number of proven sows just weaning their pigs; winter and spring gilts unbred, and extra spring and summer boars, all from sows of the very best breeding. The boars and many of the sows were sired by Model Combination (a grandson of Klever's Model on sire's side, also of Chief Tecumseh 2d on dam's side) and One Price Chief. Herd in fine condition and health and of up-to-date breeding. Send for catalogue.

COL. J. N. HARSHBERGER, Auctioneer.

JAMES MAINS.

PUBLIC SALE! Poland-China Swine

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1899.

To be Held at the Farm, 10 Miles Southeast of Hutchinson, Near Yoder Station, on the Missouri Pacific Ry.

The Crescent Herd of Poland-Chinas offers at this annual sale, 35 boars and 20 gilts of early spring farrow; also 5 sows with litters. Pigs are sired by Guy Darkness 18292 and Best Nims 19612. The stock represents good breeding, individual excellence and splendid condition. Come to Hutchinson and take Missouri Pacific morning train to Yoder Station where you will be taken to the farm. Ask for Catalogue.

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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.

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CUT THIS OUT And return to us with 10 cents, silver, and you'll get by mail a Golden Box of goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Absolute certainty, either sex.

UNION S PPLY CO.,
West Cheshire, Conn.

Write for sample copies.

The Home Circle.

THE SECOND PLACE.

Unto my loved ones have I given all;
The tireless service of my willing hands,
The strength of swift feet running to their call,
Each pulse of this fond heart whose love commands
The busy brain unto their use; each grace,
Each gift, the flower and fruit of life. To me
They gave with gracious hearts, and tenderly,
The second place.

Such joy as my glad service may dispense,
They spend to make some brighter life more blest;
The grief that comes despite my frail defense,
They seek to soothe upon a dearer breast.
Love veils his deepest glories from my face:
I dimly dream how fair the light may be
Beyond the shade where I hold, longingly,
The second place.

And yet 'tis sweet to know that though I make
No soul's supremest bliss, no life shall lie
Ruined and desolated for my sake,
Nor any heart be broken when I die.
And sweet it is to see my little space
Grow wider hour by hour, and gratefully
I thank the tender fate that granted me
The second place.
—Susan M. Spalding.

Recipes for All-Round Purposes.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

An excellent washing fluid: Use one pound of sal-soda, two ounces of borax and five quarts of water. Dissolve by heat and when cool bottle for use. Use one teaspoonful of the mixture to each boilerful of clothes; also add a little to the water in which they are soaked.

To stop the hair from falling out: Rub sage-tea into the roots every other night. Make the tea quite strong and add a little alcohol to keep it from souring.

For washing blankets: Take one-half bar of any good hard soap, shave it fine, and pour over it one pint of boiling water. Stir it until it forms a jelly. Add one tablespoonful of powdered borax and two of ammonia. Add the mixture to a tub of tepid rain-water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of borax. Stir well, and put in the blankets, allowing them to remain one hour, turning them frequently. Run them through the wringer and rinse well in clean water. Hang in the sun to dry. Do not rub them with the hands. Shawls and woolen dresses may be washed by this method. If the water used for washing is hard the addition of borax will soften it.

When ironing, cover the irons with a sheet-iron pan and you can iron with half the heat required without the pan, saving fuel and excessive heat in the room.

Powdered pumice-stone will remove tartar which accumulates on the teeth. Do not use it oftener than once a month.
S. H.

Buttermilk and Billousness.

Here in the South, where we have to guard against malarial affections, we think a great deal of buttermilk, and have found it invaluable as a preventive of many ills of the flesh. For instance, there is nothing in the way of food product to take its place in cases of bilious temperaments. It should be put on ice while perfectly fresh and drunk freely, two or three times a day, with or without solids—that is, either at meal times or between; but since it is really very nutritious, it should be considered a part of one's meals, and not a mere adjunct like water. It is one of the most beneficial drinks for invalids, and may be safely given to children over 2 years old; but buttermilk must on no account be kept in tin vessels or left uncovered in hot, close places, for under these conditions it absorbs odors and germs, and ferments, producing unwholesome, if not actively poisonous, gases. Down here where we use so much of it we treat it almost as carefully as an epicure treats choice wine—keep it in glass jars in a springhouse or on ice, and immediately after emptying the jars they are submerged in clean, cold water to prevent caking and souring, and washed and sunned.

For very aggravated cases of billousness let the patient put himself on a steady diet of buttermilk and bread or cereals for one week, and he will be amazed at the result. Of course, care must be used not to take too much, even of this plain food; fruit should not be eaten at the same meal with buttermilk, but a moderate amount of bread, crackers; and plain—not fried—meats may be taken with perfect safety.

An appetizing and nutritious way to prepare buttermilk for table use is to make buttermilk jelly. Boil one quart of fresh buttermilk in a granite kettle, stirring occasionally to avoid curdling in lumps, mix in enough rice flour, previously moistened, to make a soft mush.

Beat in the yolk of one egg while hot, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour into molds. Serve cold with cream. Another way is to flavor with lemon and add a handful of chopped almonds instead of the egg.

Buttermilk pie is far preferable to the ordinary custard pie, being pleasantly acid and more wholesome. It is prepared like custard, substituting buttermilk in place of sweet milk and adding to each cupful a heaping teaspoonful of corn starch. One egg to each pie is sufficient.—Selected.

Keeping the Cellar Clean.

Cleaning the cellar before the winter vegetables and fruit are placed therein is a most important consideration. The work should be properly and thoroughly done before cold weather.

Cellars under kitchens and living rooms are usually too warm for the perfect keeping of vegetables. To prevent sprouting and decaying of vegetables the cellar must be cool; the temperature should be just above the freezing point. Do not close the cellar window in the fall until there is danger of freezing.

Make frequent examinations of all the vegetables, and remove at once any that show signs of decay. Decaying matter will vitiate the atmosphere of the cellar, and if allowed to remain will spread through the whole house and cause sickness in the family. The shelves and cupboards, if there are any, should be washed with hot water every week. If milk or anything gets spilled, clean it up immediately.—Exchange.

Man's unhappiness, as I construe it, comes of his greatness; it is because

water looks soiled, make fresh suds, and repeat this process, patting the lace frequently between the fingers and rinse in several waters; then dry the lace on the bottle with a soft towel.

When it Paid.

It was at the village sewing circle, and the unprofitable question of the failure or success of marriage was under discussion. Beulah Blank, a war widow, thrifty to the last degree of New England thriftiness, kept silent until some one said:

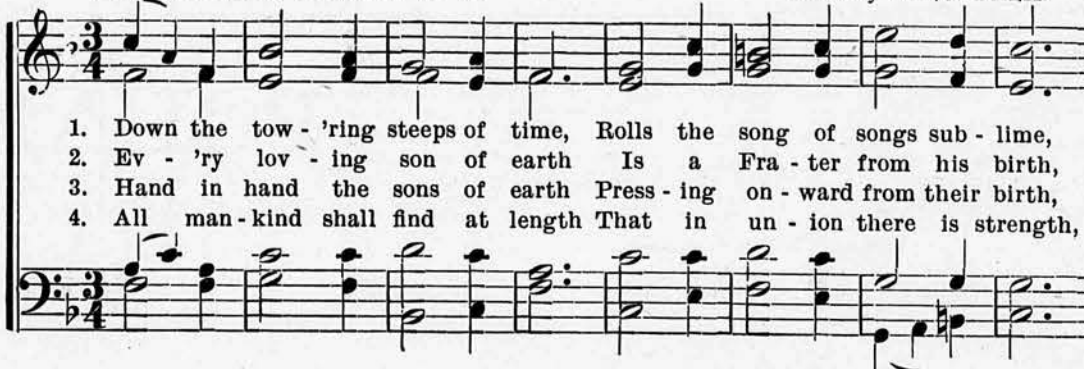
"What do you think about it, Beulah?"

"Well, I must say that it depends," said Beulah. "Now when a woman gets married, an' her husband gets drafted into the army, and he gets killed,

FRATERNITY.

Words by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

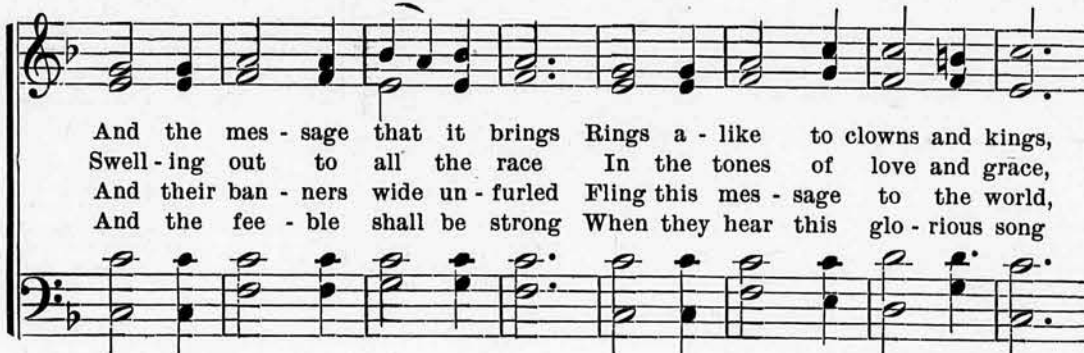
Music by THEO. FALK.



1. Down the tow - 'ring steep of time, Rolls the song of songs sub - lime,
2. Ev - 'ry lov - ing son of earth Is a Fra - ter from his birth,
3. Hand in hand the sons of earth Press - ing on - ward from their birth,
4. All man - kind shall find at length That in un - ion there is strength,



And it ech - oes through the land Peal - ing forth on ev - 'ry hand;
And his heart is keep - ing time With the u - ni - vers - al chime,
March tri - umph - ant to the strife For the bet - ter things of life;
And pro - tec - tion for the home And the wea - ry ones who roam;



And the mes - sage that it brings Rings a - like to clowns and kings,
Swell - ing out to all the race In the tones of love and grace,
And their ban - ners wide un - furled Fling this mes - sage to the world,
And the fee - ble shall be strong When they hear this glo - rious song



O - ver land and o - ver sea, Fra - ter - ni - ty; Fra - ter - ni - ty.
And it calls to you and me, Fra - ter - ni - ty; Fra - ter - ni - ty.
To the bond - man and the free, Fra - ter - ni - ty; Fra - ter - ni - ty.
Heard in an - cient Gal - i - lee, Fra - ter - ni - ty; Fra - ter - ni - ty.

Copyright, 1899, by Henry W. Roby, M. D.

Wash the windows and woodwork and whitewash the ceiling and walls. A whitewash that is both a deodorizer and purifier is prepared thus:

Pour sufficient boiling water over a peck of unslacked lime to cover it; keep the vessel covered during the process of slacking. When slacked add a pint of salt and four ounces of copperas. Pour enough water to make the whitewash of the consistency of thick cream. Apply with a whitewash brush or broom.

One of the requirements of a healthful cellar is freedom from dampness. If very damp an artificial drain should be made. Slight dampness may be overcome by keeping a pailful of unslacked lime in the cellar, and as soon as it absorbs enough moisture to render it fine like powder replace it with fresh lime. Moisture is a producer of decay, and decay is one of the greatest enemies to be guarded against in the cellar.

there is an Infinite in him, which, with all his cunning, he can not quite bury under the Finite.—Carlyle.

To Clean Lace.


When lace is soiled, even the very finest, such as honiton and point, you can clean it, by being careful, in this way; sew the lace upon strips of muslin and roll it tight around a smooth glass bottle and fasten securely. Make a suds by adding a teaspoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder, and put the bottle in this to soak for several hours. If the

and she gets a pension of \$12 a month as long as she lives, it pays to get married. That's what I think.—Youth's Companion.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

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The Young Folks.

IMMORTAL.

Sweetest sweets that time hath rifled
Live anew on lyric tongue—
Tresses with which Paris trifled,
Lips to Antony's that clung,
These surrender not their rose,
Nor their golden puissant those.

Vain the envious loam that covers
Her of Egypt, her of Troy;
Helen's, Cleopatra's lovers
Still desire them, still enjoy.
Fate but stole what Song restored:
Vain the aspic, vain the cord.

Idly changed the sullen portal,
Idly the sepulchral door;
Fame the mighty, Love the immortal,
These than foolish dust are more:
Nor may captive Death refuse
Homage to the conquering Muse.
—William Watson.

THE KAISERBURG.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 71.

There seems to be only one hill near Nuremburg. In German, "nur" means only, and "berg" means hill. "Nur ein berg" would mean only one hill, and the Germans spell the name of this city "Nuernberg." From the rathhouse we passed Durer's statue, then his house and climbed up the "only hill." It is a huge rock of sand stone and is called the "Kaiserburg." A castle was built on it at least a thousand years ago, and later was known as "Hohenzollernburg."

The castle has not been occupied as a residence for many years, except for one day some time in 1897 when Emperor William II and his wife came there to visit the ancient home of their forefathers. For that one day it was transformed into a fairy palace. Pictures of the magnificence placed there for the one day are on exhibition in many places in the city and show it to have been fitted up as elegantly as any of the palaces in Berlin.

We first traveled to the top of the loftiest tower and took a view of the city with its thousands of oddly-shaped gables and interesting buildings. The high walls of the city, and the deep moat surrounding it are certainly queer sights to one brought up in the short-grass country of western Kansas. We tried to imagine how a siege of the city would appear from this tower, if we could have stood there 400 years ago. We would have seen ladders up against the outside walls, cannon protruding from the windows, men with iron pikes and coats of mail, many falling into the moat and drowning in the deep water.

But it required a terrible strain on our imagination, for instead of water in the moat, we saw industrious farm women pulling weeds among the lettuce and onion beds. In the bottom of the moat we could see that gardens had been made, and beneath us was a huge cabbage bed. They were raising sour kraut right where the warlike ones used to raise ladders and turmoil generally in trying to capture the city; but Nuremburg sour kraut is nearly as strong as the ancient walls.

THE TORTURE CHAMBER.

In the northeast angle of the Kaiserburg is situated the oldest portion of this old castle. It is called "alt Nuernburg," also the "Pentagonal Tower," having five corners. The objects in this tower are not pleasant, but certainly interesting to visitors; they are instruments of punishment and torture.

Our guide was a young German girl of fourteen years, and she first showed us the "ducking stool" and told its use. When a baker, in olden times, was guilty of selling bread short in weight, he was seated in this chair, and a sort of spring board attachment was loosened and he would be ducked in the pond until he promised to be good. Another article had the appearance of a huge churn, which was arranged to slip over a culprit's head, with places for his arms and feet to protrude. This was used as a punishment for drunkenness, and the prisoner had to wear the churn a certain number of hours while driven through the town.

But they were quite innocent in comparison to other implements we saw there. One was a huge cradle with sharp spikes, into which unfortunate ones were placed and rocked to death. There were many shapes of iron pin-cers, which had been used while red hot to draw away skin from live people. There was a huge table with sharp spikes protruding upwards, and grooves at intervals on its surface; the culprit to be punished would be laid upon this table and a huge wheel rolled over the living body until every bone would be broken.

One naturally asks if these things were ever used by sanction of law. Pos-

sibly most of the horrible ones were not, for these have been gathered from different localities in Germany and are exhibited in Nuremburg to show something about a famous secret society called the "Vehmgericht," which flourished in the "Middle Ages." When kings and princes were cruel to their subjects, certain common people, and those not always actuated by the highest principles of right, formed a secret society, which met in underground rooms of ruined castles, or in caverns in the mountains. They formed a court whose members were bound by the most horrid oaths. When the court sat in judgment each member was masked and disguised, and seldom did one man know who was the next one to him.

This court would send its emissaries out to arrest obnoxious ones, who would then disappear from the face of the earth forever. The "Vehm" would try the case, condemn the man and execute him, all at one sitting. These machines we were told had been used by the Vehmgericht. The most horrid one was called the "Jungfrau" (Young Lady). It is an iron closet whose outward appearance is the form of a woman. It is hollow and when opened, showed that the interior was lined with sharp spikes, pointed inward. The condemned one would be placed, standing, on a stool inside, then the doors would slowly shut until entirely closed, and the man inside, of course, would be dead.

This horrid thing was placed over a deep crevice in a mountain cave, where rushing water at the bottom would wash away whatever fell from it. When the

two or three days' time necessary to thoroughly inspect it and vicinity.

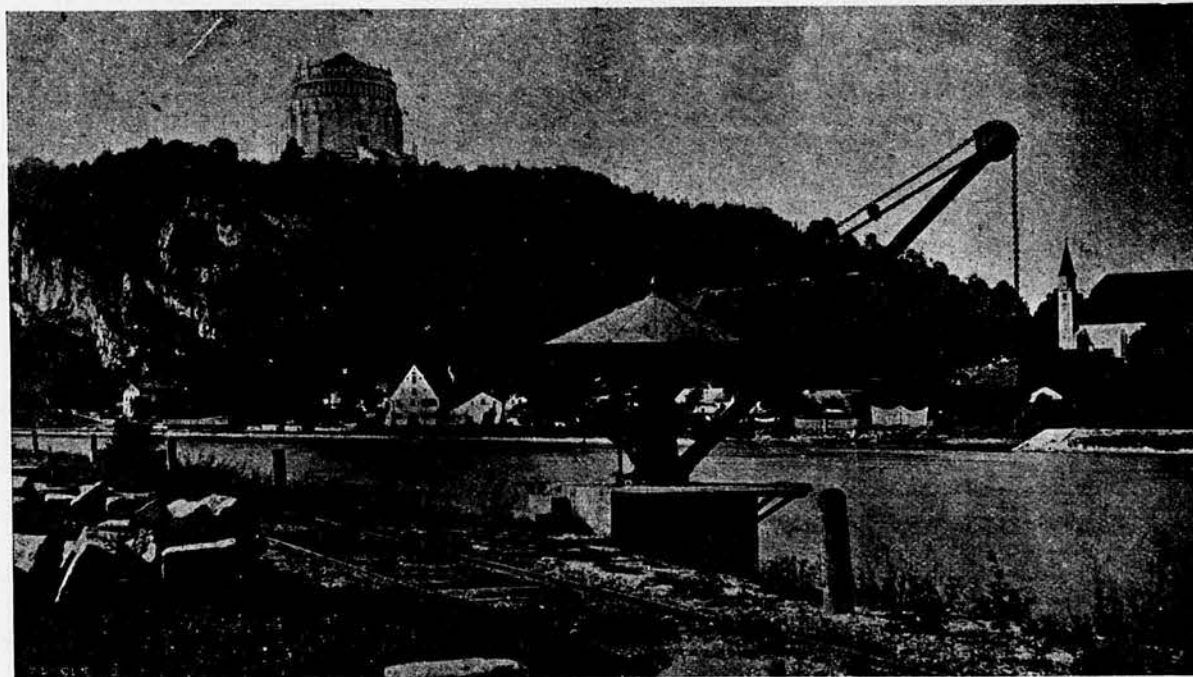
The cathedral, of course, we must mention. It is much like the Cologne Cathedral, though smaller, and resembles, in some respects, the Hradchin Cathedral in Prague; the latter two are my favorites among all churches I ever saw. It is named St. Peter's, and the printed description I had of it told me it was begun in the year 1275 on the site of an ancient church, which latter had occupied for many centuries the spot formerly covered by a heathen temple.

There are beautiful monuments and sculptured statues in St. Peter's as can be found in all large churches in Europe. The item which especially appealed to my notice was the high altar which was presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop, Count Fugger. It is massive and entirely of silver; but the Count had plenty of silver and gold, and could well afford it.

It contains one curiosity not often found in a church, and it is a well 60 feet deep, which is located near the choir. It has an elegantly chiseled covering of marble, but whether it is used as a well for drinking water or not, I do not know. On either side of it are small stone basins as receptacles for holy water, which is always taken from the well.

BEFREIUNGSHALLE.

Without trying to see much of the city on the day of our arrival, we hastened to the Danube River to enjoy a steamer ride, about ten miles, up to Kelheim, to visit one of Bavaria's show places—the Befreiungshalle.



VIEW OF BEFREIUNGSHALLE.

doors of the "Jungfrau" would open the mutilated mass of extinct humanity would drop into the water below.

There is no complete record of the number of murders done by this instrument, but it is known that at least 1,562 persons were tortured to death with it. The kings and rulers may have been cruel, but the "common people" were far from merciful.

REGENSBURG.

A sixty-mile ride by train from Nuremburg to Regensburg is certainly as fine an excursion as one can well desire. The scenery along the railway bears much resemblance, in my estimation, to that along the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Juniata Valley, or along the Mohawk Valley from Schenectady to Palatine Bridge.

From Nuremburg our train passed through a very pleasant wood to Ochsenbruck, at which point we had a glance up the delightful Schwarzachthal. At Beratzhausen we entered the valley of the "Schwarze Laber," and here we said to ourselves is the counterpart of that beautiful valley "where the Mohawk gently glides," in New York State. The Nab River, which we crossed, is about the size of the Juniata in Pennsylvania. At Pruefening we catch our first view of the German Danube; and here it is "true blue," sure enough. We had a delightful half hour ride along the left bank of the Danube and then we arrive at the old city of Regensburg.

The ancient German people, before Julius Caesar's time, called the city Ratisbona, the Romans named it Castra Regina (Queen's Camp), while modern Germany uses the two names Regensburg and Ratisbon to designate it. It is a very fine and pleasant city for the tourist to visit and it is well worth the

I have enjoyed the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Mississippi and even the Kaw River, but I now say that none of them are so beautiful as the "beautiful blue Danube." Kelheim is a little town on the bank of the Altmuehl, which latter is a tributary of the Danube from the north. Our steamer turned into the Altmuehl, and we landed at Kelheim, which permitted us a good two mile walk to the summit of Michaelsburg, upon which the Befreiungshalle is located.

Possibly there may be others, who like myself when I went to Kelheim, would like to know what the Befreiungshalle is. Well, I learned that the Bavarians, and their King Ludwig I., were so happy, because they were free and could have a king, that they wished to celebrate the fact like Americans who also were so happy because they didn't have to have a king. So Ludwig, in 1842, commenced to build a big "Hall of Liberation" on one of the highest points along his beautiful river, Danube, and on the 18th day of October, 1863, it was completed and dedicated to

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the cause of freedom, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsig.

The "Hall of Liberation" is certainly a very elegant and even magnificent structure, with a dome which looms up in the distance with a similar appearance that is shown by the capitol at Washington. After the long walk up the hill, which is covered by beautiful trees, we came to the base of the several flights of steps leading up to the entrance. If I counted correctly there are an even hundred of those stone steps, and we certainly were tired when we found ourselves at the top; but the view from the doorway was worth a dozen such pedestrian efforts.

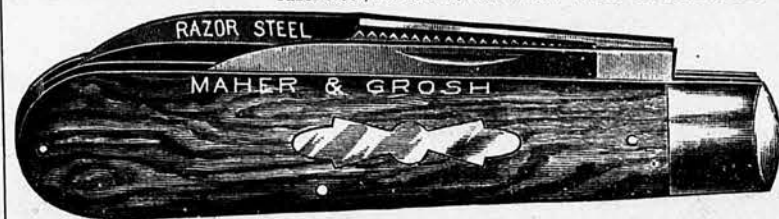
The rotunda is 191 feet in height, which surmounts a substructure 23 feet high. On the outside are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of German provinces. The interior is entirely lined with colored marble, and contains 34

beautiful figures sculptured in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler, representing "Victories," and between these are 17 shields made from metal of captured French guns. Above these are the names of 16 famous German generals, on white marble tablets, somewhat like the illustrious names on the tablets in the Hall of Representatives at Topeka.

The fine gallery is supported by 72 granite columns, 20 feet high. The dome is 70 feet in height and 105 feet in width. We ascended to the cupola at the top of the dome, where we had a grand view of the Altmuehl Valley and the Danube.

We returned to Regensburg in the early evening and enjoyed a delightful concert at the park on the banks of the Danube, given by one of the royal bands of the Bavarian King. As we sat in the silvery moonlight and watched the waves of the "beautiful blue Danube" as they seemed to keep time to a Strauss waltz played by the band, we thought it the most charming scene and most delightful surroundings we had experienced in this German foreign land.

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krife.) To start you will send you one for 48c.; 5 for \$2.25, postpaid. Best 7-inch shears, 60c. This knife and shears, \$1.00. Lady's 2-blade pearl, 35c. Gent's fine 3-blade, \$1.00. Pruning, 75c.

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THE TRUST QUESTION.

The discussion of trusts goes merrily on. A few months ago when trusts took a fresh start at swallowing smaller enterprises which were willing to be swallowed and at eliminating competitors which would not be assimilated, there came from press and platform a practically unanimous roar demanding that the trusts must be exterminated. Suggestions that this might be somewhat of a Herculean task received no attention. To intimate that the power of the trust might be made to serve the general good was deemed little short of pleading guilty to treason against society. Subsequent examination has shown that the trusts, against which so many maledictions were hurled, have given place to more formidable organizations for which legal remedies are far less obvious.

Corporations have become so common a part of the civilized world's industrial system that they have long ceased to challenge opposition. Corporations were found to be so efficient in doing such of the world's work as requires large investments and co-operation that they had practically extinguished private competition in the fields of their operation. Corporations then became fierce competitors of each other and the war of competition became often a war of extermination. Federation of corporations engaged in one industry had only to be suggested to be adopted. The advantages pointed out were, (1) that raw materials could be bought at the federation's own price since the federation would be almost the sole purchaser; (2) that the product would be limited in quantity and sold at the federation's own price, for the federation would be almost the sole seller; (3) that the cost of labor could be controlled, for the federation would be almost the sole employer of its particular kind of labor; (4) that the cost of administration would be greatly reduced by reason of decrease in required office force.

A simple form of federation was devised as follows: A trustee was selected. In his hands the stock of the several corporations was placed. Trustee's certificates were issued to represent the shares deposited. A corporation could withdraw if it so desired. A board of control was selected and the business was managed so as generally to serve the interests of the federation. Such, in brief, was the trust.

It did not require many years for legislatures to enact laws against such trusts. It required less time for the trusts to find a way around such laws. The way is simple. A great corporation was chartered; its shares were issued instead of the trustee's certificates, and the shares of the component companies were taken up. Thus a giant corporation took the place of the trust and its several components. This giant corporation has all the rights which have been accorded to corporations of any size. The laws against trusts are inapplicable. But this big corporation is even more effective than the original federation or trust, in taking advantage of the monopoly it enjoys. While it is not a trust in the eyes of the law it is a trust in the eyes of the people, and by com-

mon consent such gigantic corporations are called trusts.

That they are not likely to be suppressed is conceded by all who know their form of organization. That they are to be a great factor in industry, in determining the possession of wealth, in legislation, in judicial decisions, is universal conviction. That, unrestrained, they will oppress producers of raw material, laborers, and purchasers of their products, is claimed by many.

The question then turns on their regulation. Has the sovereign people the right to regulate the trusts? Is it desirable to interfere with them in any way?

These questions were put more or less directly in the case of the railroads not many decades ago. The right to regulate railroads was claimed, adjudged, and finally conceded for the reason that they had received from the people the right of eminent domain.

The trusts need no right of eminent domain. But they have been endowed with the public with immortality and with certain rights and powers, and the public is just awakening to a belief that in exchange for these there remains in society the right to regulate the trusts and indeed all corporations both great and small to an extent not permitted in the case of individuals.

The right, the power, of society to regulate will not be conceded by the trusts unquestioned. Not unlikely the shafts of irony will be hurled at the timorous legislator who shall propose such a thing. But the power will eventually be asserted and used. The interested public may well come speedily to the conclusion that the trusts, as the term is now used, will not be exterminated and that they will not be displaced except by bigger corporations. Trust managers, on the other hand, must sooner or later concede the right of the people to protect themselves against every form of oppression by these monster concerns. The varying aspects of the discussion which shall finally lead to this conclusion will be interesting. It is already claimed that trusts will be self-regulating, that their interests will prompt them to observe the interests of the people, that competitors will arise for any trust that becomes oppressive, that trusts are beneficial to the laborer and ought, therefore, to be allowed their own way with the public.

Many plans of regulation are suggested. One of the earliest proposals in the present discussion was to abolish protective duties on every trust commodity, thus allowing foreign competition to compel the trust to sell its products at their value in the open market. Another plan is to compel every trust to report to the State every detail of its business, so that its transactions and its profits shall be known to the public. Suggestions for the most part are aimed at only one form of possible trust oppression, namely, at the prices for which the trust's products shall be sold. Manifestly the producer of raw materials purchased by the trust is interested as much in getting fair prices for his products as is the consumer of the trust's finished products in buying these at reasonable prices. The interest of labor in the trust question is one of some uncertainty. Surely the passing of industries into trust control means the extinction of the smaller operator or rather his conversion into either a trust official or, more likely, into a laborer for the trust. The claim of the original trust promoters that they would be able to set prices in the labor market, as well as in the raw material and the finished products markets, was probably well grounded unless there shall be found plans of regulation efficient for this as well as for other trust powers which are liable to abuse.

That the trust method is an efficient one for the organization of many useful industries is beyond question. That this method is destined to extension is as certain as that it is efficient. The public will reach a solution of the trust question sooner by accepting than by ignoring these facts. The rational thing for the public to do is to devise methods of getting out of the trusts the full advantage of their efficiency and of restraining their harmful tendencies.

The long threatened war in South Africa has broken out. This is not a negro war in any sense, but is a war between Great Britain and a little Dutch republic in South Africa. The Dutch republic is helped by some of its white neighbors. The merits of the controversy are variously viewed and will not be discussed here. President Krueger, of the Dutch republic, seeing that war was certain, forced the issue and opened hostilities while the English were un-

prepared. His arms are at the outset reaping the expected advantages. There are gold mines and diamond mines in exposed positions and likely to become subjects of contention and raids. London received last year about \$62,000,000 in gold from South Africa. This source of supply seems destined to be temporarily interrupted. That John Bull will make a prompt and vigorous fight is nowhere doubted. His preparations remind the nations of those made by Uncle Sam at the outbreak of the war with Spain. The general prediction is that the result will make English colonies of all of South Africa.

A dispatch from Cleveland says: "Two hundred Cleveland soldiers in the Fourteenth regiment, just returned from the Philippines, are stranded in San Francisco, their pay, which was given them in Manila, having been spent. An effort is being made to raise the \$1,200 necessary to bring them home. Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell contributed \$100 each." The Kansas way is somewhat different. The State brings its returning soldiers home from San Francisco in palace cars, feeds them the best in the land, and tenders them a big reception at the capital city. A large delegation, headed by the governor, met the soldiers at San Francisco and gave them the glad hand in the name of all the people. Ohio ought to be ashamed, and her soldiers ought all to come to Kansas for their future homes.

Henry Wallace, editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, has published a book of 165 pages, in which he treats of Trusts and How to Deal with Them. The book is composed of a reprint of editorials from *Mr. Wallace's paper*, in which he endeavors by analytical methods to arrive at a true conception of the trusts as now presented to society, of their usefulness and danger to the people and of the rights of organized society to deal with them. Questions of policy, as well as right, are suggested throughout the book. The author seems to have no idea of abolishing trusts, but rather of controlling them and utilizing their powers for the good of the people. The book can not be said to be deep or profound, but it is a useful contribution to current discussion of an important subject.

New York financiers are still complaining of monetary stringency. The expected return of money from the interior does not occur on time. What will Wall street say if we of the interior conclude to keep that money and use it in our business? O, we may accommodate you with a little if you suggest a suitably attractive rate of interest that you will be willing to pay.

M. A. Carlton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., visited Newton and Harvey County a few weeks ago, arranging for an experiment seed wheat station. The department has planted about 150 varieties of wheat on Mr. B. Warkentine's farm near Halstead.

The Harvey County Farmers' Institute will hold its fourth annual meeting December 7-8, at Newton, Kans. The management expects to have Professor Otis, of the agricultural college, some one from the university, and J. W. F. Hughes, of Topeka.

Government Crop Report.

The October report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 82.7, as compared with 85.2 one month ago, 82 on October 1, 1898, 77.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 81.9 the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. No marked change in condition occurred during September in any of the principal corn States, but, except in Iowa, where an improvement of two points is reported, there was a slight impairment.

Pending the receipts of the customary reports from individual farmers and the result of a careful investigation of conditions in the principal wheat States, both spring and winter, by a special agent, no estimate of the yield of wheat per acre will be made. The final figures, however, both as to acreage and production, will be ready for publication at a much earlier date than has been the case for some years past.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 30.7 bushels, as compared with 27.8 bushels last year, 28.1 bushels in 1897, and 25.8 bushels, the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 89.5, against 84.5 last year, and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 27 bushels, as com-

pared with 21.6 bushels last year, 24.5 bushels in 1897 and 23 bushels, the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 88.4, against 90.6 last year and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rye is 14.4 bushels, as compared with 15.6 bushels last year, 16.1 bushels in 1897 and a ten-year average of 13.7 bushels. The average for quality is 90, against 90.2 last year and 92.7 in 1897.

The average condition of buckwheat on October 1 was 70.2 per cent, as compared with 75.2 the previous month, 76.2 on October 1, 1898, 90.8 at the corresponding date in 1897 and 84.2 the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1 was 81.7 per cent, as compared with 86.3 one month ago, 72.5 on October 1, 1898, 61.6 at the corresponding date in 1897 and 73.7 the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of 3 points in Connecticut and Ohio, and the marked improvement of 14 points in New York. On the other hand, there has been a decline of 5 points in Virginia, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, of 6 points in North Carolina, 2 in Tennessee, and 3 in Pennsylvania.

Lyons Street Fair.

Rice County last week celebrated a prosperous year for her farmers and stockmen by holding a street fair at Lyons, October 12-13, which was gotten up on short notice, by the merchants of Lyons and some of the enterprising breeders of the county. The live stock feature was quite a success to be gotten up with so little preparation, and while a number of good breeding establishments were not represented, enough were shown to demonstrate that Rice County is well advanced in the matter of improved stock, notwithstanding the fact that the location is near unto the "short grass" country. Considerable credit for the success of the live stock display is due to C. S. Snodgrass, president of the fair, Galt; M. Finley, superintendent, Lyons, and A. C. Blair, the energetic secretary, of Lyons. These men acting with the Lyons merchants made the show quite a success. The live stock was especially good in draft and roadster horses, Poland-China swine and Hereford cattle. The awarding of premiums was made by experienced judges outside of the county.

The principal awards of live stock premiums were as follows: F. H. Foster, Mitchell, received first for best stallion and 5 of his get, and first for best saddle horse with rider; on Short-horn cattle 5 first premiums and sweepstakes for best bull any age or breed.

There was a strong ring of grade draft colts, with first premium to Chas. Mauser, Pollack; and second to Geo. Schroder, Chase. For grade roadster colts, J. M. Hall, Lyons, received first, and F. H. Foster, second.

A splendid lot of Poland-China hogs were shown by C. S. Snodgrass, of Galt; W. E. Hunter, of Mitchell, and M. Finley, of Lyons. Mr. Snodgrass had the largest exhibit and received all the first premiums entered for except first on sow pig, which was won by W. E. Hunter, and the second by M. Finley.

L. A. Seeley, of Lyons, had the only exhibit of sheep of the Shropshire variety.

The Hereford breed of cattle was well represented by D. V. Turner, of Frederick, who showed his herd bull, Kodax 2d 83187, by Kodax of Rockland and out of Cherry Blossom 2d, and several of his best cows and heifers. He received all of the first premiums entered for, including sweepstakes over all beef breeds on cow and herd, losing only one prize, sweepstakes on bull. Mr. Turner has recently started with Herefords and has one of the best small herds in the State.

The most interesting contest was in class 5. For best single horse in harness there were 8 contestants and first premium went to Robt. Sutcliffe, and second to Frank Satten. For best carriage team to pole there were 5 entries, with first premium to E. M. Dewitt, and second to D. N. Hill, both of Lyons.

The most vigorous workers have spells of "tired feeling" now and then. This feeling is caused by derangement in the stomach, liver, and bowels. A few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters quickly corrects the disorder and sends the blood tingling through the veins, carrying life and renewed energy throughout the system.

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The Butler County Fair.

The Butler County fair, held at Eldorado, October 3-6, far outshone all fairs held in Kansas in their cattle and horse exhibits, and it was a financial success, paying all premiums before the fair closed. There was also a good hog show, but not as many heads as at several other fairs, though the quality was equal to any.

This was Butler County's first fair and it was a success in every way.

It is remarkable that this fair was arranged for, the hall, grand stand, stables, stalls, and hog and sheep sheds planned, built, and paid for, and the fair held in ninety days. The floral hall is 36 by 96 feet, with four gables and a gallery all around, making about 6,000 square feet floor space. The grand stand is 40 by 84 feet, and is so arranged that it seats 1,200 people. The grounds and buildings cost about \$7,000 and are practically paid for.

There were 50 horses entered in the show ring, besides 5 mules, 3 jacks and 1 jinny. J. W. & J. C. Robison, breeders of Percheron and French Coach horses, of Towanda, Butler County, made a fine show of horses. Their fine imported Percheron stallion, Laschine (36432), 16704 received second in class and second with 5 of his colts, besides the sweepstakes in heavy and light draft horses. Ravenstein 421, their imported French Coach received first in class and sweepstakes on coach horses. Rosalie 4894 won first on registered Percheron mare, 4 years and over, also first with her colt. Messrs. Robison also received first on registered suckling colt, standard bred; first on grade Percheron mare 4 years and over; first on mare 3 years and over; first and second on mare 2 years and over; first on heavy draft team; first on yearling stud colt; first on 2-year-old stud colt, and first on herd of draft horses.

Wm. Pennington & Son, of Palmyra, received first on their registered Percheron stallion; first and second on grade stud colts; first on mare colt; first and second on brood mare and colt, and first on stallion and colt.

W. C. Wilson, of Towanda, entered 5 Norman mares and 3 suckling colts, receiving first on horse colt; first on mare colt, both general purpose and heavy draft; first on mare and colt in the same two classes; first on mare and 3 colts, mare 4 years old, and team of mares.

J. D. Marshall, of Walton, entered his grade Norman stallion and received the first premium. He is a fine animal and compared well with the registered stock.

J. F. Stodder, of Burden, Cowley County, showed an extra fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. All of them were red, and it is probably the best Kansas herd out this year. This herd brought him 5 firsts and 2 seconds, with 9 herds represented. He received first on 2-year-old bull; first on sow 3 years old and over; first on 2-year-old heifer; first on yearling heifer; first on yearling bull; second on bull and 4 of his get, and second on young herd of bull and 4 cows. With an expert judge he probably would have received sweepstakes on herd, which was given to a good herd, but one not in show condition, while Mr. Stodder's herd was in perfect show shape. His new herd bull, Gwendoline's Prince 130913, is coming on wonderfully and we think him one of the promising bulls of Kansas. Mr. Stodder sold to Goodale Bros., of Benton, Kans., 4 young bull 11 to 14 months old; 1 yearling heifer, and one heifer calf. All of these animals were sired by the Cruickshank Bellows bred bull, Champion's Best 114671. The yearling heifer is probably the best yearling shown in Kansas this fall. She is of the Bates Bright Eyes family, with plenty of scale and size, and if properly brought up should do well in any company. Mr. Stodder is pretty well sold out of bulls, but has plenty of young stock coming on, and it will pay any one, wanting pure red Shorthorn cattle next spring, to correspond with him.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Gordon, received first on bull 3 years old and over; first and second on bull calf; second on yearling heifer; first and second on heifer calf; second on herd of beef cattle; first on young herd bull and 4 heifers, and first on bull and 4 of his calves. Mr. Snodgrass entered 9 head and they were good animals, especially his young stock.

Chas. Foster & Sons, of Eldorado, showed their fine herd of Red Polled cattle and received all the class premiums. Their 4-year-old bull, Powerful No. 2582, heads the herd. He weighs 2,000 pounds. He is a good animal and showed well with the other herds.

R. W. Hazlett, of Eldorado, showed a

good herd of Hereford cattle, receiving most of the ribbons in the class, and sweepstakes on herd of beef cattle.

W. L. Bass, of Eldorado, showed some Hereford cattle of good stock, but they were not in condition for show. He received both blue and red on yearling heifer, and the red on his 3-year-old bull.

Mr. Levering, of Benton, showed 3 nice Shorthorns, a bull, 2-year-old heifer, and a heifer calf.

J. L. Cupples, of Eldorado, showed his 3-year-old Hereford bull and won the blue ribbon.

J. M. Carpenter, of Eldorado, entered 4 of his Galloway cattle and won several blue ribbons. His herd bull, Drummer Boy 3d, was shipped from Scotland by M. R. Pratt, of Kansas City. Mr. Carpenter sold him to Wm. Benson, of Eldorado.

In the hog show 6 breeders were entered to compete for the ribbons, with 56 hogs.

J. D. Marshall showed a few young boars and carried home one ribbon. He has some fine hogs and if put in show shape would compare well with any Kansas herds. He sold one of his 6-month-old boars to D. W. Middleton, of Pontiac, Kansas, for \$25.

F. K. Kappenberger, of the Prairie View Herd of Poland-Chinas, Penalosa, Kans., entered 10 head, and won 4 firsts, 4 seconds, and 2 sweepstakes. He got second on boar, 2 years old; first on boar pig; first on sow 2 years old; first and second on yearling sow; first and second on 6 months sow; second on sow pig; sweepstakes on boar, and sweepstakes on sow. Mr. Knappenberger sold his first premium boar pig to M. M. Vanderberg, of Eldorado, and 3 sow pigs to A. G. Lamb, of Eldorado.

Christ Huber, of Pontiac, won 4 ribbons on his herd of Poland-China hogs, receiving first on 2-year-old boar; first on litter of pigs; first on sow pig, and second on boar pig. Mr. Huber refused to price his hogs, as he was going to have a sale October 16.

A. G. Lamb, of Eldorado, received first on boar 6 months old; second on yearling boar and 2-year-old sow.

C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, showed a good display of hogs, with his 2 yearling boars, White Face Corwin and Black Corwin.

In the sheep department J. H. Heyman, of Degraft, showed 6 ewes and 6 bucks, Ramboulllets, and 2 Oxford-Down bucks, receiving all the class ribbons.

The poultry show was very good, being represented by the following poultry fanciers: J. D. Marshall, of Walton, showing Pekin ducks and White Holland turkeys; Chas. Foster & Son, of Eldorado, showing Light Brahmas and Toulouse geese; M. L. Helena, of Augusta, showing B. P. Rocks; J. C. Robison, showing Pekin ducks and Bronze turkeys; J. C. Hoyt, showing B. P. Rocks and Buff Cochins bantams, and Mrs. Ramsey, showing S. L. Wyandottes.

The stock parade was as fine as any in the State. It was led by J. W. Robison, president of the association, followed by 46 head of exhibition horses, consisting of 9 stallions, owned by J. C. and J. W. Robison, J. D. Marshall, C. B. Dillenbeck, H. C. Staley, Wm. Pennington, and R. W. Pettit; J. C. Robison's fine black team of Percheron mares; D. A. Stratton's dun driving team; 8 draft mares with colts; 2 single drivers; several jacks; a jennet, and some mules. This was followed by representatives of 8 herds of cattle. R. H. Hazlett led the cattle division with 9 head of his Herefords; J. F. Stodder, of Burden, followed with 8 head of his excellent pure red Shorthorns. Then followed W. L. Bass, of Eldorado, with some of his white-faces; W. J. Snodgrass with Shorthorns; B. Levering, also with Shorthorns; J. L. Cupples with his Hereford bull; Chas. Foster & Son, of Eldorado, with their Red Polled herd, headed by Powerful 4285, that weighs 1,900 pounds. J. M. Carpenter brought up the rear of the parade with his Galloway bull and 4 more head.

The following officers, together with the executive board, of the Eldorado fair association are responsible for the grand success: J. W. Robison, president; F. W. Benson, vice-president; Seth Frazier, treasurer; C. B. Dillenbeck, secretary; A. Swiggett, assistant secretary.

GRAVES.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The cut on seventh page of "Befrelungs-halle" has been kindly loaned by Household Realm, a monthly magazine published at 325 Dearborn street, Chicago. Household Realm is a beautiful monthly publication and a postal card will bring a sample copy.

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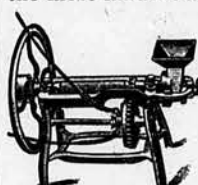
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Dr. W. H. Roby, whose articles in Kansas Farmer have been greatly appreciated during the past three years, has lately copyrighted a piece of music, which will be found on sixth page of this issue. The doctor has reason to feel proud of his musical effort as already 50,000 copies of it have been issued in sheet music form. Kansas Farmer has purchased the right to print it, knowing that the musical readers of "the old reliable" will find it a valuable item in their collection of home music.

The catalogue of the Loomis "Clipper" Well Drilling Machines, made by Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio, will interest every one who has occasion to drill for water, oil, gas or coal, or those who may contemplate entering the business of drilling. The "Clipper" drills have done good work in all kinds of soil and under all conditions and their claims to superiority are backed up by the testimony of successful users of these machines. The makers claim that the "Clipper" is strongest, requires least power, carries the heaviest tools, drills faster, lasts longer and earns more money than any other. Loomis & Nyman make many kinds of drilling machines for use with horse, steam or gasoline power. They will send their catalogue anywhere on request.

The Medical Record, published at 51 Fifth avenue, New York, has for years been the leading organ of the medical profession in America, and has gained a world-wide reputation, as the recognized medium of inter-communication between the profession throughout the world. It is intended to be in every respect a medical newspaper, and contains among its original articles many of the most important contributions to medical literature. The busy practitioner will find among the therapeutic hints and in the clinical department a large fund of practical matter, carefully condensed and exceedingly interesting. Medical news from all parts of the world is supplied through special correspondents, by mail and telegraph; new publications and inventions are reviewed and described; in the editorial department matters of current interest are discussed in a manner which has established the Medical Record in the estimation of the whole medical profession as a thoroughly independent journal and the most influential publication of its class.



A machine which is attracting wide spread attention and causing favorable comment by farmers throughout the country is the Goodhue rotary grinder, made by the Goodhue Rotary Grinder Company, Chicago. This seems to be about the first machine of the kind that fully meets the requirements. The advantage of feeding ground feed is daily becoming more and more recognized, not only as a matter of economy but because ground feed is far better for stock than whole grain. The special advantage of the Goodhue is that it can be attached to almost any windmill, hence making the cost to grind the feed practically nothing, and will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of grain per day. Its rotary action is of special importance as the application of the power is steady, there being no jerky motion or undue wear on either windmill or grinder. We would advise our readers to write to the Goodhue Company for further information.

Cured the Worse Case Ie Ever Saw.—We are constantly in receipt of inquiries for cures for Lump Jaw, and in the face of this we reproduce for the information of our readers copy of a fac-simile letter which was sent to us by Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and which is self-explanatory. We know the cure to work as well as Mr. Stevenson describes it, and in the interest of our readers we reproduce the letter, as follows: "Tingley, Iowa, May 18, 1899.—Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.:—Gentlemen: I wish to say to cattle raisers and feeders that Lump Jaw Cure is all O. K., and all the proprietors claim for it, and I can heartily recommend it to be just as you recommended it to me. It will cure, and has cured for me one of the most persistent and aggravated cases of lump jaw I ever saw. I can recommend, not only the Lump Jaw Cure, but Fleming Bros., as gentlemen who make good the warrant they give on the medicine, and they are in every way reliable and worthy of the confidence of the public in general. Yours very truly, F. A. Stevenson, Grandview Stock Farm."

The dehorning of cattle has come in for its share of study and experiment by intelligent men of inventive genius and this more modern and humane instrument is the result. It is not unfair to assume that this Keystone dehorning knife has had much to do with the marked change in public sentiment on the dehorning question.

This knife which has been regularly advertised before our patrons for several years, was invented and is being manufactured by Mr. A. C. Brosius, Cochranville, Pa. Its strongest feature is in the peculiar shape of the cutting edges or blades, which are so formed as to cut evenly on four sides at once. The form of knife, together with the powerful levers, are responsible for a quick, clean cut, obviating entirely the cruel and painful operation of the straight, rotary or shear principle knives, which always result in more or less crushing and bruising the horn. This was the dehorner that took highest award at the World's Fair at Chicago in competition with the best similar devices then made. Write the inventor, as above, for catalogue, prices, etc.

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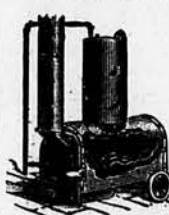
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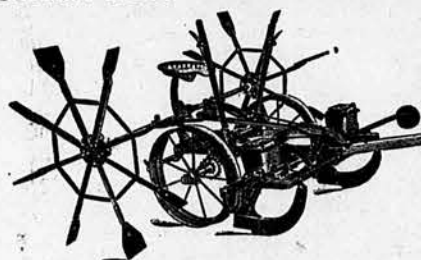
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HYBRIDIZERS OF GRAPES AND THEIR WORK.

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

The first intelligent effort, historically known, made in the United States to artificially produce hybrid grapes was by John Fisk Allen, of Salem, Mass., about 1850, and in 1854 he showed the first fruits of this work in his hybrid between the Isabella and Golden-Chasselas, known as Allen's Hybrid. It was remarkably fine in quality but too tender and subject to disease for vineyard planting.

Mr. Allen's effort seems to have inspired E. S. Rogers, of the same town, who more thoroughly and carefully produced many hand-made hybrids between the best large fruited labruscas he could find in that region, by using pollen of various vinifera varieties upon them. These began fruiting in 1856. The varieties were designated by numbers, and later the better of them were named and disseminated, and, to this day, rank among the best and most successful of labrusca X vinifera hybrids. Agawam, Barry, Goethe, Herbert, Salem, and Wilder are the most popular of these. But they are either not prolific enough or hardy and healthy enough, to be very extensively planted in market vineyards.

Stephen Underhill, of Croton Point, N. Y., soon followed with several very fine hybrids of Concord and Delaware, pollinated by fine vinifera varieties, such as Chasselas, Black St. Peters, etc., but while his hybrids have never retained the popularity as have Rogers's, Black Eagle, Black Defiance, Croton, Irving, and Senasqua have caused him to be recognized as a careful, intelligent worker.

Soon a number of other experimenters were at work, generally following closely after Rogers and Underhill in trying to get something finer and more successful by combinations of labrusca and vinifera. The most prominent and systematic among these were Dr. Peter Wyllie, A. J. Caywood, G. W. Campbell, J. H. Ricketts, and Jacob Moore, named about in the order of time they began their work extending through the seventies and eighties.

Dr. Wyllie, although working in South Carolina, produced varieties rather better to the northward, except his Scuppernon hybrids, which never came before the public. He is best known by the Berckmans, a Clinton X Delaware cross, succeeding best in New York, and the Peter Wyllie, a complex hybrid embodying Delaware, Halifax (whatever it was), and vinifera. He produced his varieties in the sixties and early seventies.

Mr. Caywood will be remembered by the Walter, Ulster, Duchess, and especially the Nectar, a variety without foreign blood unless Delaware has such.

Mr. Ricketts produced the greatest number, embodying the greatest variety of blood, of any one who has hybridized grapes in the North, and his monuments, now well known, the Empire State, Golden Gem, Highland, Jefferson, Lady Washington, Naomi, etc., will long honor him, although market vineyardists plant few of his varieties, they being either too tender or subject to diseases in most parts of the country. Many of them are very fine in quality, large in cluster, beautiful in berry, and prolific, and form a splendid fund from which the hybridizer may draw to intermingle with more robust varieties.

Honorable George W. Campbell made many combinations of Concord with Chasselas, Muscat, etc., producing Triumph and several other fine hybrids, but he considered his Campbell's Early as his most valuable production, which is a combination of Concord, Moore's Early, Hartford Prolific, and Muscat-Hamburg, as claimed by him. The vine and fruit closely resemble Concord, but it is better in quality, a much better shipper, ripens evenly in the South, very prolific, and altogether a very desirable variety for the North. With us on its own roots it is feeble and promises not to succeed well in the South, but grafted on a vigorous southern stock it is doing finely. However, we consider the McPike and Nectar superior to it in quality and vine. These three, one or all, I feel sure will supersede Concord, when fully known.

Jacob Moore will be longer commemorated by his varieties, probably, than either of his confreres, owing to their greater vigor, healthfulness, and equal quality and appearance. He did not use pure vinifera often, but sought success in the combining and recombining the most successful crosses, hybrids, and pure bloods that had been produced

up to his time. He has a good many fine varieties not yet disseminated, so he writes me, but he has ceased to produce new varieties, owing to the unprofitableness of introducing. Brighton, Diamond, and Geneva, his leading varieties, are now considerably planted in various sections and are splendid monuments to Mr. Moore's good judgment in making combinations.

That no meritorious originator may be omitted I mention the following, not always in the order in which they did their work, probably, but as nearly so as my knowledge will permit:

Judge Samuel Miller is known by the long popular Martha, but Niagara and Diamond completely outstripped it.

John Burr and Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kans., produced many crosses of older varieties, many of which contain vinifera blood; but they are generally worked in the same mine with all the above hybridizers in trying to solve the problem by making the basis of American viticulture rest upon labrusca and its combinations with vinifera, except in few instances, where they used Delaware, Clinton, or Elvira and in one case, Aestivalis, in Stayman's Ozark. Early Victor, a Delaware-Ives cross, best commemorates Mr. Burr, but it is feeble and soon dies in the South. The Ozark, an Aestivalis X labrusca hybrid, is well spoken of in Missouri, but here it ripens unevenly like Concord, which seems to be one of its parents.

Our venerable friend, N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., has produced some remarkable grapes. His older varieties, Norfolk, August Giant, and Amber Queen are cross combinations of labrusca-vinifera hybrids. He is now working in various other specific bloods, and, if spared a few years longer, will probably give the world still more valuable varieties.

T. B. Miner produced many Concord seedlings, black and white, but none have pushed themselves to any degree of prominence by superior merit.

John Pocklington and S. Worden had better luck with one variety each, bearing their names. Worden cracks and drops badly though better in quality than Concord and is the mother of the McPike. Pocklington is so tough and foxy and drops from the cluster that it is superseded by more profitable varieties, although a very showy yellow grape.

D. S. Marvin, of Watertown, N. Y., produced a number of fine varieties for his far northern section, by combining pure and hybrid varieties of labrusca, vinifera, and vulpina (riparia) species. Centennial, Shelby, and Laura are among his best. They succeed poorly in southern regions, but are very fine in their native region.

Hoag & Clark, of New York, produced the Niagara, by crossing the Concord with Cassady, the latter showing vinifera blood in its botanical analysis. This is the most popular white grape of nearly pure American blood that has ever been produced. It succeeds over a very wide range, although in the South it is like nearly all the labrusca, and labrusca-vinifera hybrids, subject to rot and mildew and is short lived; yet it is very extensively grown in the South, especially near the Gulf.

Dr. L. C. Chisholm, of Tennessee, produced the Lutie, a very foxy red grape of the labrusca type, which succeeds well in many localities and pleases that taste which regards foxiness as a fine aroma and flavor. It belongs to the same category as Perkins, Dracut, etc. He produced other kinds, the best probably being the Delawba, a Delaware-Catawba cross. With us it has done about equally well with Diana and is much like it but not so large in berry. It is pulpy and pale in color.

E. F. L. Rautenberg, of Lincoln, Ill., has produced some very fine varieties by crossing various of Rogers's and other hybrids. The best of these, to our taste, with fine market qualities, is Moltke.

E. H. Riehl, W. H. Lightfoot, and Theophile Huber, also of Illinois, have likewise produced a number each of similar cross combinations, but none that have become widely known, as yet.

C. Engle and C. P. Chichester, of Michigan, by cross combinations of older varieties of labrusca and its hybrids have produced a number of excellent kinds for that section recommended by the Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Numerous others have produced one or more each of the great labrusca class, either pure blood or hybrids with vinifera until it would seem almost futile to pursue this line of work further, as it develops so little progress.

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His Nerves Wore Out

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skilful medical treatment."

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the *Evening News*, Detroit, Mich.

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 la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, 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.

The Best of Foreign Wheats.

As more fully explained in the horticultural department of this paper, Mr. Walter T. Swingle (who, by the way, is a Kansas man, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College) has, as the representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, visited many countries of the old world in quest of valuable plants for introduction in this country. Following from his report is interesting in a broad sense:

SCARLET VETCH.—A promising new winter forage plant is the Scarlet Vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) found by Dr. Trabut, director of the Algerian Experiment Station. It is grown with winter oats or rye to serve as a support, and yields in Algeria five tons of good hay per acre. This species is a near relative of the hairy vetch which has proven to be a most valuable forage plant in the South, and deserves a careful trial since it is likely to be found even more vigorous and resistant to drought.

HUNGARIAN WHEATS.—America and Hungary are the only countries which export flour in large quantities. The Hungarian flour owes its reputation largely to the high quality of the hard winter wheats grown in the great plains between the Theiss and Danube rivers. Other countries, especially Russia and our own Northwest, have superb hard spring wheats, but the authorities agree that it is in Hungary that hard winter wheats of the best quality are to be found. When it is remembered that winter wheat yields more than spring wheat and often suffers less from drought, the desirability of these cereals becomes evident.

Mr. Swingle arranged in Budapest to secure five of the best sorts in small quantities as soon as the 1899 crop is dry enough to ship. These wheats can not be expected to stand the severe winters of the extreme Northwest, but it is hoped that for the Middle Western States, especially Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, they will prove of great value.

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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.

BUY WHEN OTHERS SELL; SELL WHEN OTHERS BUY.

The above maxim is said to be the one by which a Pennsylvania farmer became quite rich. When horses were cheap and farmers wanted to sell he bought horses; when cattle were cheap he bought cattle. These he kept and bred till stock was higher and then he sold them at a handsome profit. While assisting at farmers' institutes in various parts of the State the remark is very frequently made that farmers will not milk their cows when crops are good or beef high. When beef is high there are a great many dairy farmers who use beef sires in order to get "good calves." On the other hand, when beef is low and butter fat brings a fair price these farmers want to know which is the best breed to use in grading up a dairy herd.

We have no bones to pick with those who are engaged in producing high-class beef; it is good business and we all rejoice in the higher prices that gladden the heart of the stock-feeder; but we do have a bone to pick with the men who, like Kansas weather, are continually changing from one thing to another and then declare that there is no money in milking cows. Such a practice is like a young man spending four or five years in preparing himself for a lawyer and after practicing a year or two finds there is a greater demand for doctors than for lawyers and decides to practice medicine. By the time he obtains a little knowledge of the medical profession he finds that the tables have turned and now there is a greater demand for lawyers. In the meantime he has lost the knowledge and experience he would have gained as a lawyer. Thus he goes through life fluctuating from one thing to another and finally discovers that he has not made a success of anything.

Thus it is with the man who changes from milk to beef stock and vice versa to suit the times. Either occupation is an art of its own peculiar secrets of success and there are very few men who can make a success of both, any more than men make a success both as lawyers and doctors. Find out what you are fitted for and stick to it.

The man who stuck to the beef business a few years ago when cattle were low and did what he could to increase his herd is the man who is coining money to-day. So the man that to-day is holding on and increasing his dairy stock is the man who will make money when the tables again shift and dairy stock is in demand. No one man or no one business has a monopoly on all the pleasures and profits. All honor and success to the man who studiously stays by his chosen profession through thick and thin.

D. O. H.

Our Table of Feeding Stuffs.

We publish this week a table giving the digestible constituents of our most common feeds. A good many inquiries are received in regard to the best combination of feeds for the production of milk, and while attending institutes in different portions of the State the question is frequently asked as to how a person can get a table giving the composition of our feeding stuffs. Any one who does not have a bulletin or pamphlet with this table should either preserve this paper or cut the table out for future reference. As the winter

months are approaching we hope our readers will have more time to give to the study of feeding cows. We hope that many will undertake to figure out balanced rations not only for the purpose of increasing the profits during the coming winter but also as an index to the most profitable crops to be grown next year. If any one has trouble in figuring out a ration let us know and we will do what we can to assist.

D. O. H.

TABLE OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS OF KANSAS FEEDS.

Bulletin 81, Kansas Experiment Station.

Feed.	Digestible Nutrients, Pounds per 100 pounds feed.		
	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Concentrates.			
Barley.....	8.9	64.8	1.6
Corn.....	7.8	66.7	4.3
Corn and cob meal.....	6.5	56.3	2.9
Cottonseed-meal.....	37.0	16.5	12.6
Flaxseed.....	20.6	17.1	29.0
Chicago gluten-meal.....	31.1	43.9	4.8
Kaffir-corn seed.....	7.8	57.1	2.7
Linseed-meal (old process).....	28.8	32.8	7.1
Linseed-meal (new process).....	27.9	36.4	2.7
Oats.....	9.3	48.3	4.2
Rye.....	9.1	69.7	1.4
Sorghum seed.....	7.0	52.1	3.1
Soy-bean meal.....	29.6	22.3	14.4
Wheat.....	10.2	69.2	1.7
Wheat bran.....	12.3	37.1	2.6
Wheat middlings.....	12.8	53.2	3.4
Wheat shorts.....	12.2	50.0	3.8
Green Roughage.			
Corn silage (well eared).....	1.3	14.0	.7
Fodder corn (with ears).....	1.0	11.6	.4
Pasture grasses (mixed).....	2.5	10.2	.5
Sorghum fodder.....	.6	12.2	.4
Dry Roughage.			
Alfalfa hay.....	10.6	37.3	1.4
Corn fodder (husked).....	2.0	33.2	.6
Fodder Corn (planted thickly, with ears).....	2.5	33.4	1.2
Millet hay.....	4.5	51.7	1.4
Oat hay.....	4.3	46.4	1.5
Oat straw.....	1.6	41.6	.7
Orchard-grass hay.....	4.8	42.0	1.4
Prairie hay.....	3.5	41.8	1.4
Red clover hay.....	6.8	35.4	1.7
Sorghum hay.....	2.4	40.6	1.2
Timothy hay.....	2.9	43.7	1.4
Wheat straw.....	.8	37.9	.5
Roots and Tubers.			
Mangel-wurzels.....	1.0	5.7	.1
Sugar-beets.....	1.1	10.2	.1
Turnips.....	.8	6.5	.1
Milk.			
Whole milk.....	3.2	5.0	3.6
Skim-milk.....	3.9	4.5	.1
Buttermilk.....	4.0	4.1	.1

An Extraordinary Record.

Mr. F. F. Fairchild, Tonganoxie, Kans., read a paper before the Tonganoxie Farmers' Institute in which he gave his experience in producing milk for the Kansas City market. He realized 7½ cents per gallon for his milk in summer and 8½ cents in winter. His record runs from May, 1897, to May, 1899. In the two years he sold 75 calves, which brought \$400. These calves were sold when about 6 days old. His record for the two years stands as follows:

Date.	Cows kept.	Yield of milk, gallons.	Yield of milk per cow.	
			Gal's.	Lbs.
1897-98.....	51	42,430	832	7,154
1898-99.....	48	40,430	842	7,243

From this record we find that Mr. Fairchild sold in the two years 82,860 gallons of milk. At an average of 3 cents per gallon his financial account stands as follows:

Sale of milk 82,860 gallons, at 8 cents	\$6,628.80
Sale of calves.....	400.00
Total for two years.....	\$7,028.80
Total for one year.....	3,514.40
Average income per cow.....	70.99

Mr. Fairchild says: "These cows are all common cows picked up through the country, but are well cared for, being put in the stable every time they are milked and fed from 4 to 5 pounds of bran daily per head in summer. They are milked quick and clean at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 5 o'clock in the evening. When the pasture is short or dry we feed all the green corn and sugar-cane the cows will eat once a day. In the winter they are put in a warm stable and fed on the best of clover hay and sugar-cane and from 14 to 16 pounds of bran and corn-meal mixed, the meal being ground as fine as I can get it. I try to give the cows what they like with as little expense as possible. I have 115 acres of land. In 1897-1898 I bought \$70 and in 1898-1899 \$30 worth of roughness. The water is pumped fresh from the well when used and is not very cold in winter. We turn the cows out in winter when the weather is pleasant, and give them some corn-stalks to pick over."

Worthy of Imitation.

In another column we publish the dairy record of Mr. F. F. Fairchild, who for the past two years has realized an income of \$70.99 per cow. The milk is used on the Kansas City market for 7½ cents in summer and 8½ cents in winter, but in questioning Mr. Fairchild, he said that he could realize as much out of his milk by selling it to the creamery and having the skim-milk to use on the farm as in selling it by the gallon. It will be noticed that the cows are common cows picked up through the country. Mr. Fairchild makes a practice of having his cows fresh in the fall so as to get the most milk when the price is highest. It will also be noticed that the cows are well fed, receiving from 4 to 5 pounds of bran per head in summer in addition to pasture or soiling crops, and a mixture of 14 to 16 pounds of bran and corn-meal in winter besides what clover hay and sugar-cane they will eat.

This annual record of \$70.99 per cow with common cows is certainly an encouraging one and shows what can be done by intelligent feeding and handling. If Mr. Fairchild had the skim-milk on which to raise his calves it would only be a question of a few years until he could grade up his stock and have a herd that far surpasses his present one. Does dairying pay? It depends upon the man.

D. O. H.

The Shorthorn and the Creamery.

A good example in a small way of what Shorthorns will do as milkers is afforded by the experience of J. C. Lorimer, of Morse, Kans. Several years ago Mr. Lorimer bred and sold registered Shorthorns. During the cattle depression he allowed the registration of the few he kept to lapse but continued keeping only the pure blood. In a recent year, for which he has the figures, Mr. Lorimer milked 7 of these thoroughbred cows. Each cow raised a fine growthy calf that year and, in addition, netted \$29 cash in creamery receipts. When it is considered that this amount was realized after all the skim-milk, and butter and cream enough for a farmer's family of eleven, had been deducted, the properly informed can appreciate what a really good thing a milking Shorthorn is.

Just now Mr. Lorimer reports that his cows are making an average test of 4 per cent and that he and five of his neighbors, who take daily turns at hauling milk from their six farms to the creamery, are not allowing the high price of beef to take their attention away from that particular branch of the cattle business.

The Value of Skim-milk.

By Porter Moore, read at Farmers' Institute, Parsons, Kans., October 9, 1899.

Josh Billings said the best thing he ever saw on milk was the cream. This may seem true to many creamery patrons; but to succeed in dairying we must save and utilize all parts of the milk; like the great pork monopolies, they work up every part of the pig but the squeal.

The magnitude and value of skim-milk in our dairies is seldom fully comprehended. Under a judicious and intelligent system of utilizing this product, often higher net returns are obtained than from the butter fat. In many cases the skim-milk receives but little, if any, consideration. The fact that so important a product can be ignored is short-sighted carelessness. This product, like many other sources of wealth, is not fully appreciated. Its nutrients are abundant. There are from 75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of skim-milk annually from skim-milk.

Recent investigation has shown that it constitutes a source of most economical and wholesome nutriment for human diet as well. Dr. Atwater, in his food and dietary studies, has shown that 5 pounds of skim-milk will furnish the same amount of flesh-forming nutriment as 1 pound of beefsteak; and that

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS



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

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2 quarts of skim-milk have a greater nutritive value than 1 quart of oysters; therefore the nutriment contained in 50 cents worth of oysters can be bought in the form of skim-milk for 4 cents.

We will next look at the value of skim-milk as a food for calves: The coming calf will inevitably owe its existence to skim-milk. The day is forever past when anything like a large percentage of either beef or dairy calves in the leading agricultural States can be profitably raised on whole milk. It is also true that upon what we make of the calf under these conditions depends the future of both the beef and dairy industries. If there is anything in heredity, and there is, no man who expects to continue in the cattle business can afford to ignore the calf. The best methods of calf production are as essential to the permanency of the dairy industry as the ability to turn out high-scoring butter.

The nutrients contained in skim-milk fed in good condition are almost wholly digestible. Why is it, then, that so many scrawny, worthless calves follow in the wake of the creamery separator? It may be confidently affirmed that this result is in no sense due to any inferiority of skim-milk as a feed, as is sometimes held, but only to lack of observance of right methods in feeding. Skim-milk is not of itself a perfect ration. The separator robs it of one important nutrient, fat. Fortunately, however, fat, or a good substitute, carbohydrates, is the most abundant nutrient in nearly all of our farm feed stuffs. All we have to do then, is to supplement the skim-milk ration with grains comparatively rich in carbonaceous or fatty nutrients.

But these are not the only considerations involved in this subject. The chief objection to skim-milk in feeding calves lies in its very changing condition. It is practically a perishable product. Sweet and sour milk alter (Continued on page 14.)

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That's what dairymen call our light running hand separators, because they increase the yield of butter about 25 per cent, and improve the quality, which means higher prices. We guarantee the

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to run with less power than any other of the same capacity. Skims cleanest in every test.

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BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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The Blood of Chief Tecumseh 2d
Is found perhaps more strongly in

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Than in any other herd of eastern Kansas. A thoroughly good lot of young hogs for sale; also gilts and bred sows. **J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS.**
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Of Chief Tecumseh 2d, Guy Wilkes 2d, Lawrence Perfection, Black U. S., and King Butler blood. 1000 head. A choice lot of spring hogs; good bone, large and growthy. A few fall of '98 hogs. A fine lot of yearling sows and spring gilts, bred or unbred. Can furnish males and females not related. Address **C. S. SNODGRASS, Galt, Rice Co., Kans.**

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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 the Kansas State Fair, 1894; ten firsts and seven seconds at Kansas State Fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning hogs in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28603, World Beater 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.



VACCINATE YOUR HOGS WITH THE ORIGINAL DR. GILLETTS HOG CHOLERA SERUM
PARSONS, KAN.
Vaccinating the human family as a preventive of Smallpox is not even comparatively modern. It is said to have been practiced in China 1000 B. C. It was introduced into England in 1721. Vaccinating Hogs to prevent Cholera and Swine Plague is strictly modern. My Hog Cholera Serum is a positive preventive of Cholera. You can turn a Hog that has been correctly vaccinated with my Serum, into a pen where hogs have been dying with Cholera up to that hour, and I will give any man \$100 if that animal does not live and thrive if properly fed. I will send, postpaid, on receipt of price, to any Hog Raiser in the United States, a Vaccinating Instrument and enough Serum to Vaccinate 100 head of Hogs for \$10; 50 head for \$5.50; 25 head for \$3. The operation is so simple that a child can perform it. My Serum is FRESH and reliable, with instructions to be returned before a certain period. Beware of liquid Serum, it is liable to be putrid and kill your stock by Blood Poison. None genuine without the above trade-mark on every package. **Positively not handled by Agents.** Send Stamp for particulars, "Why Vaccinate," address **W. J. GILLET, M. D., Parsons, Kansas.**

CATTLE.

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

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

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 122381, 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.

BONITA ♦ SHORTHORNS.

BATES, BOOTH, and BEST AMERICAN strains. Baron Noxub 127151, by Godwin, the sire at Linwood, heads our herd. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Bonita, Kans.**

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,

Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans.

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

**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.

CATTLE.

MAPLE GROVE HEREFORDS.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Largest Herd in America.

S. A. CONVERSE, Proprietor, Importer and Breeder.
Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Archibald 1st 39254 at head of herd. Young Archibald breeding stock always for sale. Herd always "at home."
J. C. CURRY, Quenemo, Osage Co., Kans.

Bulls For Ranch or Farm.

40 HEAD OF

Hardy Aberdeen Angus

6 Ages 6 months to 2 years. Ten are registerable and nearly all are full bloods. Prices that will sell them. Write or see **L. H. PATTERSON, Keats, Kans.** Ranch one-fourth mile from Rock Island depot.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

Registered Galloway Cattle. Also German Coach, Saddle and Trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion, Habbu, 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.

ROCKY • HILL • SHORTHORNS

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

J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Kans.
Newman is on Union Pacific R. R., twelve miles east of Topeka.

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.

H. M. Satzler,

Burlingame, Kansas,

BREEDER OF.....

**HEREFORD CATTLE,
BERKSHIRE SWINE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP.**
STOCK FOR SALE.

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.

THE VINEWOOD HERD.**SHORTHORNS THAT ARE FEEDERS.**

A herd of growthy, easy fattening Scotch and Scotch-topped cows headed by the Cruickshank bull, **Lavender King 4th 108682**, 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.

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

Scotch and Scotch-topped, with the richly-bred Cruickshank bull, **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.**SUNFLOWER HERD**

Scotch and Scotch-topped
**SHORTHORN CATTLE.
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

Herd bulls, **Sir Knight 124403** and **Violet Victor 137574.** Herd hogs, **Black U. S. 2d 50606**, and **L's Sensation 2d 19805.** Representative stock for sale.
Address **ANDREW FRINGLE, Harveyville, Kansas.**

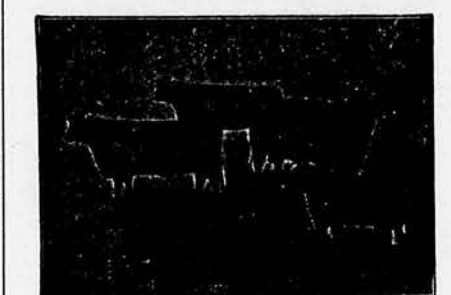
CATTLE.

HEREFORDS.

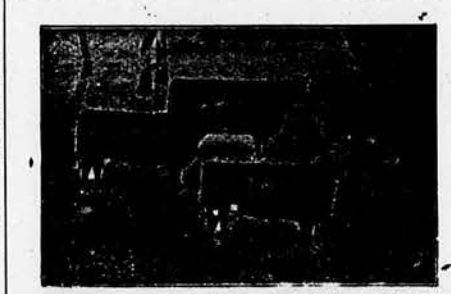
Top cattle only. Rich breeding. Five bulls out of my best cows for sale.
T. H. PUGH, Carthage, Mo.

ELDER LAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

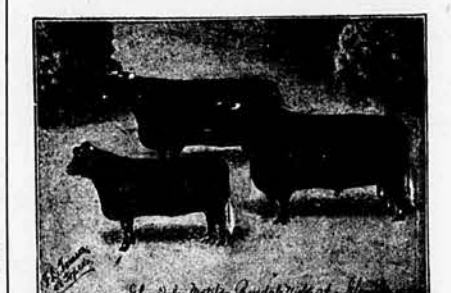
THE HARRIS-BRED BULL, GALLANT KNIGHT 124466, a son of Gallahad, out of 8th Linwood Golden Drop, heads herd. Females by the Cruickshank bull, Imp. Thistle Top 83876, Earl of Gloster 74523, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding quality the standard. A few good cows for sale now bred to Gallant Knight.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



CEDAR HILL FARM.
Golden Knight 108086 by Craven Knight, out of or ton'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.

**HERD BULLS FOR SALE**

KANSAS LAD 134085, eighteen months old, bred by Duke of Kansas 123126, and tracing to Imp. Orlando and Imp. Golden Galaxy. Also **CONSTANCE DUKE 134083**, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hillsdale by 60th Duke of Oxford 55784. These two grand bulls should be herd-heads. 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 bull, Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale.
C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.

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.

DAVE RISK, Weston, Mo.,**LIVE • STOCK • ARTIST**

Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

VALLEY GROVE**THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS**

Lord Mayor 112727 and

Laird of Linwood 127149

HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAJOR was by the Baron Victor bull Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed 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.**

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** 116563. VISITORS WELCOME.

EARLIEST IMPORTERS

—OF—

**OLDENBURG AND GERMAN
COACH HORSES.**

Fresh, Large Importation Recently Received. Come and See Our Stock.

Merit Tested by Many Prizes at Numerous State Fairs. Satisfactory Guarantees as to Usefulness Furnished.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.

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 Ashtabula class, at Sedgewick (Kansas) show in December, 1898. Won 6 out of 8 first premiums, including sweepstakes, at Butler County show, held in Eldorado, December, 1898. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. 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.

NORWOOD STOCK FARM**BARGAINS****For Dairymen or Breeders.**

I will dispose of my Herd Book and Cattle Club Jerseys at prices every dairyman can well afford to pay. Breeding the finest—individually all that could be asked. One bull, twenty-five cows and heifers. Address for particulars—

E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, 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.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,**SURGEON,**

Residence 730 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
Twenty-first St. and Kans. Ave.

VALLEY GROVE**SHORT-HORNS.**

LORD MAJOR was by the Baron Victor bull Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed 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.**

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 1,515; calves, 7,126; shipped Saturday, 5,101 cattle; 1,967 calves. The market was steady to unevenly higher on all kinds. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
42.....	1,308 \$5.55	42.....	1,262 \$5.32½

WESTERN STEERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
38.....	1,180 5.2½	44.....	1,124 4.75

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
123.....	986 3.40	3.....	1,008 3.40

SOUTHWEST STEERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
21.....	1,240 4.75	24.....	1,061 4.30

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
86.....	829 3.05	1.....	890 3.05

WESTERN COWS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
23 Tex.....	447 3.25	29 stk.....	419 3.00

NATIVE HEIFERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25.....	822 4.25	58.....	854 4.10

NATIVE COWS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	1,222 3.50	2.....	910 3.35

NATIVE FEEDERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	970 4.00	2 J.....	943 3.10

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
6.....	556 3.40	2.....	970 3.30

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,526; shipped Saturday, 591. The market was steady to 2½c lower. The following are representative sales:		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
33.....	175 \$4.35	22.....	151 \$4.35

South Omaha Live Stock.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
33.....	175 \$4.35	22.....	151 \$4.35

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; market 5c lower; heavy, \$4.15@4.22½; mixed, \$4.17½@4.22½; light, \$4.20@4.30; pigs, \$4.00@4.25; bulk of sales, \$4.17½@4.22½.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
521 Col.....	101 \$3.80	278 N. M. Y. rd	72 \$3.77½

St. Louis Live Stock.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
521 Col.....	101 \$3.80	278 N. M. Y. rd	72 \$3.77½

Chicago Live Stock.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
521 Col.....	101 \$3.80	278 N. M. Y. rd	72 \$3.77½

Chicago Grain and Provisions.		Ave. Price.	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
521 Col.....	101 \$3.80	278 N. M. Y. rd	72 \$3.77½

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Chicago Cash Grain.
Chicago, Oct. 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 71½¢; No. 3 red, 69½¢; No. 2 hard winter, 68¢; No. 3 hard winter, 65½¢; No. 1 northern spring, 70½¢; No. 2 northern spring, 69½¢; No. 3 northern spring, 64½¢.
Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31½¢; No. 3, 31¢; No. 4, 30½¢.
Oats—Cash, No. 2, 22½¢; No. 3, 22¼¢.

Kansas City Grain.
Kansas City, Oct. 16.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 414 cars; a week ago, 377 cars; a year ago, 606 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, 63¢; No. 3 hard, 61½¢; No. 4 hard, 59½¢; Soft, No. 2, nominally 67¢; No. 3 red, nominally 63¢; No. 4 red, nominally 59½¢.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 48 cars; a week ago, 47 cars; a year ago, 84 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 29½¢; No. 3 mixed, 29¼¢; No. 4 mixed, 28½¢; no grade, nominally 27½¢. White, No. 2, 29¼¢; No. 3 white, 29¼¢; No. 4 white, nominally 28½¢.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 15 cars; a week ago, 27 cars; a year ago, 22 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 22¼¢; No. 3 mixed, 22¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally 21¢. White, No. 2, 24¼¢; No. 3 white, 24¼¢; No. 4 white, nominally 22¢.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 55¢; No. 3, nominally 54¼¢; No. 4, nominally 54¢.

Kansas City Produce.
Kansas City, Oct. 16.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 14c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 22c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 15c; dairy fancy, 16c; store packed, 18c; packing stock, 12½c.

Poultry—Hens, 6½c; broilers, 7½c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 4c; geese, 4c; turkeys, hens, 7½c; toms, 6½c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Beans, 85¢@1.25 per bu. Hubbard squash, 60¢@75c per doz. Pumpkins, 45¢@60c per doz. Turnips, 35¢@40c per bu. Onions, 55¢@60c per bu. Peppers, 40¢@50c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 50¢@55c per doz.

Potatoes—Home grown, 25¢@30c per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 20¢@25c per bu. Sweet, 35¢@45c per bu.

Apples—Choice to fancy, \$3.00@5.00 per bbl.; fair to choice, \$2.00@3.00 per bbl., 65¢@1.00 per bu.; culls and wind falls, 25¢@40c per bu.

Game—Ducks, mallard, \$3.50@4.50 per doz.; teal, \$2.00@2.50; mixed, \$1.50@2.00; plover, \$1.00@1.25; frogs, 35¢@1.00.

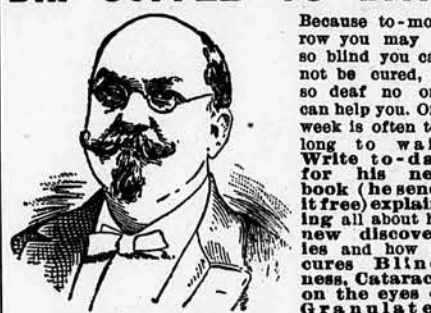
Miscellaneous—Popcorn, 75c per bu. Hickory nuts, 50c per bu.; shell barks, 75c per bu. Wool 12¢@18c per lb.

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.

WRITE TO DR. COFFEE TO-DAY.



DR. W. O. COFFEE.
Because to-morrow you may be blind you can not be cured, or so deaf no one can help you. One week is often too long to wait. Write to-day for his new book (he sends it free) explaining all about his new discoveries and how he cures Blindness, Cataracts on the eyes or Granulated Lids, with mild medicines, at your home. And Deafness and Head noises with similar line of treatment. He is curing a hundred a day at his office and hundreds by mail. Write to-day for 80-page book telling how to cure all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Address,

DR. W. O. COFFEE,
334, 336, 338, and 340 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

Santa Fe
The... California Route...

The short line having through car service, both Pullman and Tourist, over its own rails to California.

Send for illustrated book on California. Address...

T. L. KING, Agent,

TOPEKA.

CANNON'S KILLS
Red Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Lice, Ticks.
Non-Poisonous.
Antiseptic Disinfectant and Germicide.
PREVENTS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
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Official Receipts for 1898	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,303
Gold in Kansas City 1898	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580

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CONSISTING of 32 BULLS, from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40781 and Stone Mason 18th 42897, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald V 54483, Imported Keep On 76016 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.

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I have an Unvalued List of registered Herefords (both sexes) and of grade Hereford steers and fem also 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.

The Poultry Yard

Coming Poultry Shows.

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

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

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

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

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

SOME HINTS ON FATTENING FOWLS FOR THE TABLE.

The pens for fattening the birds should just be large enough for them to move in, and can be arranged around a room in double rows. They can be very easily made by any handy man on a wet day. Each compartment should be about eighteen inches high, twelve inches wide, fifteen or eighteen inches deep. The partitions and front half of the floor are made of wood. The back half of the floor must be constructed of wire rods or netting, to allow the droppings to fall through into a tray which is placed underneath and filled with earth. The fronts should also be of wire rods, with a hole large enough for the bird to put his head through, so as to allow him free access to the feeding trough, which must be placed along the front of the pen.

The fattening room should be warm, well-ventilated, but nearly dark, as the birds are thus more contented and sleep more, warmth and sleep aiding the process of fattening very much. The greatest cleanliness must be observed, and the place kept thoroughly sweet, and no scraps of food must be left lying about. Look well after the pens, trays for droppings, and feeding troughs. You may caponize your cockerels before fattening if you like; but although the operation is desirable, it is not yet very well understood, and very few people know how to do it well, or care to do it cheaply.

About twenty-one days may be taken as an average period in which the birds may be fattened in the pens, and if properly managed, they will be in splendid condition in that time. Do not keep them in the pens too long, ten days will be sufficient sometimes; watch them carefully, and if you find one losing its appetite and going wrong, it will be best to kill that one at once.

Among the best fattening foods are barley-meal, ground oats, oatmeal, etc., to which add suet, fat, or dripping, mixing the whole with milk, which is a very valuable addition. The food must in all cases be well mixed, crumbly and not sloppy, and given warm. If the crops are not full after feeding, cramming may be resorted to.

When the birds are fattened up to the necessary point, they must be fasted for some hours to give them time to digest the last meal. If a bird is killed with a full crop, the flesh is liable to become a bad color and to smell strongly.

The best way to kill the birds will be by thrusting a pocket or poultry knife through the roof of the mouth to the brain. Hang the bird head downward to bleed. The fowl must be plucked whilst warm, as the feathers will come off more easily.—Success with Poultry.

Disinfecting with Sulphur.

The germs of all contagious diseases of poultry are destroyed by exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, and wherever these diseases have appeared, or are expected to appear, they may be avoided by closing the buildings and fumigating them with sulphur wrapped in paper moistened with kerosene oil, to make it more inflammable, screwing up the paper and lighting one end. The papers, for safety, should be put in an iron pot or pan. One or two ounces of sulphur will be sufficient to fumigate and disinfect a small poultry-house, and a pound will serve for a large one. The building should be tightly closed to retain the fumes, the fowls, of course, being removed meanwhile, and the sulphur should be burned in several places over the floor so that every part of the building may receive a full share of the disinfectant.

Fowls become accustomed to regular hours of feeding, and experiments tried

have proved that when they receive their first feed at 8 o'clock in the morning, they do as well as if it were given an hour earlier, provided that a few handfuls of grain is thrown them the first thing, to make them exercise. But regularity must be the rule. To feed early one day and late the next is not the way to achieve success.

Poultry Items.

One of the best ways of giving salt to poultry is to mix it with the soft food supplied to them. Season it the same as you would food prepared for the table and this is all that will be necessary. Some salt is essential to the best health but too much is detrimental.

When a specialty is being made of raising fowls for market, whether to sell as broilers or as more matured fowls, it will, in nearly all cases, pay to select some one of the larger breeds like Brahmas, Cochins, or Langshans. One advantage with the Langshans is that they are good winter layers and good mothers.

One item in securing good results with an incubator is to have a sufficient number of hens to supply the eggs necessary to keep it running. It will not do to depend upon purchasing eggs for hatching in an incubator during the fall or winter. So many of the eggs will, from different causes, fail to hatch that at the price paid at this time a profit can not be realized.

In rearing poultry in any considerable numbers it is quite an item, if the best profit is to be realized, to be convenient to a good market. If some distance from market the time consumed in getting products to market will often prevent taking the full advantage of any rise in the market, while the cost of transportation will in itself make a considerable difference in the cost of marketing, and in this line anything added to the cost is so much taken from the profits.

When ducks and geese are to be kept through the winter a separate place should be provided for them. They roost upon the ground and in order to have them warm and dry, and at the same time lessen the work of keeping clean, a good bed of dry straw should be provided for them to roost upon and this should be changed sufficiently often to keep from becoming foul. It is very essential that they be dry as dampness induces cramp. As with other fowls it is important to have roomy quarters, as crowding tends to induce disease.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Rats and Floors.

A cheap floor for chicken-houses to protect against rats can be made by mixing coal ashes and freshly slacked lime. Take 20 or 30 bushels of ashes, just as they come from the heater, cinders and all; add to this one bushel of fresh lime, in the liquid form, just after slacking. Mix thoroughly with a hoe. Make a floor a foot thick, or even thicker, as the stuff is cheap. Ram hard with a heavy rammer, at least three times on different days. This process, carefully performed, will make a floor that can be scrubbed.

The Value of Skim-milk.

(Continued from page 11.)

nately will kill any calf. And it is just as easy by injudicious feeding to kill calves on perfectly sweet and wholesome milk.

In the pioneer days of dairying it was a common expression that inferior calves had been knocked in the head with the churn dasher, but modern experience teaches that the churn dasher and the separator are too frequently charged with the consequences of ignorance and neglect on the part of the feeder. I feed from the separator at 85° to 90°, and get the best results.

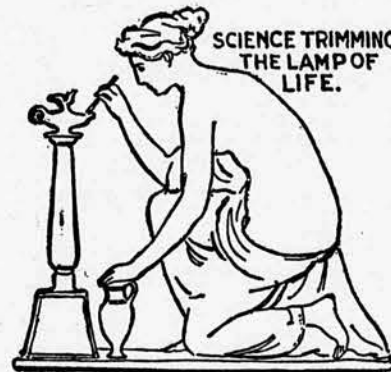
There are many other important considerations to be observed in utilizing skim-milk for the best results in calf-feeding. The first lesson to be learned is moderate feeding. It is far more dangerous to overfeed than to underfeed. Many calves never recover from the derangement of digestion and backset that results from the mistaken kindness of giving two feeds instead of one. It is best to feed frequently and in small quantities, seldom giving over 3 or 4 pounds of milk in one feed in the beginning, and increase very gradually. Let all the detail of feeding be performed with absolute regularity, and provide clean quarters, sunlight, and good air with as much care as the feed.

"Pa, did you know ma long before you married her?" "No, my boy; I didn't know her until long after."—Tit-Bits.

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(41)

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POLAND-CHINA SALE EXTRAORDINARY

Hope, Dickinson County, Kans., November 8, 1899.

Seventy-five Head from "Higgins's Hope Herd"—Consisting of 47 spring pigs, both boars and sows, 11 matured sows with pigs at side, 13 matured sows not bred, 9 2-year-old boars and 11 yearling boars, sired by the herd boars, Eberly's Model 20854, Wren 17172, and Duke of Weston 16974, and out of such sows as Matchless B. (51182) by Duke of Weston; Low Tecumseh (48317) by Low Down Tecumseh 17658; Sensation Girl by Wren; May Tecumseh (47081) by Jubilee; April Lady (41400) by Corwin King 15413; Hadley White Face (48319) by Hadley Chip 15029; Short Stockings 2d (37728) by King Wilkes, and other good sows. Wren, the herd boar, was sired by Rosa Nell's Sensation 15894 out of Duchess May; Eberly's Model was by Iowa Trader 20850 out of Gladys (49421), and Duke of Weston was by Hoosier Boy 7830 and his dam was the famous Black Beauty 2d by Grover Cleveland. These three sires are among the best in the West. I desire to call especial attention to the size, bone, quality, and general high character of this offering. No such opportunity was ever offered in Kansas to secure valuable breeding stock at your own price. Send for Catalogue.

Am offering at private treaty, 50 2- and 3-year-old native steers; also, 50 3-year old steers, 50 2-year-old steers, 30 1-year old steers, and 30 1-year-old heifers—Arizona cattle having good colors and good quality, and summered in Kansas.

Col. J. N. HARSHBERGER, Auctioneers.
Col. J. N. BURTON.

J. W. HIGGINS, Jr., Hope, Kans.

J. G. Peppard MILLET CANE SEEDS
1400-2 Union Avenue, CLOVERS TIMOTHY
KANSAS CITY, MO. GRASS SEEDS.

MY ANNUAL POLAND-CHINA SALE

Will be Held at Olathe, Kans., 1 P. M., November 13, 1899.

The Attention of Farmers as well as Large and Small Breeders

Is especially called to this offering of growthy, plain-fed, young breeding animals, including 40 boars, 6 to 15 months; 25 gilts and 20 sows bred to Black Queens Chief, (weight, 900 pounds), Hadley I Know, and Tecumseh I Know. Write at once for Catalogue to Mention Kansas Farmer.

W. P. GOODE & SONS, Lenexa, Kansas.

TOM C. PONTING & SONS'



3d Annual Hereford Auction

AT HOMESTEAD FARM, MOWEAQUA, ILL.,

Wednesday, November 8, 1899.

Sixty Head of Registered Herefords—Thirty Bulls, from 6 to 20 months old; 30 Females, unbred, bred and some with calves at foot, will be sold to the highest bidder. Write for Catalogue. Sale will be held under cover; don't fail to attend.

Col. R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer,
Kansas City, Mo.

TOM C. PONTING & SONS, Moweaqua, Ill.

Moweaqua is 16 miles south of Decatur and 16 miles north of Pana on Illinois Central R. R. Good connections can be made so as to attend the Hereford sale of H. F. Pinnell, Paris, Ill., on the following day.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Public Sale of Shorthorns

Of Scotch and Bates Breeding.

On Saturday, promptly at 1:30 p. m., November 18th, at the stables of M. R. Diver, corner of Douglas Avenue and Waco Streets, in Wichita, Kans., I will sell to the highest bidder, registered Shorthorns as follows:

Eleven bull calves, from 5 to 11 months old; one 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.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

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

40 head of 2-year-old native steers at \$39.50. The Arizona and Colorado are well-bred cattle, of good colors, which we offer as follows:

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

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.

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.

PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE!

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

Sale Begins at 1 P. M., October 24.

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 Keno 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.

FOURTH ANNUAL POLAND-CHINA SALE

Saturday, October 28, 1899.

At my farm, four miles north of Oak Grove, Jackson County, Missouri, and six miles southwest of Napoleon, Missouri. Oak Grove is east of Kansas City on C. & A. and Napoleon on the Lexington branch of Missouri Pacific. I will sell about seventy-five head of high-class Poland-Chinas, consisting of 3 good yearling boars, 5 good last fall yearling boars, 10 extra fine yearling sows, 28 early spring boars, and 29 nice early spring gilts. This offering is selected from about 150 head. All are fashionably bred and individually good. Some of the best breeding in the country will be included in the sale. For breeding, description, and terms of sale, see catalogue, which can be had free by asking.

Everybody cordially invited. No postponement on account of bad weather. Free dinner at 11:30 a. m. Sale commences at 1 o'clock p. m.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo.

E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE 110== Head of Shorthorn Cattle ==110

At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, 1899,

—CONSISTING OF—

Straight Bred Cruickshanks and Cruickshank-Topped Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

For Catalogues both sales, apply to

W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo., or T. J. YOUNG, Lathrop, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS:

Cols. R. E. Edmonson, Kansas City, Mo., J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., J. W. Judy, Tallula, Ill., W. A. White, Plattsburg, Mo.